

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Alaska, 2008

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		33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Private Industry		30	20	--	4	--	3	--
Goods Producing		21	16	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	114	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	1141	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	11411	12	9	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish Fishing.....	114111	9	9	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	311	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	3117	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	31171	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing.....	311712	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
See footnotes at end of table.								
Service providing		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² Based on the 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, 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 2008 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 A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Alaska, 2008

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	33	23	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Private Industry	30	20	--	--	--	17	--	--	--
Goods Producing	21	16	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining	12	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	12	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Fishing.....	12	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Fishing.....	12	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Finfish Fishing.....	9	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	6	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	6	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Service providing	9	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² 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.

³ 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 2008 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 A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Alaska, 2008

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33	100.0	25	100.0	--	--	5	100.0
Goods Producing	21	63.6	18	72.0	--	--	3	60.0
Natural Resources and Mining	12	36.4	9	36.0	--	--	3	60.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12	36.4	9	36.0	--	--	3	60.0
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	12	36.4	9	36.0	--	--	3	60.0
Fishing.....	12	36.4	9	36.0	--	--	3	60.0
Fishing.....	12	36.4	9	36.0	--	--	3	60.0
Finfish Fishing.....	9	27.3	7	28.0	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	24.2	8	32.0	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	8	24.2	8	32.0	--	--	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	6	18.2	6	24.0	--	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	6	18.2	6	24.0	--	--	--	--
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.....	6	18.2	6	24.0	--	--	--	--
Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing.....	6	18.2	6	24.0	--	--	--	--
Service providing	12	36.4	7	28.0	--	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	4	12.1	4	16.0	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	4	12.1	4	16.0	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. Data for 2008 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 A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry¹ sector, Alaska, 2008

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	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.....	33	21	12	--	8	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary Source³													
Machinery.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	22	15	9	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air vehicle.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle.....	14	14	9	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tugboat, commercial fishing boat.....	14	14	9	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁴													
Vehicles.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	18	13	8	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions.....	17	13	8	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions.....	17	13	8	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions, n.e.c.....	13	13	8	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² 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.

³ The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁴ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

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 2008 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 A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Alaska, 2008

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.....	33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	15	11	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing and hunting workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship engineers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship engineers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 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.

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 2008 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 A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Alaska, 2008

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	33	23	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	15	11	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Fishing and hunting workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	13	10	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10	6	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship engineers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ship engineers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

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 2008 are preliminary

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Alaska, 2008

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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	28	20	--	4	--	3	--
Self-employed ⁵	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Women.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	10	7	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	9	8	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	24	15	--	3	--	3	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 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 2008 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 A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Alaska, 2008

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	33	--	--	--	--	7	10	9	4	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	23	--	--	--	--	3	7	8	--	--
Water vehicle accident.....	14	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--
Sinking, capsized water vehicle.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

elsewhere classified." Data for 2008 are preliminary.

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

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

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry¹ sector, Alaska, 2008

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.....	33	21	12	--	8	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	23	16	9	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle accident.....	14	14	9	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sinking, capsized water vehicle.....	13	13	8	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² Based on the 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, 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 2008 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 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, Alaska, All Ownerships, 2008

