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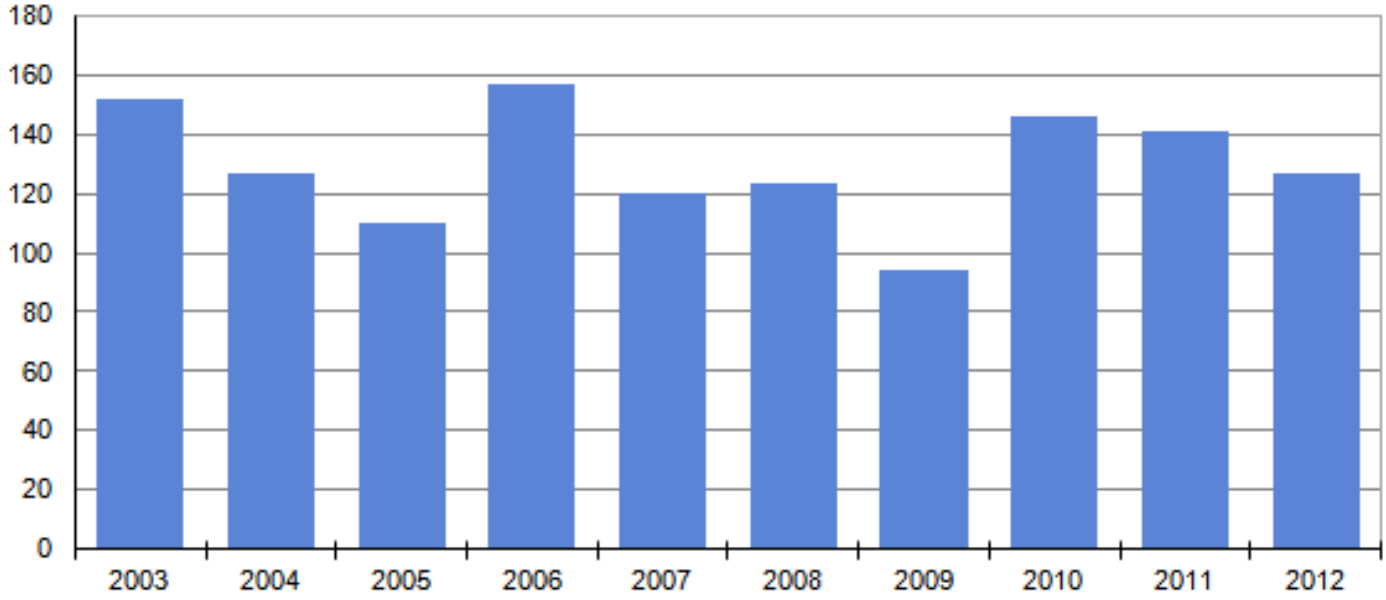
Fatal Work Injuries in Michigan — 2012

Fatal work injuries totaled 127 in 2012 for Michigan, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that while the 2012 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Michigan decreased by 14 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 182 in 1999 to a low of 94 in 2009. (See chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2012, down from a revised count of 4,693 fatalities in 2011, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2012 CFOI data will be released in spring 2014.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Michigan, 2003—2012



