

State of North Dakota

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **31**

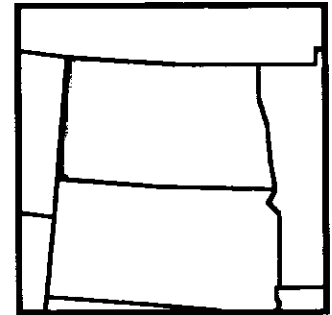
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **13.5**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (121)**
Rate: **Mining (43.6)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (113)**
Rate: **Laborers (26.1)**



The State of North Dakota had 307 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 304 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 13.5 for North Dakota compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 316.1 per 100,000 workers for North Dakota compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in North Dakota and had a fatality rate of 16.2 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.5 for

females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of North Dakota shows that Whites accounted for 90% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 8% as shown in Table ND-1. As shown in Figure ND-1, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (16%). Of all North Dakota occupational fatality victims, 78% were North Dakota residents (Table ND-2).

Figure ND-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of North Dakota and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in North Dakota were machine-related incidents (25%), motor vehicle incidents (24%), and falls (9%).

Table ND-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, North Dakota, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	276	89.9
Hispanic	25	8.1
Native American	4	1.3
Other	2	0.7

In North Dakota, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (40%), transportation/communication/public utilities (16%), and construction (12%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 43.6 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (38.6), and construction (38.1) (Figure ND-3). Table ND-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

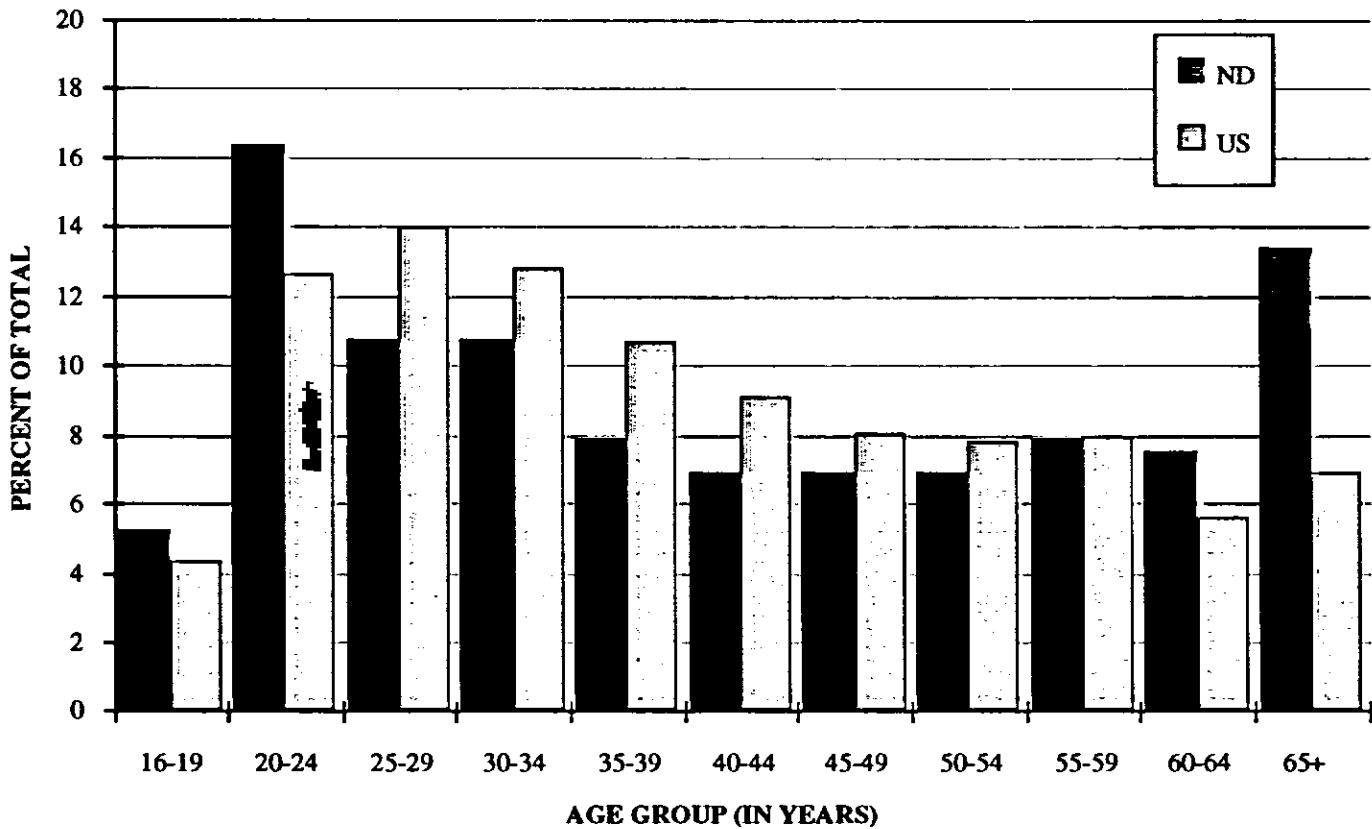


Figure ND-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and North Dakota, 1980-1989.

Table ND-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, North Dakota, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
North Dakota	239	77.9
Minnesota	27	8.8
Montana	19	6.2
South Dakota	7	2.3
Other	15	4.9

The occupation divisions in North Dakota with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (37%), precision production/craft/repair (17%), and laborers (13%). The occupations with the highest rates were laborers (26.1 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (22.8), and transportation/material movers (19.8) (Figure ND-4). Table ND-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in North Dakota decreased 19%, from 16.6 in 1980 to 13.4 in 1989. A high of 17.4 and a low of 9.7 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1983, respectively (Figure ND-5).

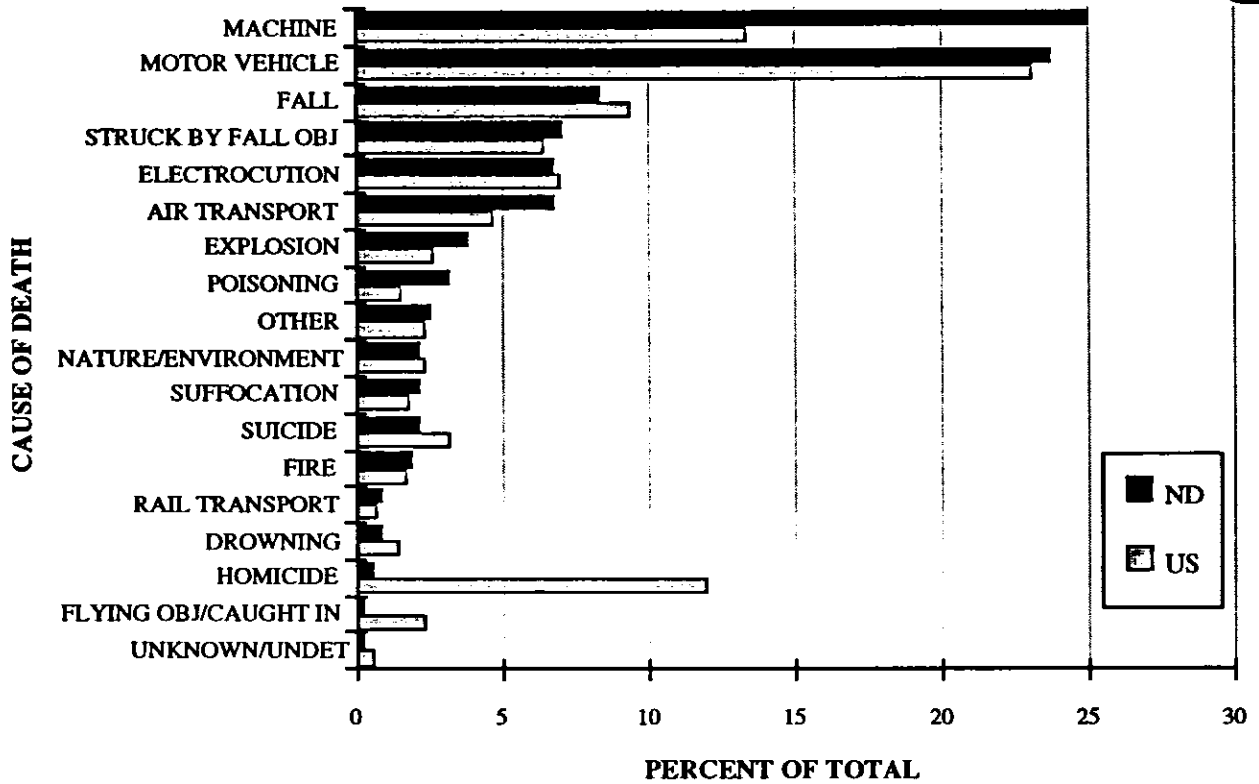


Figure ND-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and North Dakota, 1980-1989.

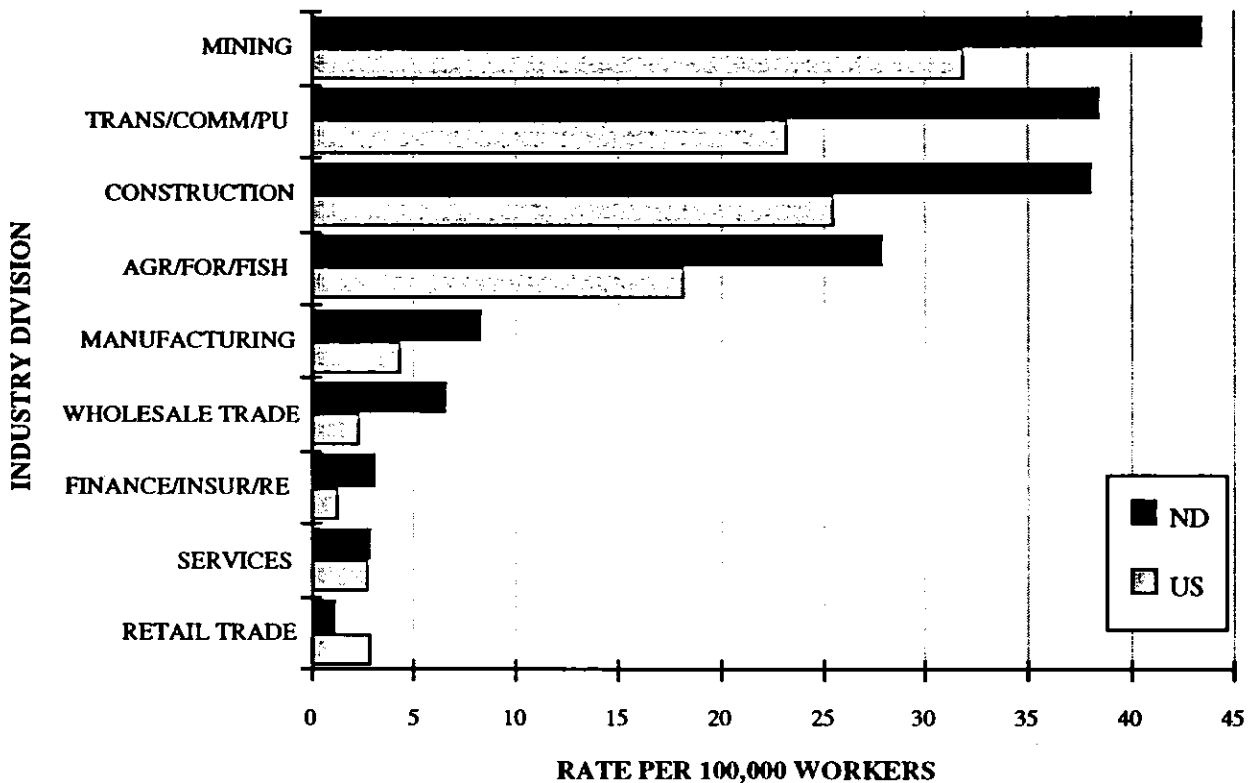


Figure ND-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and North Dakota, 1980-1989.