Characteristic	All Industries ¹	Characteristic	All Industries ¹
Total:	33	Nature³:	
Employee status:		Intracranial injuries	--
Wage and salary workers	28	Other traumatic injuries	17
Self-employed	5	Drownings	11
Gender:		Electrocutions	--
Men	33	Poisonings, toxic effects	3
Women	--	Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	--
Age:		Multiple traumatic injuries	9
Under 20 years	--	Part of body³:	
25 to 34 years	7	Head	--
35 to 44 years	10	Trunk	--
45 to 54 years	9	Neck	--
55 to 64 years	4	Lower extremities	--
65 years and over	--	Upper extremities	--
Race or ethnic origin²:		Body systems	18
White, non-Hispanic	24	Multiple	10
Other or not reported	--	Worker activity:	
Event or exposure³:		Vehicular and transportation operations	25
Contact with objects and equipment	4	Using or operating tools, machinery	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	Constructing, repairing, cleaning	--
Falls	--	Protective service activities	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	Materials handling operations	3
Transportation incidents	23	Physical activities	--
Highway incidents	--	Not reported	--
Aircraft incidents	6	Location:	
Other or not reported	--	Mine, quarry	--
Primary source^{3,4}:		Industrial place and premises	4
Vehicles	22	Street and highway	--
Highway vehicles	--	Residential institutions	--
Machinery	3	Other or not reported	24
Parts and materials	--	Occupation:	
Other	3	Management occupations	--
Bullets and pellets	--	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--
Secondary source^{3,5}:		Protective service occupations	--
Vehicles	3	Sales and related occupations	--
Machinery	--	Office and administrative support occupations	--
Other	18	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	15
Liquids (including water)	--	Construction and extraction occupations	--
No secondary source	7	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--
		Transportation and material moving occupations	10
		Military specific occupations ⁶	--

¹Mining 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.

²Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

³Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁴The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁵The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure.

For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

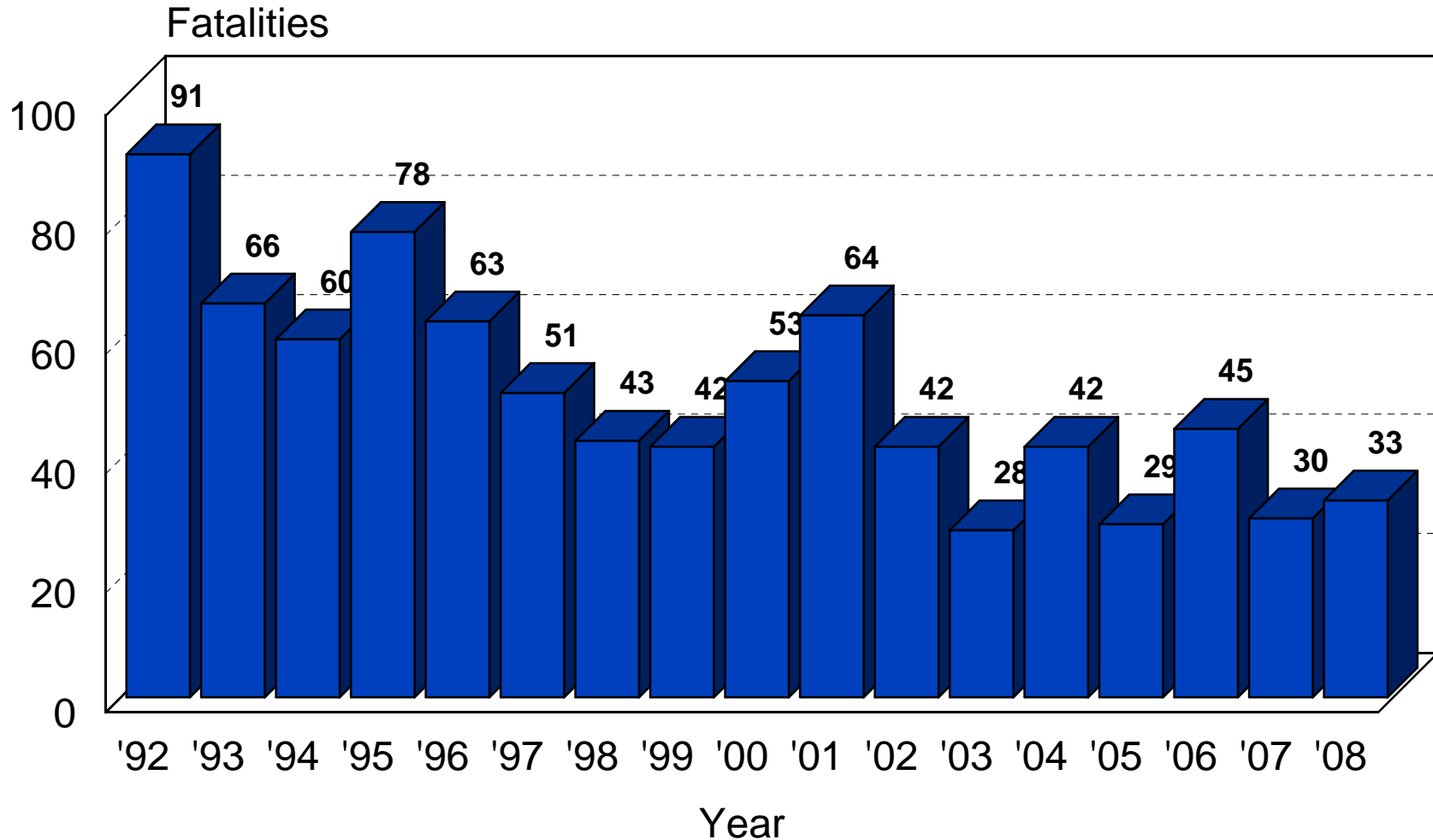
⁶Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Data for 2008 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 14, 2009

