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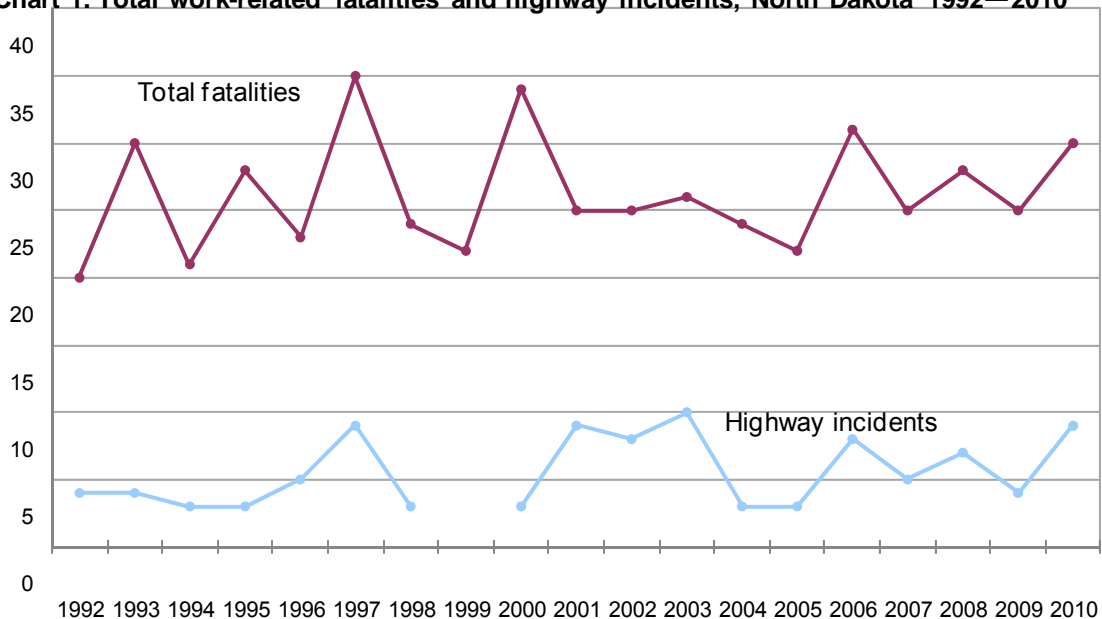
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WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA — 2010

Fatal work injuries totaled 30 in 2010 for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that while the 2010 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in North Dakota had risen by 5 from one year earlier. Fatal occupational injuries in the State have ranged from a high of 35 in 1997 to a low of 20 in 1992. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,547 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2010, about the same as the final count of 4,551 fatalities recorded in 2009, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2010 CFOI data will be released in Spring 2012.

Chart 1. Total work-related fatalities and highway incidents, North Dakota 1992—2010



Note: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Missing data for 1999 indicate no data reported or data do not meet publication criteria.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Highway incidents were the most frequent type of workplace fatality in North Dakota in 2010, accounting for 9 deaths. (See table 2.) The number of fatal highway incidents reached a series high in 2003 with 10 fatalities. Five fatalities in the State were attributed to being struck by an object or equipment, and four fatalities were due to falls to a lower level.

In the United States, highway incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event, accounting for 21 percent of fatal work injuries. North Dakota's share of on-the-job fatalities from highway incidents was 30 percent. Nationwide, falls to a lower level and homicides were the next most frequent types of events, each with 11 percent of all work-related fatalities, followed by being struck by an object or equipment (9 percent). The State did not have a disclosable work-related homicide in 2010. Being struck by an object or equipment accounted for 17 percent of fatalities in North Dakota, while falls to a lower level were at 13 percent.

Additional key characteristics:

- Men accounted for all 30 work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, made up one-half of these fatalities. (See table 3.)
- In North Dakota, 83 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 72 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 12, or 40 percent, of the State's work-related fatalities in 2010. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 30 occupational fatalities in North Dakota, 63 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. The leading cause of death for both groups was transportation incidents.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector had the largest number of fatalities, 10, followed by transportation and warehousing with 6. Transportation incidents accounted for 5 of the worker deaths in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and 4 in transportation and warehousing.
- Management occupations, along with transportation and material moving occupations, had the highest number of workplace fatalities with 7 each. Within management occupations, fatalities were primarily among farmers or ranch operators (6). In transportation and material moving occupations, most of the deaths were among heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (5).

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at www.bls.gov/iif/. Further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, is available on the Midwest Information Office Web site at www.bls.gov/ro5/ or by contacting us at 312-353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

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. during the 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 here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm. The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part III 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. The Bureau of Labor Statistics 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 in North Dakota by selected event groups, 1992-2010

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Struck by object or equipment		Falls to a lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	20	4	20	--	--	3	15
1993	30	4	13	9	30	6	20
1994	21	3	14	3	14	--	--
1995	28	3	11	4	14	--	--
1996	23	5	22	5	22	--	--
1997	35	9	26	--	--	9	26
1998	24	3	13	8	33	--	--
1999	22	--	--	4	18	--	--
2000	34	3	9	5	15	4	12
2001	25	9	36	3	12	--	--
2002	25	8	32	--	--	3	12
2003	26	10	38	5	19	--	--
2004	24	3	13	7	29	--	--
2005	22	3	14	3	14	4	18
2006	31	8	26	5	16	5	16
2007	25	5	20	--	--	3	12
2008	28	7	25	--	--	3	11
2009	25	4	16	--	--	5	20
2010	30	9	30	5	17	4	13

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, North Dakota, 2009-2010

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	25	30	100
Transportation incidents	11	15	50
Highway	4	9	30
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	--	3	10
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	--	3	10
Noncollision	--	5	17
Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision	--	5	17
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	4	--	--
Worker struck by a vehicle	--	3	10
Contact with objects and equipment	4	8	27
Struck by object or equipment	--	5	17
Struck by falling object or equipment	--	4	13
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	--	3	10
Falls	6	5	17
Fall to lower level	5	4	13
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	--	--

(1) Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

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 2010 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 worker characteristics, North Dakota, 2009-2010

Worker characteristics	2009	2010	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	25	30	100
Employee Status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	14	19	63
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	11	11	37
Gender			
Men	20	30	100
Women	5	--	--
Age⁽³⁾			
20 to 24 years	--	5	17
25 to 34 years	--	3	10
35 to 44 years	6	5	17
45 to 54 years	7	4	13
55 to 64 years	7	8	27
65 years and over	3	3	10
Race or Ethnic Origin⁽⁴⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	19	25	83
Black, non-Hispanic	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	4	5	17

(1) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

(2) 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.

(3) Because there may have been no incidents reported for some ages or because the data do not meet publication criteria, information is not available for all age groups. In addition, some fatalities may have had insufficient information with which to determine the age of the decedents.

(4) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

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 2010 are preliminary.

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