

State of California

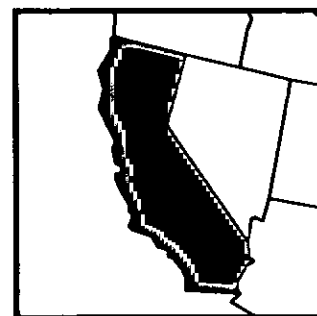
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **698**
 Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
 (deaths per 100,000 workers): **6.3**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
 Public Utilities (1,297)**
 Rate: **Mining (26.1)**

Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (1,300)**
 Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (31.0)**



The State of California had 6,976 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 6,623 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 6.3 for California compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 162.6 per 100,000 workers for California compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 92% of the civilian occupational fatalities in California and had a fatality rate of

Table CA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	5045	72.3
Hispanic	978	14.0
Black	495	7.1
Asian	359	5.1
Native American	30	0.4
Other	69	1.0

9.1 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.0 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of California shows that Whites accounted for 72% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 14% as shown in **Table CA-1**. As shown in **Figure CA-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all California occupational fatality victims, 92% were California residents (**Table CA-2**).

Figure CA-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of California and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in California were motor vehicle incidents (30%), homicides (19%), and machine-related incidents (9%).

In California, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (20%), construction (15%), and services (14%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 26.1 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (23.1), and construction (19.1) (**Figure CA-3**). **Table CA-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

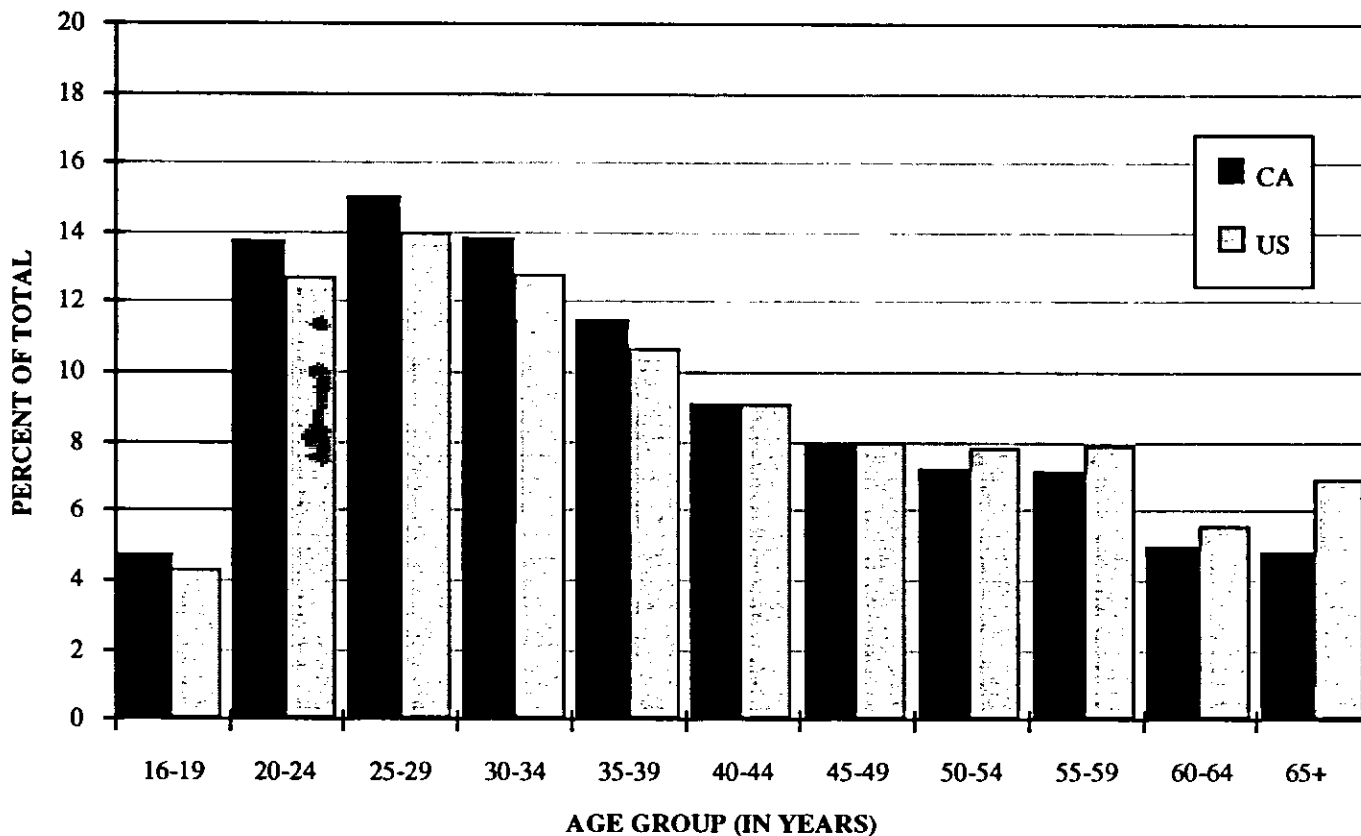


Figure CA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and California, 1980-1989.

Table CA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, California, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
California	6411	91.9
Oregon	56	0.8
Nevada	44	0.6
Arizona	36	0.5
Washington	32	0.5
Texas	28	0.4
North Carolina	24	0.3
Colorado	20	0.3
Utah	19	0.3
Florida	14	0.2
Illinois	12	0.2
Other	280	4.0

The occupation divisions in California with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (20%), precision production/craft/repair (17%), services (9%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (9%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (31.0 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (14.9), and laborers (13.2) (Figure CA-4). Table CA-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the fatality rates in California decreased 47%, from a high of 8.8 in 1980 to a low of 4.7 in 1989 (Figure CA-5).

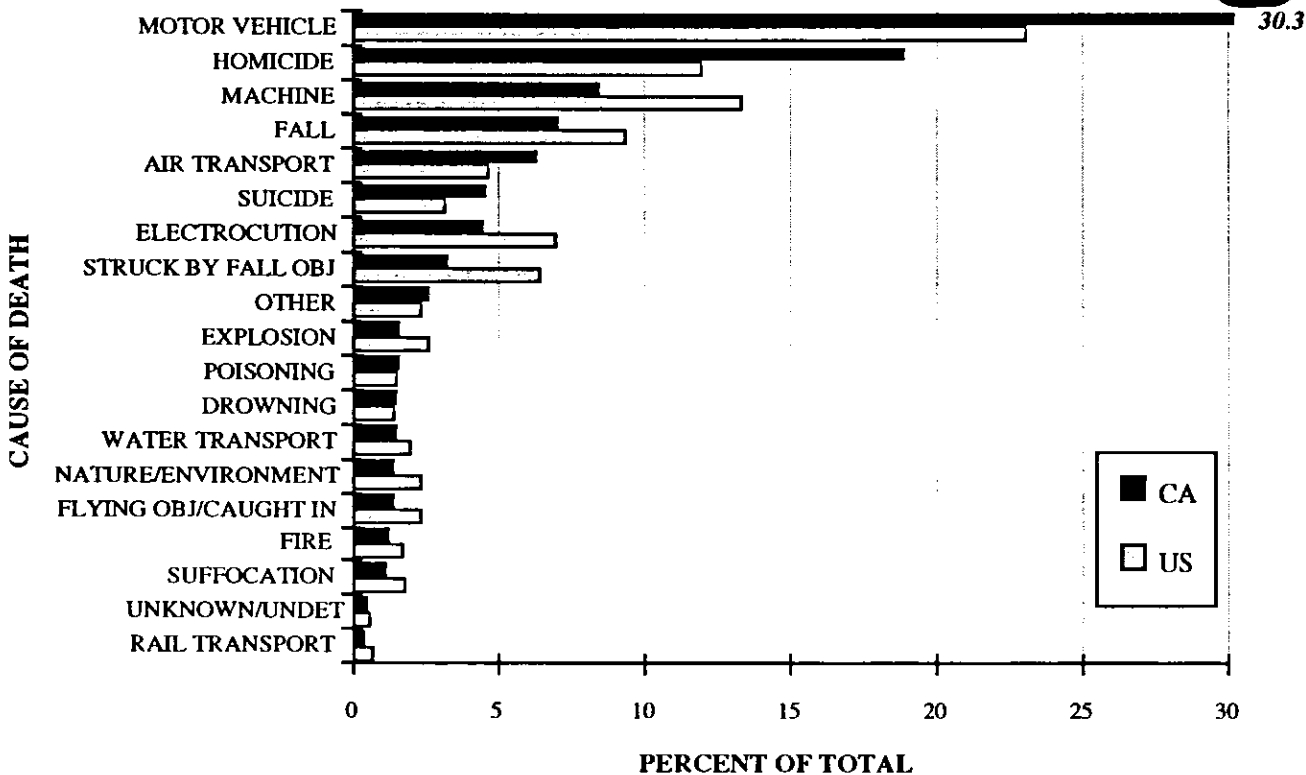


Figure CA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and California, 1980-1989.

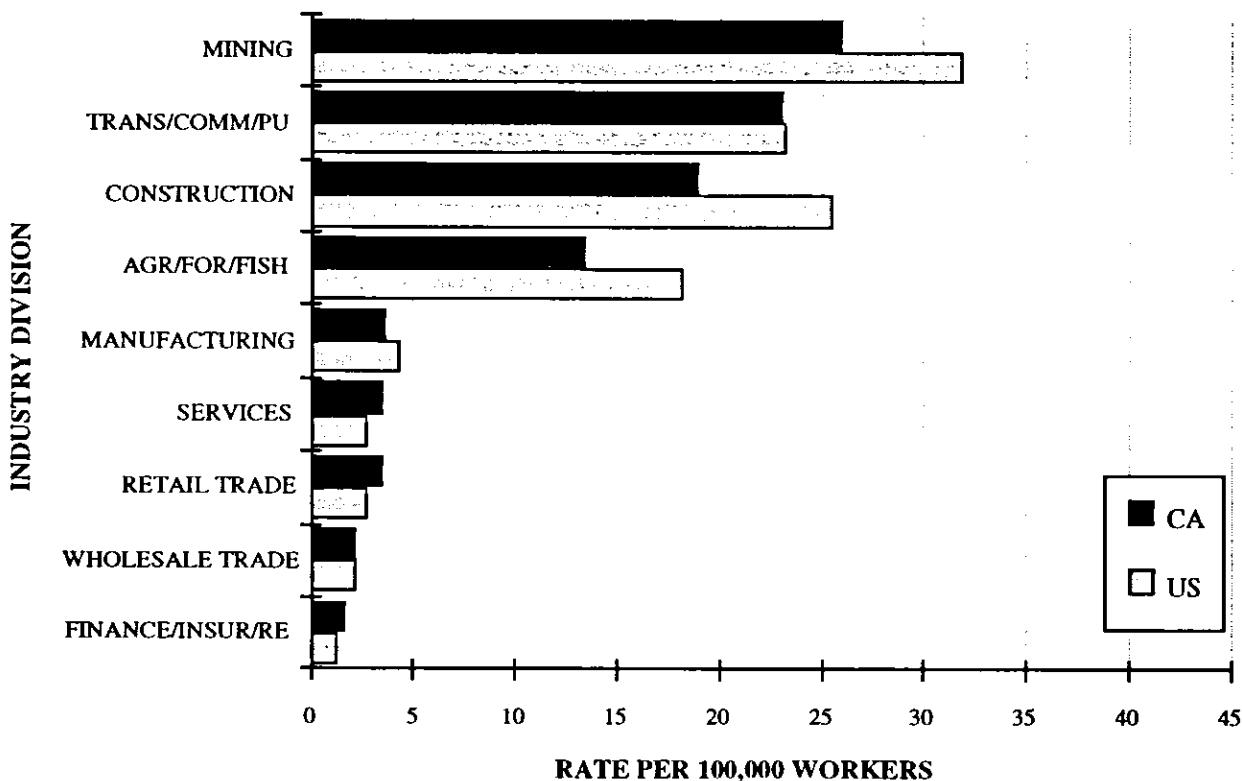


Figure CA-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and California, 1980-1989.

Table CA-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, California, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	13	22	13	4	23	16	9	11	14	4	129	26.1
TRANS/COMM/PU	165	153	138	103	134	118	130	134	119	103	1297	23.1
CONSTRUCTION	100	86	77	83	103	113	101	118	107	102	990	19.1
AGR/FOR/FISH	81	75	66	63	56	74	68	67	51	55	656	13.6
MANUFACTURING	100	91	57	71	86	77	69	68	84	72	775	3.7
SERVICES	105	100	112	106	92	87	95	85	79	89	950	3.7
RETAIL TRADE	115	83	84	55	68	70	56	55	50	59	695	3.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	30	14	9	15	19	14	16	13	14	7	151	2.3
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	13	19	18	17	14	10	14	16	8	7	136	1.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	55	61	50	70	53	48	43	56	63	28	527	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	33	45	22	24	37	27	31	42	18	38	317	N/A
STATE	810	749	646	611	685	654	632	665	607	564	6623	6.3

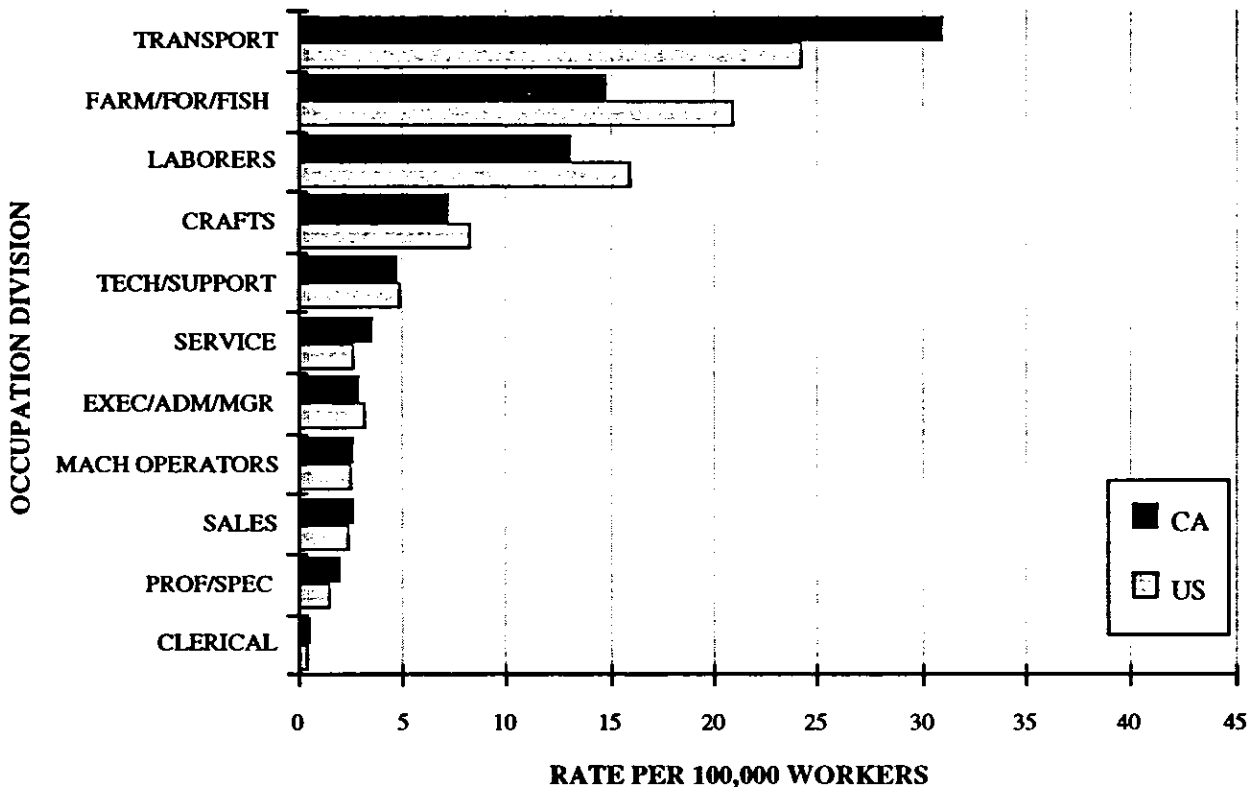


Figure CA-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and California, 1980-1989.

