



---

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chicago, Ill. 60604

---

General Information: (312) 353-1880

Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

(312) 353-1138

Internet: [www.bls.gov/ro5](http://www.bls.gov/ro5)

For Immediate Release:

Monday, November 24, 2008

## **Workplace Fatalities in Michigan for 2007**

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 120 in 2007, a decrease of 37 from the previous year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Please note that the 2007 results are preliminary; final results will be released in April 2009. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that the 2007 total was the second lowest workplace fatality count for the State since 1992, the first year data were available. The series low of 110 work place fatalities was recorded in 2005. The decline in fatalities from 2006 to 2007 was spread across several event categories, including falls to a lower level, being struck by an object, and highway crashes. Workplace homicides, on-the-other-hand, increased in 2007.

The most frequent types of workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2007 were highway crashes, homicides, falls to a lower level, and being struck by an object, each with at least 14 fatalities. Taken together, these four events<sup>1</sup> accounted for 60 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State. (See table A.)

The number of fatalities from highway crashes (officially titled highway incidents and includes non-collision incidents) in the State totaled 24, down from the 31 recorded in 2006. Highway crashes accounted for 20 percent of Michigan's fatal work injuries in 2007. Nationally, highway crashes were also the most frequent event leading to workplace fatalities, accounting for nearly one quarter of workplace fatalities in 2007.

There were 20 work-related homicides in 2007 in Michigan, an increase of 9 from a year earlier. Since the inception of the fatality census in 1992, workplace homicides reached their highest level in 1994 in the State when 39 workers were killed while on-the-job. The series low for this event, 11, was recorded in 2006. (See table A.) In 2007, homicides accounted for 17 percent of the fatally injured in Michigan and 11 percent nationwide.

There were 14 fatal work injuries from falls to a lower level in the State in 2007, a decrease of 7 from the previous year. Work-related deaths involving falls to a lower

---

<sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls, among others. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIIICS) Manual at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm) for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this census.

---

level accounted for 12 percent of workplace fatalities in Michigan and 13 percent nationwide in 2007.

Fourteen workers in Michigan were fatally injured from being struck by an object in 2007, down 5 cases over the year. This fatal work-related injury accounted for 12 percent of the State's and 9 percent of the nation's occupational fatalities in 2007.

Other frequent events leading to workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2007 were being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (10), exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (6), pedestrian being struck by a vehicle (6), and self-inflicted injuries (6). Together, these four events were responsible for nearly one-quarter of all fatal work injuries in Michigan in 2007. (See table 1.)

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Michigan by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Falls to lower level		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	143	20	14	26	18	14	10	9	6
1993	160	33	21	25	16	8	5	18	11
1994	180	34	19	39	22	10	6	24	13
1995	149	39	26	23	15	12	8	16	11
1996	155	39	25	29	19	20	13	14	9
1997	174	21	12	26	15	21	12	13	7
1998	179	30	17	22	12	16	9	14	8
1999	182	37	20	20	11	22	12	11	6
2000	156	24	15	13	8	17	11	25	16
2001	175	28	16	24	14	21	12	15	9
2002	152	26	17	22	14	18	12	17	11
2003	152	27	18	14	9	13	9	19	13
2004	127	19	15	22	17	12	9	10	8
2005	110	20	18	14	13	17	15	13	12
2006	157	31	20	11	7	21	13	19	12
2007 <sup>1</sup>	120	24	20	20	17	14	12	14	12

<sup>1</sup> Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Nationwide, a total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were reported in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported in 2006. While these results are preliminary, this figure represents the lowest annual total since the series began in 1992. (See table B.) Highway crashes in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Still, the 2007 count of 1,311 fatal highway crashes was the lowest annual total since 1993. The 2007 total of 733 fatal falls to a lower level was the third highest since the fatality census began, but was slightly lower than the 738 recorded in 2006. The number of workers (504) who were fatally injured from being struck by objects or equipment in 2007 was at the lowest level since the fatality census began and represented a 14-percent decline from the 2006 total. Two other events were also at series lows in 2007—fatal work injuries involving electrocutions (212) and fatalities resulting from fires and explosions (151).