Alaska Workplace Fatalities 1992-2008

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research & Analysis Section, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Alaska, 2008, all ownerships (33 Total fatalities)

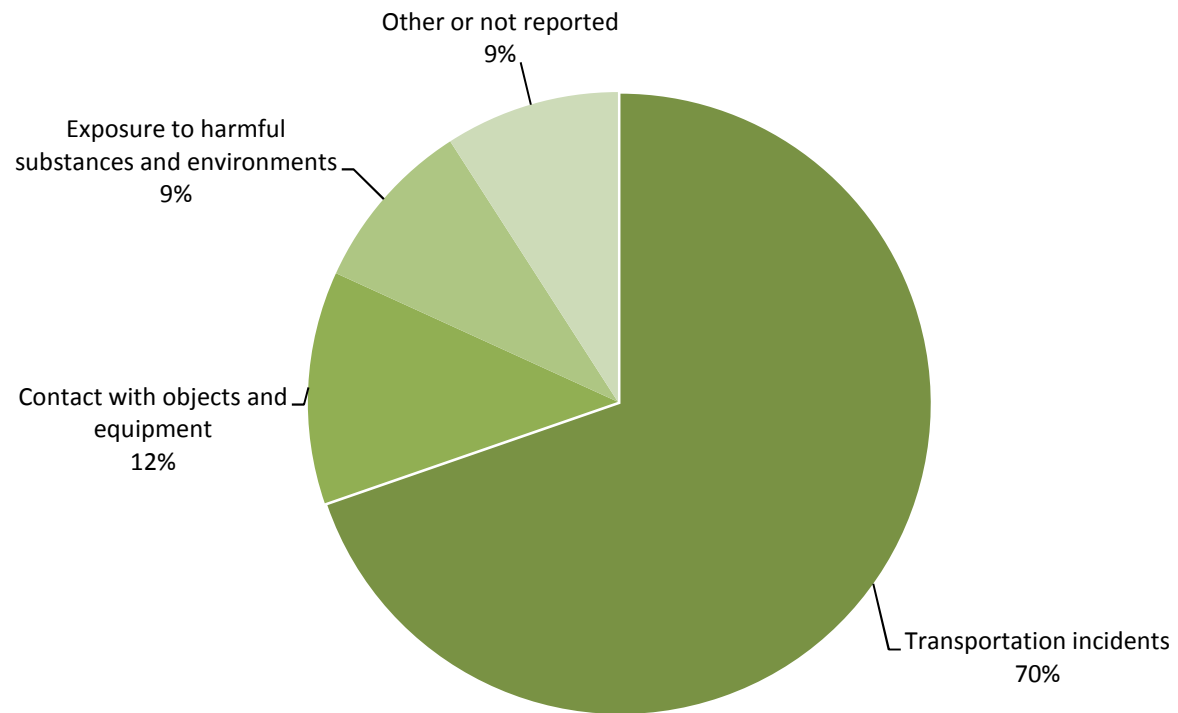


TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Alaska, 2009

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		17	9	--	4	--	--	--
Private Industry		16	8	--	4	--	--	--
Goods Producing		8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	114	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	1141	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	11411	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish Fishing.....	114111	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

