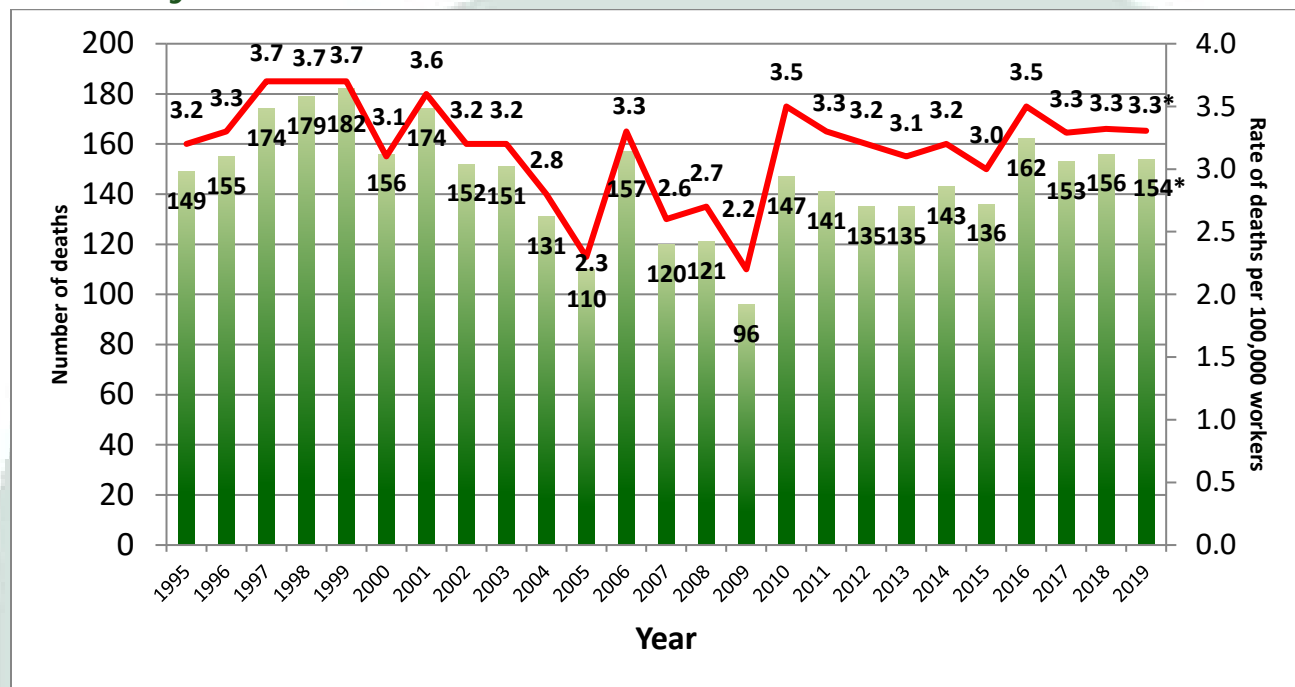


Tracking Acute Traumatic Work-Related Deaths in Michigan

Additional Information Available at: www.oem.msu.edu

Summary Statistics



*2019 data incomplete and preliminary as of 1/13/20

Although the rate was unchanged, the number of acute traumatic work-related (WR) deaths in Michigan *increased 2%* from 2017 to 2018. The annual number and rate of deaths per 100,000 workers are shown by the **green columns** (left axis) and the **red line** (right axis), respectively.

