News

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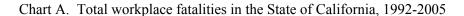
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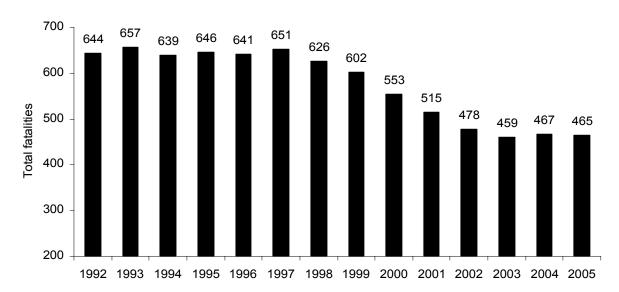
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California Workplace Fatalities, 2005

Fatal work injuries totaled 465 in 2005 for California, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See chart A.) Regional Commissioner Richard Holden noted that the 2005 fatality count was slightly lower than the 467 fatal workplace injuries recorded in 2004. The most frequent types of workplace fatalities in 2005 were highway crashes (78) and homicides (68), followed by being struck by an object (51) and falls to a lower level (49); these four types of events accounted for 53 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State.





Highway crashes led all other events as the most frequent type of on-the-job fatalities for both the nation and the State of California. The number of fatal injuries from highway crashes in California decreased from 94 in 2004 to 78 in 2005. (See table A.) Work-related deaths due to highway crashes accounted for 17 percent of California's and 25 percent of the United States' total in 2005.

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents, commonly referred to as highway crashes, and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides; and falls includes falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level (as due to grease on a floor or ice on a sidewalk).

Work-related homicides in California were up in 2005, increasing by 20 cases over the year. Homicides accounted for 15 percent of fatal work injuries in California and 10 percent of work-related fatalities in the nation in 2005.

The number of fatalities in California that resulted from being struck by an object and falls to a lower level each declined by 17 incidents over the year. The number of fatalities from being struck by an object and falls to a lower level each accounted for 11 percent of fatal occupational injuries in California in 2005. Nationwide, 11 percent of workplace fatalities resulted from being struck by an object, while 12 percent of workplace fatalities resulted from falls to a lower level in 2005.

Other frequent causes of workplace fatalities in the State of California in 2005 were pedestrian incidents (38), contact with electric current (24), and non-highway incidents (24). (See table 1.) The number of work-related deaths due to pedestrian incidents (such as being struck by a vehicle) increased by 6 cases, from 32 in 2004 to 38 in 2005. The number of work-related fatalities caused by contact with electric current increased by 6 cases, from 18 in 2004 to 24 in 2005. Non-highway incidents (such as those that might occur on a farm or industrial premises) declined from 41 in 2004 to 24 in 2005. All together, pedestrian incidents, contact with electric current, and non-highway incidents were responsible for 18 percent of all fatal work injuries in California in 2005.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in California by selected event groups, 1992-2005

Year	Total	Highway Crashes		Homi	cides	Struck by	an Object	Falls to a L	ower Level
I eai	Fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	644	136	21	159	25	35	5	44	7
1993	657	131	20	204	31	29	4	39	6
1994	639	124	19	164	26	48	8	61	10
1995	646	145	22	152	24	46	7	44	7
1996	641	165	26	157	24	24	4	53	8
1997	651	138	21	131	20	44	7	72	11
1998	626	125	20	108	17	38	6	68	11
1999	602	162	27	76	13	46	8	56	9
2000	553	131	24	78	14	39	7	63	11
2001	515	109	21	77	15	37	7	76	15
2002	478	111	23	63	13	35	7	43	9
2003	459	90	20	63	14	46	10	62	14
2004	467	94	20	48	10	68	15	66	14
2005 ¹	465	78	17	68	15	51	11	49	11

The BLS national news release issued August 10, 2006, reported a total of 453 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005 in California. Since then, an additional 12 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 465.

Nationwide, a total of 5,734 fatal work injuries were reported in 2005, down 0.5 percent from the total of 5,764 fatal work injuries recorded in 2004. The total for 2005 was the third lowest annual total recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway crashes rose by 3 percent over the year, from 1,398 in 2004 to 1,437 in 2005. The number of deaths from highway crashes in 2005 represented one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. The 664 fatal falls to a lower level recorded in 2005 represented a 10 percent decline from the series high of 738 recorded in 2004. Fatalities resulting from being struck by an object remained at about the same level as in 2004 (607 fatal work injuries in 2005 compared to 602 in 2004); nevertheless, this was the highest annual total ever reported for this event by the fatality census.

