

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

Metropolitan area ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (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. ³	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

¹ 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.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

³ 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.