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WISCONSIN WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2006

Fatal work injuries in Wisconsin totaled 91 for 2006, a decrease of 27 percent from 2005, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that the number of fatalities in 2006 equaled the count in 2002 as the lowest annual total in Wisconsin since the Bureau began tracking workplace fatalities in 1992. The most frequent types of fatal workplace events in the State were workers being struck by an object (18), highway crashes (17), and falls to a lower level (13). Taken together, these three events¹ accounted for more than half of the work-related fatalities in Wisconsin in 2006.

Workers being struck by objects resulted in more on-the-job fatalities than any other event in Wisconsin in 2006. The 18 cases in 2006 were a series high for this fatal work injury event since the inception of the census in 1992. (See table A.) Being struck by an object accounted for 20 percent of the workplace fatalities in Wisconsin in 2006 and 10 percent in the nation.

The 17 on-the-job fatalities in the State resulting from highway incidents was the lowest single-year total for the category yet recorded by the fatality census. (Highway incidents, referred to here as highway crashes, include non-collision incidents as well). Work-related deaths from highway crashes made up 19 percent of the total fatalities in Wisconsin; only one year earlier, there had been 33 crashes accounting for 26 percent of the State's fatality count. Nationally, 23 percent of workplace deaths resulted from highway crashes, making it the most frequent fatal event.

Thirteen workers in Wisconsin were fatally injured by falling to a lower level in 2006, down 7 cases over the year. Falls to a lower level was the primary cause of 14 percent of the workplace fatalities in Wisconsin and 13 percent nationally.

Other events leading to work-related fatal injuries in Wisconsin included pedestrians or nonpassengers being struck by vehicles or mobile equipment (10), workers caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (6), and homicides (5). (See table 1.)

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).

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

Year	Total fatalities	Struck by object		Highway crashes		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	135	16	12	21	16	7	5
1993	138	8	6	22	16	8	6
1994	109	14	13	26	24	10	9
1995	117	6	5	29	25	5	4
1996	108	7	6	27	25	14	13
1997	114	6	5	25	22	14	12
1998	97	6	6	29	30	6	6
1999	105	13	12	34	32	8	8
2000	107	8	7	27	25	7	7
2001	110	9	8	35	32	12	11
2002	91	7	8	24	26	7	8
2003	103	17	17	22	21	16	16
2004	94	12	13	20	21	10	11
2005	125	16	13	33	26	20	16
2006	91	18	20	17	19	13	14

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	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10
2005 ²	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	607	11
2006	5,703	1,329	23	728	13	583	10

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

² The 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.

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.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Wisconsin in 2006

- Men accounted for 95 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State with 86 deaths. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for slightly more than one-third of these fatal injuries. Among women, four of the five deaths resulted from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Ninety-five percent, or 86, of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 53 percent of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2006; 36 percent were 55 years or older. (See table 2.) Nationally, workers 55 and over made up 27 percent of those fatally injured on the job.
- Wage and salary workers represented 71 percent of Wisconsin’s workplace fatalities in 2006; the rest were self-employed. (See table 2.)
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry sector had the largest number of fatalities with 22, followed by construction (14), and transportation and warehousing (10). Contact with objects and equipment was the most frequent fatal event in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, accounting for half of the industry’s fatal injuries. In construction, falls were responsible for half of the industry’s on-the-job fatalities. In transportation and warehousing, transportation incidents accounted for eight of the ten fatal events. (See table 3.)
- Workers in the transportation and material moving occupational group suffered 21 work-related fatalities, the highest in the State. The management occupational group followed closely with 19 workplace deaths, 11 of which were managers of farms and ranches. Thirteen workers in construction and extraction jobs lost their lives on the job in 2006. (See table 4.)

Additional data available

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available from the BLS Web site at 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/PDQ/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 Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene for its 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, Wisconsin, 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.....	91	43	22	14	7	36	19	--	--	5	--	3	5
Contact with objects and equipment.....	24	16	11	3	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	18	11	8	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	11	7	6	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	15	10	3	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	13	10	3	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	5	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	33	10	5	3	--	19	11	--	--	--	--	--	3
Highway accident.....	17	5	--	--	--	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	10	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	10	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Wisconsin, 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.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	11	3	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	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 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, Wisconsin, 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.....	91	33	11	24	15	4	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	65	27	9	14	9	--	--
Self-employed ⁵	26	6	--	10	6	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	86	29	10	24	15	4	--
Women.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	8	4	--	3	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	20	4	3	7	3	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	20	6	--	6	3	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	16	7	3	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	17	6	--	5	6	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	86	31	10	23	14	4	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, Wisconsin, 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		91	33	11	24	15	4	--
Private Industry		79	29	8	24	13	--	--
Goods Producing		43	10	3	16	10	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		22	5	--	11	3	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	22	5	--	11	3	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	14	4	--	6	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	13	4	--	5	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	11211	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	112111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production.....	11212	8	--	--	3	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction		14	3	--	3	7	--	--
Construction	23	14	3	--	3	7	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	8	--	--	--	4	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		36	19	5	8	3	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		19	11	--	4	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 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
Retail Trade	44-45	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	541	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		12	4	3	--	--	--	--
Local Government		9	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Wisconsin, 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
Service providing.....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, Wisconsin, 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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	91	33	11	24	15	4	--
Management occupations.....	19	5	--	6	5	--	--
Other management occupations.....	19	5	--	6	5	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	11	4	--	3	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	11	4	--	3	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	9	--	--	7	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	13	6	--	--	6	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	10	4	--	--	5	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	21	13	--	3	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	13	7	--	--	3	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	13	7	--	--	3	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11	6	--	--	3	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	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.

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