The number of workplace homicides recorded in the U.S. in 2005 changed little, from 559 incidents in 2004 to 567 in 2005. Overall, workplace homicides were down 48 percent from the high of

1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B.	Fatal occu	national i	niuries	in the	United States	by selected	event groups,	1992-2005

Year	Total	Highway	Crashes	Falls to a L	ower Level	Struck by	an Object	Homi	cides
rear	Fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10	559	10
2005 ²	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	607	11	567	10

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in California

- Men accounted for 95 percent (440) of the work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, non highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 35 percent of these deaths, while assaults and violent acts, contact with objects and equipment, and falls made up about 50 percent. Twenty-five women were fatally injured on the job, mainly due to transportation incidents which accounted for 52 percent of the total. (See table 2.)
- In California, 46 percent, or 212, of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 41 percent were Hispanic or Latino (190); 7 percent were Asian (32); and 6 percent were black, non-Hispanic (27). Transportation events were the most frequent type of fatality for white, non-Hispanic workers. For Hispanic or Latino workers, both transportation events and contact with objects and equipment were the primary events. Among Asian and black workers, assaults and violent acts were the most frequent type of fatality. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old the prime working age group made up 66 percent or 309 of the State's work-related fatalities in 2005. (See table 2.) Nationally, this age group accounted for 64 percent of those fatally injured at work.
- Eighty-five percent of those killed on the job in California worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self employed. Wage and salary workers died primarily from transportation incidents, while self-employed workers died almost equally from transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Five industry sectors made up 63 percent of the workplace fatalities in California. In construction, 103 work-related deaths were reported, primarily from falls and transportation incidents. The transportation and warehousing industry had 65 fatalities, mainly from transportation incidents. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had 49 fatal occupational injuries, with transportation incidents, again, the most frequent event. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, and retail trade each recorded 39 fatal work injuries. Contact

² The BLS national news release issued August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

with objects and equipment was the most frequent workplace fatality in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services. In the retail trade sector, assaults and violent acts accounted for the most frequent type of fatality. (See table 3.)

Workers in the transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of workplace fatalities at 123, followed by those in the construction and extraction occupations with 93; combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 46 percent of all fatal work injuries in California. Transportation incidents accounted for most of the fatal injuries in the transportation and material moving occupations, while falls were the most frequent event leading to fatalities in construction and extraction occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Western BLS Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (415) 625-2270.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State and Federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality industry, occupation, and other worker characteristics; equipment being used; and circumstances of the event is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to Federal and State agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's normal commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2005 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, 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. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports—as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other Federal or State agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several Federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other Federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any Federal or State agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and State and local government employees in States without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the States have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover State and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the California Department of Industrial Relations for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all Federal, State, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; State departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry sector, California, 2005