² Based on the 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, 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. 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 A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Alaska, 2009

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	17	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Private Industry	16	8	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Goods Producing	8	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining	8	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishing.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishing.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Finfish Fishing.....	4	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Service providing	8	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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 A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Alaska, 2009

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17	100.0	14	100.0	--	--	--	--
Goods Producing	8	47.1	7	50.0	--	--	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining	8	47.1	7	50.0	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7	41.2	6	42.9	--	--	--	--
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping.....	6	35.3	5	35.7	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	6	35.3	5	35.7	--	--	--	--
Fishing.....	6	35.3	5	35.7	--	--	--	--
Finfish Fishing.....	4	23.5	3	21.4	--	--	--	--
Service providing	9	52.9	7	50.0	--	--	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5	29.4	4	28.6	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	4	23.5	3	21.4	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. 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 A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry¹ sector, Alaska, 2009

Primary source and secondary source 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.....	17	8	8	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary Source⁴													
Vehicles.....	11	6	6	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle.....	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tugboat, commercial fishing boat	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

² Based on the 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, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁵ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the

source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

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 A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Alaska, 2009

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.....	17	9	--	4	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishing and hunting workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 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 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

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Alaska, 2009

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	17	9	--	--	--	9	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishing and hunting workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	6	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² 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

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Alaska, 2009

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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	17	9	--	4	--	--	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	15	7	--	4	--	--	--
Self-employed ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	16	9	--	4	--	--	--
Women.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	12	5	--	4	--	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 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. 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 A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Alaska, 2009

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	17	--	--	--	--	--	4	7	--	3
Contact with objects and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects...	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Water vehicle accident.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ship, boat, n.e.c.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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 A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry ¹ sector, Alaska, 2009

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services
Total.....	17	8	8	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects..	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	9	5	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle accident.....	6	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ship, boat, n.e.c.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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.

² Based on the 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, 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 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry¹, Alaska, All Ownerships, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries ²
Total:	17
Employee status:	
Wage and salary workers	15
Self-employed	--
Gender:	
Men	16
Women	--
Age:	
Under 35	--
35 to 44 years	4
45 to 54 years	7
55 to 64 years	--
65 years and over	3
Race or ethnic origin³:	
White, non-Hispanic	12
Other or not reported	3
Event or exposure⁴:	
Contact with objects and equipment	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3
Falls	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--
Transportation incidents	9
Highway incidents	--
Aircraft incidents	--
Other or not reported	--
Primary source^{4,5}:	
Vehicles	11
Highway vehicles	--
Machinery	--
Parts and materials	--
Other	--
Secondary source^{4,6}:	
Vehicles	3
Machinery	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4
Containers	--
Other	--
Liquids (including water)	--
No secondary source	6

Characteristic	All Industries ²
Nature⁴:	
Intracranial injuries	--
Other traumatic injuries	10
Drownings	6
Electrocutions	--
Poisonings, toxic effects	--
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	4
Part of body⁴:	
Head	--
Trunk	4
Neck	--
Lower extremities	--
Upper extremities	--
Body systems	7
Multiple	4
Worker activity:	
Vehicular and transportation operations	11
Using or operating tools, machinery	--
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	--
Protective service activities	--
Materials handling operations	--
Physical activities	--
Not reported	--
Location:	
Mine, quarry	--
Industrial place and premises	3
Place for recreation or sports	--
Street and highway	--
Residential institutions	--
Other or not reported	10
Occupation⁷:	
Management occupations	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--
Protective service occupations	--
Sales and related occupations	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7
Construction and extraction occupations	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	6
Military specific occupations ⁸	--

¹Industry 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.

²Mining 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.

³Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

⁴Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁶The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

⁷Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system.

