

Fatal Occupational Injuries Primary Characteristics Table, Texas, 2005

Characteristic	All Industries ¹
Total:	495
Employee status:	
Wage and salary workers	387
Self-employed	108
Gender:	
Men	469
Women	26
Age:	
Under 16 years	--
16 to 17 years	--
18 to 19 years	14
20 to 24 years	49
25 to 34 years	113
35 to 44 years	110
45 to 54 years	106
55 to 64 years	70
65 years and over	32
Race or ethnic origin²:	
White, non-Hispanic	243
Black, non-Hispanic	36
Hispanic or Latino	200
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--
Asian	15
Pacific Islander	--
Multiple races	--
Other or not reported	--
Event or exposure³:	
Contact with objects and equipment	80
Struck by object	52
Struck by falling object	39
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	19
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7
Falls	54
Fall to lower level	50
Fall from ladder	11
Fall from roof	9
Fall from scaffold, staging	9
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	63
Contact with electric current	38
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	18

Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	5
Transportation incidents	200
Highway incidents	132
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	54
Non-collision incidents	44
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	12
Overturned	4
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	38
Aircraft incidents	7
Fires and explosions	31
Assaults and violent acts	67
Homicides	46
Self inflicted injuries	18
Other or not reported	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Primary source^{3,4}:	
Vehicles	205
Highway vehicles	170
Automobiles	16
Trucks	137
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	17
Forklifts	10
Tractors	7
Structures and surfaces	65
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	60
Machinery	35
Agriculture and garden machinery	4
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	10
Material handling machinery	8
Parts and materials	55
Machine, tool, and electric parts	27
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	17
Persons -other than injured worker	--
Robber	--
Co-worker, former co-worker	--
Trees, logs	7
Chemicals and chemical products	19
Tools, instruments, and equipment	13
Containers	5
Other	81
Bullets and pellets	49
Fire, flame, smoke	21
Secondary source^{3,5}:	
Vehicles	82
Highway vehicles	70
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	6
Structures and surfaces	66
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Structures	46
Machinery	25

Parts and materials	31
Machine, tool, and electric parts	16
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	64
Persons -other than injured worker	46
Robber	22
Co-worker, former co-worker	3
Trees, logs	16
Chemicals and chemical products	22
Tools, instruments, and equipment	25
Containers	11
Other	10
Liquids (including water)	4
No secondary source	159

See footnotes at end of table.

Nature³:	
Intracranial injuries	86
Other traumatic injuries	135
Internal injuries	44
Asphyxiations, suffocations	19
Drownings	11
Electrocutions	38
Poisonings, toxic effects	23
Open wounds	58
Gunshot wounds	49
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	10
Multiple traumatic injuries	194
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	23
Part of body³:	
Head	105
Trunk	69
Chest	35
Back	--
Neck	7
Lower extremities	4
Upper extremities	--
Body systems	90
Multiple	218
Worker activity:	
Vehicular and transportation operations	199
Using or operating tools, machinery	41
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	121
Protective service activities	11
Materials handling operations	34
Physical activities	43
Other activities	46
Tending a retail establishment	20
Not reported	--

Location:	
Private residence	40
Farm	22
Mine, quarry	--
Industrial place and premises	164
Place for recreation or sports	4
Street and highway	174
Public building	46
Residential institutions	--
Other or not reported	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Occupation:	
Management occupations	21
Business and financial operations occupations	3
Computer and mathematical occupations	--
Architecture and Engineering occupations	7
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--
Community and social services occupations	--
Legal occupations	--
Education, training, and library occupations	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--
Healthcare support occupations	--
Protective service occupations	24
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	29
Personal care and service occupations	--
Sales and related occupations	33
Office and administrative support occupations	8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16
Construction and extraction occupations	137
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	37
Production occupations	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	135
Military specific occupations ⁶	--

¹Mining 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.

²Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

³Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁴The 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.

⁵The 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 "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

⁶Military 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.

Data for 2005 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 07, 2006