2003		Goods producing			Service providing								
			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities	Total	Natural			Total	Trade,			Profes-	Education	Leisure	0.11
270/10/10/4000/10	(number)	goods	resources and	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	service	transpor- tation, and	Informa- tion	Financial activities	sional and business	and health	and	Other services
		producing	mining ³	uon	tuning	providing	utilities	uon	activities	services	services	hospitality	Sei vices
Total	465	178	56	103	19	243	122	11	11	47	15	19	18
Contact with objects and equipment	81	32	8	18	6	46	21			11		3	9
Struck by object	. 51	18		11	-	30				6		3	6
Struck by falling object Struck by flying object		8		5		15		_		3	-		5
Struck by swinging or slipping object						3							
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c	4			_	_	3							_
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor							_						
or ground level Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects		4 7		-	4	10 13	-			3	-		-
Caught in running equipment or machinery		3			3	3							
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	4				_								
Caught in or compressed by equipment or													
objects, n.e.c		7		5		7	5				-		_
Excavation or trenching cave-in	. 6	5		5	_	-				-	-		
FallsFall to lower level		35 33		31 30	-	25 15			4	6	-	5	_
Fall from ladder	12	9		8		3	i -			-			
Fall from roof		12		11	-	-	-			-	-		-
Fall from scaffold, staging		4	-	4] -	_] =	-] -] =		_
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	7					5	5			-			
Fall to lower level, n.e.cFall on same level		5		4	_	8		-		4] _		-
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	. 8				-	7	1 -			-		-	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments Contact with electric current	. 51 . 24	27 12		16 8		20 10				8			
Contact with electric current of machine,													
tool, appliance, or light fixture Contact with wiring, transformers, or other	. 3						-						-
electrical components		6		5		3							
Contact with overhead power lines Contact with temperature extremes	10 12	10	7	3		5							
Exposure to environmental heat		10		3									
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	. 11	4		4	_	7				3			_
Inhalation of substance	5												
Ingestion of substance Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c													
Drowning, submersion	. 4												
Transportation accidents		64 25	30 8	30 15	4	83 43		6 5		10	9		
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment		13		8		22		3					
Moving in same direction		3				6	4						
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming Moving in intersection	17	7		5		10	8				-		
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile]												
equipmentside of roadVehicle struck stationary object, equipment	3				-						-		
on side of road	. 10	3		-		4	4						
Noncollision accident	. 26 . 23	8	4	4		16 13							
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	. 24	19		4	-	4							-
Noncollision accident Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile	. 21	16	13	3	-	4	1 -	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-
equipment		3											
Overturned Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle,	. 17	12	10		-	4	-	-		-	-		
mobile equipment	. 38	15	3	11	-	19	12			4			
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	14	5		5		5	4			l .			
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile	Ι ΄΄	ľ]						
equipment on side of road Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile	4					3	-			1 -	-		-
equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	. 19	8	3	4	-	11	-						
Aircraft accident During takeoff or landing	. 23	4	4			14 4	5			-	. 8		
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.	. 16	-	-	_] -	9		-	_	-	6	-	
Fires and explosions Fire—unintended or uncontrolled	14	8	3 2	3	-	6				-	-		
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Explosion Explosion of pressure vessel or piping	. 7	3	-	-	-	4	-		-	-] -	-	-
Assaults and violent acts	. 89	12	_	5	5	62		_	-	10	5	7	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s) Hitting, kicking, beating		5		3	-	50	27			8	3	5	3
Shooting	49] -	-	_] =	37	19	-	_	6	3	3	_
Stabbing Assaults and violent acts by person(s), n.e.c	. 10					8	4				-		
Self-inflicted injury	21	7			3	12] =] -		-
Suicide, attempted suicide	. 19	7			3	10	4	_			-		

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 all years are revised and final.

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

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
² Based on the 1992 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, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, California, 2005

		Event or exposure ¹										
Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions					
Total	465	167	89	81	61	51	14					
Employee Status												
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴		148 19	71 18	67 14	53 8	41 10	11 3					
Sex												
MenWomen.	440 25	154 13	86 3	78 3	57 4	50 	14 					
Age												
Under 16 years. 16 to 17 years. 18 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 years and over.	 8 36 86 113 110 76	 4 14 34 42 38 27 6	 5 18 22 21 15 6	 5 15 23 18 9	 5 5 10 12 18 9	 6 12 14 15 3	 6 3					
Race or Ethnic Origin ⁶												
White, non-Hispanic. Black, non-Hispanic. Hispanic or Latino. American Indian or Alaska Native. Asian. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.	27 190 3 32	88 8 61 3 7	36 10 29 14 	28 5 43 5	34 25 	18 28 3 	7 4 					

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. ² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities

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 all years are revised and final.

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

resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.
 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