Table ND-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, North Dakota, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	3	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	43.6
TRANS/COMM/PU	9	4	5	6	5	5	5	4	--	6	50	38.6
CONSTRUCTION	4	--	4	4	7	--	--	4	4	4	37	38.1
AGR/FOR/FISH	17	8	14	8	13	10	14	11	11	15	121	27.9
MANUFACTURING	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	8.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	6.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3.2
SERVICES	--	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	16	2.9
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	1.3
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	15	N/A
STATE	35	37	35	23	32	25	29	31	25	32	304	13.5

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

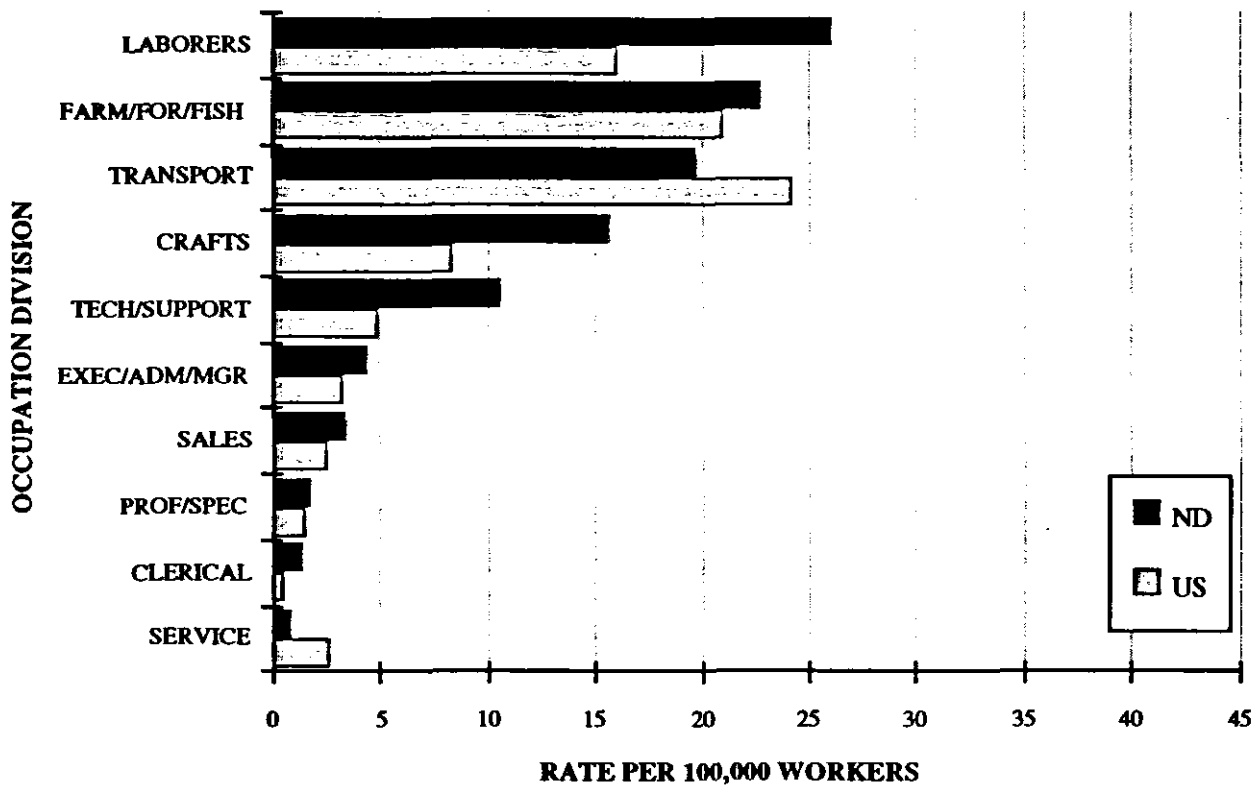


Figure ND-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and North Dakota, 1983-1989.

Table ND-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, North Dakota.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
LABORERS	38	26.1
FARM/FOR/FISH	113	22.8
TRANSPORT	32	19.8
CRAFTS	52	15.8
TECH/SUPPORT	11	10.7
EXEC/ADM/MGR	9	4.5
SALES	13	3.5
PROF/SPEC	9	1.8
CLERICAL	4	1.4
SERVICE	3	0.9
MACH OPERATORS	5	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	15	N/A

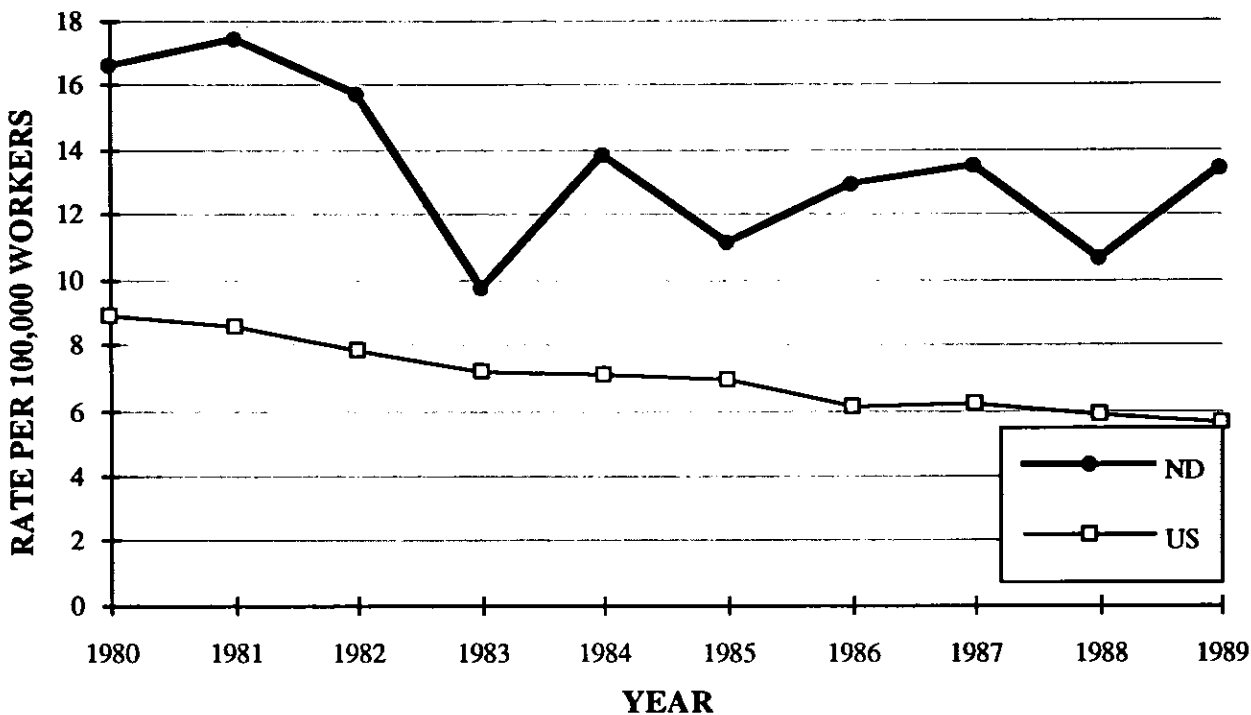


Figure ND-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and North Dakota, 1980-1989.

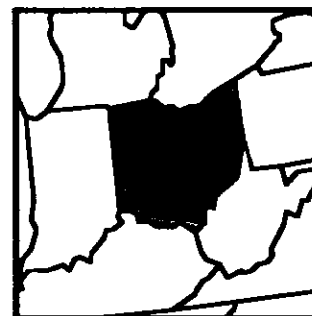
State of Ohio

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **185**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **4.6**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (419)**
Rate: **Construction (24.7)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (427)**
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (19.0)**

The State of Ohio had 1,849 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,841 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 4.6 for Ohio compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 112.1 per 100,000 workers for Ohio compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Ohio and had a fatality rate of 6.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.3 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Ohio shows that Whites accounted for 89% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 7%, and Hispanics

Table OH-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1647	89.1
Black	132	7.1
Hispanic	59	3.2
Asian	3	0.2
Other	8	0.4

for 3% as shown in **Table OH-1**. As shown in **Figure OH-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (13%). Of all Ohio occupational fatality victims, 86% were Ohio residents (**Table OH-2**).

Figure OH-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Ohio and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Ohio were motor vehicle incidents (27%), machine-related incidents (19%), and falls (11%). It should be noted that there may be an underenumeration of homicides in Ohio. From 1980 through 1989, fewer than 10 homicides were documented in the NTOF data for the State of Ohio. A study of workers' compensation data reported 50 work-related homicides in the State of Ohio from 1983 to 1985.*

In Ohio, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (23%), construction (20%), and manufacturing (20%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 24.7 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (22.6), and

*Hales et al. (1988). Occupational injuries due to violence. *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 30:483-487.

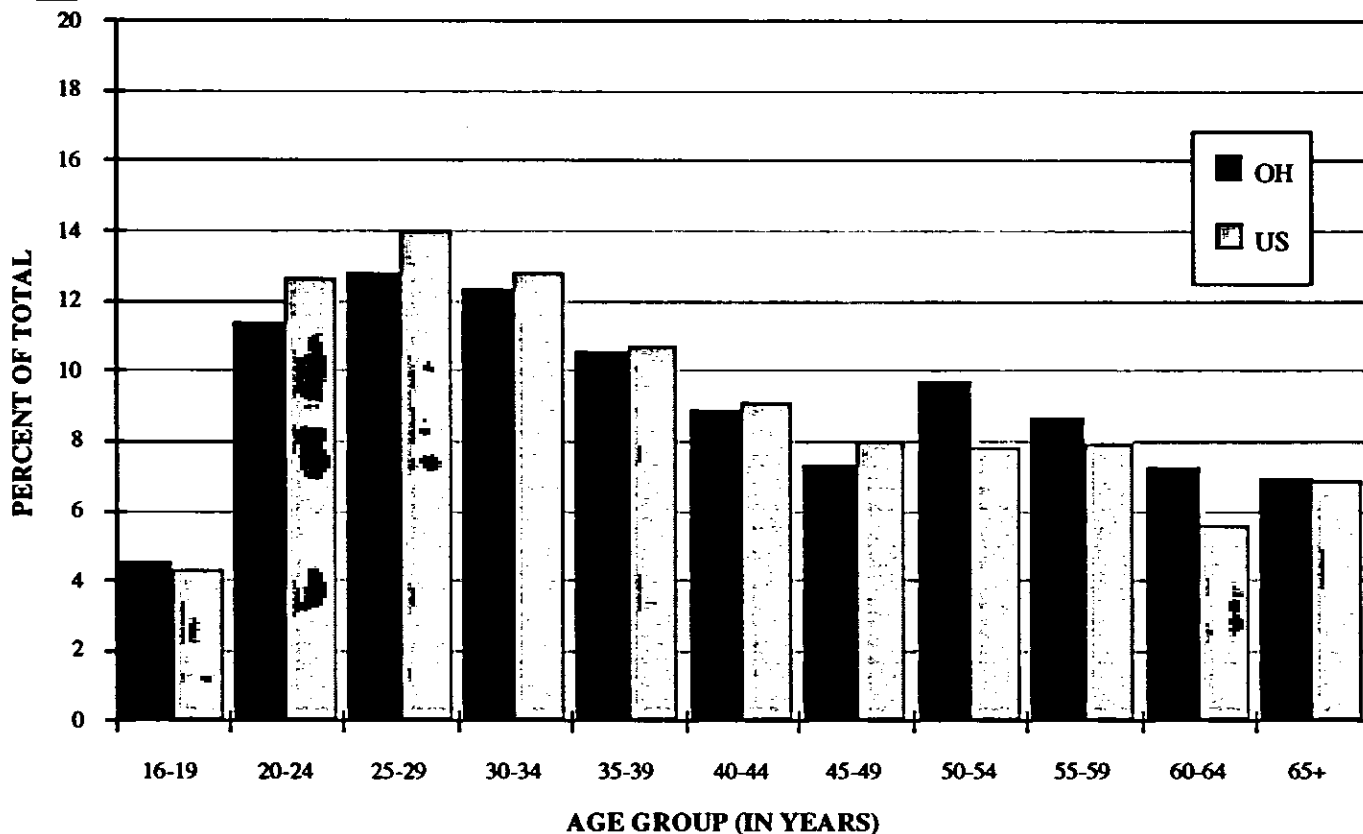


Figure OH-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Ohio, 1980-1989.

