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## MISSISSIPPI WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2005

Fatal work injuries in Mississippi totaled 111 in 2005, a 26 percent increase from the previous year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath impacted Mississippi's fatality count in 2005, with 10 workplace deaths attributable to this weather-related event. Still, the total number of fatalities in the State in 2005 was 13 percent lower than the recorded high of 128 reached in 1995. (The Bureau began tracking workplace fatalities in 1992.) The most frequent types of fatal workplace events in the State in 2005 were highway incidents (29), being struck by an object (16), homicides (15), and falls to a lower level (14). Taken together, these four events<sup>1</sup> accounted for two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in the State.

Highway incidents, which largely result from highway crashes, accounted for more on-the-job fatalities than any other event in both Mississippi and the nation. The number of fatal injuries from highway incidents in Mississippi was little changed from 2004, increasing by 4 from 25. Work-related deaths due to highway incidents accounted for approximately one-quarter of the total in both Mississippi and the U.S. (See table A.)

In Mississippi, the 16 fatalities resulting from being struck by an object in 2005 doubled over the course of the year, approaching the record high of 19 cases set in 1999. Being struck by an object accounted for 14 percent of the work-related deaths in Mississippi and 11 percent in the U.S.

Homicides increased by 6 over the year to 15; still, the number of cases remained well below the recorded high of 24 reached in 1996. This event group accounted for 14 percent of workplace deaths in Mississippi in 2005; nationally it accounted for 10 percent.

The number of fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level in Mississippi in 2005 increased by four over the year, reaching its second highest level since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992. Falls to a lower level accounted for similar percentages of work-related deaths in Mississippi and the U.S. (13 and 12 percent, respectively).

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2005 included railway incidents (8), nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, and water (5), and self-inflicted injuries (4). (See table 1.)

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<sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, and assaults and violent acts. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and being struck by vehicles or mobile equipment; falls includes falls to a lower level and falls to the same level; and assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides.

Railway incidents increased by eight over the year, while self-inflicted injuries and nonhighway incidents, except rail, air, and water experienced little or no change from the previous year. Together, these three events were responsible for 15 percent of the fatal work injuries in Mississippi in 2005.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Mississippi by selected event groups, 1992-2005

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Struck by object		Homicides		Fall to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	123	31	25	13	11	22	18	8	7
1993	121	50	41	11	9	19	16	12	10
1994	126	44	35	8	6	20	16	8	6
1995	128	33	26	14	11	23	18	9	7
1996	103	24	23	11	11	24	23	5	5
1997	104	18	17	11	11	22	21	12	12
1998	113	33	29	6	5	13	12	9	8
1999	128	38	30	19	15	8	6	17	13
2000	125	41	33	13	10	15	12	3	2
2001	111	37	33	8	7	11	10	11	10
2002	94	31	33	7	7	11	12	8	9
2003	102	35	34	8	8	18	18	5	5
2004	88	25	28	8	9	9	10	10	11
2005	111	29	26	16	14	15	14	14	13

Nationwide, a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries were reported in 2005, down about 1 percent from the revised total of 5,764 fatalities reported for 2004. The total for 2005 was the third lowest annual count recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) The 1,428 deaths from highway incidents in 2005 represented one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the most frequent type of on-the-job fatality. Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level (662) represented the third highest annual total reported by the fatality census for this event. The number of fatalities resulting from being struck by an object (604) was the highest annual total ever reported for this event since the census' inception.

The number of workplace homicides in the U.S. in 2005 changed little over the year, from 559 incidents in 2004 to 564 in 2005. This was the second lowest annual total on record and represented a 48-percent decline from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2005

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Fall 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 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	11	505	9	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004 <sup>2</sup>	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10	559	10
2005	5,702	1,428	25	662	12	604	11	564	10

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

<sup>2</sup>The BLS news release issued August 25, 2005, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2004. Since then, an additional 61 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2004 to 5,764.