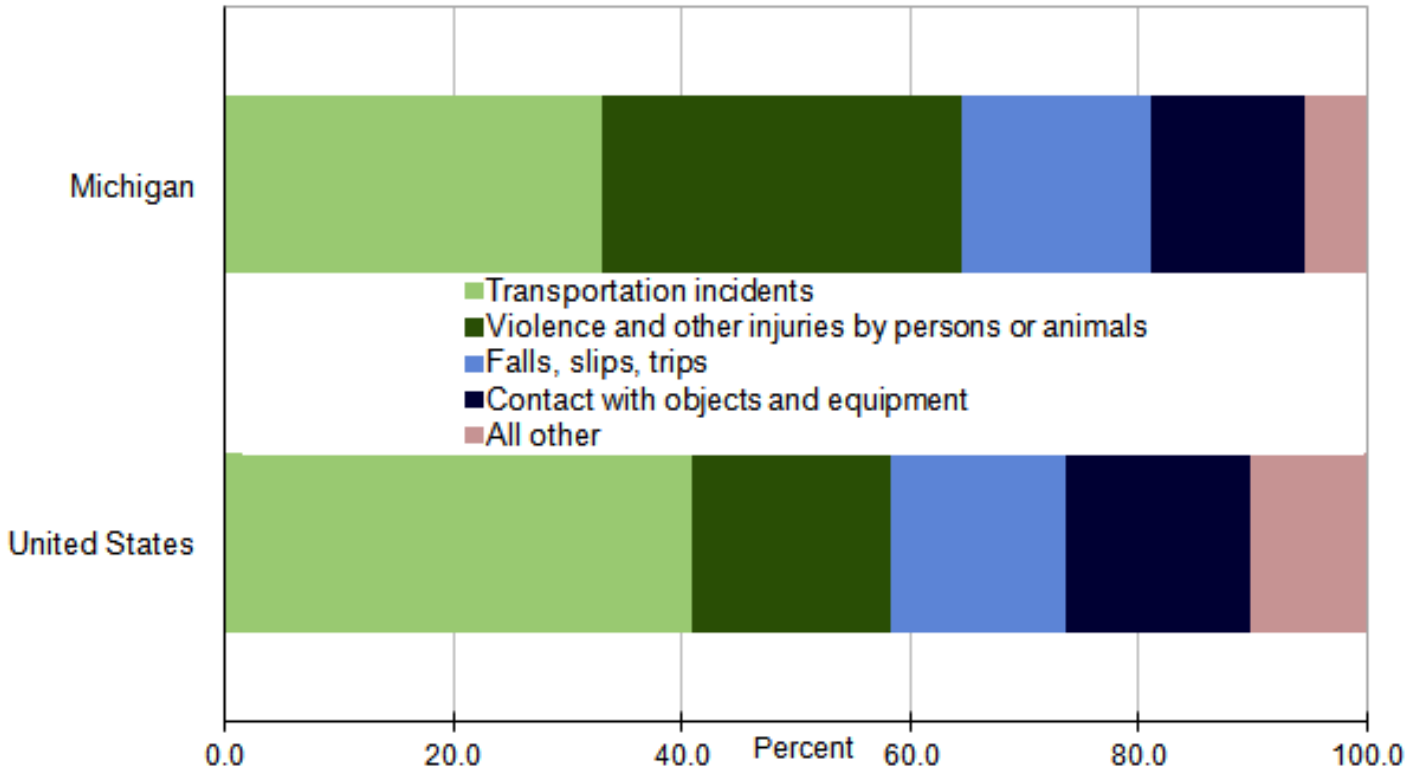
NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 127 fatal work injuries reported in Michigan in 2012, 42 resulted from transportation incidents and 40 from violence and other injuries by persons or animals. Together, these two major categories accounted for nearly two-thirds of all workplace fatalities. Other major event categories each reported 21 or fewer deaths. (See table 1.) Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 27 deaths; in fact, it accounted for 21 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. In the violence and other injuries by persons or animals category, intentional injury by

person resulted in 38 fatal work injuries. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2012 data are released in Spring 2014 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2012, accounting for 41 percent of fatal work injuries. Michigan's 33-percent share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was smaller than the nationwide share. (See chart 2.) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities, 14 percentage points lower than the share in Michigan. Contact with objects or equipment (16 percent) and falls, slips, and trips (15 percent) were the third and fourth most frequent events, respectively, in the nation.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Michigan and the United States, 2012



NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional key characteristics:

- The construction industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 18, down from 23 the previous year. (See table 2.) Within this industry, falls, slips, and trips and violence and other injuries by persons or animals each accounted for five worker deaths.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had the second highest fatality count with 16, a decrease of 9 over the year. Contact with objects and equipment and transportation incidents each accounted for six worker deaths in this sector.
- Management occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 22. (See table 3.) Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers recorded nine of these fatalities. Workers in construction and extraction occupations along with transportation and material moving occupations had the next highest fatality count at 20 each.
- Men accounted for 117, or 92 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See table 4.) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals made up one-third of these fatalities.

- In Michigan, 77 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 78, or 61 percent, of the state's work-related fatalities in 2012. Workers in this group nationally accounted for 59 percent of on-the-job fatalities
- Of the 127 workers that suffered fatal work injuries in Michigan, 66 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. Wage and salary workers were most often fatally injured by transportation incidents and self employed workers by violence and other injuries by persons or animals.

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 United States 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 at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

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.

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, in particular the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Michigan, 2011-2012

Event or exposure[1]	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	141	127	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	33	40	31
Intentional injury by person	31	38	30
Intentional injury by other person	15	28	22
Shooting by other person--intentional	10	21	17
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	--	3	2
Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving	--	3	2
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	16	10	8
Shooting--intentional self-harm	9	5	4
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	6	4	3
Transportation incidents	46	42	33
Pedestrian vehicular incident	7	10	8
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	3	3	2
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	4	3	2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	24	27	21
Roadway collision with other vehicle	10	17	13
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	--	7	6
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	2	5	4
Roadway collision--moving and standing vehicle in roadway	2	4	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	7	6	5
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	7	6	5
Roadway noncollision incident	6	4	3
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	5	3	2
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	7	5	4
Nonroadway noncollision incident	6	4	3
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	3	4	3
Falls, slips, trips	26	21	17
Falls to lower level	20	16	13
Other fall to lower level	18	12	9
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	4	3	2
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	3	3	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12	4	3
Exposure to electricity	5	3	2
Contact with objects and equipment	21	17	13
Struck by object or equipment	10	12	9
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	3	5	4
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	6	6	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	5	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	6	4	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery during maintenance, cleaning	4	3	2

Footnotes:
(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Total may include other events not shown.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Michigan, 2011-2012