Table OH-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Ohio, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Ohio	1593	86.2
Kentucky	49	2.7
Michigan	42	2.3
Indiana	35	1.9
Pennsylvania	30	1.6
West Virginia	20	1.1
Illinois	15	0.8
Florida	8	0.4
New York	6	0.3
Virginia	6	0.3
North Carolina	5	0.3
Other	40	2.2

transportation/communication/public utilities (22.1) (Figure OH-3). Table OH-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The occupation divisions in Ohio with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (23%), precision production/craft/repair (23%), and laborers (15%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (19.0 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (14.8), and laborers (12.1) (Figure OH-4). Table OH-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the fatality rates in Ohio decreased 40%, from a high of 5.7 in 1980 to a low of 3.4 in 1989 (Figure OH-5).

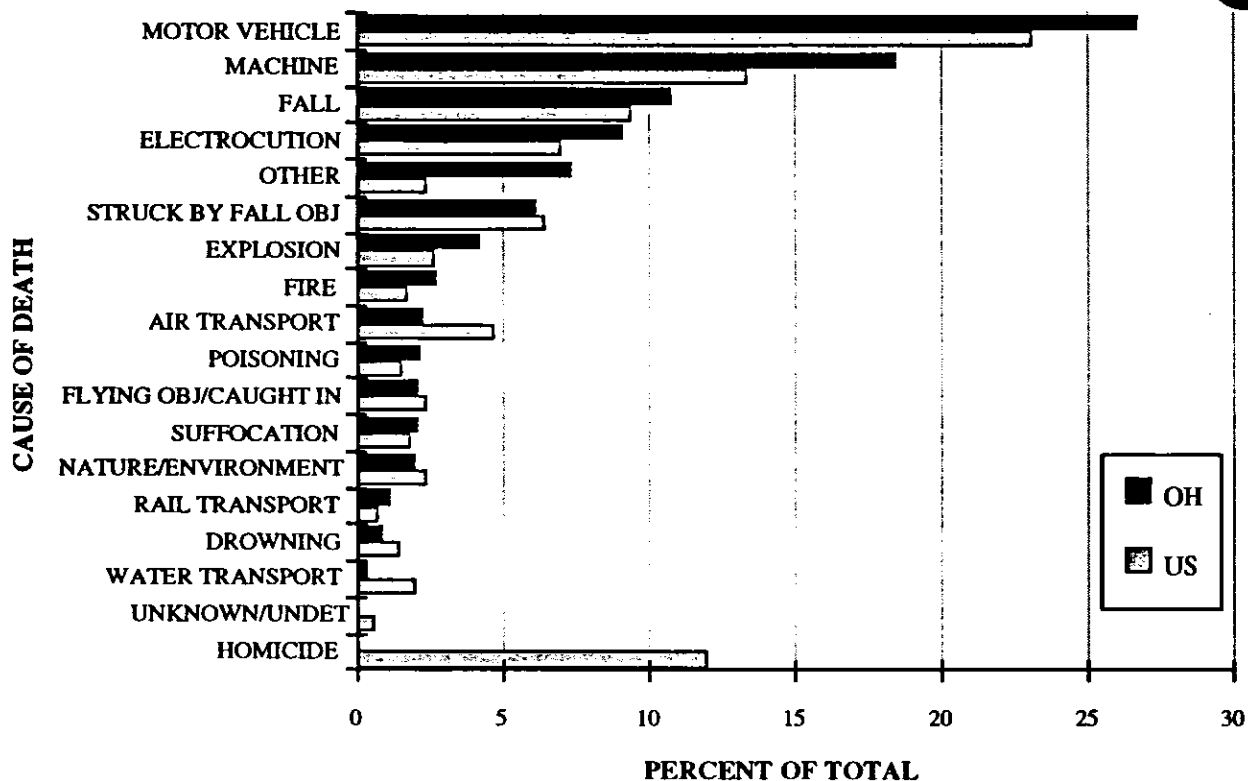


Figure OH-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Ohio, 1980-1989.

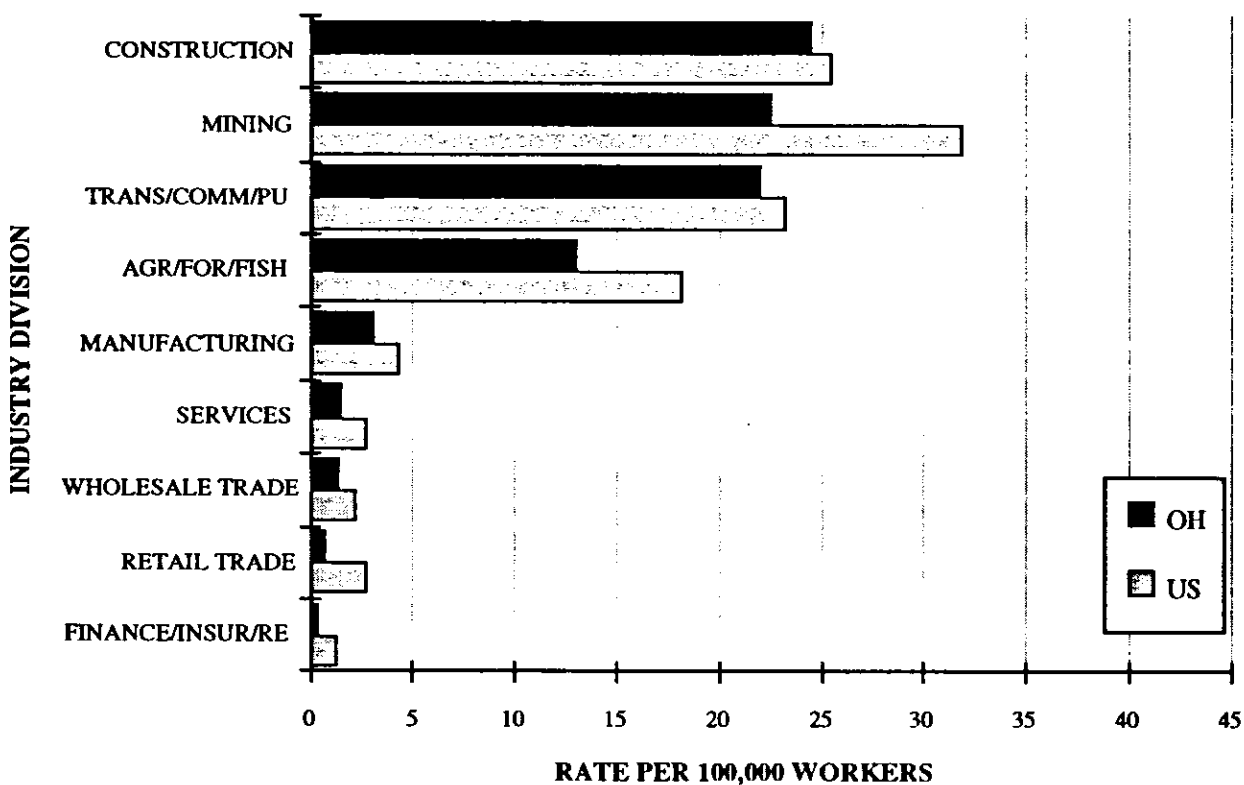


Figure OH-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Ohio, 1980-1989.

Table OH-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Ohio, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	48	42	31	37	31	42	31	32	39	44	377	24.7
MINING	11	5	6	5	8	5	5	4	4	8	61	22.6
TRANS/COMM/PU	48	53	46	30	43	51	37	37	47	27	419	22.1
AGR/FOR/FISH	19	15	21	17	12	20	13	19	15	15	166	13.2
MANUFACTURING	51	46	33	34	34	38	40	35	29	31	371	3.2
SERVICES	13	14	19	18	22	15	14	13	15	9	152	1.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	3	4	8	--	3	--	3	--	6	4	37	1.5
RETAIL TRADE	8	6	9	5	3	16	5	--	6	--	62	0.8
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	0.4
PUBLIC ADMIN	9	6	13	12	5	4	6	4	8	3	70	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	16	12	9	15	16	14	10	7	11	7	117	N/A
STATE	228	203	196	176	177	208	165	155	182	151	1841	4.6

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

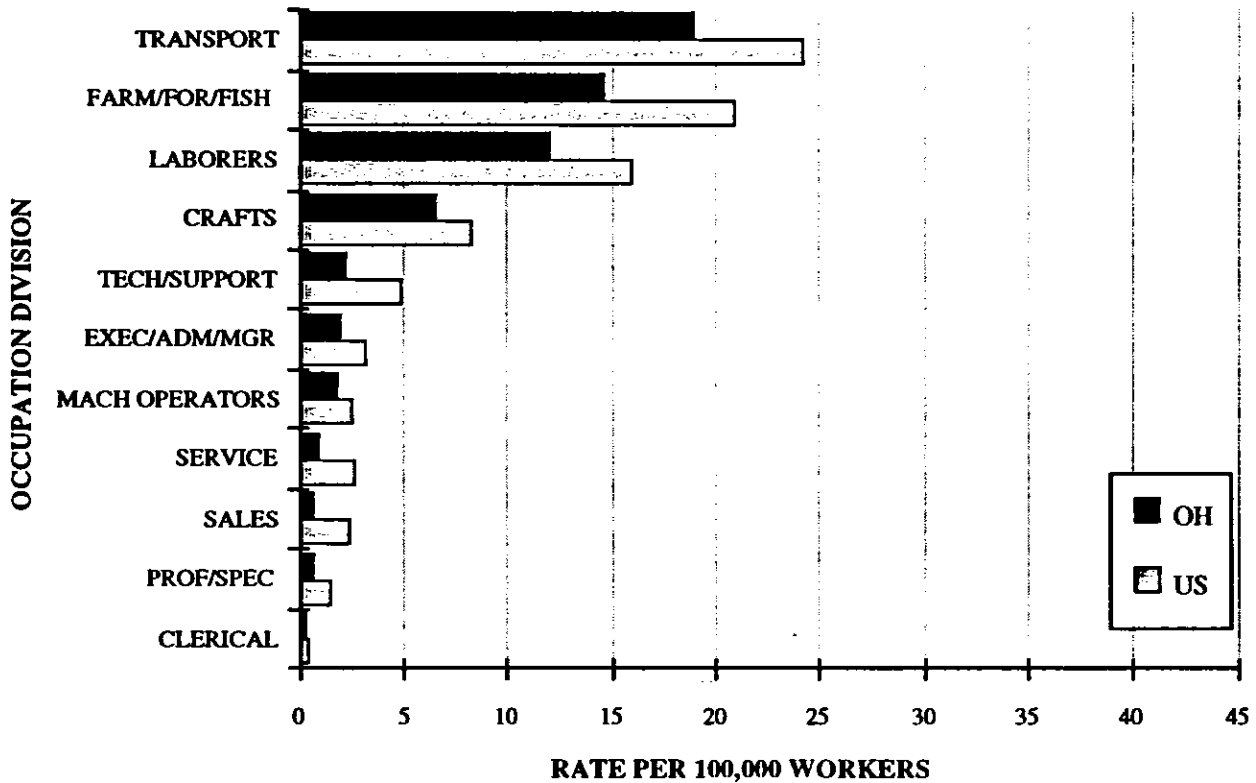


Figure OH-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Ohio, 1983-1989.