### **Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Mississippi:**

- Men accounted for 95 percent of the 111 work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 42 percent of these deaths. Six women were fatally injured on the job in 2005; all but one of these deaths were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-eight percent or 75 of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 26 percent (29) were black, non-Hispanic; 4 percent (4) were Asian; and 3 percent (3) were Hispanic or Latino. Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (32) and black, non-Hispanic (13) workers were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 56 percent or 62 of the work-related fatalities in 2005; workers 55 and older accounted for 33 percent or 37. Nationally, older workers comprised 26 percent of those fatally injured on the job. (See table 2.)
- Three industry sectors accounted for half of the workplace fatalities in Mississippi—transportation and warehousing recorded 30 deaths; construction registered 15; and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting had 11. Transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in transportation and warehousing, accounting for 80 percent of the deaths in this industry. Falls resulted in 53 percent of on-the-job fatalities in the construction industry. Contact with objects and equipment and transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace events in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; accounting for 91 percent of the deaths in this industry. (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving and construction and extraction jobs led all other occupational groups with 35 and 20 worker fatalities, respectively. Combined these two occupational groups accounted for half of all work-related fatalities in Mississippi. Transportation incidents accounted for four-fifths of the fatal injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations. Falls were the most frequent fatal workplace event in construction and extraction occupations, accounting for half of the fatally injured. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm). Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, 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. The Southeast Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (404) 331-3415.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (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, 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. 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 commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2005 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events 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 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 20 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.)

### Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the Mississippi 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 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.

### CFOI participating state agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3460
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission of Arizona	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(415) 703-4757
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2173
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8221
District of Columbia	State Center for Health Statistics	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Department of Financial Services	(850) 413-1611
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-0687 ext. 113
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 558-0500
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-1640
Kentucky	Department of Labor	(502) 564-3070 ext. 280
Louisiana	Department of Labor	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 624-6454
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Labor and Economic Growth	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7186
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2454
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7081
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 292-9553
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4585
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 466-4183
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 528-1500
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7991
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-0295 ext. 210
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4599
Utah	Utah Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor and Industry	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5512
West Virginia	Division of Labor	(304) 558-7890 ext. 112
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6289
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3819

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Mississippi, 2005**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	111	33	11	15	7	60	40	--	--	10	3	3	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	20	13	6	4	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	16	10	5	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	12	7	--	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	17	10	--	8	--	7	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	14	10	--	8	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	6	5	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	49	7	4	--	--	34	28	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway incident.....	29	--	--	--	--	25	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	9	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	11	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	11	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway incident.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	19	--	--	--	--	11	6	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	15	--	--	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Shooting.....	13	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2005 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, Mississippi, 2005**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	111	49	19	20	17	6	--
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	85	47	14	11	10	3	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	26	--	5	9	7	3	--
<b>Sex</b>							
Men.....	105	44	19	20	17	5	--
Women.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	21	11	6	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	19	9	5	--	3	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	22	9	3	4	6	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	24	10	--	8	3	--	--
65 years and over.....	13	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	75	32	12	14	13	4	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	29	13	4	6	4	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2005 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, Mississippi, 2005**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total</b> .....		111	49	19	20	17	6	--
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		93	41	12	18	17	5	--
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		33	7	--	13	10	--	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		11	4	--	6	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	11	4	--	6	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		15	--	--	4	8	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	15	--	--	4	8	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	10	--	--	--	7	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		7	--	--	3	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.....	336	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		60	34	11	5	7	3	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		40	28	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	44-45	8	3	4	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	48-49	30	24	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Mississippi, 2005 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Truck Transportation.....	484	22	18	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	15	13	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Transportation.....	488	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services.....</b>		10	--	--	--	4	--	--
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....</b>	56	9	--	--	--	4	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	9	--	--	--	4	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	9	--	--	--	4	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	8	--	--	--	4	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services.....</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance.....</b>	62	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality.....</b>		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and Food Services.....</b>	72	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>b</sup>.....</b>		18	8	7	--	--	--	--
<b>Federal Government.....</b>		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local Government.....</b>		10	3	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		9	--	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>		8	--	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>	92	8	--	6	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Mississippi, 2005 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	5	--	5	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2005 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, Mississippi, 2005**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	111	49	19	20	17	6	--
Management occupations.....	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	9	--	7	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	7	--	7	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	9	--	--	3	4	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	--	--	3	3	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	8	--	--	3	3	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	20	5	--	4	10	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	14	--	--	3	9	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	35	28	--	3	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	28	23	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	26	21	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	24	19	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2005 are preliminary.

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