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, California, 2005

Industry ¹ NAICS code ¹ Total fatalities (number) Transportation Assaults and Contact with objects and objects are supported by the control of the cont	or exposure ²	T	
Industry NAICS code (number) Industry Assaults and phierts an objects an	h		
incidents ³ violent acts ⁴ equipmen		Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	61	51	14
Private Industry	60	47	14
Goods Producing	35	27	8
Natural Resources and Mining		11	3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	_	9	_
Crop Production		4	_
Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	_		-
Noncitrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	-	-	-
Grape Vineyards	-	-	_
Animal Production	-		-
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		5	-
Support Activities for Crop Production	_	5 5	_
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating.		J -	
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)			
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders		5	-
Mining ³		-	_
Support Activities for Mining		_	
Support Activities for Mining	-	_	-
Support Activities for Mining		-	-
Construction 103 30 5 18	31	16	3
Construction 23 103 30 5 18	31	16	3
Construction of buildings	11		_
Residential Building Construction	8	-	-
Residential Building Construction	8		
New Single-family Housing Construction (except			
operative builders	4	-	-
Residential Remodelers	4		-
Nonresidential Building Construction			
Commercial and institutional butterful Constitution 20022 3 - -			
Utility System Construction		_	_
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction			
Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction			-
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction		-	
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	-	-	-
Specialty Trade Contractors		7	
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	7	-	
Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure contractors	-		
Structure Contractors			
Masonry Contractors		-	_
Residential Masonry Contractors		-	_
Roofing Contractors	3	-	_
Residential Roofing Contractors	3	-	_
Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	4	- 5	_
Building Equipment Contractors	3	4	_
Electrical Contractors] -	-	
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors. 23822 7	1 -	1 -	_
Residential Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning			
Contractors	-	-	
Building Finishing Contractors	5	_	-
1 difficilly dried Vivalli Covering Contractions	3	-	_
Other Specialty Trade Contractors			
Manufacturing			
		_	_
Manufacturing	_	_	_
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing		_	
Service providing 243 83 62 46	25	20	6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 122 52 32 21	8	7	-
Wholesale Trade 42 18 11 3	-	-	-
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	_	-	_
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant wholesalers			

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, California, 2005 (continued)

Table 3. Tatai occupational injuries by muu	l and		САРОЗС	Event or exposure ²				
					Lventor	Exposure		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Retail Trade	44-45	39	8	25	3		-	-
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	9	3	5			_	_
Automobile Dealers		6		4				-
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers		4 3	-				_	-
Food and Beverage Stores	445	15	-	14		-		-
Grocery Stores		10 8	_	9 8				-
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	4453	5	-	5		-		-
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores		5 3	-	5				
Gasoline Stations	. 4471	3	-				-	-
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	4	-	-		-	_	_
Transportation and Warehousing		65	33	6	15	4	5	_
Truck Transportation		39 23	20 13		11 6	3		-
General Freight Trucking, Local	48411	5	-	-	3	-		-
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance		8 4	4					-
Specialized Freight Trucking	4842	12	4		5		-	-
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation		11 3	4		5	-		-
Support Activities for Transportation	488	8	4		3	-	-	-
Support Activities for Water Transportation		3 3	-				-	-
Motor Vehicle Towing		3	_		-			_
Couriers and Messengers		4	-	-			-	-
Warehousing and Storage		4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information		11	6				-	-
Information	51	11	6	-		-	-	-
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)		6	4	-			-	-
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers Newspaper Publishers		6 5	4	_		-	-	-
Telecommunications		3	-		-			-
Financial Activities		11	_		-	4	_	_
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	9	-			4	-	-
Real EstateRental and Leasing Services		6 3	-			4		_
Professional and Business Services		47	10	10	11	6	8	_
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	8	3	-			-	-
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services		8 3	3					
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and	56	20	7	0	44	_	7	
Remediation Services		39	7	8	11	5	7	-
Administrative and Support Services		33 7	7	7 5	7	4	7	-
Investigation and Security Services		7	-	5				-
Security Guards and Patrol Services		6 24	 4	5	 6	4	7	-
Janitorial Services		6	-					_
Landscaping Services		18 6	4		5 4		6	-
Remediation and Other Waste Management Services		4		-				-
Education and Health Services		15	9	5			-	_
Educational Services.	61	8	8	-	-		_	-
Educational Services		8	8		-		-	
Technical and Trade Schools Technical and Trade Schools		8 8	8 8			-		-
Flight Training		8	8	-	-	_		-
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	7	_	5			-	-
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	3	-	3			-	-
Leisure and Hospitality		19	-	7	3	5	-	-
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	8	-		3			-
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries		6 4			3		-	
Spectator Sports	71121	4	-	-			-	-
Other Spectator Sports	711219	3					-	

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, California, 2005 (continued)