Table OH-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Ohio.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	427	19.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	162	14.8
LABORERS	272	12.1
CRAFTS	415	6.7
TECH/SUPPORT	37	2.4
EXEC/ADM/MGR	106	2.1
MACH OPERATORS	115	2.1
SERVICE	84	1.1
SALES	50	0.8
PROF/SPEC	51	0.8
CLERICAL	22	0.4
NOT CLASSIFIED	100	N/A

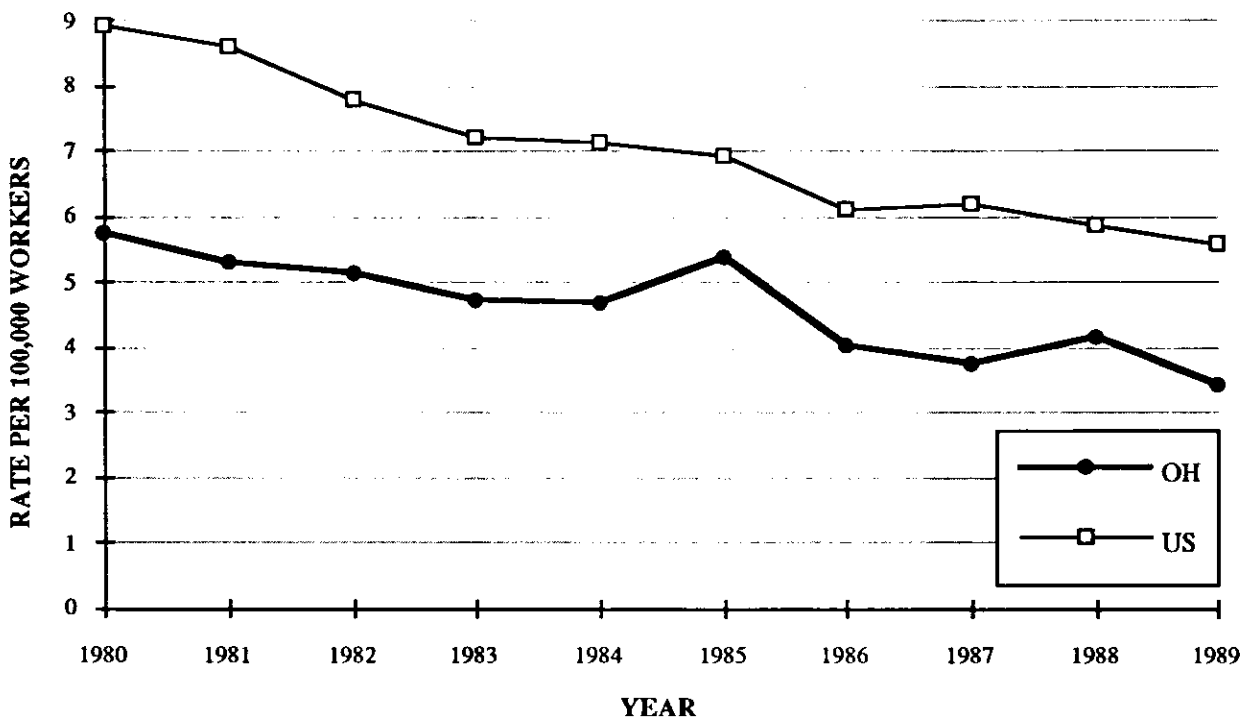


Figure OH-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Ohio, 1980-1989.

State of Oklahoma

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **91**

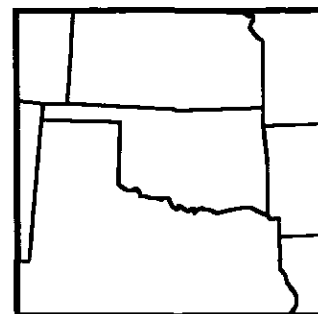
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **8.6**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Mining (167)**
Rate: **Construction (34.3)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (229)**
Rate: **Laborers (24.8)**



The State of Oklahoma had 907 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 894 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 8.6 for Oklahoma compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 235.7 per 100,000 workers for Oklahoma compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Oklahoma and had a fatality rate of 10.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.8 for fe-

Table OK-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	827	91.2
Black	32	3.5
Hispanic	25	2.8
Native American	12	1.3
Asian	5	0.6
Other	6	0.7

males. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Oklahoma shows that Whites accounted for 91% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 4%, and Hispanics for 3% as shown in **Table OK-1**. As shown in **Figure OK-1**, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all Oklahoma occupational fatality victims, 95% were Oklahoma residents (**Table OK-2**).

Figure OK-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Oklahoma and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Oklahoma were machine-related incidents (18%), motor vehicle incidents (15%), and electrocutions (14%). From 1980 through 1984, Oklahoma did not report work-related homicides or suicides. An estimate of the number of homicides was made assuming that Oklahoma is similar to the rest of the U.S.; there were an estimated 121.1 ± 28.1 (99% CI) occupational homicides during this 10-year period. This estimate was not used for any of the analyses for the State of Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were mining (19%), construction (19%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (15%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 34.3 per

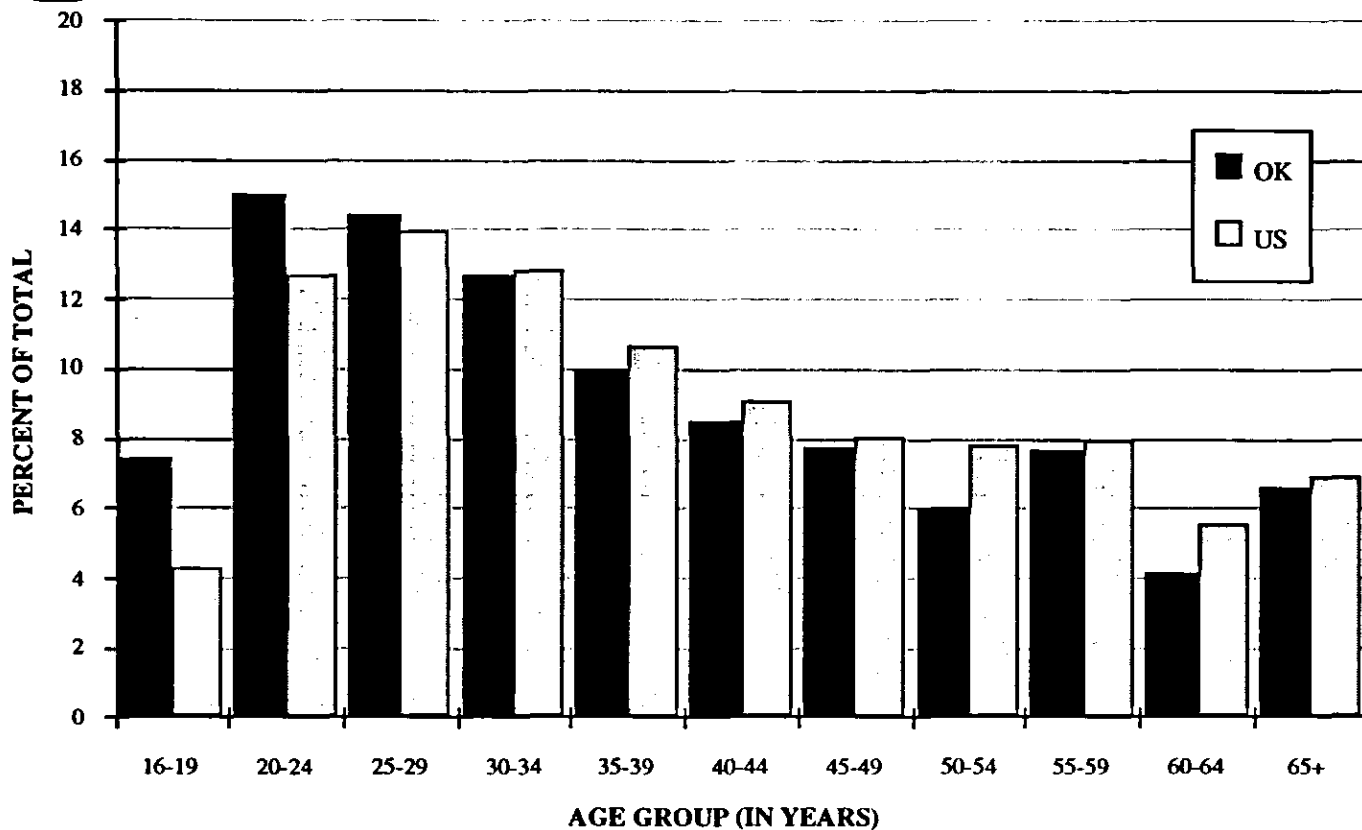


Figure OK-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

Table OK-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Oklahoma	862	95.0
Texas	13	1.4
Arkansas	5	0.6
Kansas	4	0.4
Missouri	4	0.4
Other	19	2.1

100,000 workers, followed by mining (25.5), and transportation/communication/public utilities (20.6) (Figure OK-3). Table OK-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The occupation divisions in Oklahoma with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (26%), transportation/material movers (16%), and laborers (16%). The occupations with the highest rates were laborers (24.8 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (24.4), and precision production/craft/repair (11.2) (Figure OK-4). Table OK-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Oklahoma increased 16%, from 7.4 in 1980 to 8.6 in 1989. This increase may be due in part to increased reporting of work-related deaths in Oklahoma over the decade. A high of 11.5 and a low of 6.7 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1985 and 1983, respectively (Figure OK-5).

