

Table E-2. Fatal occupational injuries involving tractors, forklifts, or cranes industry, 1994

Industry ¹	Total fatalities		Tractor ²		Forklift ²		Crane ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,588	100.0	322	100.0	120	100.0	72	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	854	13.0	275	85.4	4	3.3	-	-
Agricultural production - crops	441	6.7	220	68.3	-	-	-	-
Agricultural production - livestock	172	2.6	43	13.4	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	163	2.5	11	3.4	-	-	-	-
Mining	180	2.7	-	-	-	-	3	4.2
Construction	1,074	16.3	8	2.5	13	10.8	37	51.4
General building contractors	191	2.9	-	-	3	2.5	4	5.6
Heavy construction, except building	291	4.4	5	1.6	-	-	17	23.6
Special trades contractors	592	9.0	-	-	10	8.3	16	22.2
Manufacturing	789	12.0	5	1.6	47	39.2	13	18.1
Food and kindred products	78	1.2	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
Lumber and wood products	199	3.0	3	.9	10	8.3	3	4.2
Transportation and public utilities	1,001	15.2	-	-	18	15.0	5	6.9
Trucking and warehousing	503	7.6	-	-	14	11.7	3	4.2
Wholesale trade	270	4.1	4	1.2	18	15.0	7	9.7
Retail trade	797	12.1	-	-	7	5.8	-	-
Services	905	13.7	12	3.7	9	7.5	7	9.7
Business services	256	3.9	-	-	4	3.3	-	-

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

² Includes fatalities in which the special equipment was selected as either the primary source or secondary source of injury.

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

The secondary source of injury 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.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1994.