⁸Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

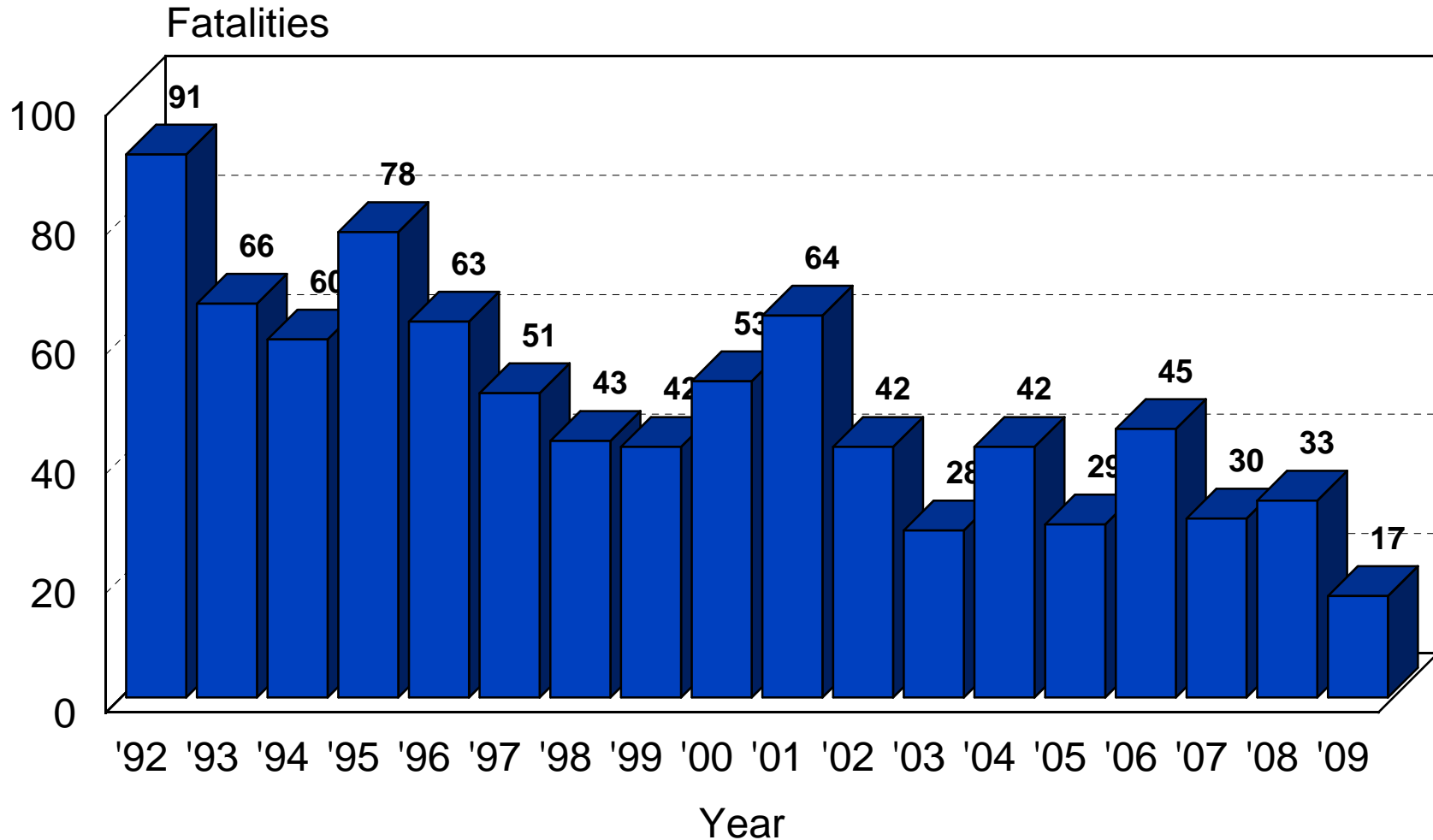
NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

CFOTI 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, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 01, 2010

Alaska Workplace Fatalities 1992-2009

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research & Analysis Section, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Alaska, 2009, all ownerships
(17 Total fatalities)**

