

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected¹ occupation, with employment, rate, and relative standard error, 1995. The rates are experimental measures using CPS employment.

Occupation ²	Fatalities		Employed ³ (in thousands)	Fatalities per 100,000 employed ⁴	Relative standard error ⁵ (percent)
	Number	Percent			
Total	6,210	100.0	126,248	5	.1
Managerial and professional specialty	699	11.3	35,318	2	.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	467	7.5	17,186	3	.8
Managers, food serving and lodging places	58	.9	1,276	5	2.9
Professional specialty	232	3.7	18,132	1	.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	815	13.1	37,417	2	.5
Technicians and related support occupations	189	3.0	3,909	5	1.7
Airplane pilots and navigators	111	1.8	114	97	9.8
Sales occupations	492	7.9	15,119	3	.8
Supervisors and proprietors	212	3.4	4,480	5	1.5
Cashiers	116	1.9	2,727	4	2.0
News vendors	21	.3	119	16	9.6
Administrative support jobs, including clerical	134	2.2	18,389	1	.7
Service occupations	533	8.6	16,930	3	.8
Protective service occupations	314	5.1	2,237	14	2.2
Fire fighting and prevention jobs, including supervisors	39	.6	287	13	6.2
Police and detectives, including supervisors	174	2.8	1,051	17	3.2
Guards, including supervisors	101	1.6	899	11	3.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	864	13.9	3,642	23	1.7
Farm operators and managers	332	5.3	1,446	23	2.7
Other agricultural and related occupations	359	5.8	2,010	17	2.3
Farm workers, including supervisors	262	4.2	836	30	3.6
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	77	1.2	832	9	3.6
Forestry and logging occupations	116	1.9	129	90	9.2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	98	1.6	97	101	10.6
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	57	.9	58	97	13.8
Fishers	48	.8	45	104	15.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,041	16.8	13,524	8	.9
Mechanics and repairers	265	4.3	4,423	6	1.6
Automobile mechanics	47	.8	819	6	3.7
Heavy equipment mechanics	24	.4	155	15	8.4
Construction trades	607	9.8	5,098	12	1.4
Carpenters	96	1.5	1,255	8	2.9
Electricians	117	1.9	736	16	3.9
Electrical power installers and repairers	35	.6	126	28	9.3
Painters, construction and maintenance	45	.7	509	9	4.6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	33	.5	502	7	4.7
Roofers	60	1.0	205	29	7.3
Structural metal workers	38	.6	59	64	13.6
Extractive occupations	67	1.1	136	49	9.0
Mining machine operators	28	.5	36	78	17.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,051	33.0	18,068	11	.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	238	3.8	7,907	3	1.2
Welders and cutters	72	1.2	604	12	4.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,148	18.5	5,171	22	1.4
Motor vehicle operators	918	14.8	3,904	24	1.7
Truck drivers	749	12.1	2,861	26	1.9
Drivers--sales workers	33	.5	158	21	8.3
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	99	1.6	213	46	7.2
Water transportation occupations	38	.6	65	58	13.0
Sailors and deckhands	30	.5	26	115	20.6
Material moving equipment operators	167	2.7	1,098	15	3.2
Operating engineers	44	.7	246	18	6.7
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	23	.4	74	31	12.2
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	33	.5	500	7	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	665	10.7	4,990	13	1.5
Construction laborers	309	5.0	780	39	3.7
Garbage collectors	29	.5	48	60	15.1
Garage and service station related occupations	28	.5	178	16	7.9
Laborers, except construction	212	3.4	1,337	16	2.9
Military	143	2.3	1,348	11	-- ⁶

¹ Selected occupations had more than 20 reported work injury fatalities in 1995.

² Based on the 1990 population census occupational classification system developed by the Bureau of the Census.

³ The employment figures, except for military, are annual average estimates of employed civilians 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS), 1995. The resident military figure, derived from resident and civilian population data from the Bureau of the Census, was added to the CPS employment total.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The relative standard errors of the CPS employment estimates can be used to approximate confidence ranges for the fatality rates. For example, a confidence range for the roofers rate can be approximated as follows: $29 \times .073 \times 1.6 = 3$, where 29 = the rate, .073 = the relative standard error (7.3 percent), and 1.6 = the factor for a 90 percent confidence level. The confidence range for this rate is 26 to 32 (29 plus or minus 3).

⁶ A standard error was not available for the military employment figure used in the rate calculation for this category.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 64 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an occupation classification.

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