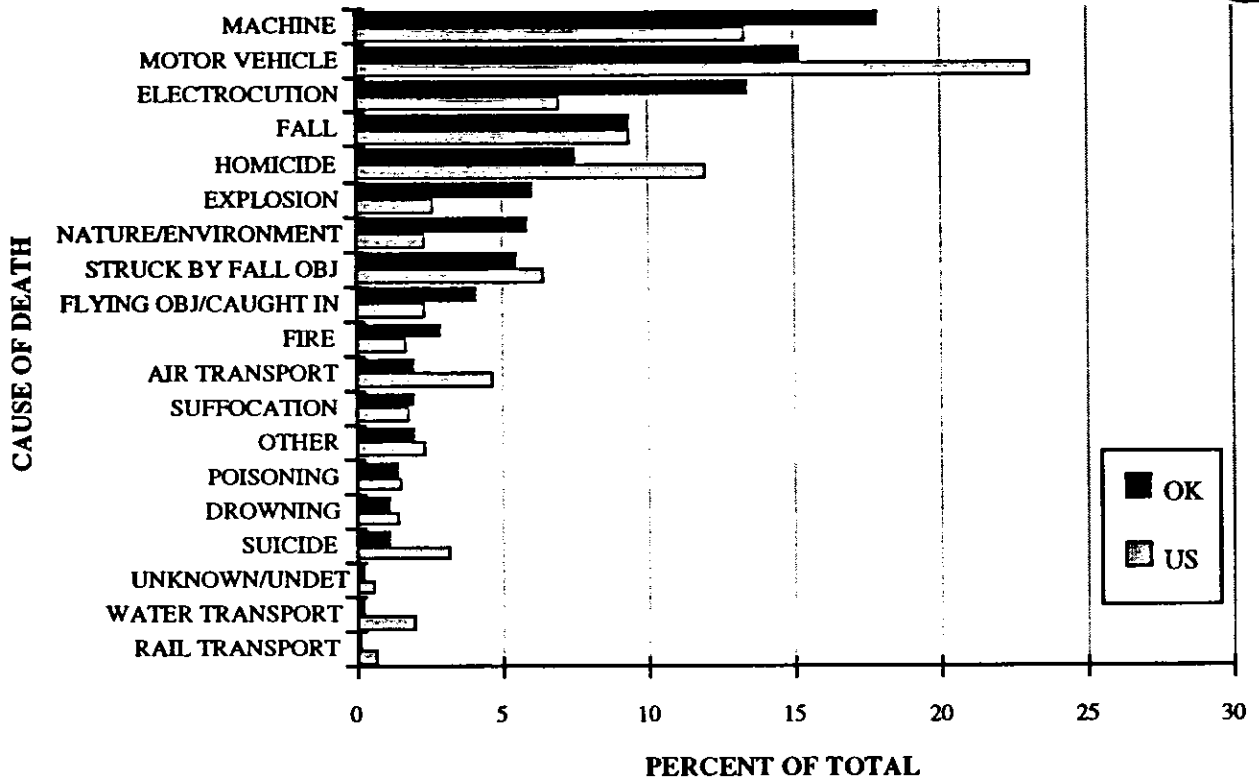


Figure OK-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

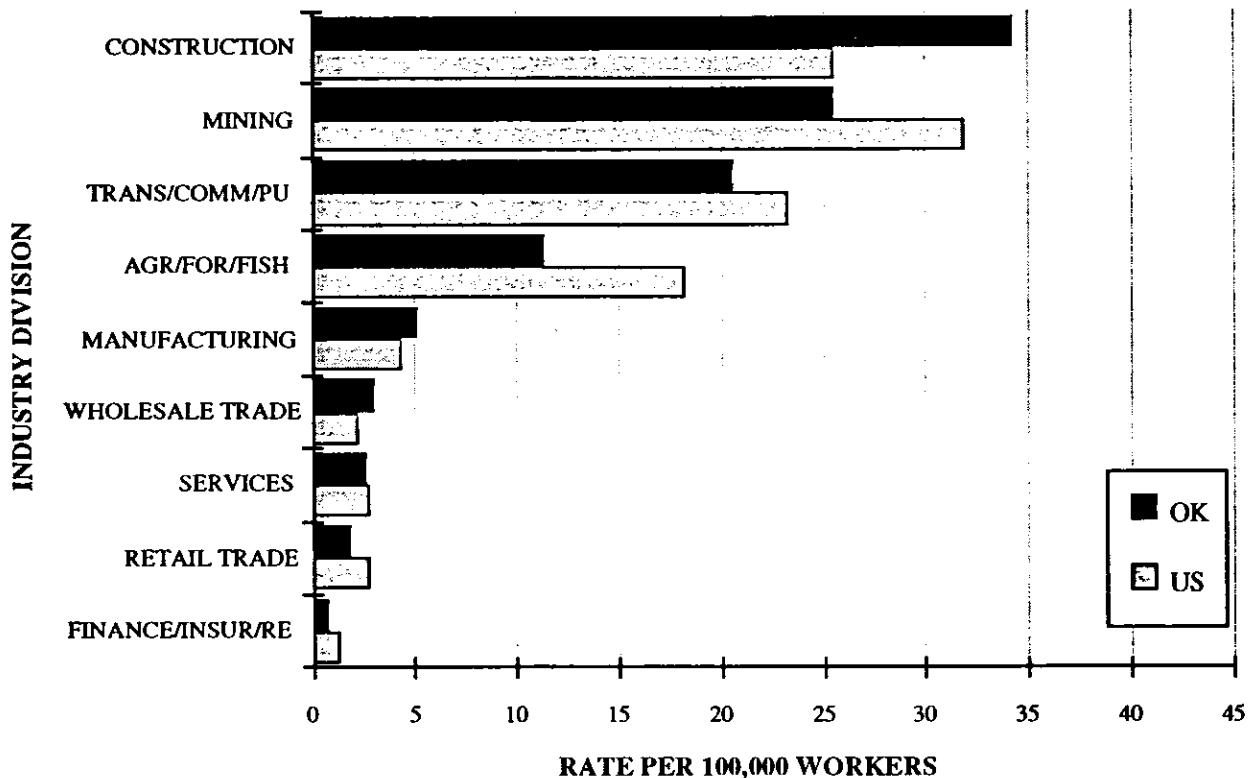


Figure OK-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

Table OK-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	16	18	23	15	22	11	20	11	12	18	166	34.3
MINING	22	43	25	14	16	9	13	7	8	10	167	25.5
TRANS/COMM/PU	8	4	8	11	11	21	21	16	15	20	135	20.6
AGR/FOR/FISH	8	7	7	7	6	8	8	12	7	7	77	11.4
MANUFACTURING	8	9	6	9	8	23	12	8	7	--	92	5.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	3	3	--	3	4	3	--	3	--	21	3.1
SERVICES	--	6	7	--	5	7	5	4	15	7	58	2.7
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	3	3	--	10	4	--	6	9	41	2.0
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	0.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	4	--	--	--	6	10	8	5	4	8	48	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	4	5	9	7	5	21	7	5	11	10	84	N/A
STATE	74	99	91	67	84	126	101	72	88	92	894	8.6

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

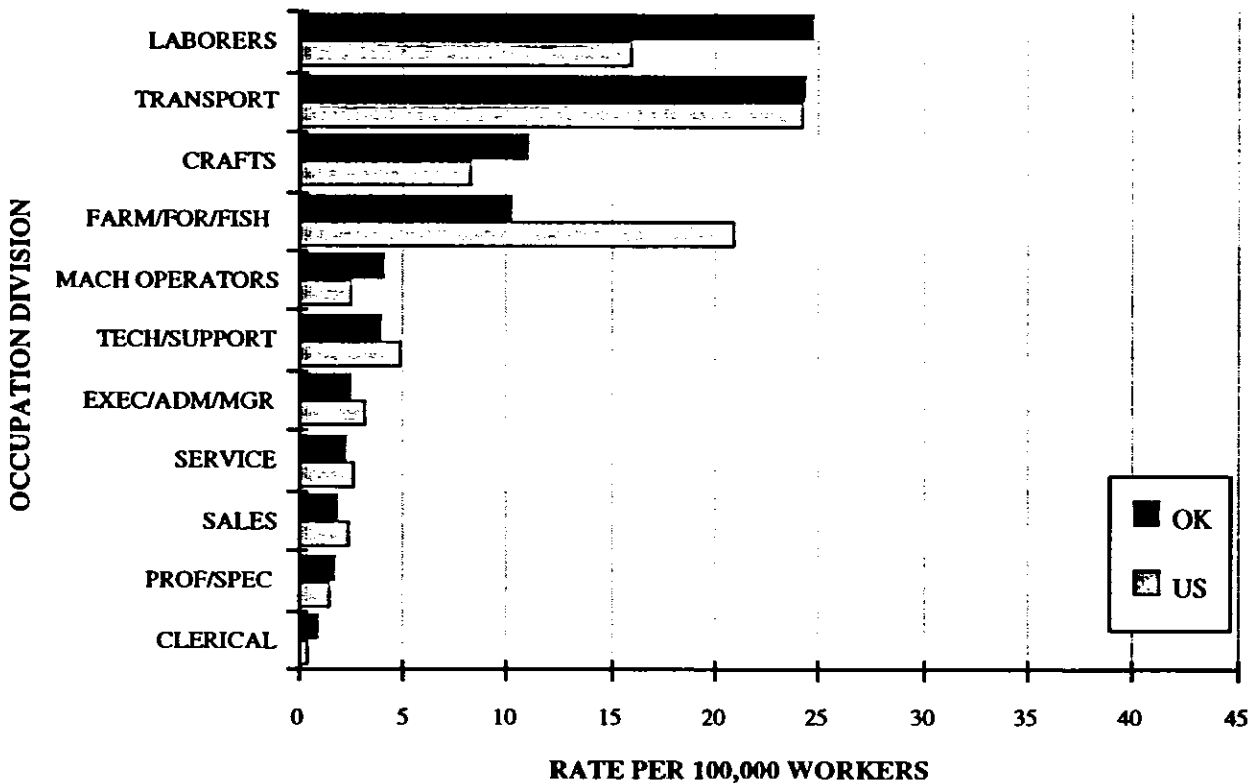


Figure OK-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Oklahoma, 1983-1989.

Table OK-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Oklahoma.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
LABORERS	142	24.8
TRANSPORT	145	24.4
CRAFTS	229	11.2
FARM/FOR/FISH	79	10.4
MACH OPERATORS	40	4.3
TECH/SUPPORT	16	4.1
EXEC/ADM/MGR	45	2.7
SERVICE	36	2.4
SALES	28	2.0
PROF/SPEC	27	1.9
CLERICAL	20	1.1
NOT CLASSIFIED	87	N/A

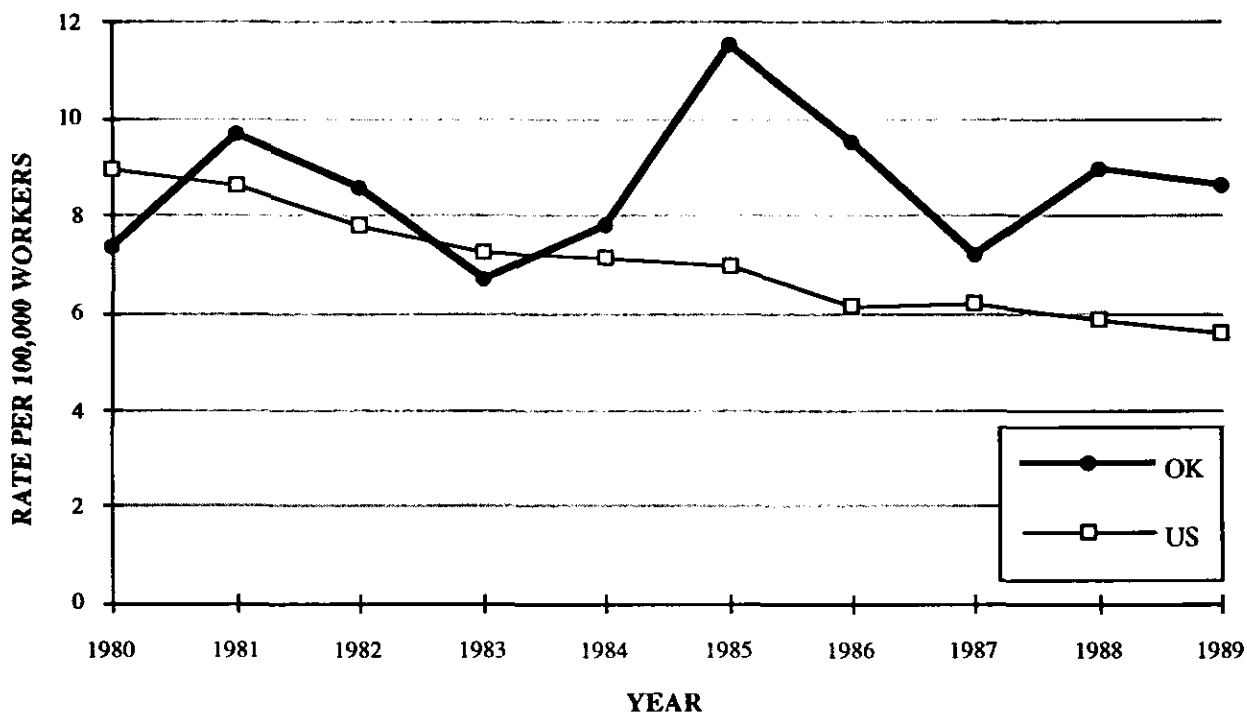


Figure OK-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Oklahoma, 1980-1989.

State of Oregon

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **105**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **10.9**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

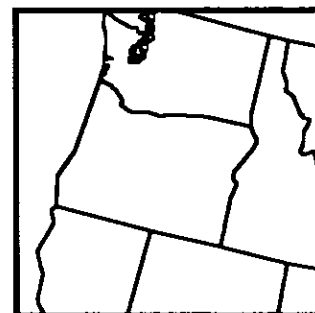
Number: **Manufacturing (305)**

Rate: **Mining (55.9)**

Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (296)**

Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (47.4)**



The State of Oregon had 1,051 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,050 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 10.9 for Oregon compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 277.6 per 100,000 workers for Oregon compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Oregon and had a fatality rate of 14.3 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.0 for fe-

Table OR-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Oregon, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1000	95.1
Hispanic	21	2.0
Asian	14	1.3
Native American	9	0.9
Black	4	0.4
Other	3	0.3

males. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Oregon shows that Whites accounted for 95% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 2% as shown in Table OR-1. As shown in Figure OR-1, workers aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old each accounted for 14% of the fatalities. Of all Oregon occupational fatality victims, 85% were Oregon residents (Table OR-2).

Figure OR-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Oregon and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Oregon were motor vehicle incidents (25%), machine-related incidents (17%), and being struck by falling objects (12%).

