Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry<sup>1</sup>, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2009

Characteristic	All	Total (code T)
Characteristic	Industries <sup>2</sup>	
Total:	123	123
Employee status:	0.7	0.7
Wage and salary workers	87 36	87 36
Self-employed	30	30
Gender:		
Men	117	117
Women	6	6
Age:		
Under 16 years		
16 to 17 years		
18 to 19 years		
20 to 24 years	7	7
25 to 34 years	17	17
35 to 44 years	22	22
45 to 54 years	33	33
55 to 64 years	20	20
65 years and over	23	23
Race or ethnic origin <sup>3</sup> :		
White, non-Hispanic	110	110
Black, non-Hispanic	7	7
Hispanic or Latino	3	3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo		
Asian	3	3
Pacific Islander		
Multiple races		
Other or not reported		
Event or exposure⁴:		
Contact with objects and equipment	25	25
Struck by object or equipment	12	12
Struck by falling object or equipment	9	9
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	11	11
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5	5
Falls	20	20
Fall to lower level	16	16
Fall from ladder	5	5
Fall from roof		
Fall from scaffold, staging Exposure to harmful substances or environments	9	9
Contact with electric current	4	4
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	4	4
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)		
Transportation incidents	47	47
Highway incidents	25	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	15	15
Non-collision incidents	4	4
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	13	13
Overturned	5	5
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	8	8
Aircraft incidents	-	
Fires and explosions	-	
Assaults and violent acts	20	20
Homicides	10	10
Self inflicted injuries	9	9
Other or not reported See footnotes at end of table.		

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry<sup>1</sup>, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries <sup>2</sup>	Total (code T)
Primary source <sup>4,5</sup> :		
Vehicles	49	49
Highway vehicles	30	30
Automobiles	8	8
Trucks	20	20
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	16	16
Forklifts		
Tractors	14	14
Structures and surfaces	19	19
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18	
Machinery	14	14
Agriculture and garden machinery	3	3
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	5	5
Material handling machinery	5	5
Parts and materials	3	3
Machine, tool, and electric parts		
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	9	9
Persons -other than injured worker		
Robber		
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs	5	5
Chemicals and chemical products	5	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	1
Containers		
Other	21	21
Bullets and pellets	17	17
Fire, flame, smoke	1′-	l ''-
Tire, name, smoke		
Secondary source <sup>4,6</sup> :		
Vehicles	21	21
Highway vehicles	20	20
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors		
Structures and surfaces	8	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces		
Structures	6	6
Machinery	11	11
Parts and materials	6	6
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	3
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	18	18
Persons -other than injured worker	11	11
Robber	4	4
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs	7	7
Chemicals and chemical products		
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6	6
Containers	4	4
Other	5	5
Liquids (including water)		]
, , ,	13	43
No secondary source	43	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry<sup>1</sup>, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries <sup>2</sup>	Total (code T)
Nature⁴:		
Intracranial injuries	32	32
Other traumatic injuries	39	39
Internal injuries	20	20
Asphyxiations, suffocations	5	5
Drownings	3	3
Electrocutions	4	4
Poisonings, toxic effects	5	5
Open wounds	17	17
Gunshot wounds	17	17
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)		
Multiple traumatic injuries	32	32
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	6	6
Part of body⁴:		
Head	38	38
Trunk	27	27
Chest	17	17
Back		
Neck		
Lower extremities	4	4
Upper extremities		
Body systems	17	17
Multiple	36	36
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	46	46
Using or operating tools, machinery	6	6
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	28	28
Protective service activities		
Materials handling operations	7	7
Physical activities	10	10
Other activities	13	13
Tending a retail establishment	6	6
Not reported	12	12
Location:	40	40
Private residence	13	13
Farm	22	22
Mine, quarry		
Industrial place and premises	25	25
Place for recreation or sports		
Street and highway	30	30
Public building	17	17
Residential institutions		 
Other or not reported	12	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry<sup>1</sup>, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2009

Characteristic	All Industries <sup>2</sup>	Total (code T)
Occupation':		
Management occupations	26	26
Business and financial operations occupations		
Computer and mathematical occupations		
Architecture and Engineering occupations		
Life, physical, and social science occupations		
Community and social services occupations		
Legal occupations		
Education, training, and library occupations		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations		
Healthcare support occupations		
Protective service occupations	4	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4	4
Personal care and service occupations		
Sales and related occupations	9	9
Office and administrative support occupations		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	4
Construction and extraction occupations	18	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15	15
Production occupations	6	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	27	27
Military specific occupations <sup>8</sup>		

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 19, 2010

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;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 most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Military 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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.