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NORTH CAROLINA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2007

Fatal work injuries in North Carolina totaled 158 in 2007, a decrease of 10 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 Janet S. Rankin noted that the most frequent types of fatal workplace event in the State in 2007 were highway incidents (44), homicides (25), falls to a lower level (17), and being struck by an object (14). Taken together, these four events¹ accounted for just over 60 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State.

Highway incidents (which includes highway crashes as well as non-collision incidents), remained the most frequent fatal event in the workplace in North Carolina as well as the nation. Notably, in 2007, the State's highway-related fatalities increased to 44 incidents from 28 the previous year. (See table A.) Twenty-eight percent of all work-related deaths in North Carolina were highway-related in 2007 compared to 24 percent of total fatalities nationwide.

Work-related homicides totaled 25 in 2007, an increase of 10 cases from 2006. This was the highest number of homicide incidents since 2000. Homicides accounted for 16 percent of work-related deaths in North Carolina and 11 percent in the United States.

Falls to a lower level in North Carolina resulted in 17 fatalities, a decrease of 7 from 2006. Falls to a lower level accounted for 11 percent of the work-related deaths in North Carolina and 13 percent in the United States.

Fatal work injuries resulting from being struck by an object fell from 19 in 2006 to 14 in 2007. This event group accounted for 9 percent of workplace deaths in both North Carolina and the nation in 2007.

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2007 included nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water (12), caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (10), and pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (10). (See table 1.) Together, these three events were responsible for 20 percent of North Carolina's fatal work injuries in 2007.

¹ 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 (OIICS) Manual at www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this census.

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

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Homicides		Fall to lower level		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	169	28	17	31	18	16	9	20	12
1993	214	48	22	45	21	15	7	30	14
1994	226	35	15	34	15	15	7	13	6
1995	187	49	26	26	14	18	10	17	9
1996	191	45	24	29	15	21	11	16	8
1997	210	43	20	24	11	20	10	33	16
1998	228	66	29	31	14	24	11	22	10
1999	222	53	24	31	14	22	10	23	10
2000	234	39	17	35	15	27	12	23	10
2001	203	52	26	23	11	22	11	23	11
2002	169	46	27	13	8	28	17	19	11
2003	182	38	21	23	13	20	11	21	12
2004	183	46	25	17	9	22	12	25	14
2005	165	39	24	15	9	29	18	19	12
2006	168	28	17	15	9	24	14	19	11
2007 ¹	158	44	28	25	16	17	11	14	9

¹Totals 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 recorded in 2006. While these results are preliminary, this figure represents the lowest annual total since the series began in 1992. (See table B.) Highway incidents in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in the nation 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 incidents 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 incidents		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 ¹	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 ²	5,840	1,356	23	738	13	540	9	589	10
2007 ³	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	504	9

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 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.

³ Note: Totals are 2007 preliminary.

Selected characteristics of fatal work injuries in North Carolina:

- Men accounted for 91 percent (144) of the 158 work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 48 percent of these deaths and contact with objects made up 18 percent. Fourteen women were fatally injured on the job in 2007; 57 percent of these deaths were the result of assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-eight percent or 108 of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 20 percent (32) were black, non-Hispanic; and 9 percent (14) were Hispanic or Latino. Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (51), and black, non-Hispanic (17) were the result of transportation incidents. Sixty-four percent or 9 of Hispanic or Latino workers died from contact with objects and equipment. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 61 percent or 96 of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2007; workers 55 and older accounted for 27 percent or 43 fatalities. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors accounted for over 56 percent of the workplace fatalities in North Carolina—trade, transportation, and utilities (52) and construction (37). Transportation incidents resulted in 58 percent of the on-the-job fatalities in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and contact with objects and equipment were the three most frequent fatal workplace events in this industry; together, these events accounted for 94 percent of the deaths. (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving and construction and extraction jobs led all other occupational groups with 49 and 30 worker fatalities, respectively. Combined, these two occupational groups

accounted for half of all work-related fatalities in North Carolina. Transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in transportation and material moving occupations, accounting for nearly three-fifths of the fatally injured. Falls accounted for one-third of the fatal injuries in the construction and extraction occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at www.bls.gov/iif/. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Create Customized Tables, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Southeast Information Office at 404-893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 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/ro4/.

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

BLS thanks the North Carolina Department of Labor 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 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 ¹ sector, North Carolina, 2007

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.....	158	55	7	37	11	81	52	3	--	12	3	6	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	27	17	--	10	6	10	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	14	8	--	5	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	11	8	--	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	10	6	--	3	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	18	11	--	10	--	7	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	17	11	--	10	--	6	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	9	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	72	17	3	10	4	39	30	--	--	4	--	--	--
Highway incident.....	44	5	--	3	--	28	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	17	4	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	9	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	14	--	--	--	--	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	13	--	--	--	--	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	12	7	--	5	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	8	7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	6	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	10	4	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1 Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry ¹ sector, North Carolina, 2007 - 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 parking lot or non-roadway area.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft incident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	31	--	--	--	--	24	13	--	--	--	--	5	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	25	--	--	--	--	21	11	--	--	--	--	5	--
Shooting.....	21	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	--	--	5	--
Stabbing.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 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, North Carolina, 2007

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 sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	158	72	31	27	18	9	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	126	62	20	25	11	8	--
Self-employed ⁵	32	10	11	--	7	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	144	69	23	26	17	9	--
Women.....	14	3	8	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	14	5	4	3	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	27	12	6	5	--	4	--
35 to 44 years.....	32	14	7	5	6	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	37	19	5	4	8	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	26	11	4	6	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	17	8	5	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	108	51	20	16	14	6	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	32	17	9	--	3	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	14	--	--	9	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
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 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, North Carolina, 2007

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		158	72	31	27	18	9	--
Private Industry		136	56	26	27	18	8	--
Goods Producing		55	17	--	17	11	7	--
Natural Resources and Mining		7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		37	10	--	10	10	6	--
Construction	23	37	10	--	10	10	6	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	26	6	--	8	8	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	12	--	--	4	5	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	23891	7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Manufacturing		11	4	--	6	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	11	4	--	6	--	--	--
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.....	332	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		81	39	24	10	7	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		52	30	13	6	3	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	15	4	9	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, North Carolina, 2007 - 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
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile Dealers.....	4411	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers.....	444	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Convenience Stores.....	44512	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	32	25	3	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	24	22	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	16	14	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	16	14	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	8	8	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	48422	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48423	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Transportation.....	488	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Road Transportation.....	4884	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle Towing.....	48841	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information.....	51	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....		12	4	--	3	3	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	10	3	--	3	3	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	9	3	--	--	3	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....		6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	72	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, North Carolina, 2007 (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
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		22	16	5	--	--	--	--
Federal Government		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	928	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	9281	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		12	8	4	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, North Carolina, 2007 - 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.....		12	8	4	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		11	8	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	11	8	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	11	8	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	11	8	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Fire Protection.....	92216	4	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 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, North Carolina, 2007

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.....	158	72	31	27	18	9	--
Management occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	15	10	4	--	--	--	--
Fire fighting and prevention workers.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	14	--	10	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	8	--	5	--	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	30	7	--	6	11	5	--
Construction trades workers.....	26	7	--	6	9	4	--
Carpenters.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Carpenters.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipelayers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Roofers.....	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, North Carolina, 2007 - 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 sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	8	--	--	6	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	49	34	3	9	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	35	29	3	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	34	29	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	31	26	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	13	4	--	7	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Military specific occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 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