

Table 3. Number, percent, and rate of fatal occupational injuries by industry, 1995. The rates are experimental measures using CPS employment.

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Employed ² (in thousands)	Fatalities per 100,000 employed ³
	Number	Percent		
Total	6,210	100.0	126,248	5
Private industry	5,483	87.6	106,522	5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	793	12.8	3,515	22
Agricultural production, crops	362	5.8	1,042	34
Agricultural production, livestock	161	2.6	1,301	12
Agricultural services	155	2.5	1,082	14
Mining	156	2.5	625	25
Coal mining	43	.7	114	38
Oil and gas extraction	77	1.2	336	23
Construction	1,048	16.9	7,153	15
Manufacturing	702	11.3	20,389	3
Food and kindred products	74	1.2	1,700	4
Lumber and wood products	182	2.9	815	22
Transportation and public utilities	880	14.2	7,138	12
Local and interurban passenger transportation	116	1.9	523	22
Trucking and warehousing	462	7.4	2,323	20
Air transportation	75	1.2	792	9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	91	1.5	1,094	8
Wholesale trade	254	4.1	4,973	5
Retail trade	675	10.9	20,999	3
Food stores	188	3.0	3,428	5
Automotive dealers and service stations	122	2.0	2,087	6
Eating and drinking places	164	2.6	6,266	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	124	2.0	7,761	2
Services	737	11.9	33,970	2
Business services	211	3.4	5,282	4
Automotive repair, services, and parking	114	1.8	1,454	8
Government	772	12.4	19,726	4
Federal	299	4.8	4,790	6
State	124	2.0	5,185	2
Local	338	5.4	9,751	3

¹ Based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

² The employment figures are annual average estimates of employed civilians 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS), 1995. A resident military figure, derived from resident and civilian population data from the Bureau of the Census, was added to the CPS employment total and figures for government and federal government.

³ The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed workers and was calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = the number of fatal work injuries, and W = the number of employed workers, as described in the

previous footnote. There were 26 fatally injured workers under the age of 16 years that were not included in the rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 69 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an industry classification.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.