Table CA-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, California.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	1300	31.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	594	14.9
LABORERS	565	13.2
CRAFTS	1099	7.3
TECH/SUPPORT	214	4.9
SERVICE	622	3.7
EXEC/ADM/MGR	540	3.0
MACH OPERATORS	235	2.8
SALES	476	2.7
PROF/SPEC	402	2.1
CLERICAL	159	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	417	N/A

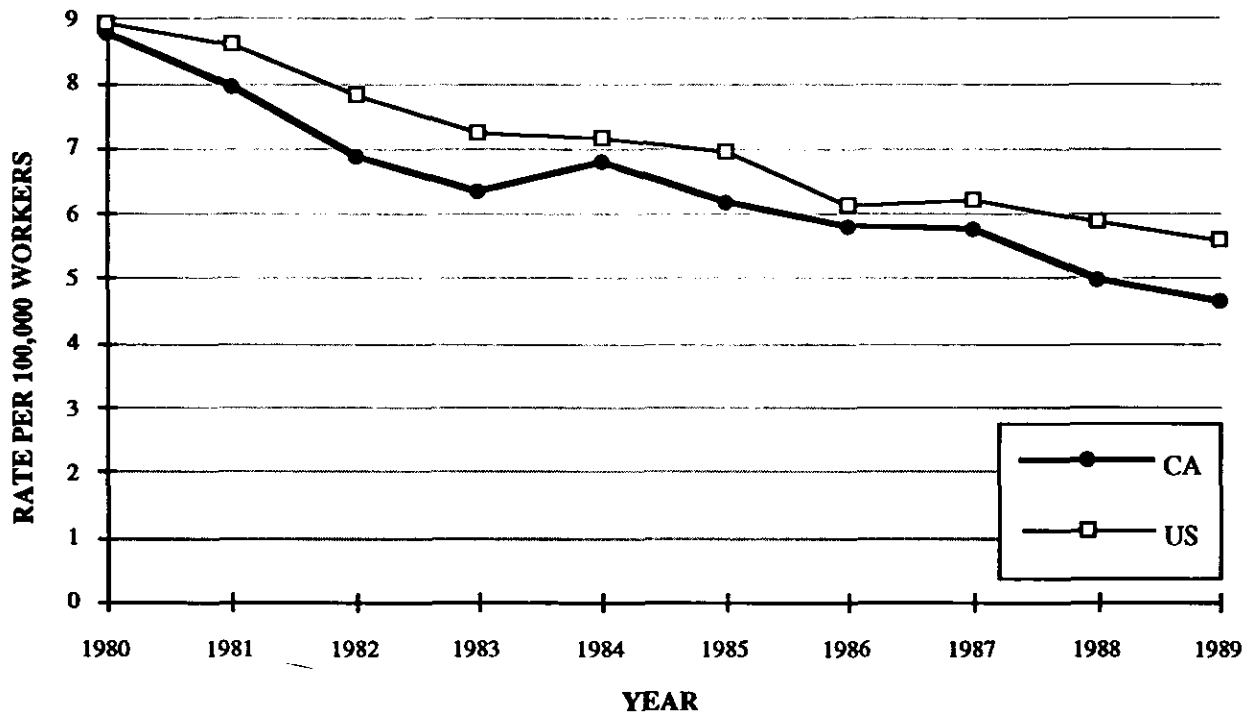


Figure CA-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and California, 1980-1989.

State of Colorado

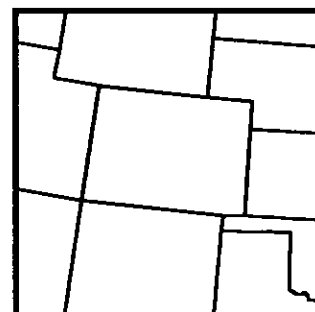
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **116**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **8.9**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (271)**

Rate: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (33.3)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (238)**

Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (34.2)**

The State of Colorado had 1,162 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,110 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 8.9 for Colorado compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 245.6 per 100,000 workers for Colorado compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Colorado and had a fatality rate of 12.2 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.0 for fe-

males. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Colorado shows that Whites accounted for 87% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 9% as shown in **Table CO-1**. As shown in **Figure CO-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (18%). Of all Colorado occupational fatality victims, 82% were Colorado residents (**Table CO-2**).

Figure CO-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Colorado and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Colorado were motor vehicle incidents (30%), machine-related incidents (10%), and air transportation (10%).

Table CO-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Colorado, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1015	87.3
Hispanic	104	9.0
Black	32	2.8
Native American	7	0.6
Other	4	0.3

In Colorado, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (24%), construction (20%), and services (12%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 33.2 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (28.5), and mining (22.3) (**Figure CO-3**). **Table CO-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

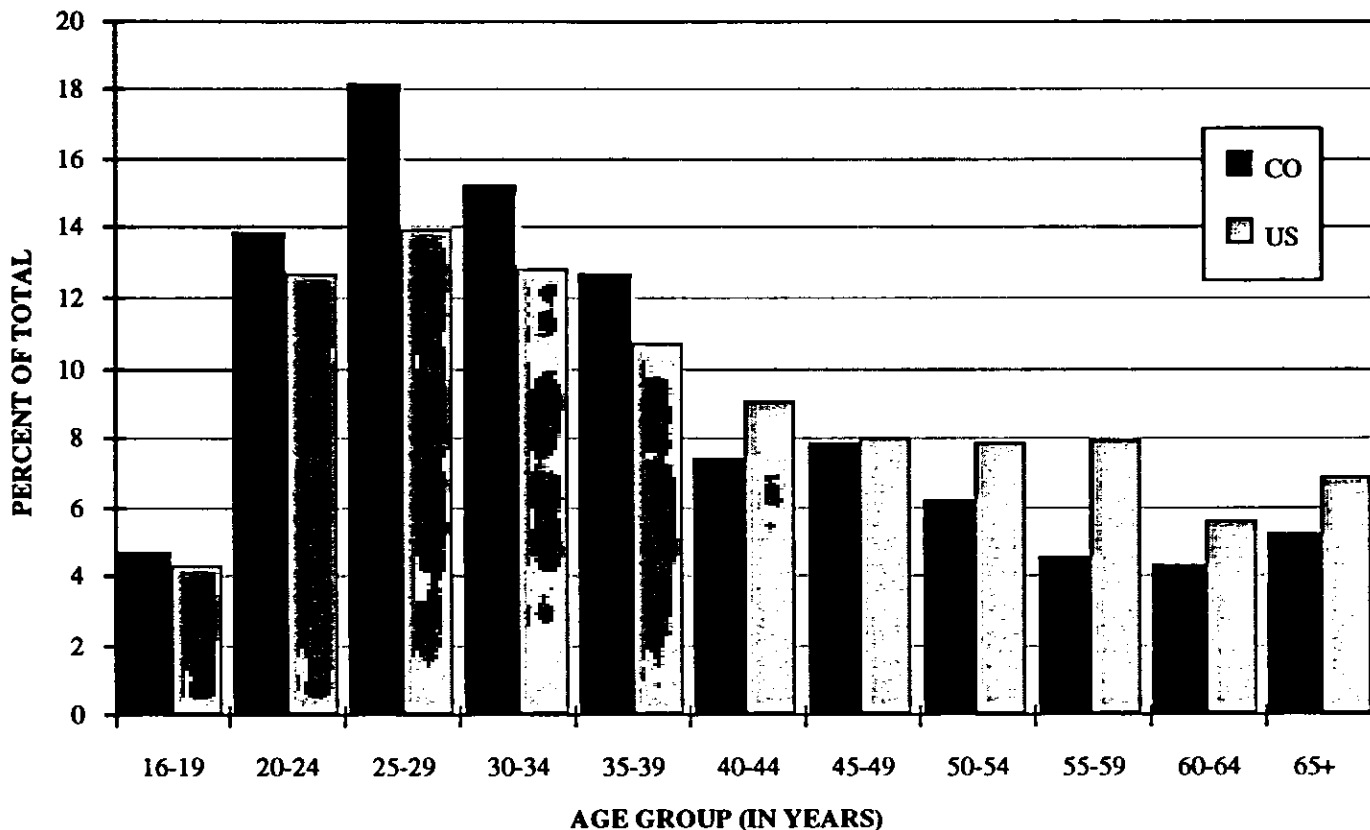


Figure CO-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Colorado, 1980-1989.

Table CO-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Colorado, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Colorado	953	82.0
Texas	29	2.5
Wyoming	22	1.9
California	18	1.5
New Mexico	13	1.1
Oklahoma	13	1.1
Utah	13	1.1
Nebraska	12	1.0
Kansas	11	0.9
Arizona	8	0.7
Minnesota	6	0.5
Missouri	6	0.5
Other	58	5.0

The **occupation divisions** in Colorado with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (21%), transportation/material movers (21%), and laborers (11%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (34.2 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (17.5), and farmers/foresters/fishers (15.3) (**Figure CO-4**). **Table CO-4** provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the **fatality rates** in Colorado decreased 54%, from 11.9 in 1980 to 5.5 in 1989. A high of 13.0 and a low of 5.4 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1982 and 1988, respectively (**Figure CO-5**).

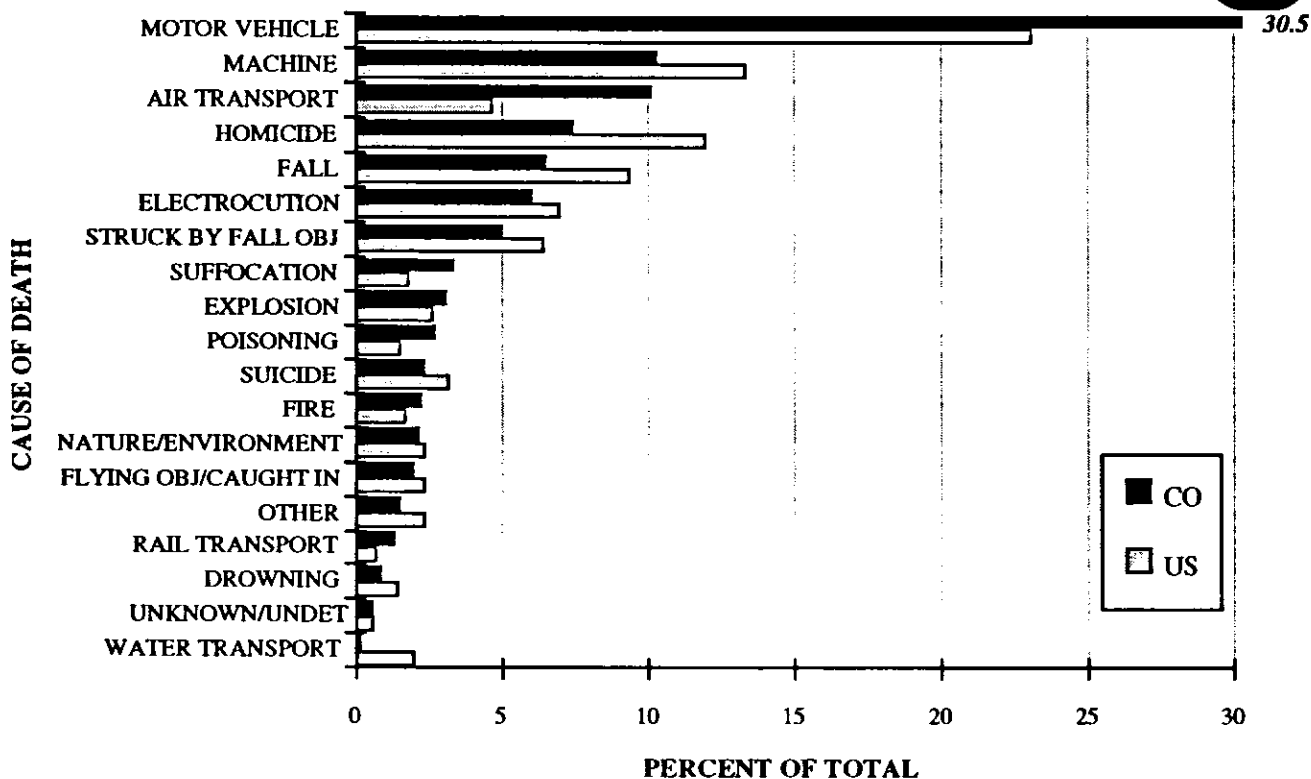


Figure CO-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Colorado, 1980-1989.

