

**Table B-5. Fatal occupational injuries in selected metropolitan areas by event or exposure, 1995**

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent)					
		Transportation incidents	Assaults and violent acts	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total U.S. <sup>3</sup> .....	6,210	41	20	15	10	10	3
Atlanta, GA MSA .....	97	44	24	6	16	7	-
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA .....	58	40	14	12	24	5	5
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA .....	163	25	21	15	17	15	6
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA .....	23	52	17	-	13	-	-
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA .....	31	23	26	19	-	26	-
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA .....	79	35	24	16	14	8	-
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA .....	39	36	33	-	13	8	-
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA .....	82	30	23	17	13	13	-
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA .....	104	40	27	6	12	13	-
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA .....	280	31	41	9	8	8	4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA .....	110	31	32	10	15	12	-
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA .....	19	-	42	16	21	-	-
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA .....	300	24	43	10	11	8	3
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA .....	97	30	31	13	13	10	-
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA .....	34	53	12	18	12	-	-
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA .....	23	22	39	17	13	-	-
San Diego, CA MSA .....	45	51	27	-	-	9	-
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA .....	87	32	37	13	10	3	5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA .....	48	27	21	10	19	10	10
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA .....	31	16	29	23	13	19	-
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA .....	36	36	19	17	22	-	-
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA .....	117	29	42	9	9	7	4

<sup>1</sup> Metropolitan areas used in this table are categorized into Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) and are based on definitions from the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin Number 93-17, June 30, 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

<sup>3</sup> Also includes fatalities occurring in nonmetropolitan areas.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.