In Oregon, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were manufacturing (29%), transportation/communication/public utilities (19%), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (16%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 55.9 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (36.1), and construction (35.1) (Figure OR-3). Table OR-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

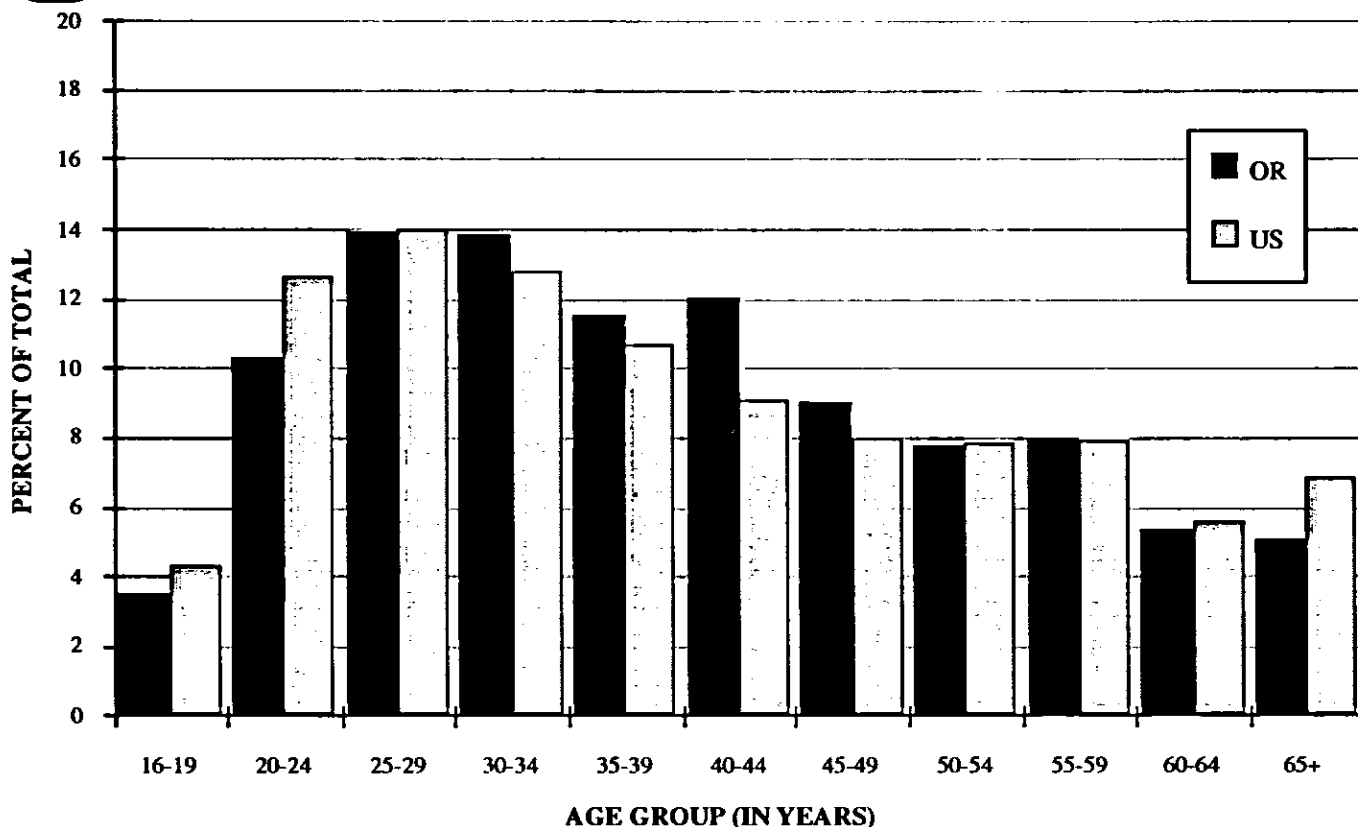


Figure OR-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Oregon, 1980-1989.

Table OR-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Oregon, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Oregon	891	84.8
Washington	69	6.6
California	28	2.7
Idaho	23	2.2
Minnesota	3	0.3
Other	37	3.5

The occupation divisions in Oregon with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/ foresters/fishers (28%), transportation/material movers (22%), and precision production/craft/repair (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (47.4 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (40.0), and technicians/related support (13.6) (Figure OR-4). Table OR-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Oregon decreased 10%, from 11.9 in 1980 to 10.7 in 1989. A high of 13.6 and low of 7.8 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1983 and 1988, respectively (Figure OR-5).

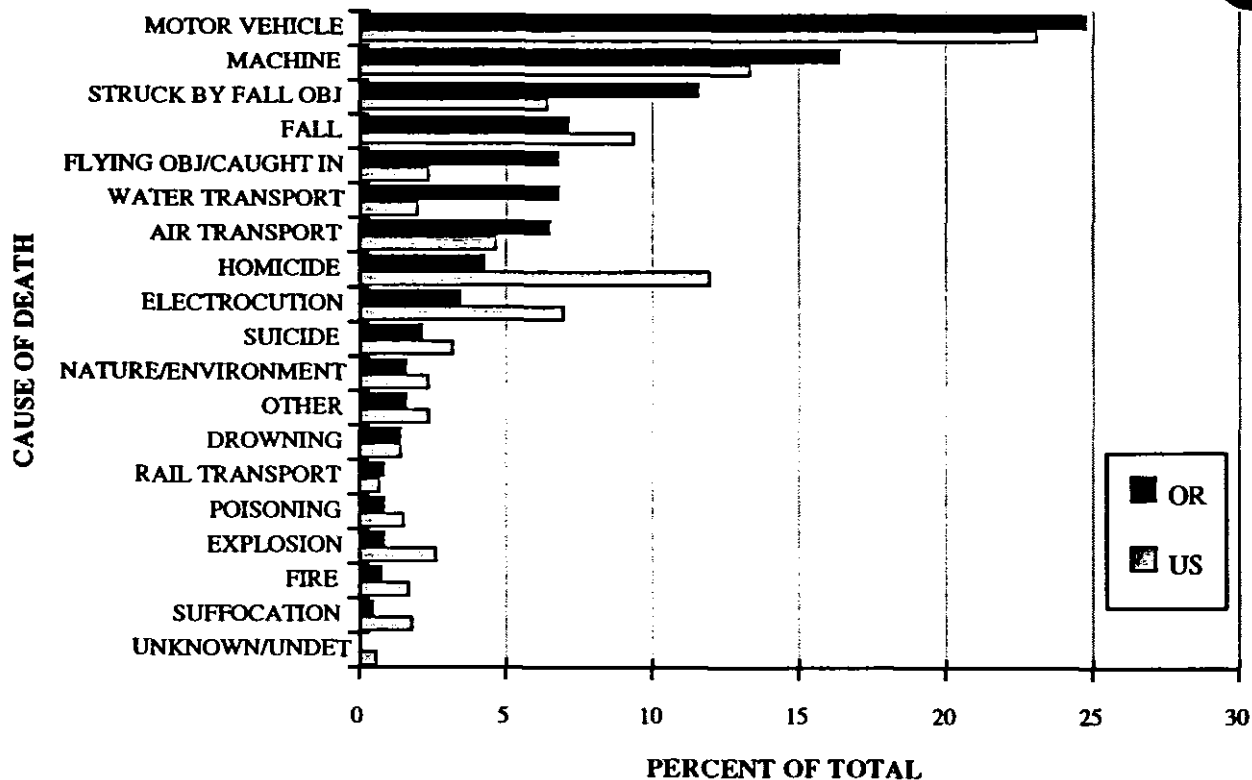


Figure OR-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Oregon, 1980-1989.

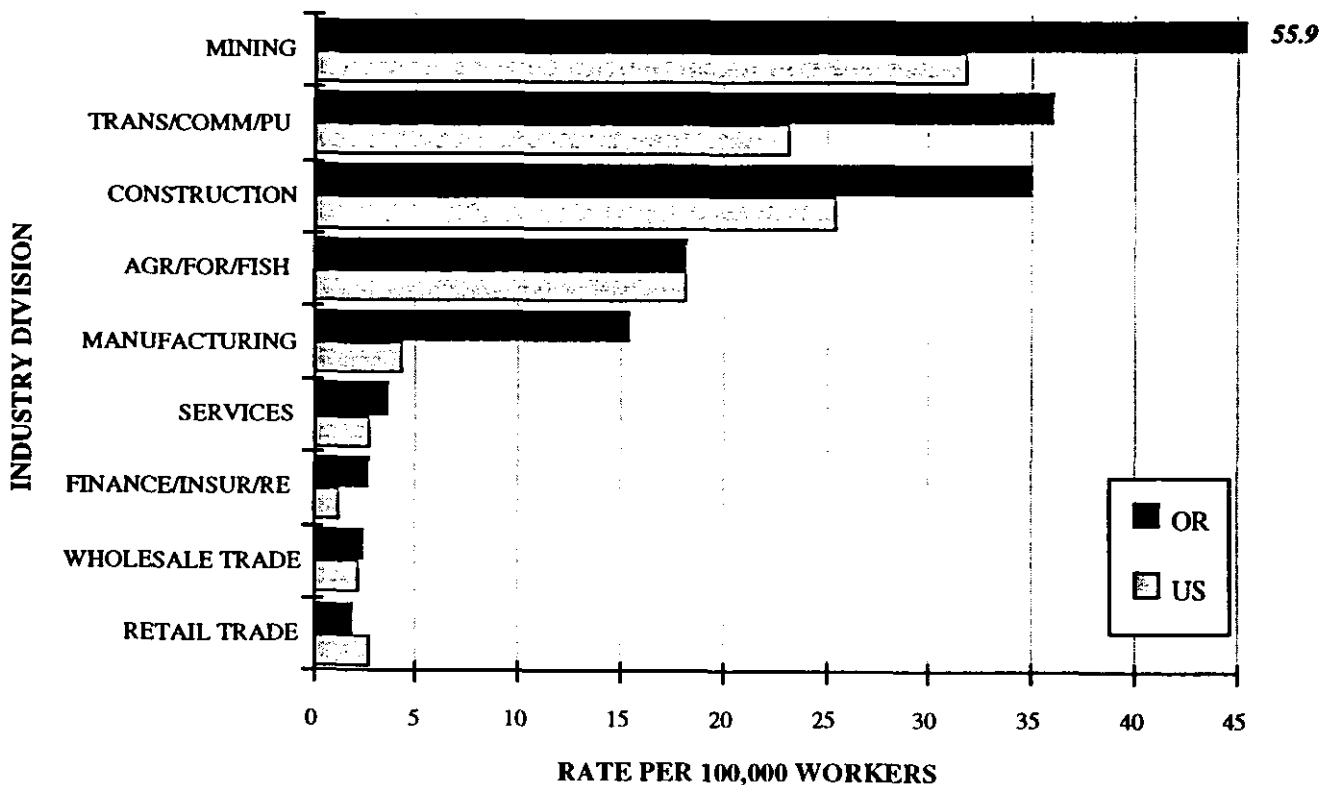


Figure OR-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Oregon, 1980-1989.

Table OR-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Oregon, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	55.9
TRANS/COMM/PU	26	22	11	21	18	20	29	12	11	25	195	36.1
CONSTRUCTION	16	14	8	12	15	18	14	6	16	11	130	35.1
AGR/FOR/FISH	14	20	14	21	22	18	19	9	9	17	163	18.3
MANUFACTURING	29	27	21	34	31	30	32	32	31	38	305	15.5
SERVICES	10	12	5	6	5	15	10	8	--	8	81	3.7
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	17	2.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	--	17	2.6
RETAIL TRADE	3	3	3	7	6	3	--	4	3	5	39	2.0
PUBLIC ADMIN	6	3	--	3	7	5	8	--	3	4	40	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	8	7	9	3	4	5	3	5	--	8	54	N/A
STATE	116	111	75	114	112	119	121	80	83	119	1050	10.9