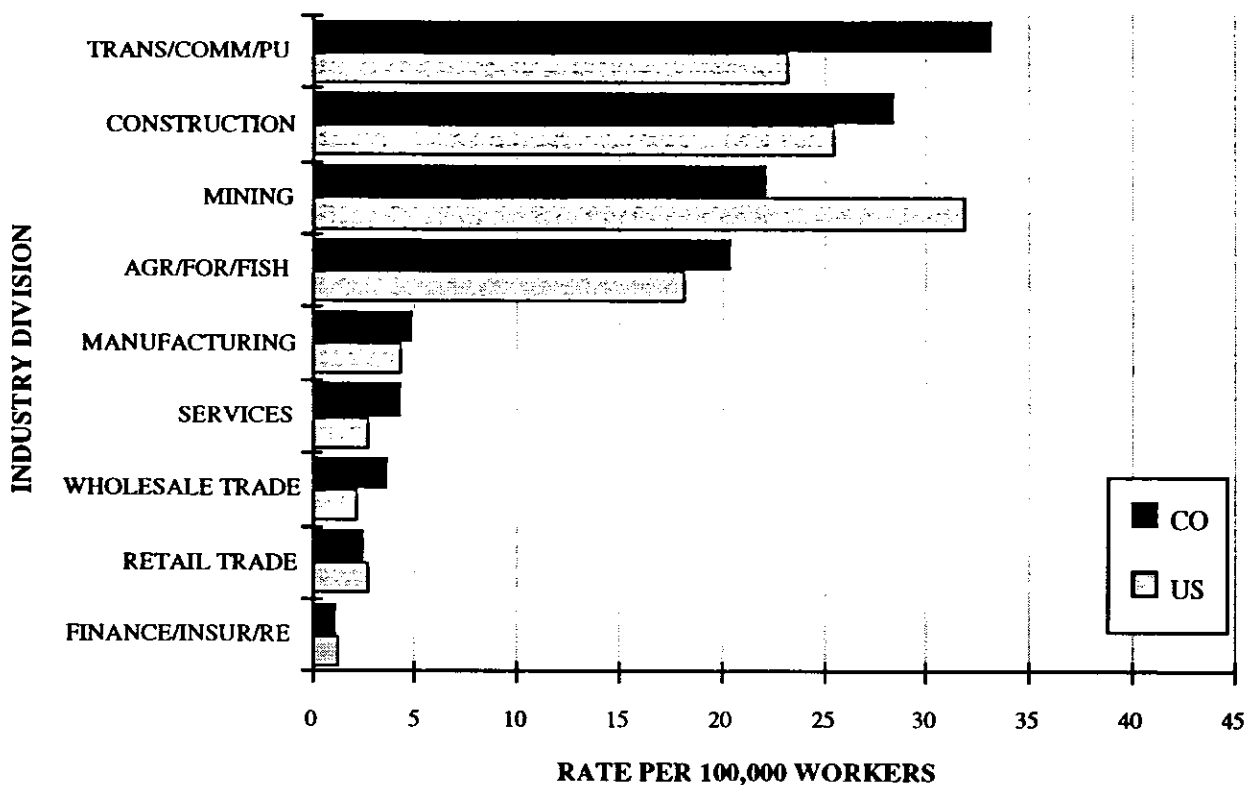


Figure CO-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Colorado, 1980-1989.

Table CO-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Colorado, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	25	43	36	13	31	42	18	23	17	23	271	33.3
CONSTRUCTION	29	23	42	18	29	21	19	19	11	15	226	28.5
MINING	14	26	8	--	6	7	4	5	5	4	79	22.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	12	9	13	10	10	14	6	8	3	6	91	20.5
MANUFACTURING	9	12	21	7	14	6	9	5	5	5	93	4.9
SERVICES	12	11	11	10	18	16	27	11	13	7	136	4.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	5	--	6	--	3	--	4	--	3	--	30	3.8
RETAIL TRADE	8	9	11	--	6	5	12	6	6	--	67	2.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	1.2
PUBLIC ADMIN	5	11	8	3	5	5	3	11	7	5	63	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	11	3	--	5	4	6	5	--	3	5	43	N/A
STATE	132	150	157	72	127	125	108	92	73	74	1110	8.9

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

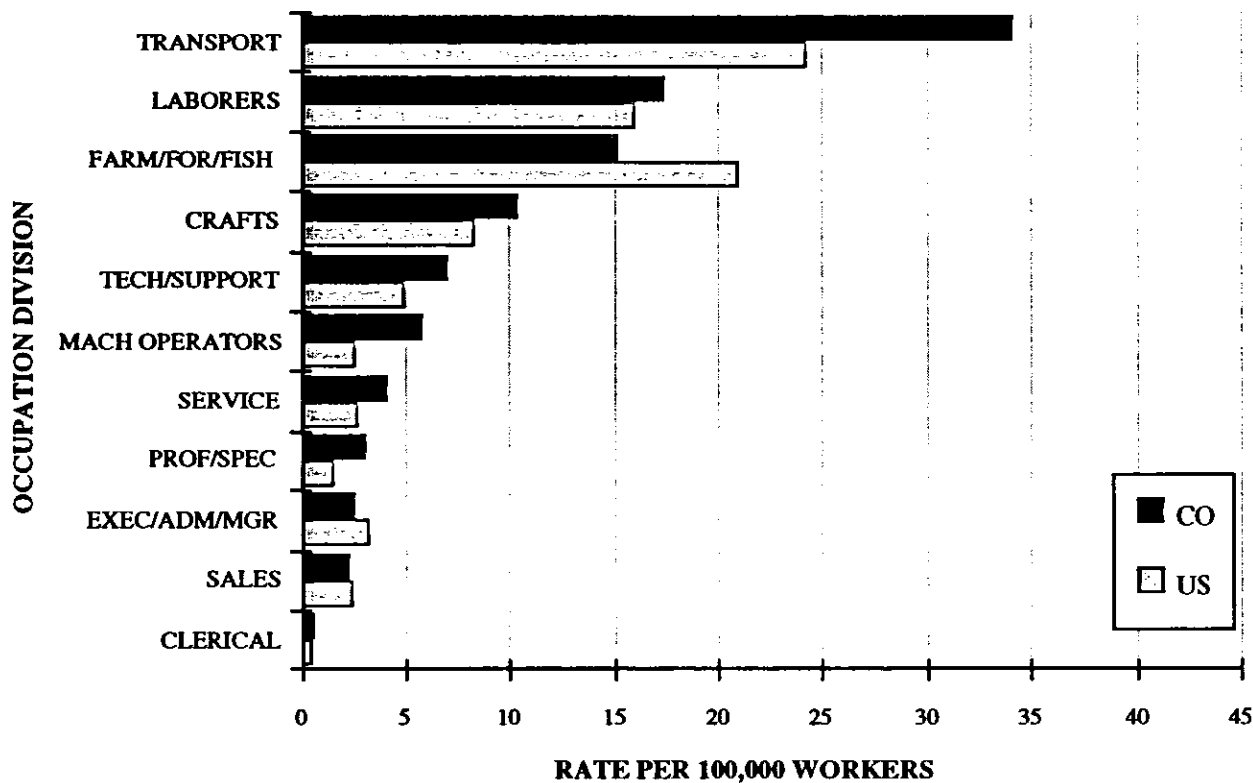


Figure CO-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Colorado, 1983-1989.

Table CO-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Colorado.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	236	34.2
LABORERS	118	17.5
FARM/FOR/FISH	78	15.3
CRAFTS	238	10.5
TECH/SUPPORT	48	7.1
MACH OPERATORS	40	5.9
SERVICE	84	4.2
PROF/SPEC	63	3.2
EXEC/ADM/MGR	79	2.6
SALES	56	2.4
CLERICAL	18	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	52	N/A

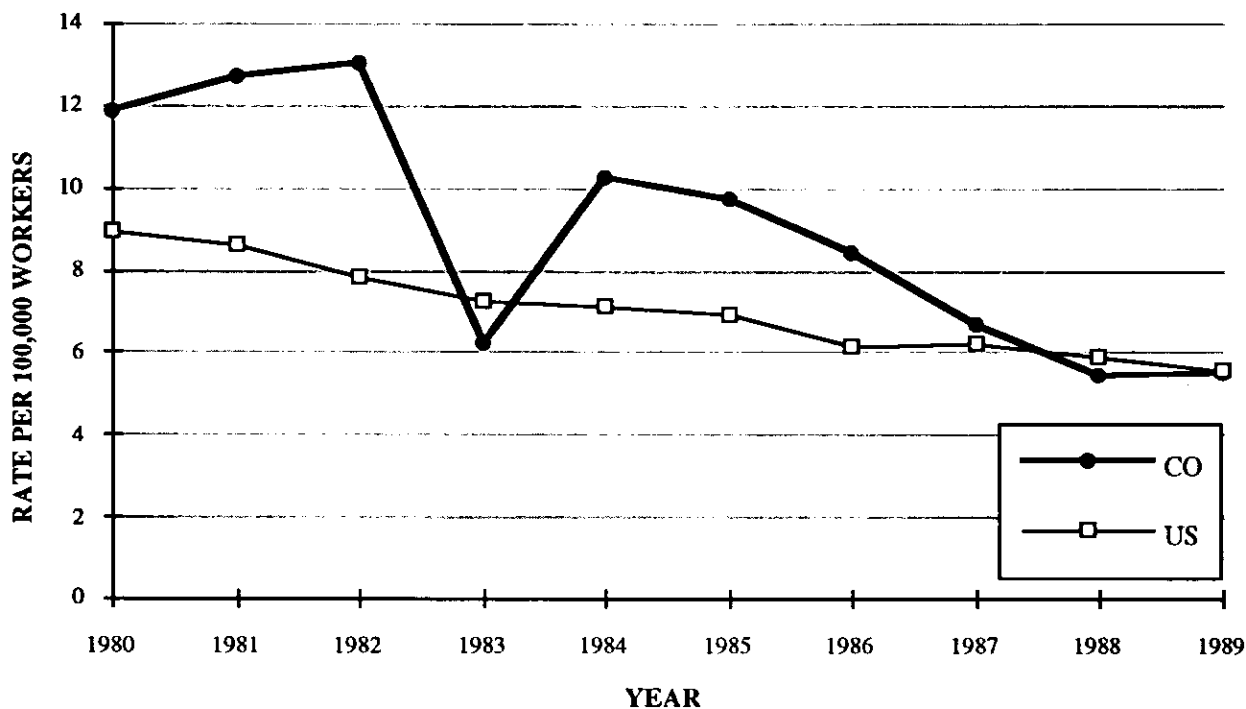


Figure CO-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Colorado, 1980-1989.

State of Connecticut

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **26**

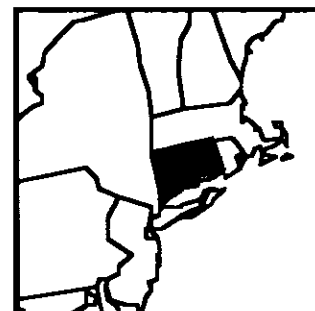
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **1.8**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (94)**
Rate: **Construction (15.0)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (71)**
Rate: **Laborers (9.4)**



The State of Connecticut had 255 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for all of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 1.8 for Connecticut compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 43.1 per 100,000 workers for Connecticut compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Connecticut and had a fatality rate of 2.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.2 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Connecticut shows that Whites accounted for 84% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 12% as shown in **Table CT-1**. As shown in **Figure**

Table CT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Connecticut, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	215	84.3
Black	30	11.8
Other	10	3.9

CT-1, workers aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old each accounted for 13% of the fatalities. Of all Connecticut occupational fatality victims, 91% were Connecticut residents (**Table CT-2**).

Figure CT-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Connecticut and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Connecticut were homicides (20%), falls (18%), and being struck by falling objects (15%).

In Connecticut, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (37%), manufacturing (15%), and retail trade (11%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 15.0 per 100,000 workers, followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing (6.7), and transportation/communication/public utilities (3.9) (**Figure CT-3**). **Table CT-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The **occupation divisions** in Connecticut with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (28%), laborers (19%), and transportation/material movers (12%). The occupations

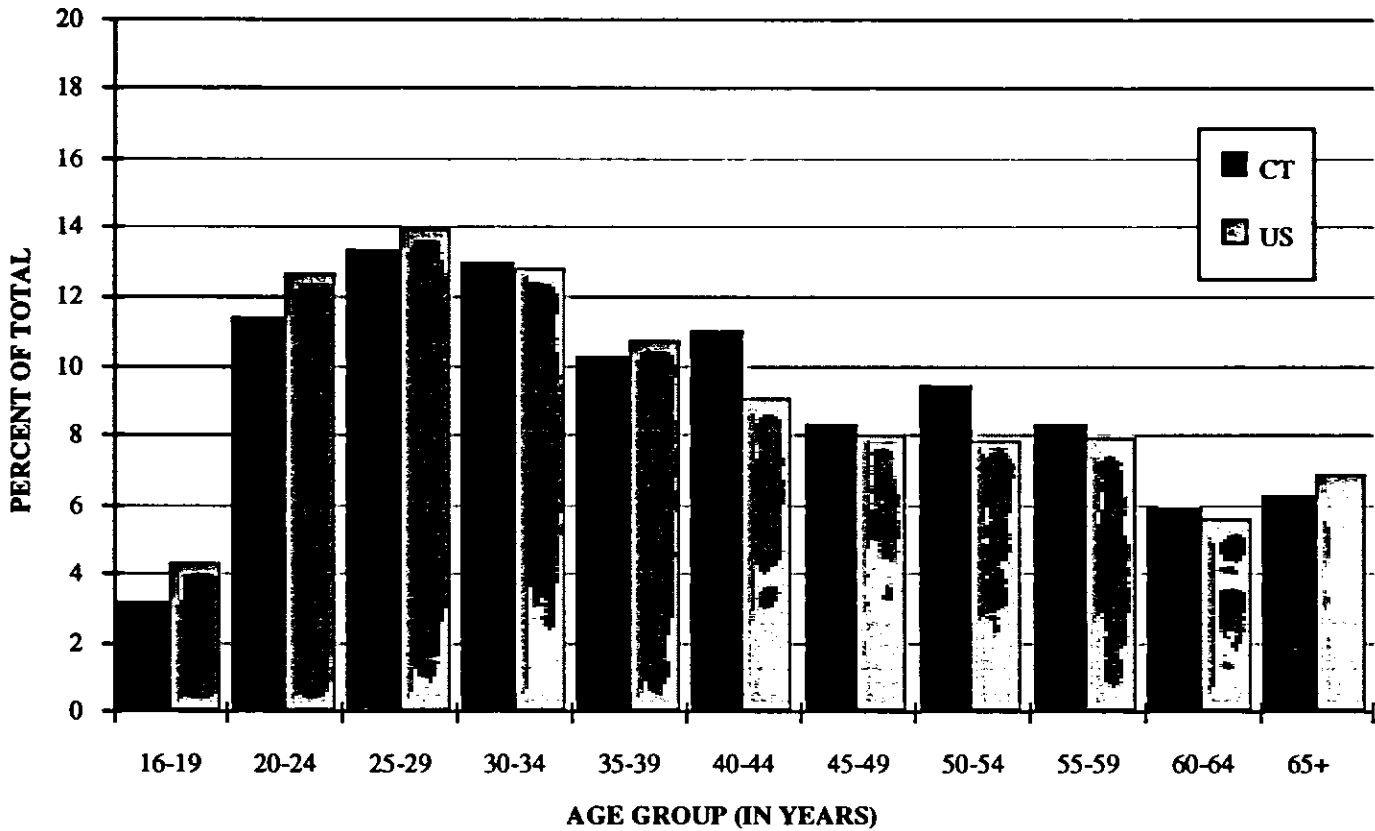


Figure CT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Connecticut, 1980-1989.

