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MICHIGAN WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2006

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 155 in 2006, an increase of 45 from the previous year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that Michigan's fatalities had declined to 110 in 2005, a series low for the State. (The fatality census has been conducted annually since 1992). This year's 41-percent rise was spread across several categories, including highway incidents which accounted for almost a quarter of the increase in fatalities. (See table A.) Some of the other events that showed notable increases included self-inflicted injuries, being struck by a vehicle, being struck by an object, and electrocutions.

The most frequent types of workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2006 were highway incidents (referred to here as highway crashes, but including non-collision incidents as well) (31), falls to a lower level (21), being struck by an object (19), and homicides (11). Taken together, these four events¹ accounted for over half of the workplace fatalities in the State.

The number of fatalities from highway crashes in the State rose by 11 from the 20 recorded in 2005. This was the largest number of work-related deaths due to highway crashes since 1999 when 37 were reported. Highway crashes accounted for 20 percent of Michigan's fatal work injuries in 2006. Nationally, highway crashes were also the most frequent event leading to workplace fatalities, accounting for 23 percent of workplace fatalities in 2006.

There were 21 fatal work injuries from falls to a lower level in the State in 2006, an increase of 4 from the previous year. This was the fourth time since the inception of the fatality census that on-the-job deaths from falls to a lower level exceeded 20 cases. Work-related deaths involving falls to a lower level accounted for 14 percent of workplace fatalities in Michigan and 13 percent nationally in 2006.

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides; and falls includes falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level (as from grease on a floor or ice on a sidewalk).

Nineteen workers in Michigan were fatally injured from being struck by an object in 2006, up 6 cases over the year. This type of fatal work-related injury accounted for 12 percent of the State's and 10 percent of the nation's occupational fatalities in 2006.

On-the-job deaths from homicides declined by 3 cases in the State in 2006, after declining by 8 in 2005. A total of 11 workplace homicides occurred in 2006, a series low for this event. The highest number of workplace homicides, 39, occurred in 1994. (See table A.) In 2006, homicides accounted for 7 percent of the fatally injured in Michigan and 9 percent nationwide.

Other work-related fatalities in Michigan in 2006 included pedestrians being struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment (10); electrocutions (9); aircraft incidents and self-inflicted injuries (8 each); nonhighway accidents, except rail, air, water, and being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (7, each); and exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (6). (See table 1.)

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Michigan by selected event groups, 1992-2006

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

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2006, down slightly from the revised total of 5,734 fatal work injuries recorded in 2005. The count for 2006 was the third lowest annual total recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) The 1,329 fatal highway crashes in 2006 was the lowest annual count total since 1993. Highway crashes in 2006 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. Fatal work injuries involving falls to a lower level increased 10 percent in 2006 after a sharp decrease in 2005. The 2006 total of 728 fatal falls to a lower level was the second highest since the fatality census began. The number of workers who were fatally injured from being struck by objects was lower in 2006, after increasing for the last three years. The 583 fatalities resulting from being struck by objects in 2006 represented a 4 percent decline from the 2005 total.

Workplace homicides decreased 9 percent to 516 in 2006, the lowest annual total ever reported by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides have decreased more than 50 percent from the series high in 1994.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2006

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Struck by object		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10	559	10
2005 ²	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	607	11	567	10
2006	5,703	1,329	23	728	13	583	10	516	9

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

²The BLS news release issued August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2006:

- Men accounted for 94 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State with 146 deaths. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, were the most prevalent cause, accounting for 56 deaths. The second most frequent fatal event was contact with objects and equipment (30) followed by falls (21). Nine women were fatally injured on the job, with four of these deaths resulting from assaults and violent acts and four from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-seven percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics, 11 percent were black non-Hispanics, and 8 percent were Hispanic or Latino.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 69 percent of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2006; 22 percent were 55 years or older.
- Eighty-seven percent of workers killed on-the-job in Michigan worked for wages and salaries; the rest were self-employed.

- The construction industry sector had the largest number of worker fatalities (31), followed by manufacturing (21), and transportation and warehousing (18). Falls accounted for the most fatalities in construction. In manufacturing, contact with objects and equipment, such as being struck by, trapped in or crushed by objects or machinery was the most frequent type of fatal event; in transportation and warehousing, it was transportation incidents. (See table 3.)
- Workers in transportation and material moving, and construction and extraction jobs led all other major occupational groups with 38 and 28 worker fatalities, respectively. Combined, these two groups accounted for over two-fifths of all fatal work injuries in Michigan. Within the transportation and material moving occupational group, transportation incidents (24) accounted for over 60 percent of all fatal injuries. Among construction and extraction workers, falls (11) was the most frequent fatal event accounting for about 40 percent of the deaths. (See table 4.)