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

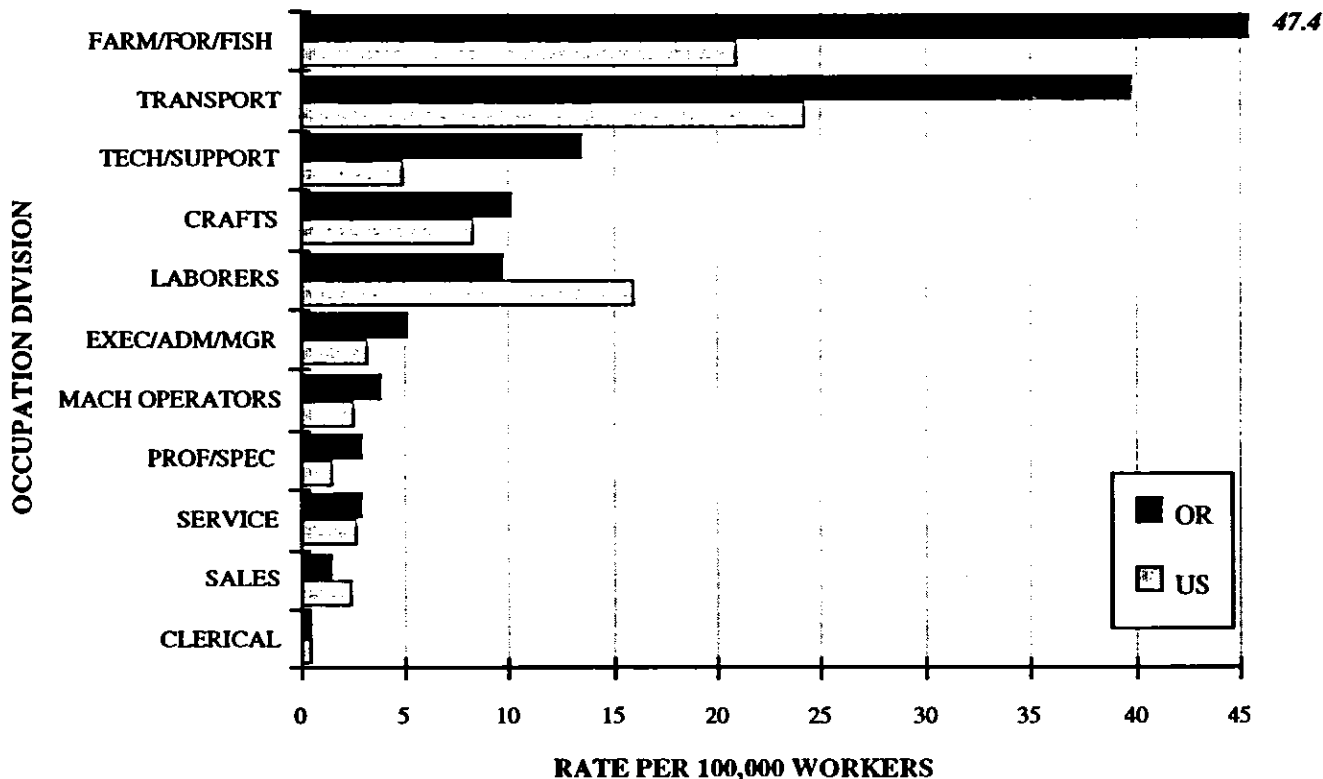


Figure OR-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Oregon, 1983-1989.

Table OR-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Oregon.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	296	47.4
TRANSPORT	229	40.0
TECH/SUPPORT	34	13.6
CRAFTS	130	10.2
LABORERS	66	9.9
EXEC/ADM/MGR	73	5.3
MACH OPERATORS	30	3.9
PROF/SPEC	50	3.0
SERVICE	52	3.0
SALES	32	1.7
CLERICAL	12	0.5
NOT CLASSIFIED	46	N/A

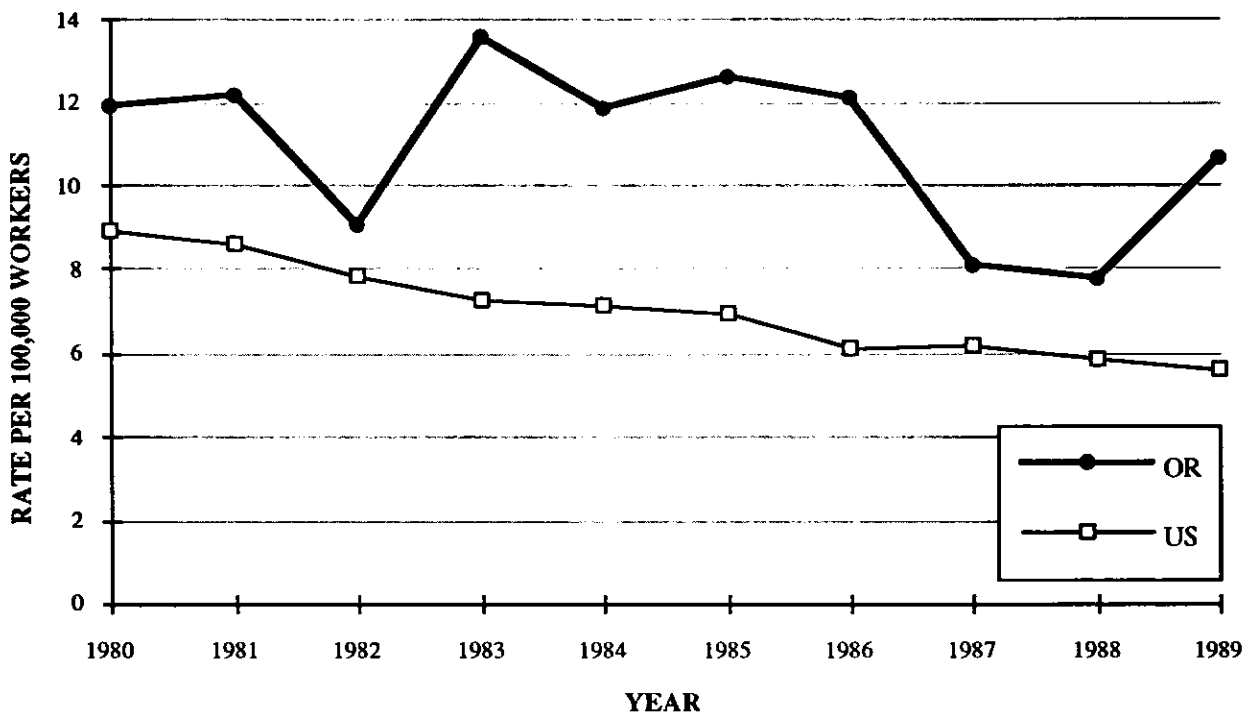


Figure OR-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Oregon, 1980-1989.

State of Pennsylvania

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **258**

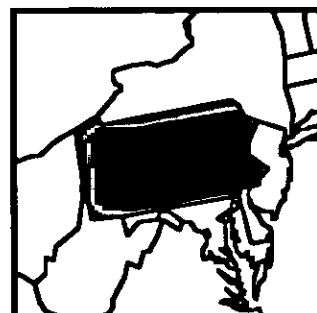
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **5.9**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (452)**
Rate: **Mining (29.1)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (522)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (21.7)**



The State of Pennsylvania had 2,576 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 2,564 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 5.9 for Pennsylvania compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 136.4 per 100,000 workers for Pennsylvania compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 93% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Pennsylvania and had a fatality rate

Table PA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	2266	88.0
Black	269	10.4
Hispanic	20	0.8
Asian	13	0.5
Other	8	0.3

of 8.2 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.8 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Pennsylvania shows that Whites accounted for 88% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 10% as shown in Table PA-1. As shown in Figure PA-1, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (12%). Of all Pennsylvania occupational fatality victims, 99.7% were Pennsylvania residents (Table PA-2).

Figure PA-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Pennsylvania and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Pennsylvania were motor vehicle incidents (25%), machine-related incidents (13%), and falls (12%).

In Pennsylvania, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (18%), manufacturing (17%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (16%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 29.1 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (23.0), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (19.5) (Figure PA-3). Table PA-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

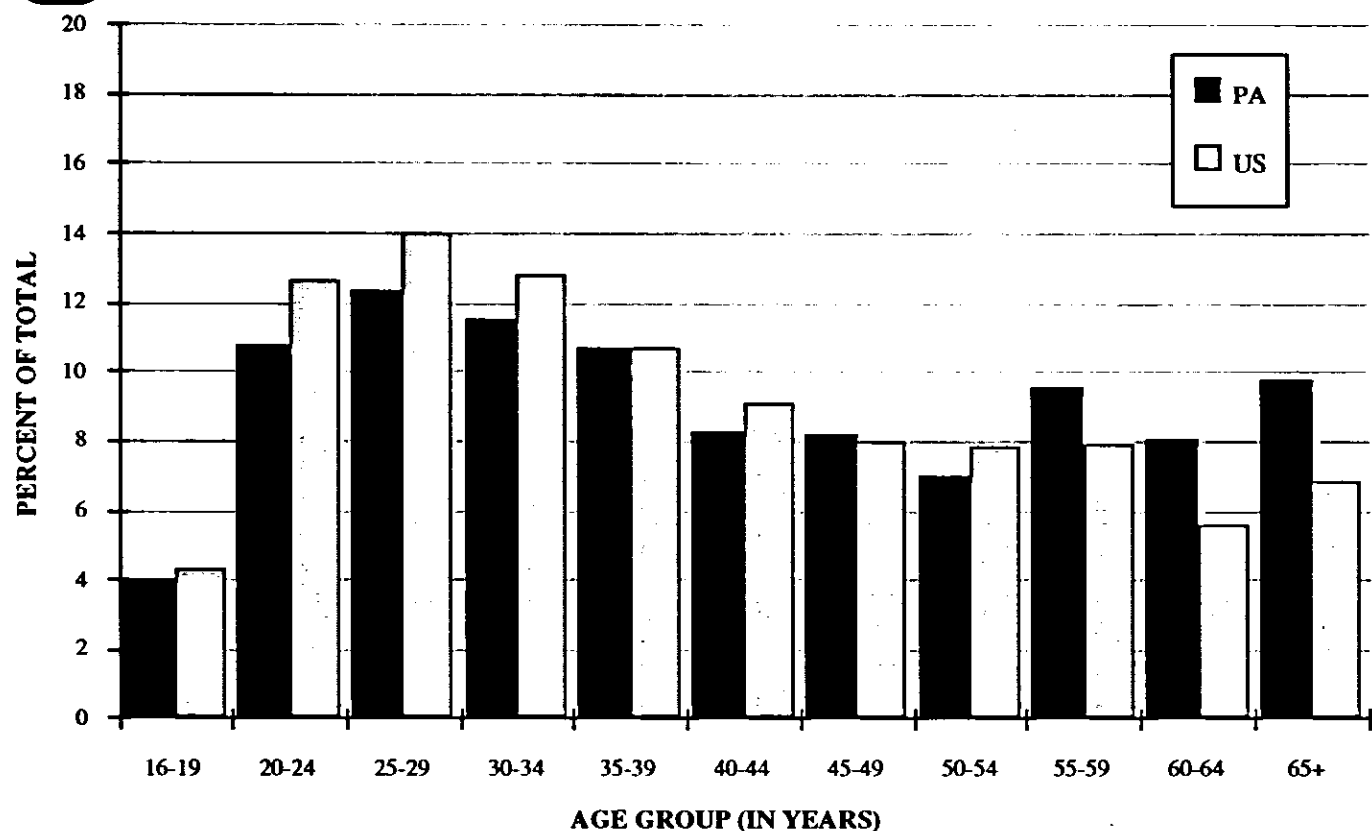


Figure PA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

Table PA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	2569	99.7
Other	7	0.3

The occupation divisions in Pennsylvania with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), transportation/material movers (16%), and laborers (14%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (21.7 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (18.5), and laborers (13.0) (Figure PA-4). Table PA-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the fatality rates in Pennsylvania decreased 42%, from a high of 7.7 in 1980 to a low of 4.5 in 1989 (Figure PA-5).

