

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by characteristic, Alaska, All Ownership, 2010**

Characteristic	All Industries <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>39</b>
Employee status:	
Wage and salary workers	31
Self-employed	8
Gender:	
Men	37
Women	--
Age:	
20 to 24 years	5
25 to 34 years	8
35 to 44 years	9
45 to 54 years	9
55 to 64 years	5
65 years and over	3
Race or ethnic origin <sup>3</sup> :	
White, non-Hispanic	29
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	5
Event or exposure <sup>4</sup> :	
Contact with objects and equipment	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4
Transportation incidents	24
Highway incidents	3
Aircraft incidents	16
Assaults and violent acts	4
Primary source <sup>4,5</sup> :	
Vehicles	22
Highway vehicles	3
Machinery	6
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	4
Other	5
Bullets and pellets	4

Characteristic	All Industries <sup>2</sup>
<b>Secondary source<sup>4,6</sup>:</b>	
Structures and surfaces	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3
Other	12
No secondary source	9
<b>Nature<sup>4</sup>:</b>	
Intracranial injuries	5
Other traumatic injuries	12
Asphyxiations, suffocations	4
Drownings	4
Open wounds	4
Gunshot wounds	4
Multiple traumatic injuries	18
<b>Part of body<sup>4</sup>:</b>	
Head	6
Trunk	3
Chest	3
Body systems	11
Multiple	19
<b>Worker activity:</b>	
Vehicular and transportation operations	25
Using or operating tools, machinery	4
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	3
<b>Location:</b>	
Industrial place and premises	4
Street and highway	5
Other or not reported	27
<b>Occupation<sup>7</sup>:</b>	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4
Construction and extraction occupations	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	11

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

<sup>4</sup>Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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 the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

<sup>7</sup>Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system.

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

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 30, 2011.