Table CT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Connecticut, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Connecticut	232	91.0
Massachusetts	5	2.0
New York	5	2.0
Pennsylvania	3	1.2
Other	10	3.9

with the highest rates were laborers (9.4 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (7.9), and farmers/foresters/fishers (4.2) (Figure CT-4). Table CT-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Connecticut decreased 63%, from 1.9 in 1980 to a low of 0.7 in 1989. It should be noted that only 4 unintentional injury deaths were reported in Connecticut in 1989 compared to an average of 20 unintentional deaths per year for the remaining 9-years of the decade. Whether this represents an artifact of record keeping is undetermined, but this low number of unintentional deaths resulted in the low fatality rate reported in 1989. A high of 3.6 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1987 (Figure CT-5).

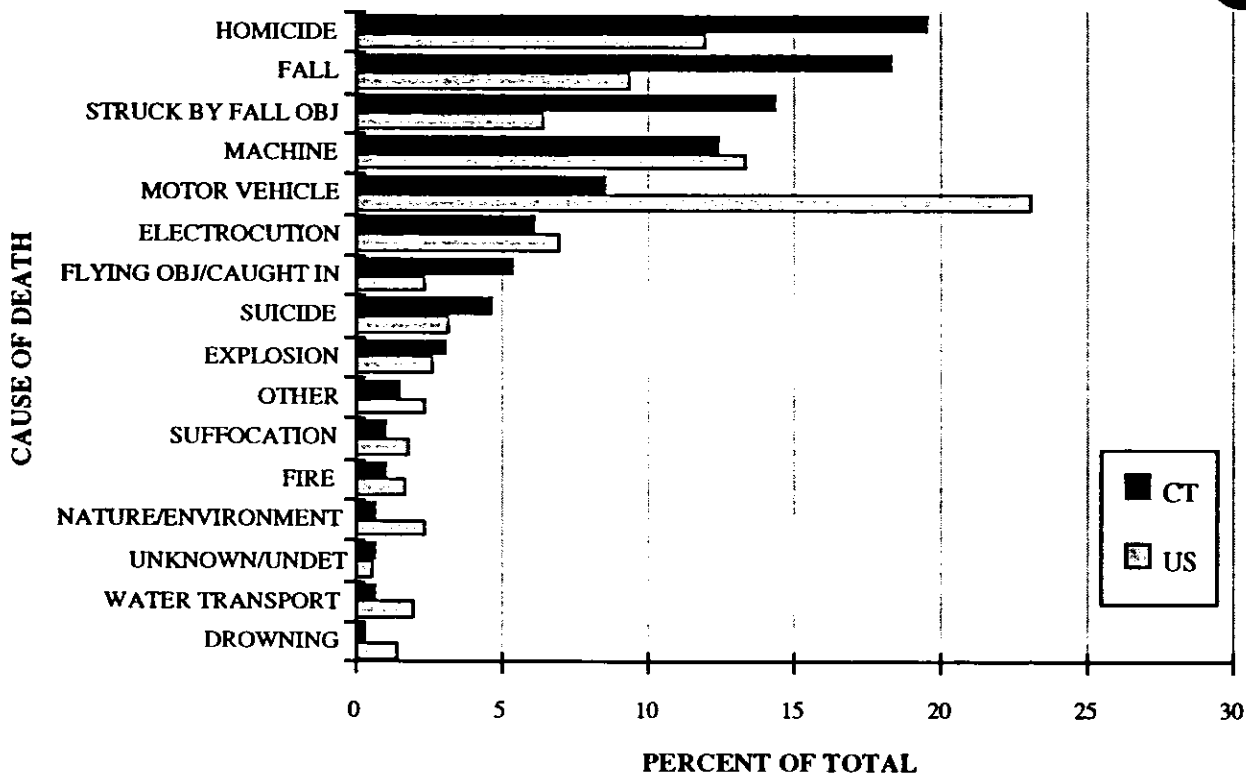


Figure CT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Connecticut, 1980-1989.

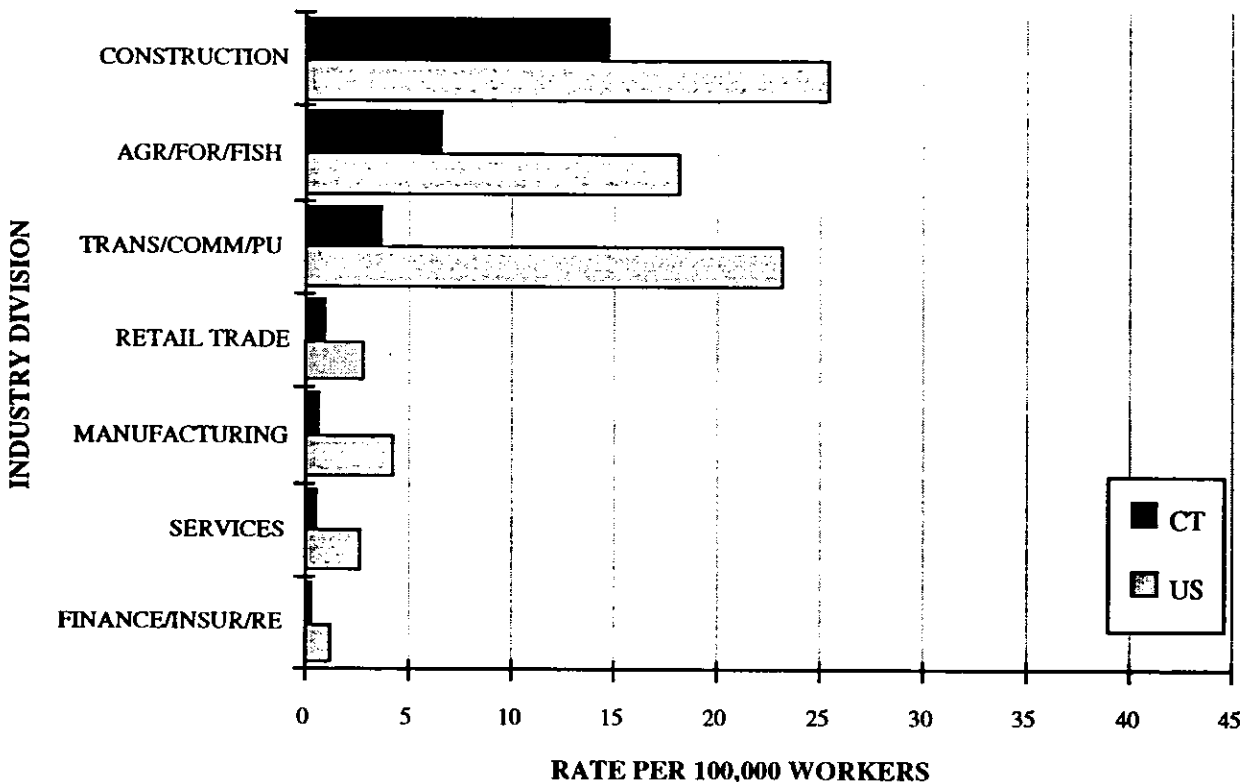


Figure CT-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Connecticut, 1980-1989.

Table CT-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Connecticut, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	7	8	5	6	6	7	8	37	9	--	94	15.0
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	11	6.7
TRANS/COMM/PU	--	--	3	--	3	4	9	--	--	--	26	3.9
RETAIL TRADE	--	5	--	--	4	3	3	--	3	4	27	1.1
MANUFACTURING	--	--	3	4	5	4	6	5	4	--	37	0.9
SERVICES	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	4	6	--	26	0.8
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	N/A
STATE	26	24	17	18	20	21	34	54	30	11	255	1.8

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

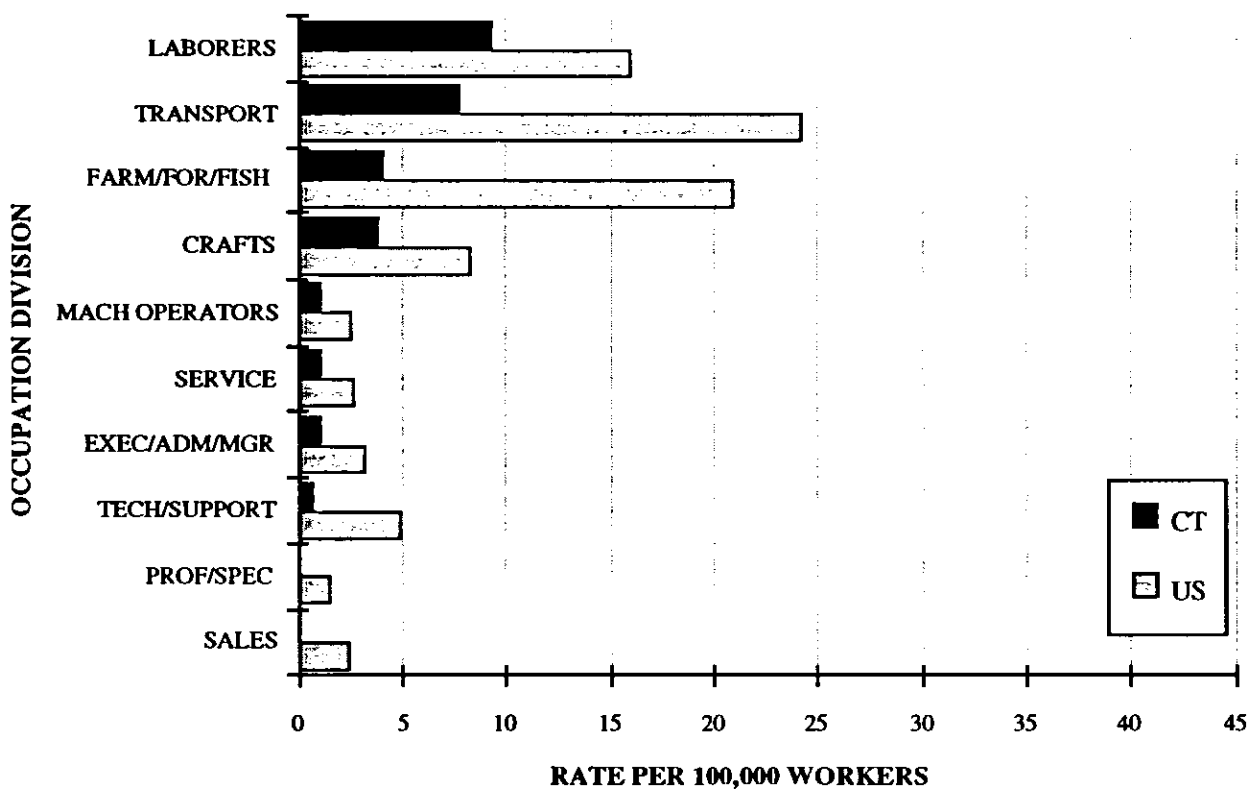


Figure CT-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Connecticut, 1983-1989.

Table CT-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Connecticut.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
LABORERS	48	9.4
TRANSPORT	31	7.9
FARM/FOR/FISH	6	4.2
CRAFTS	71	4.0
MACH OPERATORS	13	1.2
SERVICE	20	1.2
EXEC/ADM/MGR	26	1.2
TECH/SUPPORT	3	0.8
PROF/SPEC	7	0.2
SALES	6	0.2
CLERICAL	3	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	21	N/A

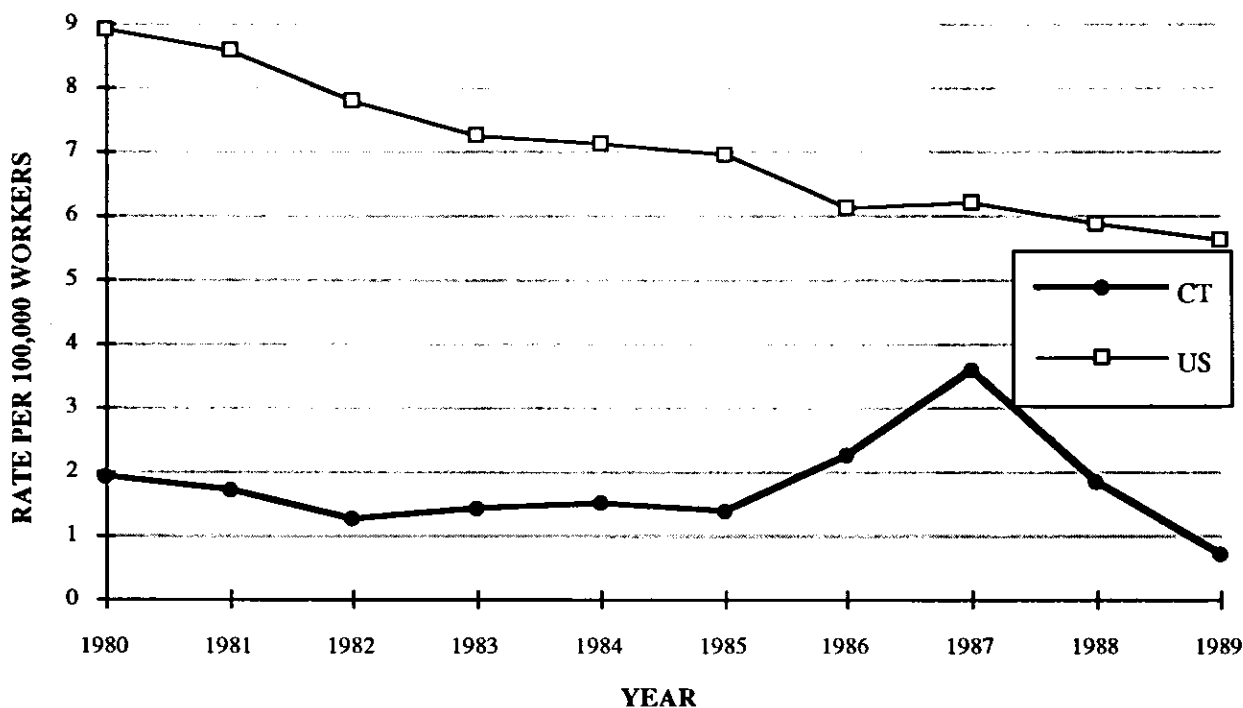


Figure CT-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Connecticut, 1980-1989.

