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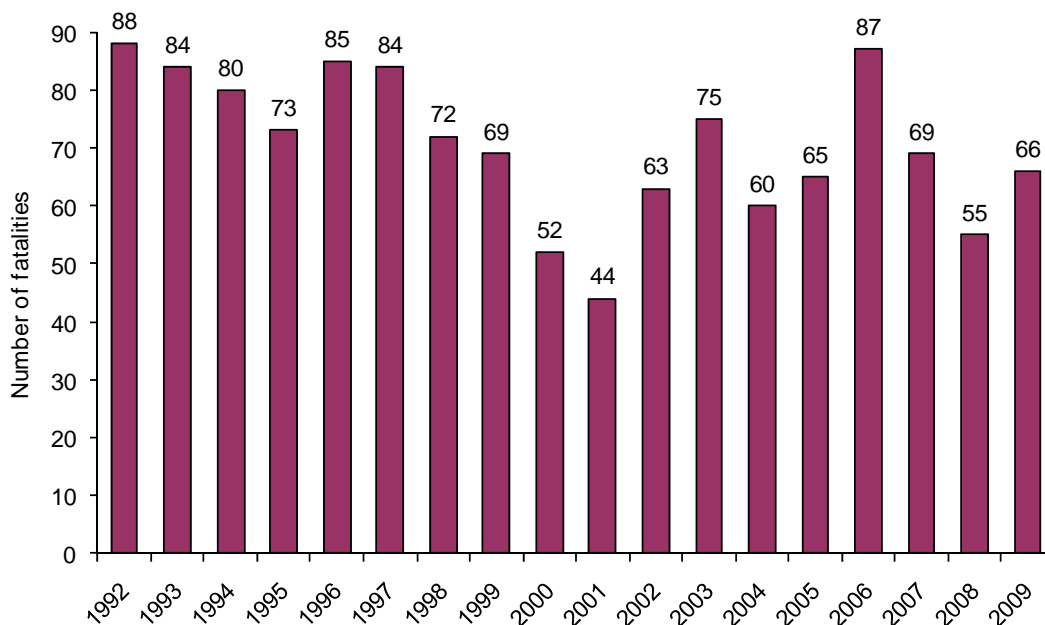
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### WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN OREGON - 2009

Fatal work injuries in Oregon totaled 66 in 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while these results are preliminary, the number of fatalities in Oregon was up from the 55 recorded in 2008. (See chart 1.) Final 2009 national and State results will be released in April 2011.

Chart 1. Total workplace fatalities in Oregon, 1992-2009



Note: Totals for 2009 are preliminary

The most frequent events leading to workplace fatalities in Oregon in 2009 were highway incidents (20), being struck by object or equipment (9), homicides (7) and being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (5). (See table A.) Combined, these four events<sup>1</sup> accounted for 62 percent of all work-related fatalities in the State.

<sup>1</sup> 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 and Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual at [www.bls.gov/iif/osh/oic.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh/oic.htm) for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in the census.

Highway incidents remained the most frequent fatal workplace event for both the State and the nation in 2009. The number of fatal injuries from this event in Oregon totaled 20 in 2009, up from 12 in 2008. Highway incidents accounted for 30 percent of the State's workplace fatalities in 2009; nationally, this event accounted for 20 percent of work-related deaths. (See tables A and B.)

Occupational fatalities resulting from being struck by object or equipment accounted for 9 deaths in 2009, up from 5 in 2008. Being struck by object or equipment represented 14 percent of all workplace fatalities in the State and 10 percent nationwide.

The 7 fatalities from work-related homicides accounted for 11 percent of all fatal work injuries in Oregon in 2009. Nationally, this event accounted for 12 percent of the total.

Oregon work-related fatalities resulting from being caught or compressed by an object or equipment, declined to 5, down from 7 in 2008. Being caught or compressed by an object or equipment accounted for 8 percent of all workplace fatalities in the State compared to 5 percent nationwide.

**Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Oregon by selected event, 1992-2009**

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway incidents		Struck by objects or equipment		Homicides		Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	88	23	26	13	15	7	8	6	7
1993	84	19	23	13	15	6	7	7	8
1994	80	18	23	13	16	10	13	-	-
1995	73	22	30	11	15	-	-	4	5
1996	85	22	26	10	12	3	4	4	5
1997	84	26	31	10	12	8	10	6	7
1998	72	20	28	6	8	-	-	9	13
1999	69	12	17	4	6	5	7	10	14
2000	52	15	29	8	15	-	-	5	10
2001	44	9	20	7	16	-	-	3	7
2002	63	13	21	11	17	4	6	6	10
2003	75	26	35	10	13	-	-	3	4
2004	60	14	23	7	12	-	-	8	13
2005	65	19	29	7	11	4	6	8	12
2006	87	25	29	9	10	3	3	5	6
2007	69	13	19	9	13	-	-	4	6
2008 <sup>1</sup>	55	12	22	5	9	5	9	7	13
2009 <sup>2</sup>	66	20	30	9	14	7	11	5	8

<sup>1</sup> Since the initial release of 2008 data, 1 additional job-related fatality was identified in Oregon bringing the 2008 total job-related fatality count to 55.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for 2009 are preliminary.

## Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Oregon

- Men accounted for 92 percent (61) of the work-related fatalities in Oregon in 2009. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 54 percent of these deaths. Contact with objects and equipment made up 21 percent of the fatal injuries to men, while assaults and violent acts accounted for 11 percent. (See table 2.)
- Eighty percent of those who died from a workplace injury in Oregon were white, non-Hispanic (53) and 12 percent were Hispanic or Latino (8) (Some worker fatalities were not identified by race or ethnic origin.) Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of fatality for both white, non-Hispanic and Hispanic or Latino workers. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 56 percent, or 37, of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2009. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-seven percent of workers killed on the job worked for wages and salaries (51), the rest were self-employed (15). Transportation incidents were the leading fatal event for both wage and salary workers (28) as well as self-employed workers (6). (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors made up 35 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State—agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (15), and construction (8). Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of fatal injuries in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (7) as well as in construction (6). (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective, transportation and material moving jobs had the largest number of fatal work injuries (17) followed by, farming, fishing, and forestry jobs (15). Combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 48 percent of all fatal work injuries in Oregon. Transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal injuries in both occupational groups. (See table 4.)

## U.S. Workplace Fatalities

Nationwide, a total of 4,340 fatal work injuries were reported in 2009, a decrease of 17 percent from the revised total of 5,214 recorded in 2008. This preliminary figure represents the smallest annual total since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was first conducted in 1992. (See table B.) Economic factors played a major role in the national fatal work injury decrease as total hours worked declined during the year. Similarly, some industries that historically have accounted for a significant share of fatal work injuries, such as construction, experienced even larger declines in employment or hours worked.

Highway incidents in 2009 continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities, a position held since the program’s inception in 1992. Still, the 2009 count of 882 fatal injuries from highway incidents was down 27 percent from the 2008 count of 1,215 fatal injuries.

Workplace homicides (521) declined 1 percent in 2009. Falls to a lower level decreased 13 percent (from 593 in 2008 to 518 in 2009). Around half of all fatal falls to a lower level occur in construction, so the decline in construction employment may account for the lower number of fatal work injuries due to falls to a lower level.

Workplace suicides (237) were down 10 percent nationwide in 2009 from the series high of 263 in 2008. However, the 2009 preliminary count of workplace suicides is the second highest annual total reported by the fatality census.

Thirty-seven states reported lower numbers of fatal work injuries in 2009 than in 2008, while 13 states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers.

**Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event, 1992-2009**

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway incidents		Homicides		Falls to a lower level		Struck by object or equipment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	1,044	17	507	8	557	9
1993	6,331	1,242	20	1,074	17	534	8	565	9
1994	6,632	1,343	20	1,080	16	580	9	591	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	1,036	17	578	9	547	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	927	15	610	10	582	9
1997	6,238	1,393	22	860	14	653	10	579	9
1998	6,055	1,442	24	714	12	625	10	520	9
1999	6,054	1,496	25	651	11	634	10	585	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	677	11	659	11	571	10
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	643	11	700	12	553	9
2002	5,534	1,373	25	609	11	638	12	505	9
2003	5,575	1,353	24	632	11	604	11	531	10
2004	5,764	1,398	24	559	10	738	13	602	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	567	10	664	12	607	11
2006	5,840	1,356	23	540	9	738	13	589	10
2007	5,657	1,414	25	628	11	746	13	504	9
2008 <sup>2</sup>	5,214	1,215	23	526	10	593	11	520	10
2009 <sup>3</sup>	4,340	882	20	521	12	518	12	414	10

<sup>1</sup> Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for 2008 are revised and final. The BLS national news release issued August 20, 2009, reported a total of 5,071 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2008. Since then, an additional 143 job-related fatalities were identified bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2008 to 5,214.

<sup>3</sup> Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released April 2011.

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Website at [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf). Selected current and historical information is available in PDF format. Detailed data may be accessed from the query system at [data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi](http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi) or via an extensive collection of flat text files. For further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, contact the West Information Office at 415-625-2270 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (PT).

## **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 at [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf). 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

BLS thanks the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services 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.

Detailed statistics on fatal occupational injuries in Oregon can be obtained from tables at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/tgs/2009/iiffi41.htm>.

**TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Oregon, 2009**

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.....	66	29	15	8	6	30	8	--	--	6	3	4	7
Contact with objects and equipment.....	14	9	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	9	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	34	14	7	6	--	15	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	20	8	4	3	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Oregon, 2009 - continued**

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
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	10	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	7	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	7	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 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, 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 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, Oregon, 2009

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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	66	34	10	14	4	3	--
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	51	28	7	10	3	--	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	15	6	3	4	--	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	61	33	7	13	4	3	--
Women.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	9	7	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	13	7	--	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	18	10	3	4	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	14	3	--	6	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	53	25	8	13	4	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 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, Oregon, 2009

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> .....		66	34	10	14	4	3	--
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		59	29	10	12	4	3	--
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		29	14	--	9	--	--	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		15	7	--	5	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	15	7	--	5	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood Product Manufacturing.....	321	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		30	15	9	3	--	--	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		8	8	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	48-49	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Remediation Services</b> .....	56	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services</b> .....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services</b> .....		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration</b> .....	81	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government</b> <sup>6</sup> .....		7	5	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 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, 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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 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, Oregon, 2009

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.....	66	34	10	14	4	3	--
Management occupations.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	15	8	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	17	15	--	--	--	--	--
Air transportation workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	9	8	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	7	6	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on the 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> Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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