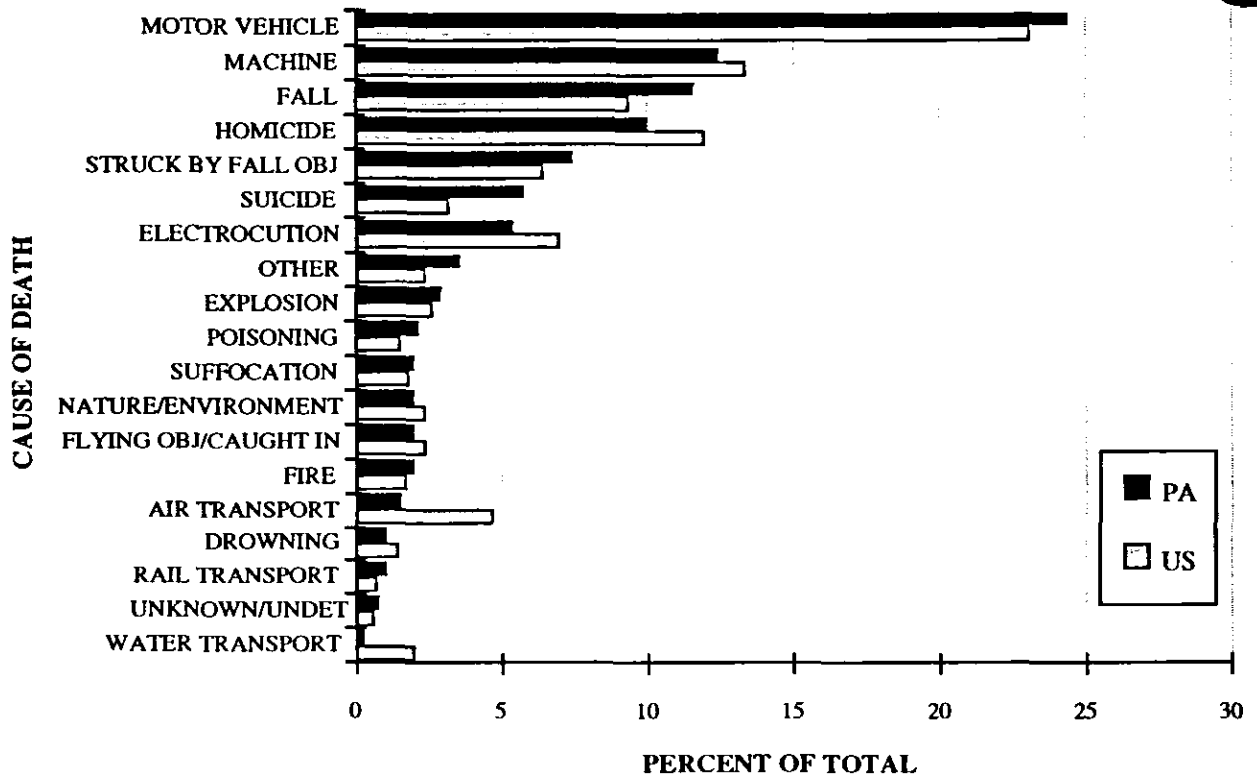


Figure PA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

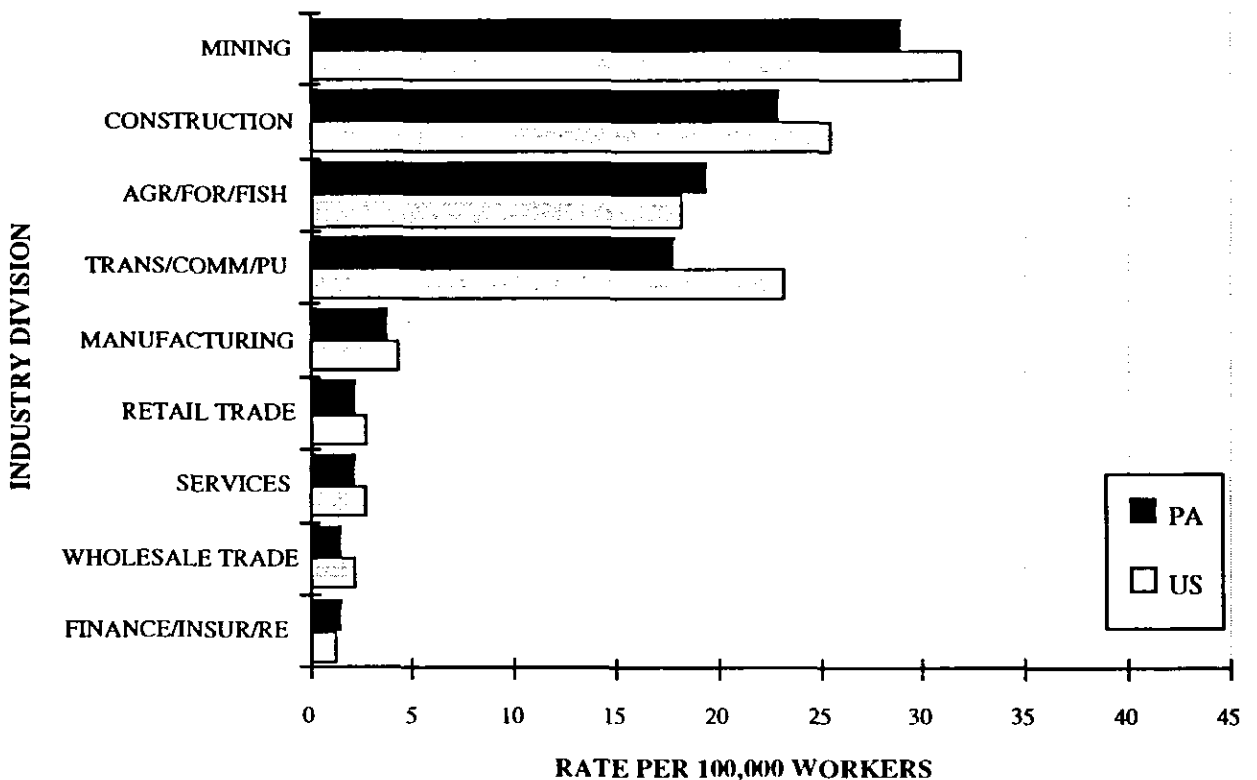


Figure PA-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

Table PA-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	25	16	9	13	11	13	14	8	5	5	119	29.1
CONSTRUCTION	46	54	36	37	50	45	32	58	49	45	452	23.0
AGR/FOR/FISH	16	24	18	19	21	28	19	17	14	22	198	19.5
TRANS/COMM/PU	44	44	34	41	45	44	31	31	48	42	404	17.9
MANUFACTURING	55	47	37	38	45	48	43	45	49	36	443	3.9
RETAIL TRADE	30	21	23	16	23	15	14	23	14	8	187	2.3
SERVICES	36	28	32	26	23	23	24	27	28	17	264	2.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	5	7	3	7	--	3	5	3	4	3	42	1.7
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	4	5	3	4	3	4	6	5	4	6	44	1.6
PUBLIC ADMIN	16	11	5	17	11	10	10	13	6	7	106	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	55	37	35	34	27	23	30	19	20	25	305	N/A
STATE	332	294	235	252	261	256	228	249	241	216	2564	5.9

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

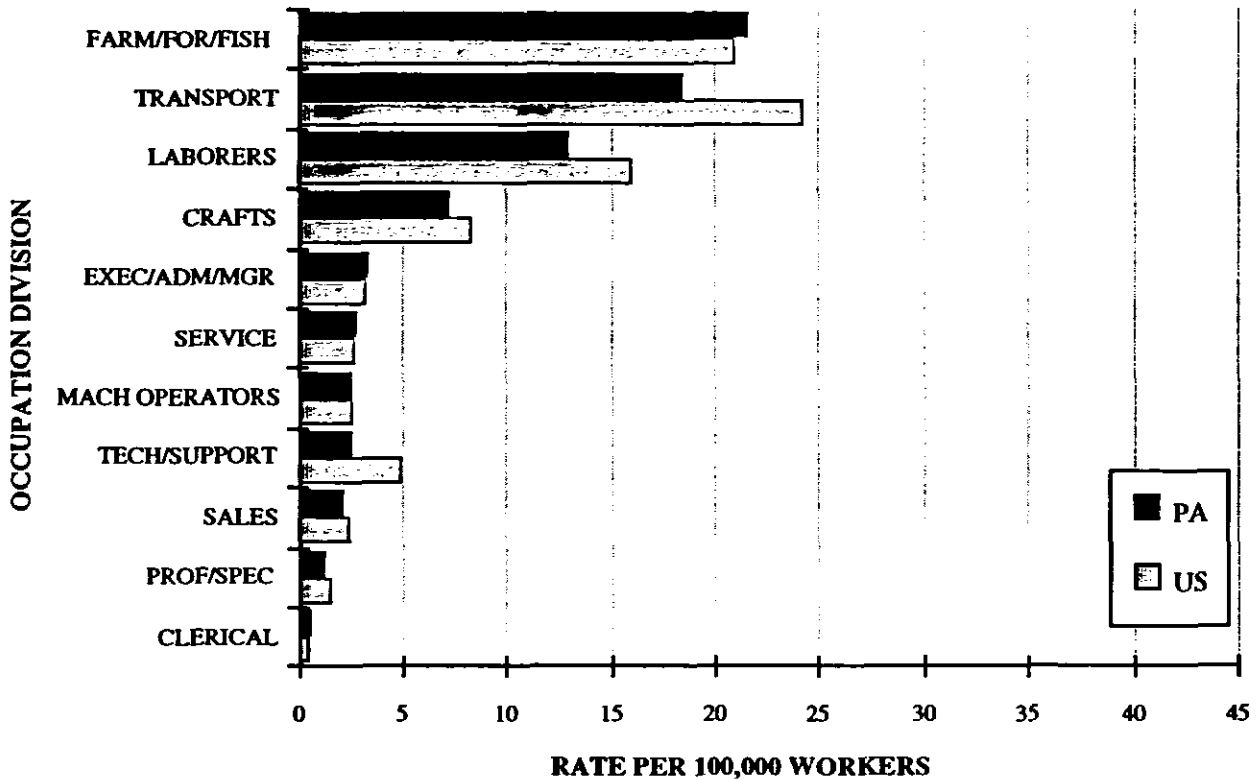


Figure PA-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Pennsylvania, 1983-1989.

Table PA-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Pennsylvania.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	213	21.7
TRANSPORT	422	18.5
LABORERS	370	13.0
CRAFTS	522	7.3
EXEC/ADM/MGR	189	3.4
SERVICE	217	2.9
MACH OPERATORS	141	2.7
TECH/SUPPORT	41	2.6
SALES	137	2.3
PROF/SPEC	83	1.3
CLERICAL	62	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	167	N/A

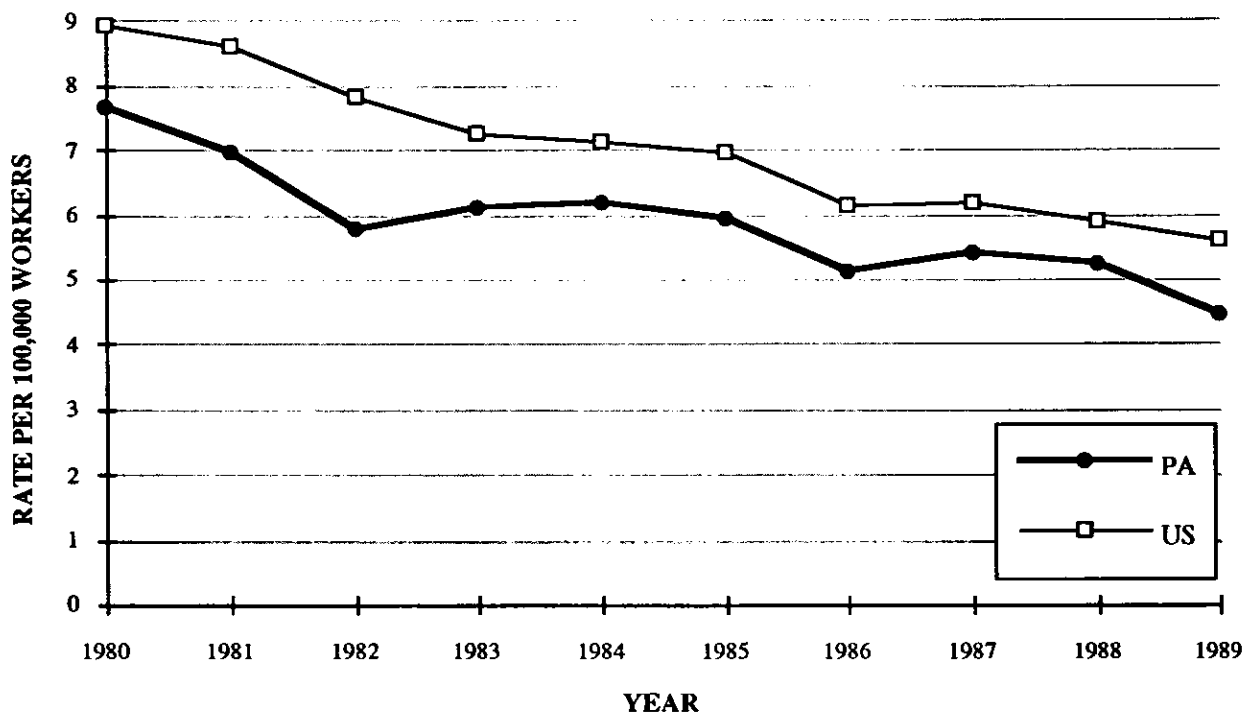


Figure PA-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Pennsylvania, 1980-1989.