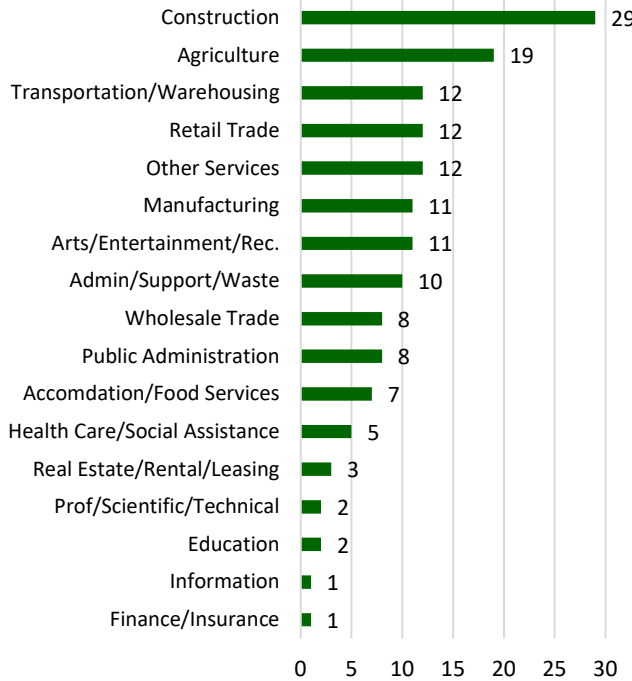
Background

The Michigan Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (MIFACE) research program began on January 1, 2001. The goals are to: 1) identify types of industries and work situations where workers are dying from acute traumatic incidents, 2) identify the underlying cause(s) of the fatality and 3) formulate and disseminate prevention strategies. MIFACE is funded under a cooperative agreement with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). A **traumatic injury** is any unintentional or intentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. **Work** is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.

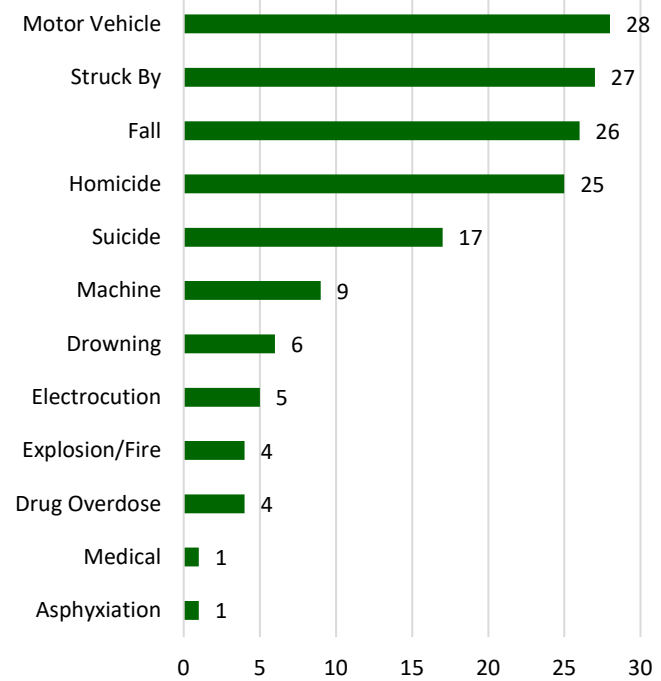
2017 Results

In 2017, construction (29 deaths, 19.0% of all fatalities) had the largest number of work-related deaths and the third highest risk of death (17.9 deaths/100,000 workers). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting had the second highest number of deaths (19, 12.4%) and the highest risk of death (22.1). Individuals who died were most likely to be men (90.8%) and Caucasian (79.1%). The average age was 47.6 years and ranged from ages 17 to 90.

Industry Sector, Michigan, 2017



Means of Death, Michigan, 2017



Number of Deaths

Highlights by Select Industries

- The average age at time of death for agriculture fatalities was 52.5 years. In 13 of the previous 17 years, this average age has been in the 50s or 60s.
- Fatal falls accounted for approximately 40% of the total number of deaths in construction.
- The fatality rate in Manufacturing, 1.8 deaths per 100,000 full-time workers, was well below the overall rate of 3.3, counter to the perception of Manufacturing as a stereotypically hazardous sector.
- The Retail Trade sector saw 28% of the total number of work-related homicides in 2017. Homicides account for 52% of all Retail Trade deaths 2001-2017.
- Motor vehicle collisions were the most common means of death in Transportation and Warehousing. This sector accounts for nearly a quarter of all work-related motor vehicle deaths from 2001-2017.

Work-Related Fatality Narratives

- A farm laborer in his 60s died after becoming entangled in a PTO shaft while chopping corn stubble.
- A construction worker in his 30s drowned when the excavation he was working in suddenly flooded.
- A plasterer/drywall installer in his 20s died when he fell 30 feet through a plastic skylight.
- A teenage stocker/driver for an automotive supply store died when he was struck by the lid of a 55-gallon drum when it exploded.
- A gas station attendant in his 30s died from multiple gunshot wounds.
- A package delivery driver in his 40s died after his van was struck by another vehicle.
- A tow truck operator in his 60s died when a disabled bus fell onto him while he was attaching it to the tow truck.
- A refuse collector in his 60s died when he was pinned against the refuse truck by another vehicle.
- A school bus attendant in his 60s died after slipping and falling on ice.
- A physician in her 40s died when she was struck by a car while rendering first aid to the victim of a previous crash.
- An automotive mechanic in his 30s died from a self-inflicted hanging.