			Event or exposure ²						
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions	
Accommodation and Food Services	72	11	_	6	-	3	_	-	
Accommodation	721	3							
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	8	-	6		-	-	-	
Full-Service Restaurants		4	-	3				-	
Full-Service Restaurants	72211	4	-	3	-		_	-	
Other Services		18	-	4	9			-	
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	18	-	4	9		-	-	
Repair and Maintenance	811	15			9		_		
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	8111	10	-		4		-		
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance		4	-				-	-	
General Automotive Repair Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, and Glass Repair		4 3	_						
Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance		3							
Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	81119	3						-	
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except	0440								
Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	8113	4	-		4	_		-	
Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	81131	4			4				
Personal and Laundry Services		3		3			-		
Government ⁶		44	20	15	3		4		
Federal Government		11	4					-	
Service providing		11	4				-	-	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		3	-	-			-	-	
Transportation and Warehousing		3	-				-	-	
Postal Service		3	-				-		
Postal Service		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fostal Service	49111	3					_	_	
Public Administration		8	3		-		-	-	
Public Administration	92	8	3				-	-	
National Security and International Affairs	928	7					_	_	
National Security and International Affairs	9281	7 7					-	_	
State Government		8	6		-		_	_	
Service providing		7	5	-			-	-	
Public Administration		7	5	-	-		-	-	
Public Administration	92	7	5	-	-		-	-	
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	922	6	4						
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities		6	4					-	
Police Protection	92212	5	4	-					
Local Government		23	9	10	-		_	-	
Goods Producing		5	-				_	-	
Construction		5	-				-	-	
Construction	23	5	-				-	-	
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	4	-				-	-	
Service providing		18	8	8			-	-	
Public Administration		14	7	6			-	-	
Public Administration	92	14	7	6		-	-	-	
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities		14	7	6			-	-	
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	9221 92212	14 12	7 6	6			-	-	

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

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

<sup>Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
Inludes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.
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.</sup>

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, California, 2005

Total sections Procession	Table 4. Fatai occupational injuries by occupat			скрозигс	•		,	
International conjugation of the control of the con	Occupation ¹				Contact with objects and		harmful sub- stances or	
Conferent enabligation conceptions	Total	465	167	89	81	61	51	14
Aproximation management One-Ministry management Consideration produced consideration Consideration of consideration consideration Consideration of consideration consideration Consideration of consideration consideration Consideration of consideration Considerat					-	3	3	
Famous and inchests			10	-	-	3	3	
Constitution miniegores April educative and experience computations April educative and experience goographics Interfacement operation and computations Interfacement operation operations of the computations of the computat		. 6	4		-			_
Relations and Tribundary Operations A		. 7	3		-	-		-
Seathers appearant special policy and seathers are special pol			3		-			
Langement among anything and media accognitions. Interfletions and professional professional accognitions. Another countries, uniques, and related women. Health infegrousing and related professional accognitions. Policitation women accognit	Business operations specialists							
Ade, deep retretainment, south and media occupations		. 6					_	
Advances, counters, unspress, part instend workers	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	6			-	-		
Islamburgs postitioners and teachers consistence		. 4		-	-	_	-	-
Protection environ conceptions. 28 12 15				3	-	-		
Las enformented vorkens		. 3		3			-	
Protect and shortiff potent of differen. Description (Control of the Control of			9	9	_			
Cliner protective service workers			9	7	-			-
Sociatify guards and generity pavellance offices. Section of guards and generity pavellance offices. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occeptions. Supervisors. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occeptions. First-fire supervisors/marginal part of general states of general states. First-fire supervisors/marginal offices. First-fire supervisors/marginal offices. Supervisors. Building objectives. Supervisors. Building object			9	6	-			
Food progression and serving redesic occupations. 2	Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	. 8		6				
Bulliding and grounds cleaning and maintenance acceptance. Supervisors. Incling and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers. A			<u>-</u>	6	-		-	
First-live supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and managers workers. service, and groundsdepring vorkers. Service, and groundsdepring vorkers. Subding cleaning vorkers. Subding cleaning vorkers. Subding cleaning and post control workers. Subding cleaning workers. Subd	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	. 27	5	4	6	4	7	
and maintenance workers. First-hors superviscontaminangers of landscaping, lawn Building cearing and peat corted workers. Building cearing and provide workers. Building cearing wo		. 4						=
service, and groundskeeping workers. Building charming angest control workers. Building charming angest control workers. Selection of the charming of t	and maintenance workers	. 4						
Building cleaning and past control workers. Building cleaning workers. Grounds maintenance workers. It is 3								
Building cleaning workers	Service, and groundskeeping workers	8		3	_			
Grounds maintenance workers	Building cleaning workers	. 8		3	-			
Grounds maintenance workers		7	3		 5		 5	
Tree trimmers and prounes.	Grounds maintenance workers	. 15	3		5	-	5	
Personal care and service occupations.			3	-	3	-	3	
Supervisors, sales workers.		3			_		_	
First-line supervisors/managers of refail sales workers			6	25	4			
First-line supervisor/manages of retail sales workers				9	-			
Cashiers.	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	. 9		9			-	
Cashiers		. 17 8		13			_	-
Retail salespersons	Cashiers	. 8		7	-			-
Retail salespersons. 6 6		. 3		 4	_	_		
Miscellaneous sales and related workers.] 6		4				-
Doc-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers. Office and administrative support occupations. 7		. 5		3		-		
Office and administrative support occupations. Atterial recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers. 5	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and						Ī	_
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers. 5		. 3						
Agricultural workers		. 5			-		=	
Miscellaneous agricultural workers 33 18 - 4 - 7					5		8	
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse. 28 17 7 Construction and extraction couptations 93 24 6 17 30 14 Supervisors, construction and extraction workers. 17 6 - 5 3 - 5 5 3 - 5 5 5 3 - 5 5 5 5 5 5 5					4		8	
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.					.=		7	
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.			24	6	17 5	30	14	
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and							
extraction workers		. 17	6		5	3	-	
Carpenters	extraction workers				5	3		
Carpenters. 7 - - 7 - - 7 7 6 - 7 7 6 - 7 7 6 - 7 7 6 - - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - 3 - - - - 3 - <td< td=""><td></td><td>64</td><td>14</td><td>3</td><td>10</td><td>26 7</td><td>11</td><td></td></td<>		64	14	3	10	26 7	11	
Construction laborers 27 6 - 7 7 6		7			-	7		
Electricians					7	7	6	
Painters and paperhangers		6			-	-	3	
Painters, construction and maintenance		. 6					3	-
Pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters		j '7			_	5		
Roofers		. 4			-			
Roofers. 3		4 3						
Highway maintenance workers. 3	Roofers	. 3					-	
Highway maintenance workers. 3 - <td< td=""><td></td><td>. 8</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>==</td><td></td></td<>		. 8	4				==	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.	Highway maintenance workers	3	-	-	_	_	-	-
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers. 12 — 6 — — Automotive technicians and repairers. 5 — — — — — Automotive body and related repairers. 3 — — — — — Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. 3 — — — — — Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. 3 —		4	0	-				
Automotive technicians and repairers. Automotive body and related repairers. Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Other installation, repair, and maintenance workers. Touch and truck mechanics and tiesel engine specialists. Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Touch installation, repair, and maintenance workers. Touch and an				_	6			-
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. 3	Automotive technicians and repairers	. 5			=	-		
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. 3] 3						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	. 3						
Maintenance and repair workers, general. 5 - - - - - - - - - - 3 - - 3 - - - 3 - <td></td> <td>. 20</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td></td>		. 20	6		4	3	5	
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	Maintenance and repair workers, general	. 5	-	-	-	_	-	-
		. 8	3				3	
		4						

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, California, 2005 (continued)

		Event or exposure ²								
Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions			
Production occupations	22	3	6	7	3		3			
Metal workers and plastic workers										
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers										
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers										
Other production occupations				5			_			
Miscellaneous production workers				3						
Production workers, all other				_	_		-			
Transportation and material moving occupations		67	12	24	10	7	3			
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers										
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and										
material movers, hand	3									
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and										
material movers, hand	3									
Air transportation workers	18	18		-			-			
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	18	18					-			
Commercial pilots	15	15								
Motor vehicle operators	73	42	10	15	3					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	68	40	9	14	3					
Driver/sales workers	10	4	4							
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	50	30	3	13	3					
Truck drivers, light or delivery services		6					-			
Material moving workers		4		7	7					
Industrial truck and tractor operators	6			3						
Industrial truck and tractor operators				3						
Laborers and material movers, hand				3	6					
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand				3	3					
Military specific occupations	5	3					-			

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 2005 are revised and final.

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

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.
² Based on the 1992 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.