

Table 3. Number, percent, and rate of fatal occupational injuries by industry, 1994. The rates are experimental measures using CPS employment.

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Employed ² (in thousands)	Fatalities per 100,000 employed ³
	Number	Percent		
Total.....	6,588	100.0	124,469	5
Private industry.....	5,923	89.9	104,754	6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	847	12.9	3,496	24
Agricultural production, crops.....	441	6.7	1,008	43
Agricultural production, livestock.....	172	2.6	1,316	12
Agricultural services.....	162	2.5	1,070	15
Mining.....	180	2.7	668	27
Coal mining.....	41	.6	115	36
Oil and gas extraction.....	99	1.5	387	26
Construction.....	1,027	15.6	6,948	15
Manufacturing.....	787	11.9	20,050	4
Food and kindred products.....	78	1.2	1,749	4
Lumber and wood products.....	199	3.0	731	27
Transportation and public utilities.....	944	14.3	7,069	13
Local and interurban passenger transportation.....	114	1.7	520	22
Trucking and warehousing.....	502	7.6	2,326	22
Air transportation.....	98	1.5	755	13
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	88	1.3	1,096	8
Wholesale trade.....	269	4.1	4,702	6
Retail trade.....	797	12.1	20,909	4
Food stores.....	235	3.6	3,474	7
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	120	1.8	2,019	6
Eating and drinking places.....	181	2.7	6,316	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	112	1.7	7,900	1
Services.....	844	12.8	33,012	3
Business services.....	253	3.8	4,999	5
Automotive repair, services, and parking.....	89	1.4	1,537	6
Government.....	665	10.1	19,715	3
Federal.....	209	3.2	4,901	4
State.....	112	1.7	5,163	2
Local.....	333	5.1	9,650	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 Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey (CPS), 1994. 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. CPS data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," in the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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 25 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 124 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, 1994.