State of Delaware

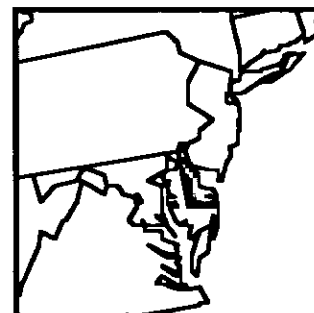
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 15

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): 5.6

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (27)**

Rate: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (21.5)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (33)**

Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (24.5)**

The State of Delaware had 149 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 146 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 5.6 for Delaware compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 136.9 per 100,000 workers for Delaware compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 92% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Delaware and had a fatality rate of 8.3 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.8 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Delaware shows that Whites accounted for

Table DE-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Delaware, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	107	71.8
Black	20	13.4
Hispanic	18	12.7
Other	4	2.7

72% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 13%, and Hispanics for 13% as shown in **Table DE-1**. As shown in **Figure DE-1**, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (13%). Of all Delaware occupational fatality victims, 71% were Delaware residents (**Table DE-2**).

Figure DE-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Delaware and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Delaware were motor vehicle incidents (30%), homicides (12%), and falls (11%).

In Delaware, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (18%), construction (18%), and services (9%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 21.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (15.4), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (7.0) (**Figure DE-3**). **Table DE-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The **occupation divisions** in Delaware with the largest number of fatalities were precision produc-

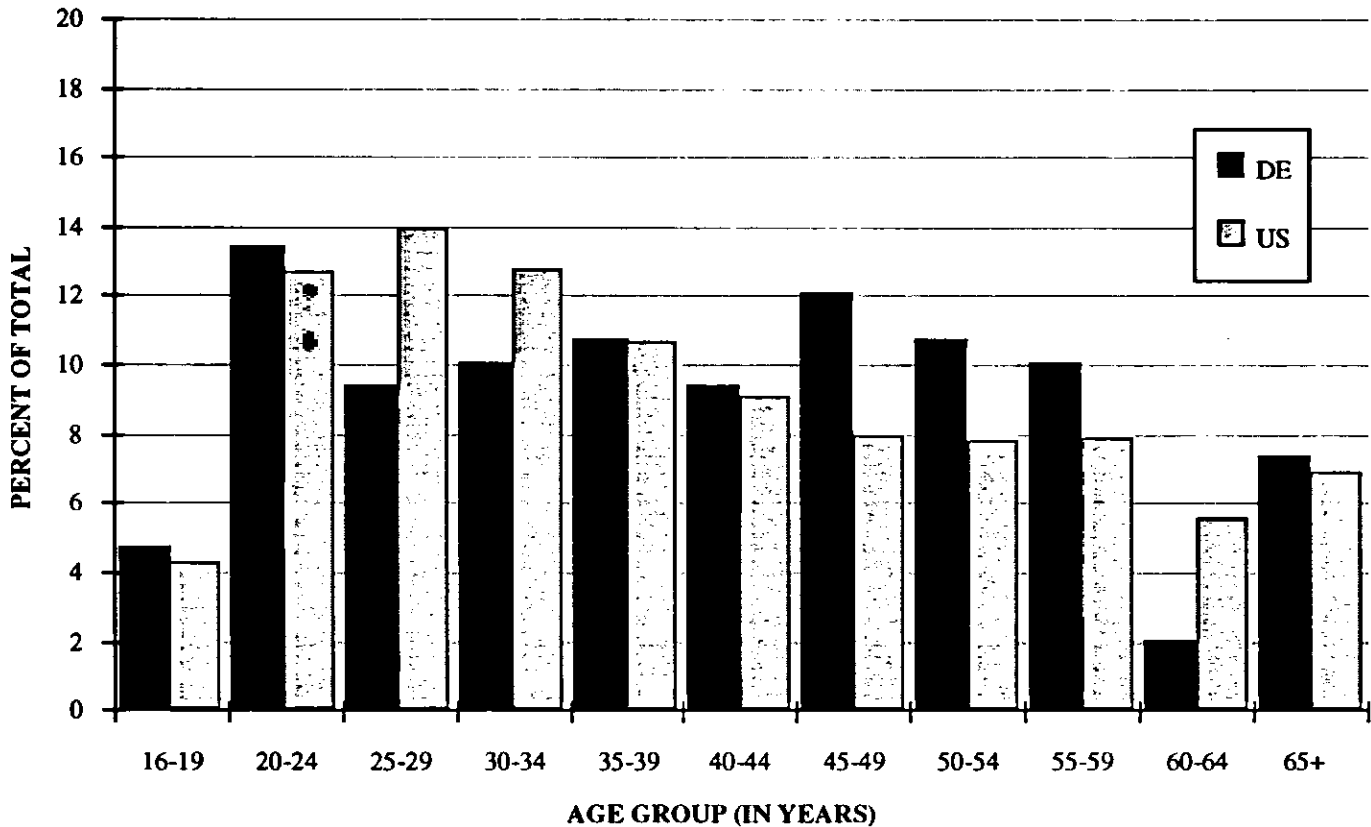


Figure DE-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Delaware, 1980-1989.

Table DE-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Delaware, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Delaware	106	71.1
Maryland	14	9.4
Pennsylvania	13	8.7
New Jersey	7	4.7
North Carolina	3	2.0
Other	6	4.0

tion/craft/repair (23%), transportation/material movers (18%), and laborers (14%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (24.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (13.3), and farmers/foresters/fishers (10.2) (Figure DE-4). Table DE-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Delaware decreased 61%, from a high of 12.4 in 1980 to 4.8 in 1989. A low of 1.0 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1988 (Figure DE-5).

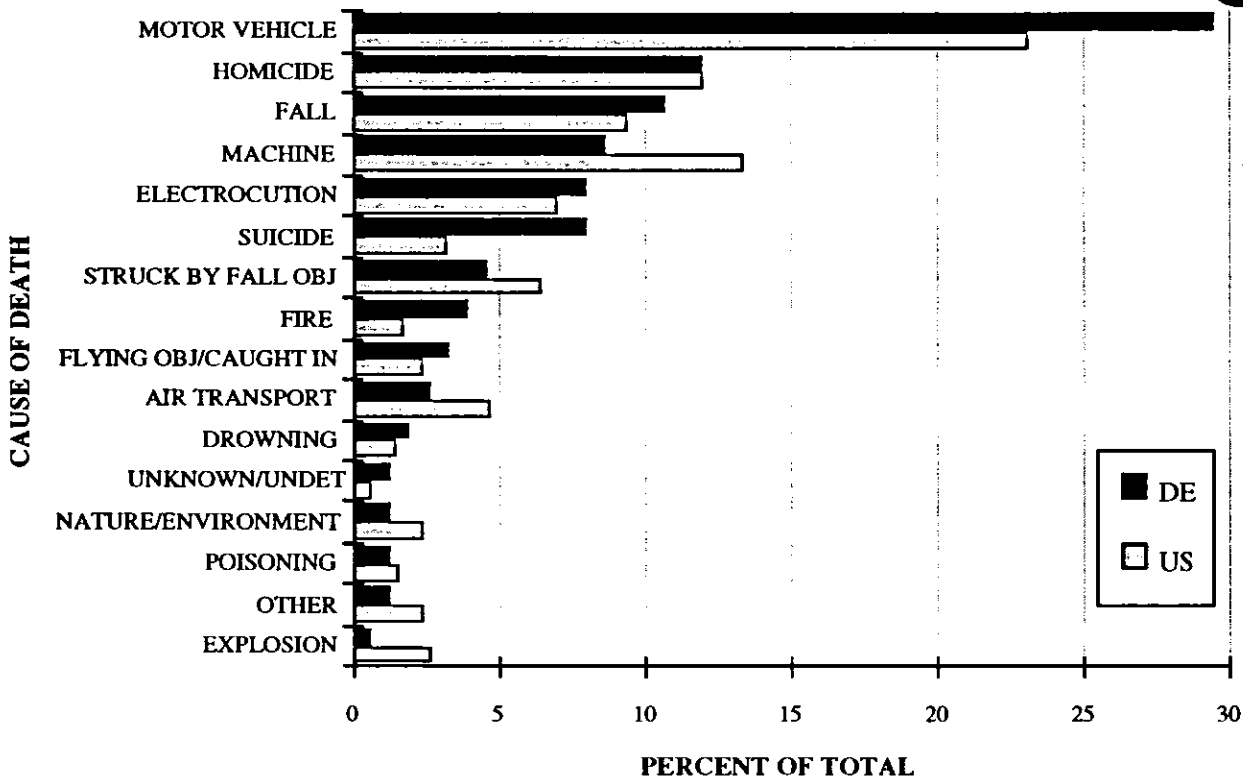


Figure DE-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Delaware, 1980-1989.

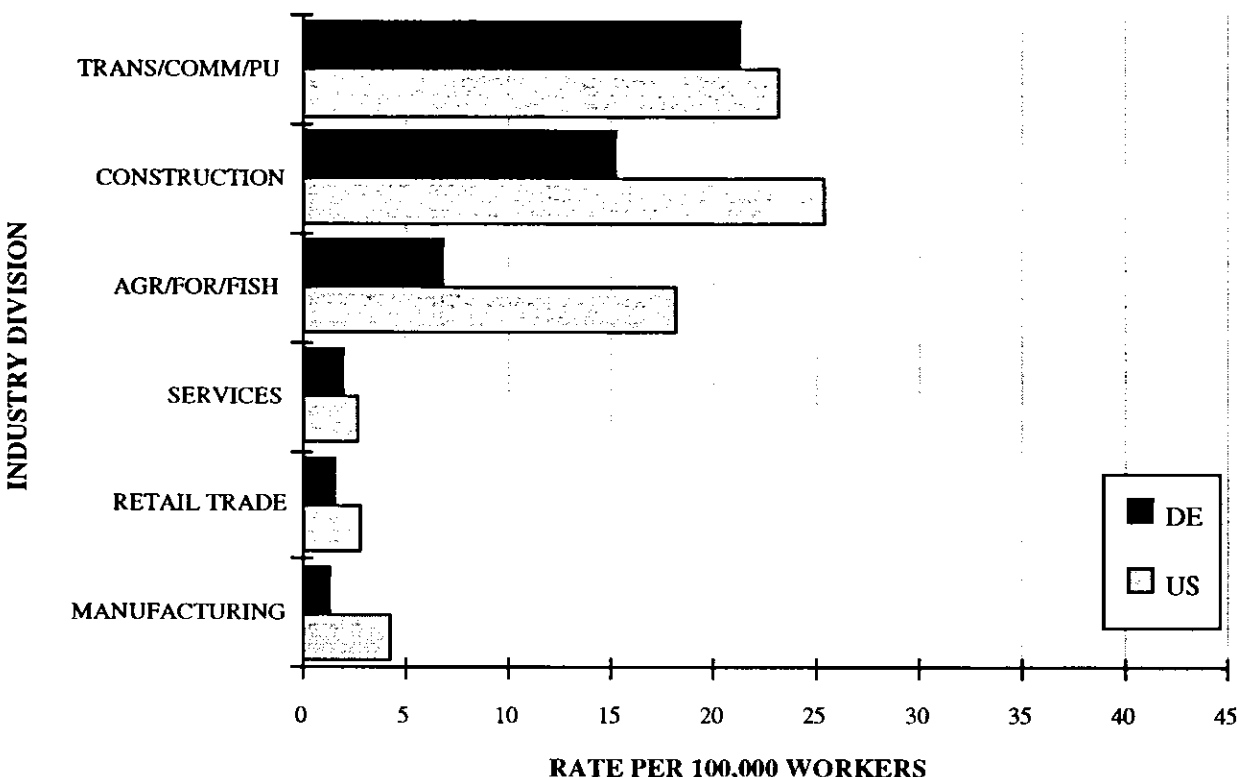


Figure DE-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Delaware, 1980-1989.

Table DE-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Delaware, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	3	--	7	--	3	3	3	--	--	6	27	21.5
CONSTRUCTION	4	4	--	--	4	3	4	3	--	3	26	15.4
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	7.0
SERVICES	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	2.1
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1.8
MANUFACTURING	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	1.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	13	--	--	3	13	7	9	--	--	--	49	N/A
STATE	27	11	13	6	24	16	20	10	3	16	146	5.6

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

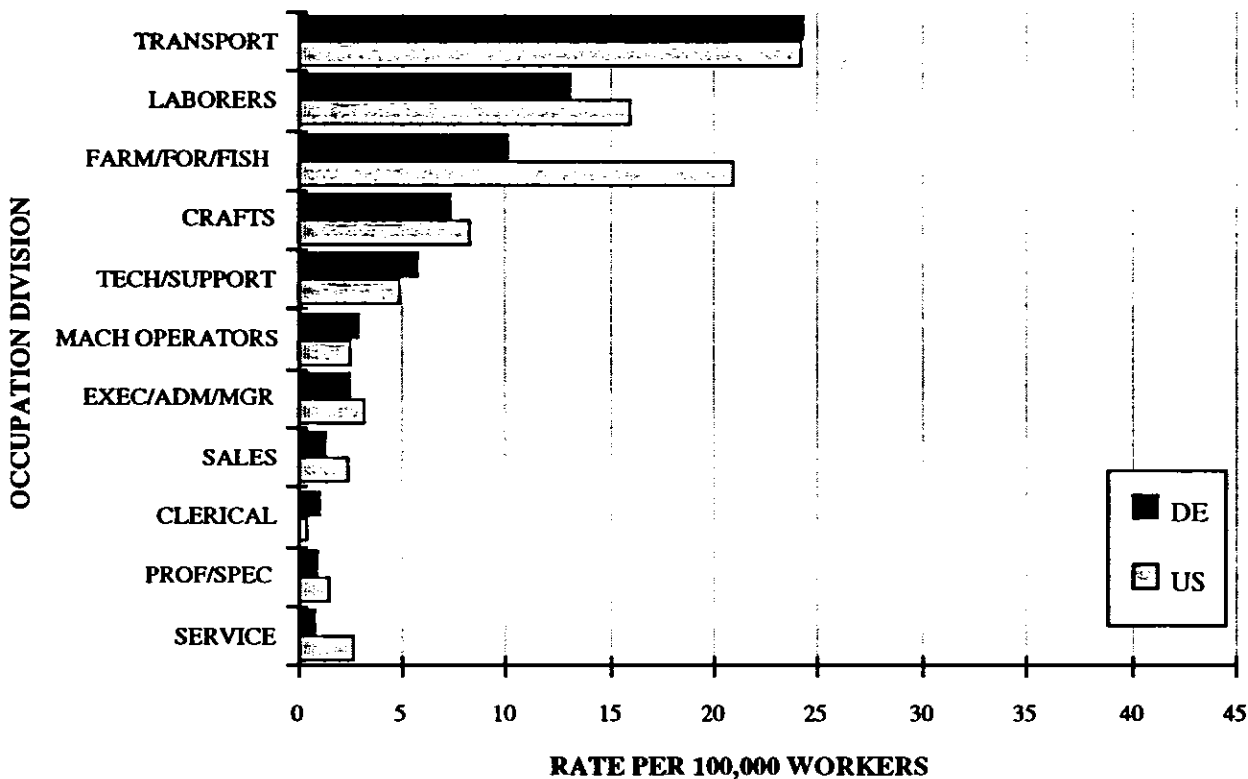


Figure DE-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Delaware, 1983-1989.