Industry[1]	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	141	127	100
Private industry	127	117	92
Natural resources and mining	25	16	13
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	25	16	13
Crop production	12	9	7
Oilseed and grain farming	6	5	4
Corn farming	--	3	2
Forestry and logging	4	5	4
Logging	4	5	4
Logging	4	5	4
Construction	23	18	14
Construction	23	18	14
Construction of buildings	5	5	4
Residential building construction	3	5	4
Residential building construction	3	5	4
Residential remodelers	3	4	3
Specialty trade contractors	14	12	9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	6	6	5
Roofing contractors	3	3	2
Building equipment contractors	4	4	3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	--	3	2
Manufacturing	17	12	9
Manufacturing	17	12	9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	4	5	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26	30	24
Wholesale trade	5	5	4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	--	4	3
Retail trade	10	10	8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	2	2
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	--	2	2
Tire dealers	--	2	2
Miscellaneous store retailers	3	3	2
Used merchandise stores	--	2	2
Used merchandise stores	--	2	2
Transportation and warehousing	10	14	11
Truck transportation	8	10	8
General freight trucking	7	9	7
General freight trucking, local	2	5	4
General freight trucking, long-distance	5	4	3
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	5	3	2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	--	3	2
Taxi and limousine service	--	3	2
Taxi service	--	3	2
Information	--	3	2
Information	--	3	2
Publishing industries (except internet)	--	2	2
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	--	2	2
Newspaper publishers	--	2	2
Professional and business services	11	12	9
Administrative and waste services	--	10	8
Administrative and support services	8	10	8
Investigation and security services	--	4	3
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	--	4	3
Security guards and patrol services	--	4	3
Services to buildings and dwellings	6	6	5
Landscaping services	3	6	5

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Michigan, 2011-2012 - Continued

Industry[1]	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Educational and health services	6	6	5
Health care and social assistance	5	6	5
Ambulatory health care services	--	6	5
Leisure and hospitality	8	7	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	4	3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	4	3	2
Independent artists, writers, and performers	--	2	2
Independent artists, writers, and performers	--	2	2
Accommodation and food services	3	3	2
Food services and drinking places	3	3	2
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	1	2	2
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	1	2	2
Other services, except public administration	7	12	9
Other services, except public administration	7	12	9
Repair and maintenance	4	6	5
Automotive repair and maintenance	--	6	5
Automotive mechanical and electrical repair and maintenance	--	4	3
Automotive body, paint, interior, and glass repair	--	2	2
Automotive body, paint, and interior repair and maintenance	--	2	2
Personal and laundry services	--	2	2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	2	4	3
Civic and social organizations	2	3	2
Civic and social organizations	2	3	2
Government[2]	14	10	8
Federal government	--	4	3
Local government	9	4	3

Footnotes:
(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.
(2) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. 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.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Michigan, 2011-2012

Occupation[1]	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	141	127	100
Management occupations	26	22	17
Top executives	4	3	2
Chief executives	3	3	2
Chief executives	3	3	2
Operations specialties managers	1	3	2
Other management occupations	21	15	12
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	9	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	16	9	7
Miscellaneous managers	--	2	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	3	3	2
Protective service occupations	7	10	8
Law enforcement workers	6	3	2
Police officers	6	3	2
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	6	3	2
Other protective service workers	--	7	6
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	--	6	5
Security guards	--	6	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	8	6
Supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	2	2	2
First-line supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	2	2	2
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	2	2	2
Grounds maintenance workers	--	5	4
Grounds maintenance workers	--	5	4
Tree trimmers and pruners	--	4	3
Sales and related occupations	12	6	5
Supervisors of sales workers	7	4	3
First-line supervisors of sales workers	7	4	3
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	5	4	3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9	8	6
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	--	6	5
Logging workers	--	6	5
Fallers	--	6	5
Construction and extraction occupations	22	20	16
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	6	4	3
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	--	4	3
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	--	4	3
Construction trades workers	16	16	13
Construction laborers	--	5	4
Construction laborers	--	5	4
Construction equipment operators	--	2	2
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	--	4	3
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	--	4	3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12	12	9
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	4	6	5
Automotive technicians and repairers	--	3	2
Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	--	2	2
Tire repairers and changers	--	2	2
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	4	3
Production occupations	8	9	7
Supervisors of production workers	--	2	2
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	2	2
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	--	2	2
Other production occupations	3	5	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	20	16
Motor vehicle operators	13	18	14

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Michigan, 2011-2012 - Continued

Occupation[1]	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12	14	11
Driver/sales workers	--	3	2
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	11	9	7
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	3	2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	--	3	2
Material moving workers	4	2	2

Footnotes:
(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. 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.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Michigan, 2011-2012

Worker characteristics	2011	2012[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	141	127	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary[1]	91	84	66
Self-employed[2]	50	43	34
Gender			
Men	131	117	92
Women	10	10	8
Age[3]			
20 to 24 years	5	8	6
25 to 34 years	14	17	13
35 to 44 years	27	27	21
45 to 54 years	33	34	27
55 to 64 years	37	22	17
65 years and over	22	19	15
Race or ethnic origin[4]			
White, non-Hispanic	118	98	77
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	13	20	16
Hispanic or Latino	4	3	2
Asian, non-Hispanic	4	4	3

Footnotes:
(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) Information may not be available for all age groups.
(4) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. 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.
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