Additional data available

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available from the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data tables for 2006 are available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and selected metropolitan areas. Detailed data may be accessed through the online query system located at <http://data.bls.gov/PDO/outside.jsp?survey=fi>. For additional information or assistance, please contact the Midwest Information Office in Chicago at (312) 353-1880, menu option 0.

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 and Federal data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (industry, occupation, and other worker characteristics; equipment being used; and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, news accounts, and reports to Federal and State agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. Fatalities to volunteer and unpaid family workers who perform the same duties and functions as paid workers are also included in the counts. These criteria are generally broader than those used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's normal commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2006 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or impact from a crash or fall, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports—as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

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.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any Federal or State agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 18 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and State and local government employees in States without OSHA-approved safety programs, which

accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the States have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover State and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all Federal, State, local, and private sector agencies 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 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 industry¹ sector, Michigan, 2006

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	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.....	155	70	18	31	21	76	42	--	--	12	9	6	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	30	19	6	5	8	9	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	19	12	5	--	5	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	11	6	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	7	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavation or trenching cave-in.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	21	15	--	10	3	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	21	15	--	10	3	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	7	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	8	7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	17	7	--	5	--	10	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	9	4	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	60	23	7	9	7	31	22	--	--	--	5	--	--
Highway accident.....	31	8	4	4	--	21	15	--	--	--	3	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	21	3	--	--	--	18	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	10	--	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	7	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	6	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	10	3	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Michigan, 2006 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	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 roadway.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
During takeoff or landing.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	21	3	--	--	--	17	9	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	--	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hitting, kicking, beating.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	7	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ 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 2006 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, 2006

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	155	60	21	30	21	17	4
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	135	55	16	25	19	14	4
Self-employed ⁵	20	5	5	5	--	3	--
Gender							
Men.....	146	56	17	30	21	17	4
Women.....	9	4	4	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	12	4	--	5	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	25	10	4	7	--	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	37	19	3	5	4	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	45	17	5	8	10	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	24	6	6	3	5	4	--
65 years and over.....	10	3	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	119	47	12	25	18	12	3
Black, non-Hispanic.....	17	7	3	--	--	4	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	12	4	--	4	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 2006 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, 2006

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		155	60	21	30	21	17	4
Private Industry		146	54	20	28	21	17	4
Goods Producing		70	23	3	19	15	7	--
Natural Resources and Mining		18	7	--	6	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	15	6	--	5	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	9	4	--	3	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	1119	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production.....	11212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining ⁵	21	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		31	9	--	5	10	5	--
Construction	23	31	9	--	5	10	5	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	14	--	--	--	6	3	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	9	--	--	--	6	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	9	--	--	--	6	--	--
New Single-family Housing Construction (except operative builders).....	236115	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Remodelers.....	236118	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.....	23622	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	14	4	--	3	4	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.....	23822	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	23891	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		21	7	--	8	3	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2006 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Manufacturing	31-33	21	7	--	8	3	--	--
Primary Metal Manufacturing.....	331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundries.....	3315	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ferrous Metal Foundries.....	33151	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery Manufacturing.....	333	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.....	336	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing.....	3363	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		76	31	17	9	6	10	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		42	22	9	--	3	5	--
Wholesale Trade	42	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	13	--	6	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Convenience Stores.....	44512	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	18	14	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	11	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48423	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		12	--	--	4	--	3	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	8	--	--	4	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	8	--	--	4	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	7	--	--	4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2006 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Education and Health Services		9	5	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services	61	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services.....	611	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	7221	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	72211	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		9	6	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Michigan, 2006 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Local Government.....		7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 2006 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, 2006

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	155	60	21	30	21	17	4
Management occupations.....	14	6	3	4	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	13	5	3	4	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	7	3	--	3	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	13	--	--	6	--	3	--
Building cleaning and pest control workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	12	7	4	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	28	5	--	5	11	5	--
Construction trades workers.....	24	4	--	4	10	4	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	3	3	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	3	3	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	11	--	--	3	4	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	--	4	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Michigan, 2006 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Production occupations.....	13	3	--	4	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	8	--	--	3	--	--	--
Miscellaneous production workers.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Production workers, all other.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	38	24	3	6	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	24	17	--	3	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	21	15	--	3	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	19	14	--	3	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	9	3	--	3	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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

⁴ 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 2006 are preliminary.

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