Table DE-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Delaware.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	26	24.5
LABORERS	20	13.3
FARM/FOR/FISH	7	10.2
CRAFTS	33	7.5
TECH/SUPPORT	5	5.9
MACH OPERATORS	6	3.0
EXEC/ADM/MGR	8	2.7
SALES	5	1.5
CLERICAL	6	1.3
PROF/SPEC	7	1.1
SERVICE	7	1.0
NOT CLASSIFIED	16	N/A

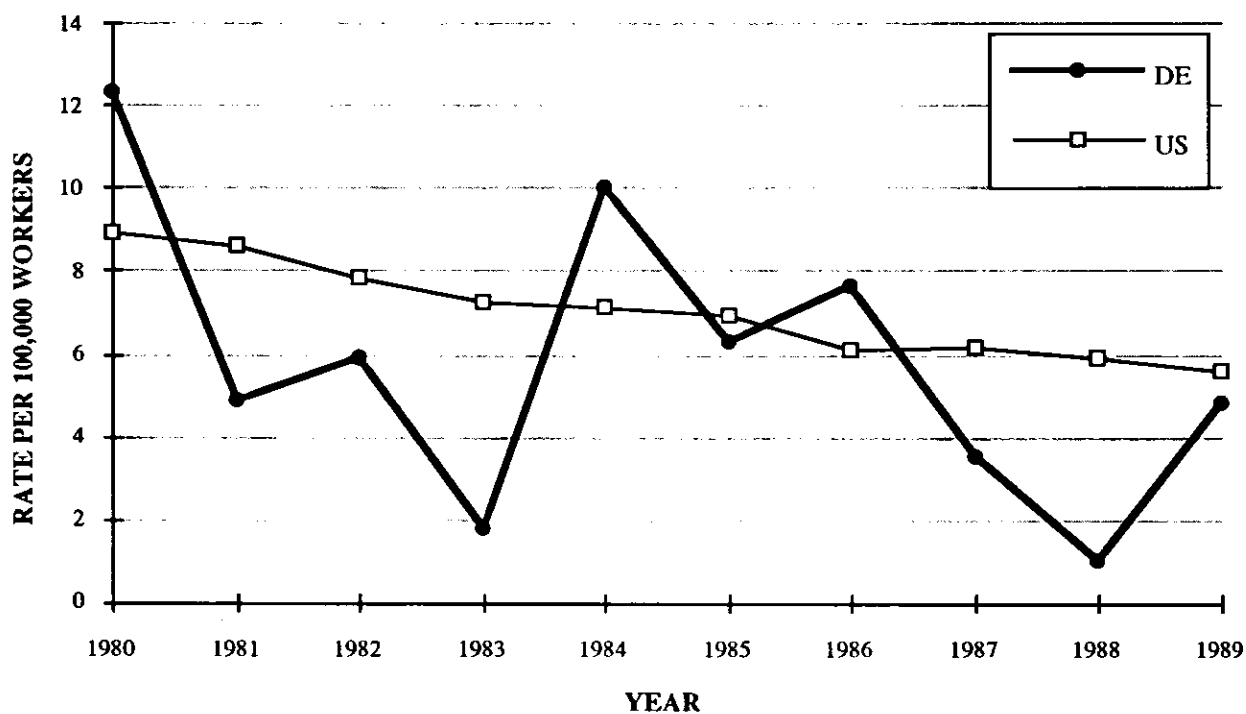


Figure DE-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Delaware, 1980-1989.

District of Columbia

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **20**

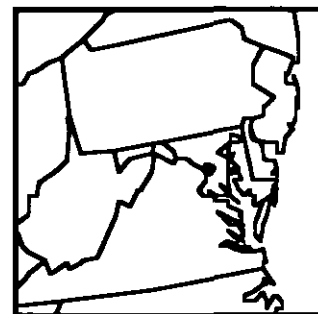
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **4.5**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (41)**
Rate: **Construction (45.5)**

Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (38)**
Rate: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (26.1)**



The District of Columbia had 195 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 191 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 4.5 for the District of Columbia compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 114.3 per 100,000 workers for the District of Columbia compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 91% of the civilian occupational fatalities in the District of Columbia and had a fatality rate of 11.9 per 100,000 workers compared to

1.1 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the District of Columbia shows that Whites accounted for 44% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 43% as shown in **Table DC-1**. As shown in **Figure DC-1**, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (16%). Of all District of Columbia occupational fatality victims, 37% were District of Columbia residents (**Table DC-2**).

Figure DC-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the District of Columbia and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in the District of Columbia were homicides (36%), falls (18%), and motor vehicle incidents (8%).

Table DC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	85	43.6
Black	83	42.6
Hispanic	13	6.7
Asian	11	5.6
Other	3	1.5

In the District of Columbia, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (21%), retail trade (16%), and services (15%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 45.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing (26.8), and transportation/communication/public utilities (9.2) (**Figure DC-3**). **Table DC-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

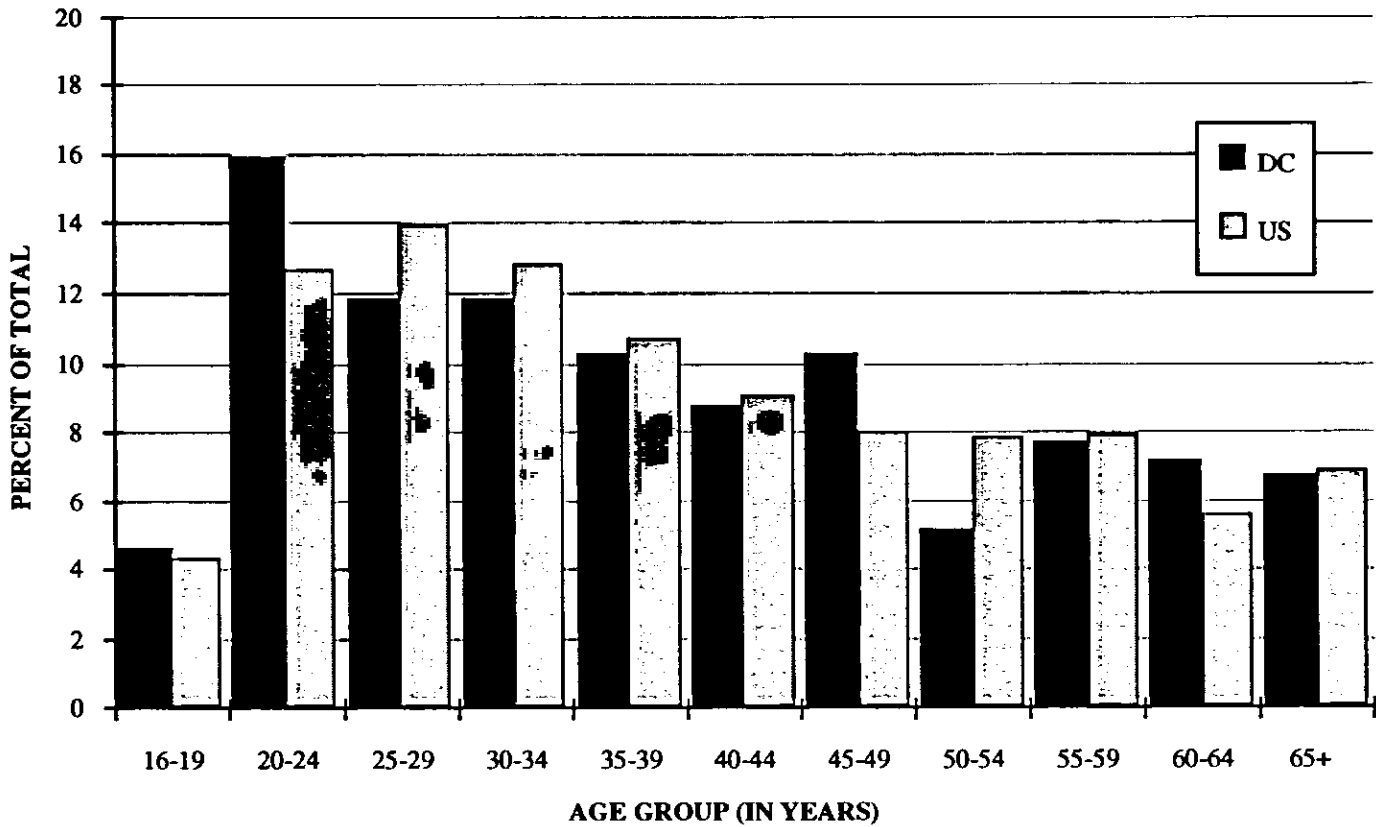


Figure DC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

Table DC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Maryland	76	39.0
Washington, D.C.	73	37.4
Virginia	28	14.4
Florida	4	2.1
Other	14	7.2

The occupation divisions in the District of Columbia with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), services (17%), and sales (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were precision production/craft/repair (26.1 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (18.9), and transportation/material movers (13.1) (Figure DC-4). Table DC-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in the District of Columbia decreased 53%, from 5.5 in 1980 to a low of 2.6 in 1989. A high of 7.3 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1982 (Figure DC-5).

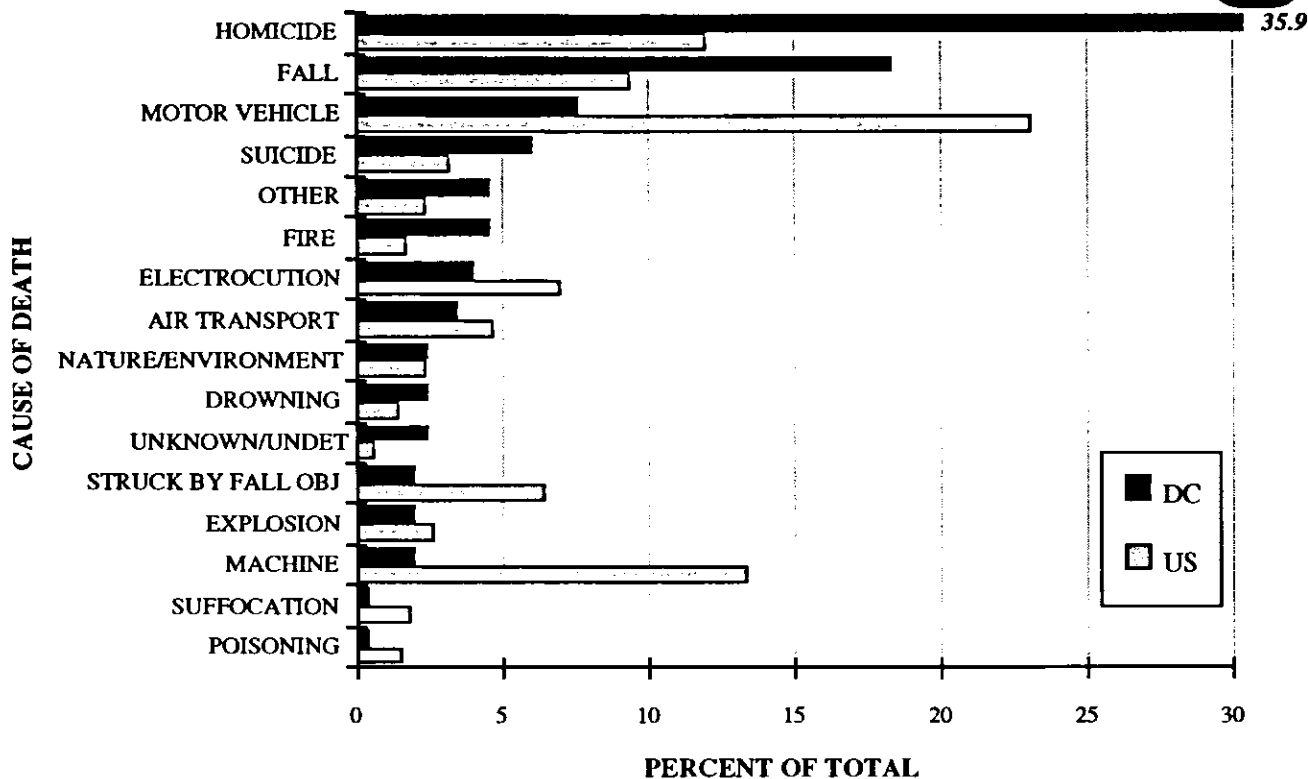


Figure DC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

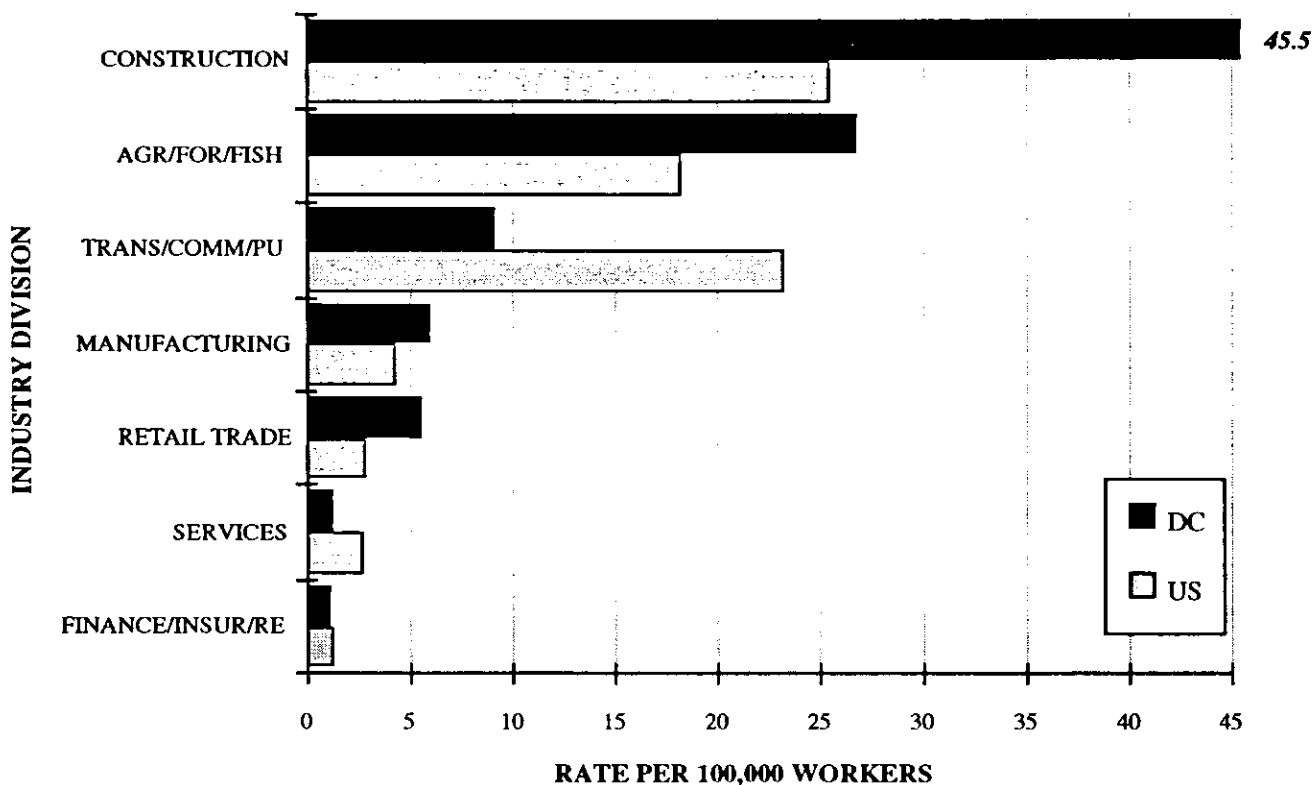


Figure DC-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

Table DC-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	4	3	3	--	3	3	--	8	7	7	41	45.5
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	26.8
TRANS/COMM/PU	--	--	3	3	--	--	3	--	3	--	22	9.2
MANUFACTURING	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	11	6.1
RETAIL TRADE	5	5	--	3	4	5	--	4	--	--	30	5.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
SERVICES	4	3	4	4	3	--	3	--	3	--	29	1.3
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	1.3
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
PUBLIC ADMIN	5	--	5	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	24	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	3	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	N/A
STATE	24	16	29	21	19	19	12	23	17	11	191	4.5

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

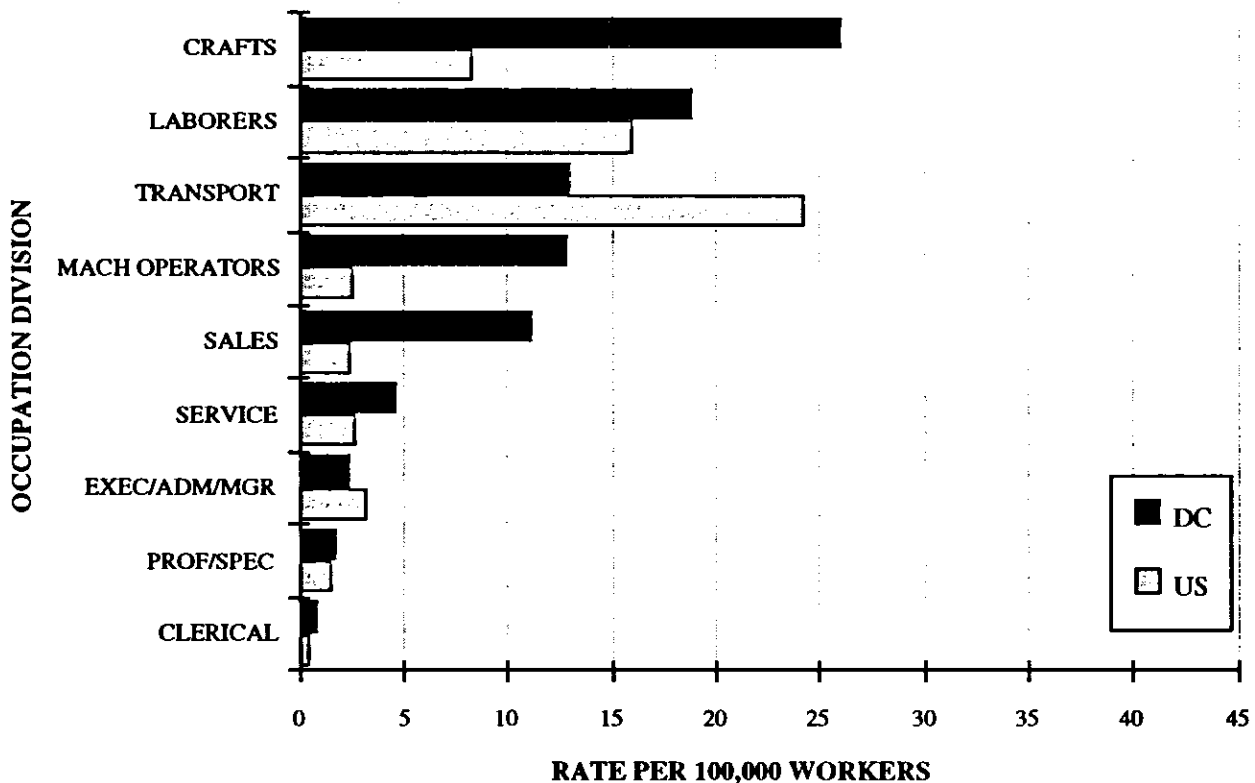


Figure DC-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and District of Columbia, 1983-1989.

Table DC-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, District of Columbia.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
CRAFTS	38	26.1
LABORERS	21	18.9
TRANSPORT	19	13.1
MACH OPERATORS	4	12.9
SALES	23	11.3
SERVICE	32	4.7
EXEC/ADM/MGR	11	2.5
PROF/SPEC	13	1.9
CLERICAL	8	0.9
FARM/FOR/FISH	3	N/A
TECH/SUPPORT	—	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	17	N/A

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

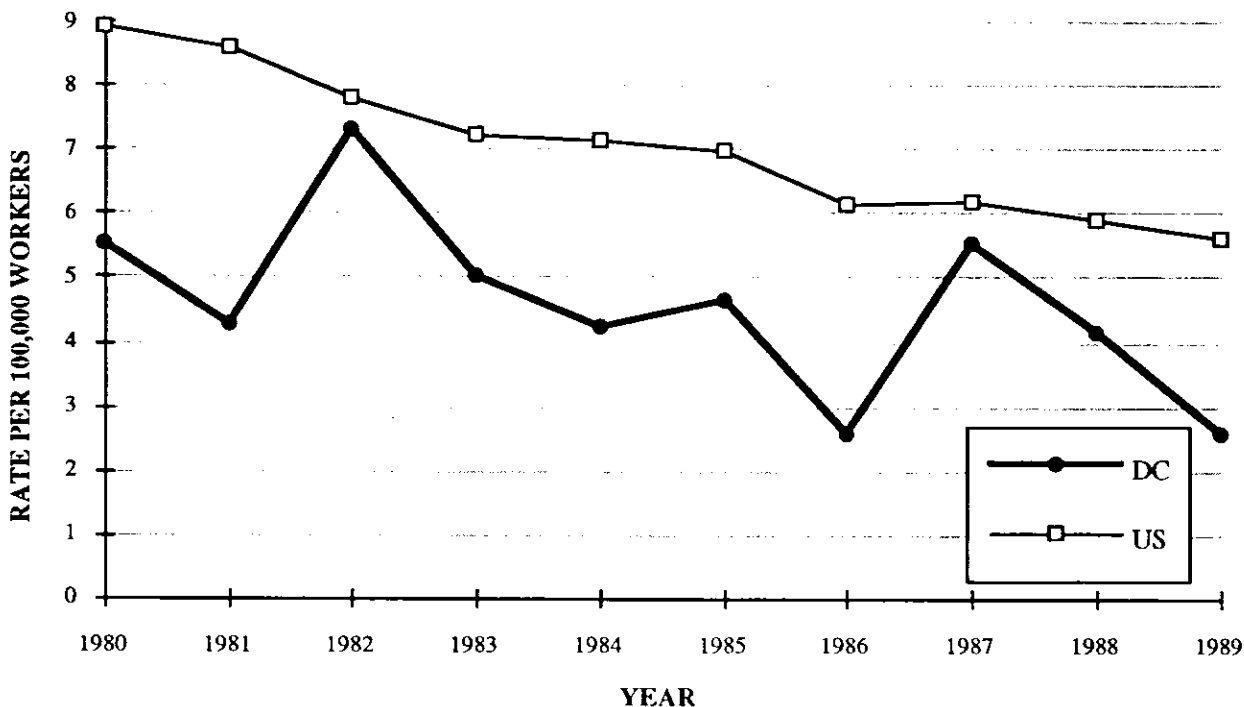


Figure DC-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and District of Columbia, 1980-1989.

State of Florida

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **376**

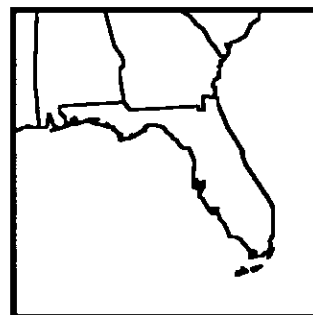
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **9.1**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (883)**
Rate: **Construction (29.5)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (718)**
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (33.7)**



The State of Florida had 3,761 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 3,681 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 9.1 for Florida compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 227.8 per 100,000 workers for Florida compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 92% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Florida and had a fatality rate of

Table FL-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Florida, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	2918	77.6
Black	659	17.5
Hispanic	132	3.5
Asian	28	0.7
Native American	7	0.2
Other	17	0.5

12.5 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.4 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Florida shows that Whites accounted for 78% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 18% as shown in **Table FL-1**. As shown in **Figure FL-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all Florida occupational fatality victims, 90% were Florida residents (**Table FL-2**).

Figure FL-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Florida and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Florida were motor vehicle incidents (23%), homicides (20%), and falls (10%).

In Florida, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (24%), transportation/communication/public utilities (18%), services (12%), and retail trade (12%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 29.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (28.7), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (25.4) (**Figure FL-3**). **Table FL-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

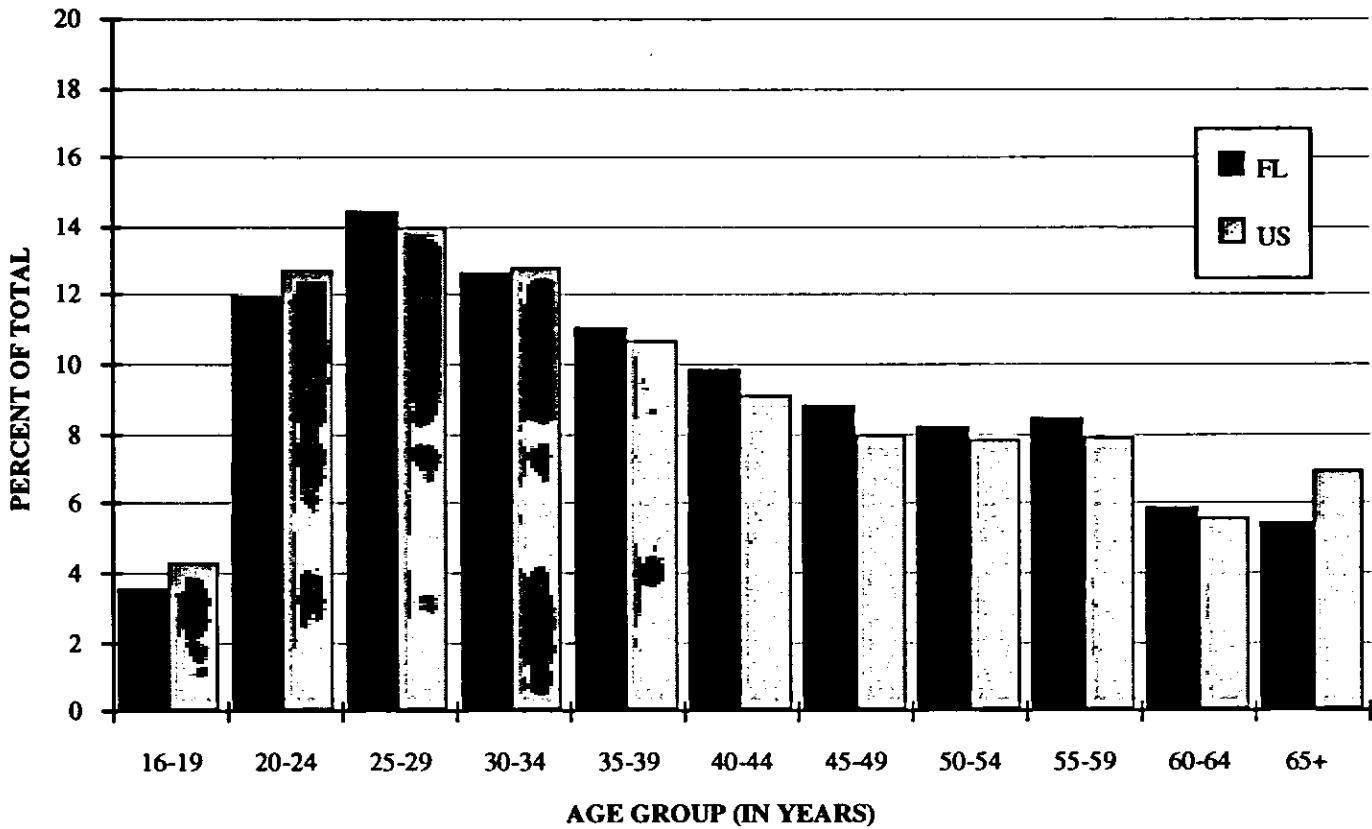


Figure FL-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Florida, 1980-1989.