Workplace homicides increased by 13 percent to 610 in 2007 from the series low of 540 that was reported in 2006. Even after the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from the high of 1,080 reported in 1994.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17	557	9
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17	565	9
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16	591	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17	547	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15	582	9
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14	579	9
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12	520	9
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11	585	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11	571	10
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	643	11	553	9
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	609	11	505	9
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	632	11	531	10
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	559	10	602	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	567	10	607	11
2006 <sup>2</sup>	5,840	1,356	23	738	13	540	9	589	10
2007 <sup>3</sup>	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	504	9

<sup>1</sup> Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

<sup>2</sup> The BLS national news release issued August 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

**Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2007:**

- Men accounted for 86 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State with 103 deaths. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, were the most prevalent cause, accounting for 28 deaths. The second most frequent fatal event was contact with objects and equipment (26) followed by assaults and violent acts (23). Seventeen women were fatally injured on the job; seven from transportation incidents and four each from assaults and violent acts and falls. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-one percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanics (97), 12 percent were black, non-Hispanics (14), and 6 percent were Hispanic or Latino (7).
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 63 percent, or 76, of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2007; at the national level, 63 percent of worker deaths also belonged to this group. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-six percent of workers killed on-the-job in Michigan worked for wages and salaries; the rest were self-employed.

- Three industry sectors made up 39 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State—the construction and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries recorded 16 deaths each and manufacturing, 15. In construction, falls (5) were the leading cause of worker deaths. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for the majority of workplace fatalities in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and manufacturing, with eight and seven deaths, respectively. Other industry sectors recording more than five work-related deaths included transportation and warehousing (11), retail trade (9), administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (9), accommodation and food services (7), and other services, except public administration (7). (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving, management, and construction and extraction occupations had the highest number of worker fatalities with 26, 21, and 15, respectively. Combined, these three groups accounted for over half of all fatal work injuries in Michigan. Within the transportation and material moving occupational group, transportation incidents (15) accounted for more than half of the fatal injuries. In management occupations, assaults and violent acts (6) and contact with objects and equipment (6) were the leading causes of worker deaths. Among construction and extraction workers, falls (5) were the most frequent fatal injury event. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at [www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/). For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880, menu option 0, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET. Information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and other programs and surveys are available on our Web site at [www.bls.gov/ro5/](http://www.bls.gov/ro5/).

## TECHNICAL NOTE

### Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS Web site. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on “BLS Handbook of Methods.” The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

### Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or State agencies or was outside the

scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

### Acknowledgments

The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, State, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; State departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Michigan, 2007

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	120	47	16	16	15	64	26	4	--	10	5	11	7
Contact with objects and equipment.....	27	18	8	3	7	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	14	11	5	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	9	7	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects or equipment on floor or ground level.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	10	6	3	--	3	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	17	6	--	5	--	11	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	14	5	--	5	--	9	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall down stairs or steps.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	11	6	--	3	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	35	9	5	--	--	20	8	--	--	4	3	--	--
Highway accident.....	24	5	3	--	--	15	5	--	--	4	3	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	12	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Michigan, 2007 - continued

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	27	6	--	--	--	20	7	--	--	--	--	--	7	3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	20	--	--	--	--	17	6	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Shooting.....	13	--	--	--	--	11	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Stabbing.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	120	35	27	27	17	11	--
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	91	29	19	18	14	8	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	29	6	8	9	3	3	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	103	28	23	26	13	10	--
Women.....	17	7	4	--	4	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	20	4	4	4	5	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	18	--	8	5	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	38	12	10	7	3	5	--
55 to 64 years.....	25	10	4	5	4	--	--
65 years and over.....	14	6	--	3	3	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	97	25	22	24	14	9	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	14	7	4	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total</b> .....		120	35	27	27	17	11	--
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		111	29	26	27	17	10	--
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		47	9	6	18	6	6	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		16	5	--	8	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	16	5	--	8	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	9	4	--	3	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		16	--	--	3	5	3	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	16	--	--	3	5	3	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	13	--	--	3	4	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		15	--	--	7	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	15	--	--	7	--	--	--
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.....	332	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.....	336	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing.....	3363	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		64	20	20	9	11	4	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		26	8	7	6	3	--	--
<b>Wholesale Trade</b> .....	42	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	44-45	9	--	4	--	3	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing.....</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Truck Transportation.....	484	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information.....</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Publishing Industries (Except Internet).....	511	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers.....	5111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper Publishers.....	51111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services.....</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services.....</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Leisure and Hospitality.....</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries.....	711	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and Food Services.....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	7221	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	72211	4	--	4	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Other Services</b> .....		7	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration</b> .....	81	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal and Laundry Services.....	812	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government</b> <sup>5</sup> .....		9	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local Government</b> .....		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	92	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	120	35	27	27	17	11	--
Management occupations.....	21	5	6	6	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	19	5	4	6	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	12	4	--	6	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	12	4	--	6	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	10	--	5	--	4	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	15	3	--	--	5	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	12	--	--	--	5	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	9	--	--	4	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	26	15	3	6	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Michigan, 2007 - Continued

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Motor vehicle operators.....	19	13	3	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	17	11	3	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries