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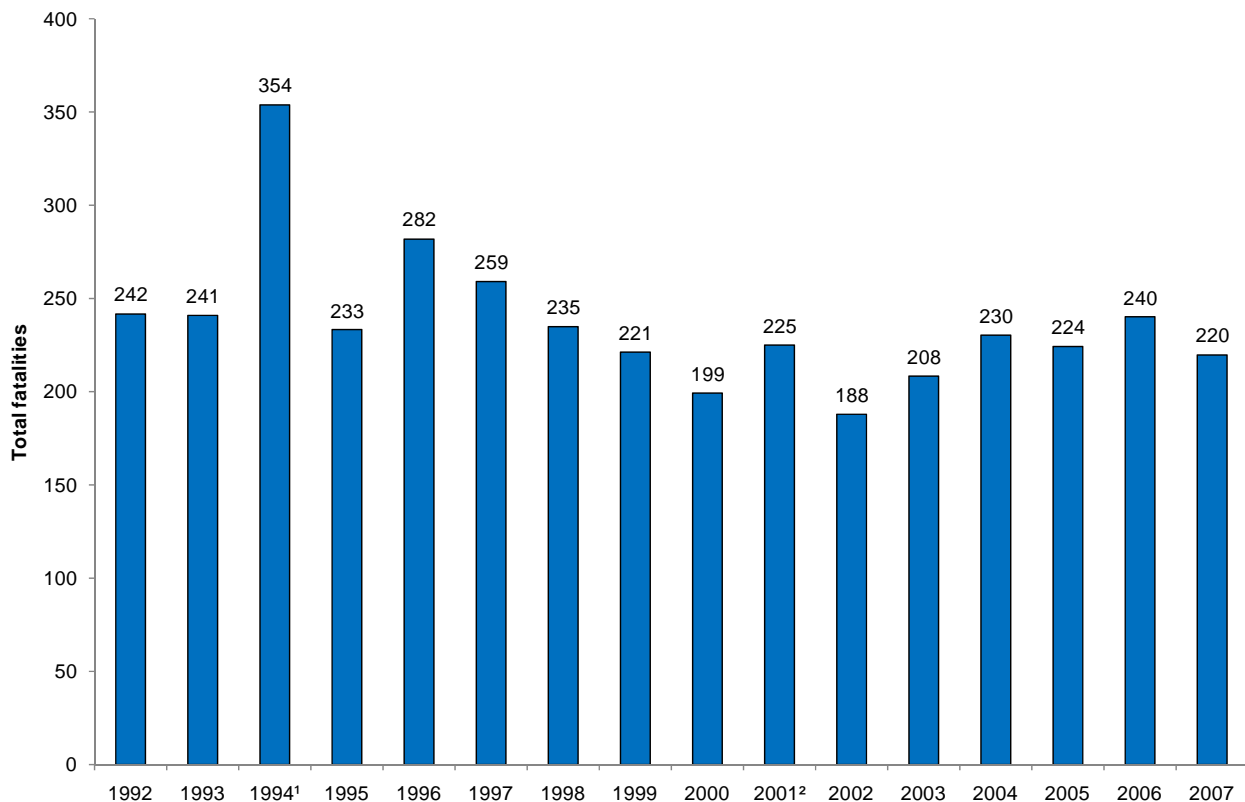
FOR RELEASE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2008

Workplace Fatalities in Pennsylvania for 2007

Fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania totaled 220 in 2007¹, an 8-percent decrease from the total of 240 recorded in 2006, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. (See chart A.) Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the most frequent types of workplace fatalities in 2007 were highway crashes (64), homicides (32), falls to a lower level (29), and being struck by objects or equipment (22); these four types of events² accounted for two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth.

Chart A. Total workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1992-2007



¹ Total fatalities include a single, catastrophic airplane crash that claimed the lives of 101 persons in work status.

² Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

¹ The 2007 figures are considered preliminary. Final figures will be released in April 2009.

² 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. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual on our Web site at www.bls.gov/iif/osh/oic.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this survey.

Highway crashes (officially titled highway incidents) led all events as the most frequent type of on-the-job fatalities for both the nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The number of fatal work injuries from highway crashes in Pennsylvania increased from 49 in 2006 to 64 in 2007; this year's count was the highest since 1997 when 66 job-related highway fatalities were reported. (See table A.) Work-related deaths from highway crashes accounted for 29 percent of Pennsylvania's and 24 percent of the United States' total in 2007.

There were 32 work-related homicides in 2007 in Pennsylvania, the highest level recorded since 1996 when 33 on-the-job homicides were reported. Homicides accounted for 15 percent of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania and 11 percent of those in the nation in 2007.

Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level in Pennsylvania decreased slightly over the year from 31 in 2006 to 29 in 2007. Fatal work injuries from falls to a lower level accounted for 13 percent of both the Commonwealth's and the United States' fatal occupational injuries totals in 2007.

The number of fatalities from being struck by objects or equipment in Pennsylvania decreased from 30 in 2006 to 22 in 2007 and accounted for 10 percent of the work-related deaths in the Commonwealth. Nationally, this event accounted for 9 percent of the total.

Other frequent events leading to workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2007 were nonhighway incidents (15), pedestrian incidents (13), and being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (10). (See table 1.) The number of work-related fatalities due to nonhighway incidents in 2007 was identical to the number recorded in 2006, while the number of fatalities from pedestrian incidents and from being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects were both lower than their year-ago levels of 17 and 12, respectively. All together, these three events were responsible for 17 percent of all fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania in 2007.

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

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Falls to lower level		Struck by objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	242	44	18	38	16	30	12	18	7
1993	241	41	17	44	18	21	9	24	10
1994 ¹	354	57	16	28	8	42	12	22	6
1995	233	48	21	27	12	23	10	15	6
1996	282	51	18	33	12	42	15	39	14
1997	259	66	25	27	10	33	13	25	10
1998	235	59	25	21	9	19	8	25	11
1999	221	56	25	15	7	31	14	24	11
2000	199	41	21	22	11	27	14	24	12
2001 ²	225	41	18	26	12	24	11	24	11
2002	188	43	23	14	7	21	11	16	9
2003	208	41	20	28	13	22	11	17	8
2004	230	56	24	23	10	30	13	33	14
2005	224	60	27	28	13	26	12	21	9
2006	240	49	20	27	11	31	13	30	13
2007	220	64	29	32	15	29	13	22	10

¹ Total fatalities include a single, catastrophic airplane crash that claimed the lives of 101 persons in work status.

² Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Note: 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 considered preliminary, the 2007 level represents the smallest 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 injuries in 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.

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 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	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	504	9

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

² 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.

Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania in 2007:

- Men accounted for 93 percent (204) of the work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for two-fifths of these deaths. Contact with objects and equipment and falls each made up 18 percent of the fatal injuries to men, while assaults and violent acts accounted for 16 percent. Sixteen women were fatally injured on the job, with 11 of these deaths resulting from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-nine percent of those who died from a workplace injury in Pennsylvania were white, non-Hispanic (174); 9 percent were black, non-Hispanic (20); 7 percent were Hispanic or Latino (16); and 4 percent were Asian (9). Transportation incidents was the most frequent type of fatality for both white, non-Hispanic workers and Asians. Assaults and violent acts accounted for half of the deaths among non-Hispanic blacks, while assaults and violent acts and falls, the most frequent events for Hispanic or Latino workers, each accounted for 5 deaths among this group. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 59 percent, or 129, of the Commonwealth's work-related fatalities in 2007; at the national level, 63 percent of worker deaths belonged to this age group. (See table 2.)

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania in 2007: (continued)

- Eighty-seven percent of workers killed on the job worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. The leading cause of death for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents, while assaults and violent acts was the most frequent event for self-employed workers. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors made up 39 percent of the workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth—construction recorded 46 deaths and transportation and warehousing, 40. Falls accounted for over one-half of fatal occupational injuries in construction, while transportation incidents represented nearly three-quarters of work-related deaths in the transportation and warehousing sector. (See table 3.)
- Workers in the transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of workplace fatalities at 56, followed by those in the construction and extraction occupations with 41; combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 44 percent of all fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania. Transportation incidents was the most frequent type of fatal injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations, while in the construction and extraction occupations, falls was the most frequent event. (See table 4.)
- Among the Commonwealth's metropolitan areas, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. registered the highest number of work-related fatalities at 93, followed by Pittsburgh, Pa. at 26. (See chart 1.)

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 Mid-Atlantic Information Office at 215-597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 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/ro3/.

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

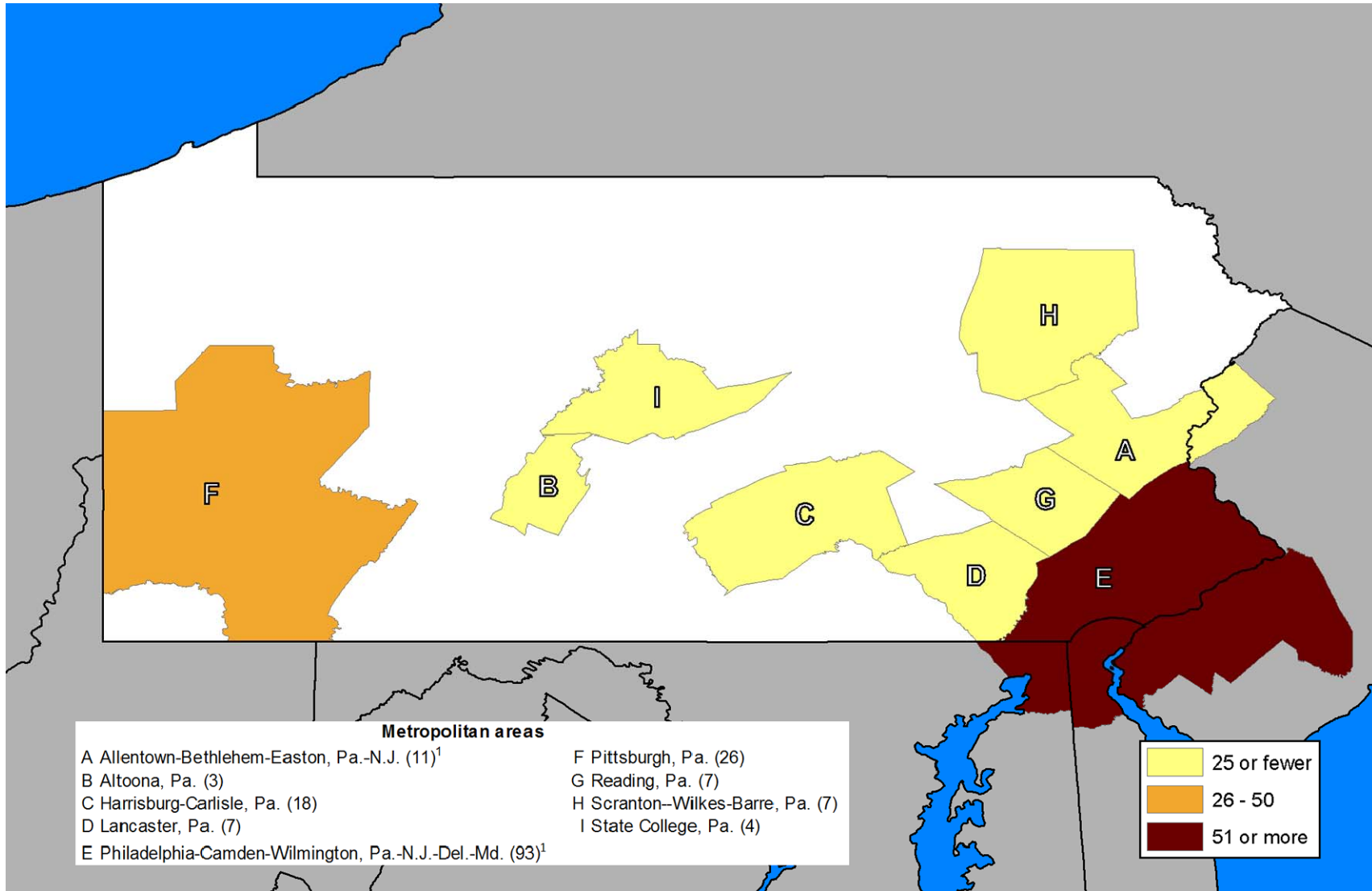
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or State agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between 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 Pennsylvania Department of Health 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.

Chart 1. Total workplace fatalities for metropolitan areas in Pennsylvania, 2007



¹ Includes workplace fatalities in the entire metropolitan area, not just the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania portion.

Note: CFOI data for a particular metropolitan area may be published if the area records five or more fatalities or three or more distinct incidents. Metropolitan areas containing four or fewer fatalities based on one or two incidents are confidential and cannot be published.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry¹ sector, Pennsylvania, 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.....	220	89	21	46	22	117	63	--	6	22	9	8	8
Contact with objects and equipment.....	36	22	9	8	5	13	6	--	--	7	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	22	12	6	4	--	9	3	--	--	6	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	13	8	3	4	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects or equipment on floor or ground level.....	6	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	10	6	--	--	3	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	6	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	36	29	--	25	3	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	29	24	--	21	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	8	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	9	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	5	5	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	7	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	7	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	12	4	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	93	26	8	9	9	60	42	--	--	7	5	--	--
Highway accident.....	64	11	--	3	7	48	35	--	--	6	4	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	40	5	--	--	4	34	25	--	--	4	3	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	15	--	--	--	--	15	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	13	--	--	--	--	10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	19	4	--	--	--	12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	15	10	7	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	12	8	6	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	13	5	--	4	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	8	3	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	36	6	--	3	--	28	10	--	--	5	--	3	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	32	3	--	--	--	27	10	--	--	5	--	3	4
Shooting.....	30	--	--	--	--	26	10	--	--	5	--	3	3
Self-inflicted injury.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	4	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 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, Pennsylvania, 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.....	220	93	36	36	36	12	6
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	192	86	27	28	34	11	5
Self-employed ⁵	28	7	9	8	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	204	82	32	36	36	11	6
Women.....	16	11	4	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	9	3	--	--	3	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	26	6	6	4	6	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	46	17	10	8	5	5	--
45 to 54 years.....	57	21	13	12	7	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	47	30	4	4	8	--	--
65 years and over.....	30	14	--	6	7	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	174	80	19	30	28	10	6
Black, non-Hispanic.....	20	5	10	4	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	16	3	5	--	5	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
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, Pennsylvania, 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		220	93	36	36	36	12	6
Private Industry		206	86	34	35	34	12	4
Goods Producing		89	26	6	22	29	4	--
Natural Resources and Mining		21	8	--	9	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	16	7	--	8	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	9	5	--	3	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production.....	11212	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵	21	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		46	9	3	8	25	--	--
Construction	23	46	9	3	8	25	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	8	--	--	--	5	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.....	23622	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	9	5	--	3	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	29	3	--	4	19	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	14	--	--	--	11	--	--
Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors.....	23812	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry Contractors.....	23814	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	5	--	--	--	5	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Electrical Contractors.....	23821	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Special Trade Contractors.....	23899	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		22	9	--	5	3	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	22	9	--	5	3	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	311	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing.....	3118	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bread and Bakery Product Manufacturing.....	31181	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paper Manufacturing.....	322	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary Metal Manufacturing.....	331	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.....	332	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery Manufacturing.....	333	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		117	60	28	13	5	8	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		63	42	10	6	3	--	--
Wholesale Trade	42	8	8	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	14	4	8	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores.....	44511	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Nonstore Retailers.....	454	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Direct Selling Establishments.....	4543	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	40	29	--	5	3	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	25	22	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	19	17	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	19	17	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance..	48423	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi and Limousine Service.....	4853	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi Service.....	48531	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warehousing and Storage.....	493	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warehousing and Storage.....	4931	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 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
Financial Activities.....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and Insurance.....	52	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....		22	7	5	7	--	3	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	19	5	4	7	--	3	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	17	4	4	7	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	11	--	--	6	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		9	5	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Ambulatory Health Care Services.....	621	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	72	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Eating Places.....	7222	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Eating Places.....	72221	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Restaurants.....	722211	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Government⁶.....		14	7	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government.....		10	4	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		10	4	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire Protection.....	92216	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, Pennsylvania, 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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	220	93	36	36	36	12	6
Management occupations.....	20	7	--	6	--	--	--
Top executives.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chief executives.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chief executives.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	11	4	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	9	4	--	5	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	7	--	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	8	--	4	--	--	--	--
Fire fighting and prevention workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	13	--	--	7	--	--	--
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	14	5	7	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	14	9	4	--	--	--	--
Information and record clerks.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	3	--	3	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural equipment operators.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	41	5	--	8	22	3	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	30	3	--	4	21	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	--	7	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	--	7	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	5	--	--	--	5	--	--
Roofers.....	5	--	--	--	5	--	--
Other construction and related workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	15	4	4	--	5	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	10	--	--	--	4	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Production occupations.....	17	5	--	6	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	8	--	--	4	--	--	--
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weiders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	56	44	4	4	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	47	39	3	3	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	39	33	--	3	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	32	27	--	3	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

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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