Table FL-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Florida, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Florida	3381	89.9
Georgia	52	1.4
Alabama	41	1.1
Texas	25	0.7
North Carolina	18	0.5
South Carolina	17	0.5
Ohio	14	0.4
New York	13	0.3
Tennessee	12	0.3
California	11	0.3
Illinois	11	0.3
Other	166	4.4

The occupation divisions in Florida with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), transportation/material movers (19%), and laborers (13%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (33.7 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (22.0), and farmers/foresters/fishers (13.3) (Figure FL-4). Table FL-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Florida decreased 22%, from 10.8 in 1980 to 8.4 in 1989. A high of 12.5 and a low of 7.7 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1987, respectively (Figure FL-5).

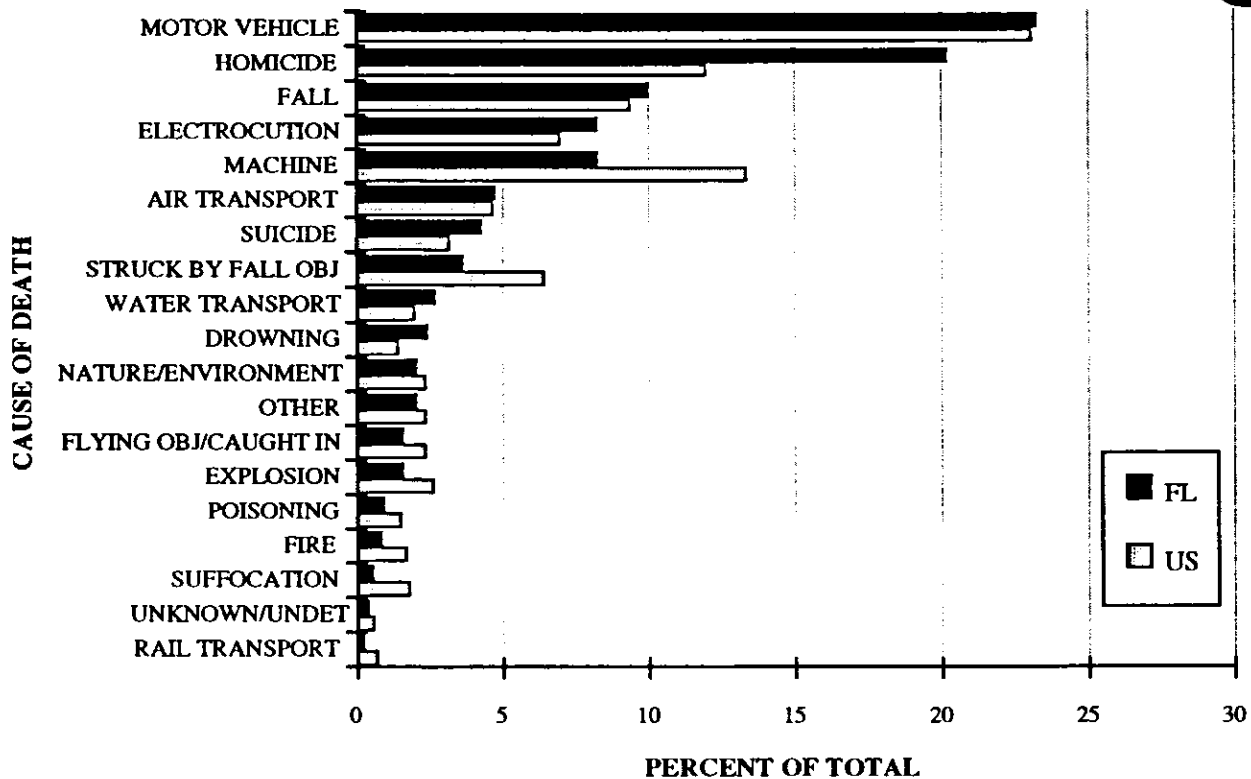


Figure FL-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Florida, 1980-1989.

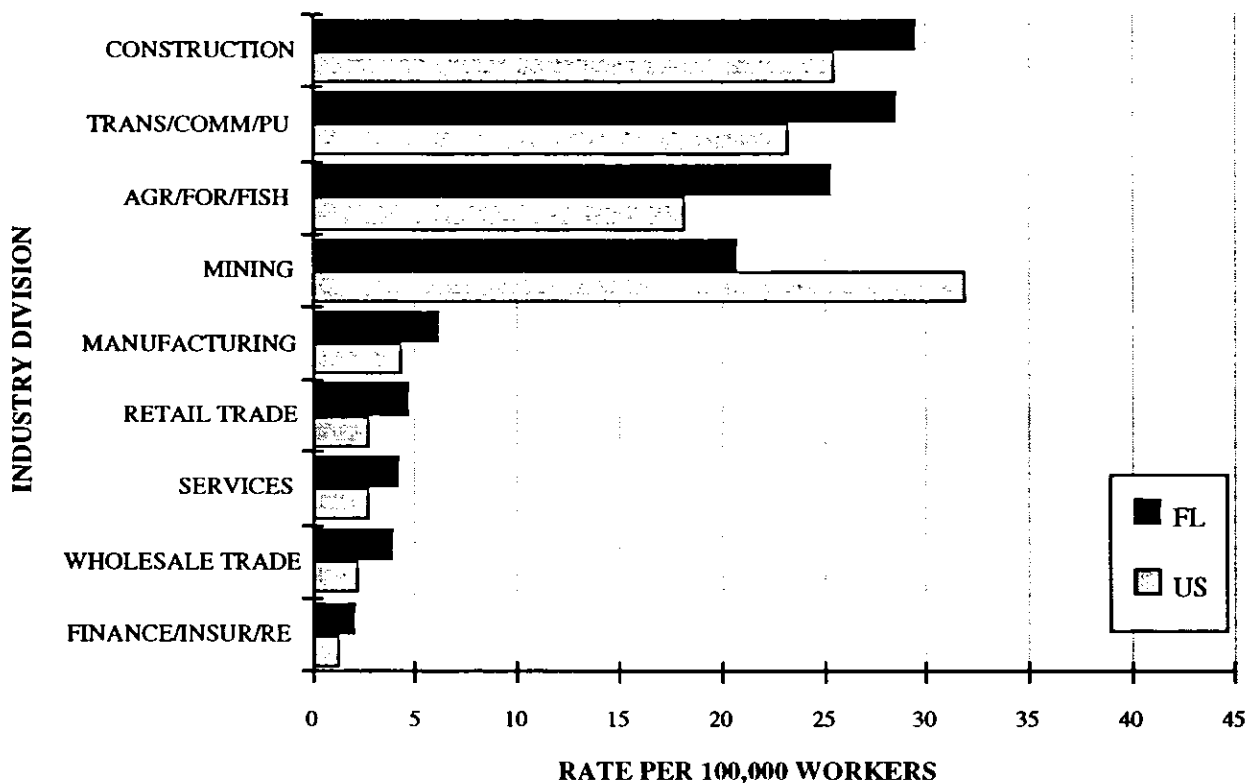


Figure FL-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Florida, 1980-1989.

Table FL-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Florida, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	87	124	74	89	71	91	93	78	83	93	883	29.5
TRANS/COMM/PU	56	61	60	61	79	54	67	69	74	79	660	28.7
AGR/FOR/FISH	43	38	35	28	39	31	28	28	42	39	351	25.4
MINING	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	5	23	20.8
MANUFACTURING	37	36	31	35	37	29	23	27	19	30	304	6.2
RETAIL TRADE	30	54	53	41	43	41	42	44	48	46	442	4.8
SERVICES	41	41	38	45	43	51	42	44	50	60	455	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	10	14	12	7	5	9	11	9	8	11	96	4.0
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	6	6	--	6	9	10	10	9	7	67	2.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	39	22	18	21	22	19	24	28	31	28	252	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	20	25	16	8	17	11	8	13	11	19	148	N/A
STATE	369	423	345	338	365	346	349	353	376	417	3681	9.1

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

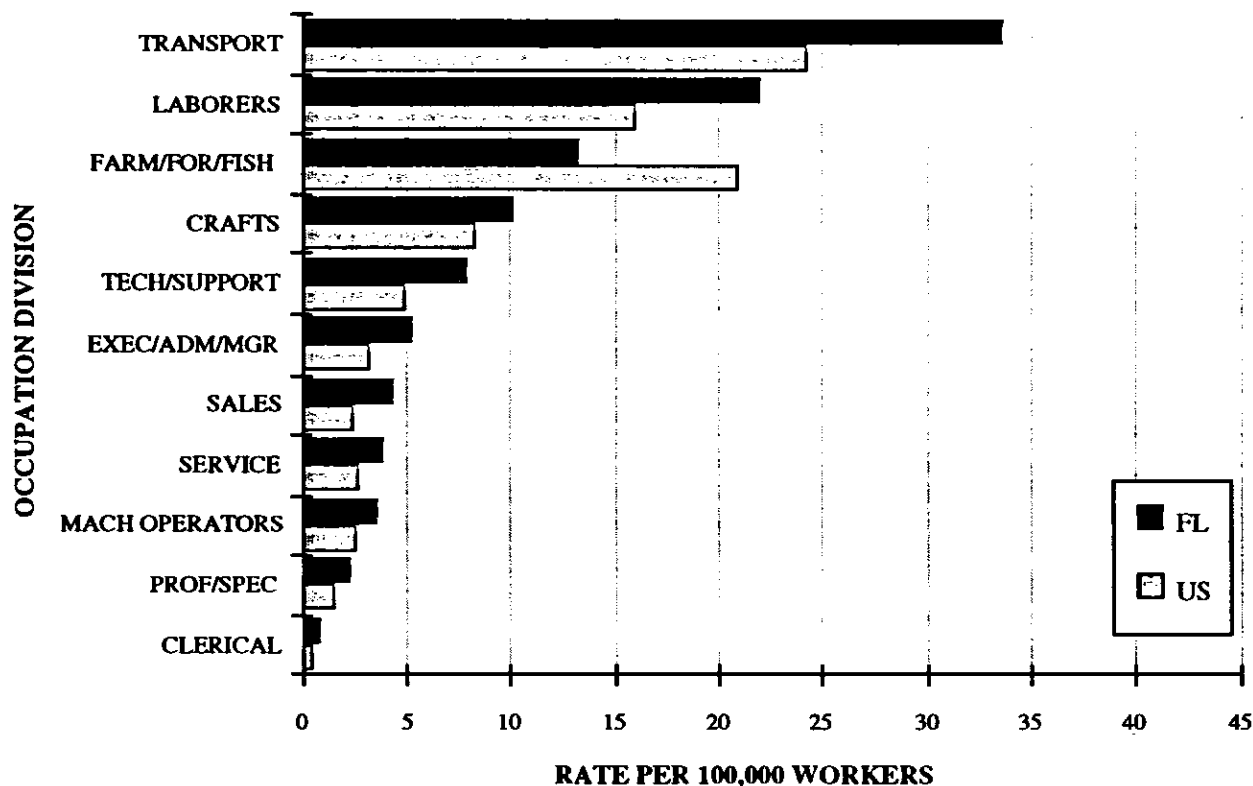


Figure FL-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Florida, 1983-1989.

Table FL-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Florida.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	714	33.7
LABORERS	483	22.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	248	13.3
CRAFTS	718	10.3
TECH/SUPPORT	109	8.0
EXEC/ADM/MGR	339	5.4
SALES	327	4.5
SERVICE	295	3.9
MACH OPERATORS	83	3.7
PROF/SPEC	145	2.4
CLERICAL	71	1.0
NOT CLASSIFIED	149	N/A

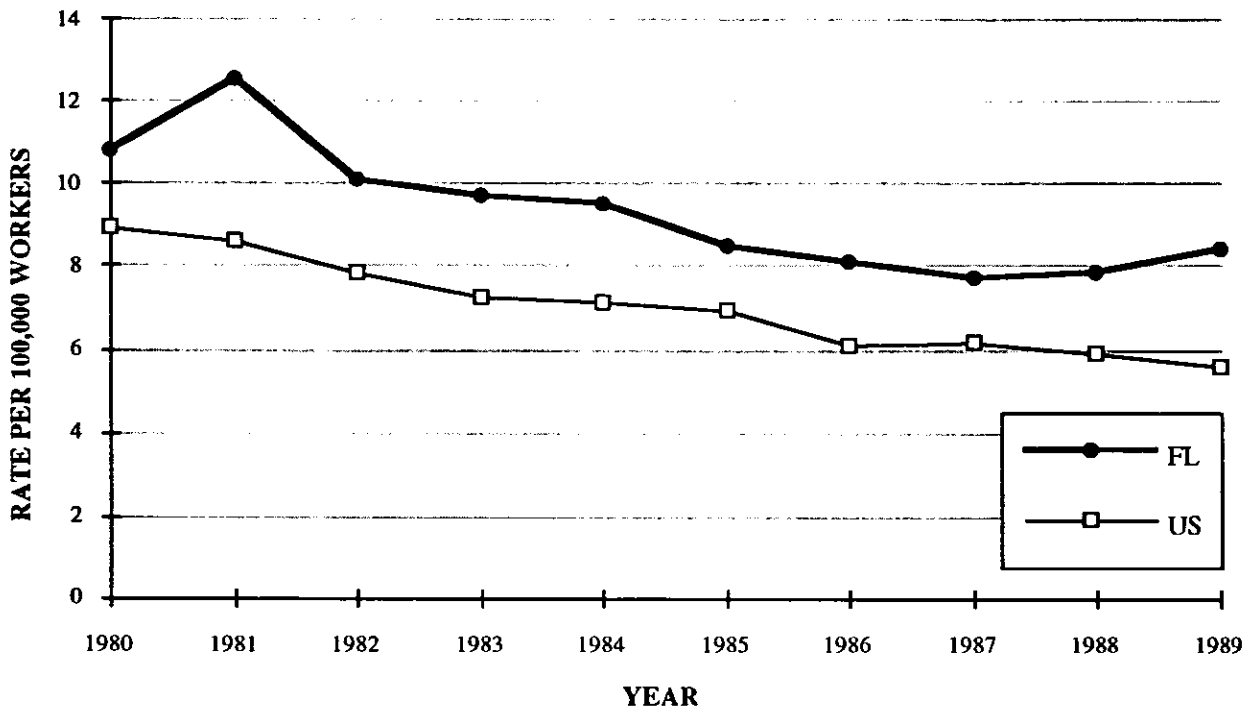


Figure FL-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Florida, 1980-1989.

