

Appendix A. National data from the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

This appendix presents detailed breakouts of national data from the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Revised data for the 1992 census is also shown.

In 1993, highway traffic incidents accounted for 20 percent of the 6,271 fatal occupational injuries. About half of the highway deaths resulted from collisions between two or more vehicles and a fifth from overturned vehicles. Half of the workers killed in highway motor vehicle incidents were driving or riding in a truck.

Homicide was the second leading fatal event at work, accounting for 17 percent of the workers fatally injured in 1993. Robbery was the primary motive for homicide at work. Workers in retail establishments, such as grocery stores and eating and drinking places, made up about half of the homicide victims. Taxicab drivers also were at particular risk of being shot while working. Roughly 1 in 7 of the victims of workplace homicide was killed by a work or personal associate.

About four-fifths of the workplace homicide victims were men. But homicide was, by far, the most frequent manner

in which women were fatally injured, accounting for 39 percent of the 481 women killed at work. In contrast, 17 percent of the 5,790 fatally injured working men were homicide victims.

Eighty-five percent of the workers fatally injured on the job in 1993 died the day they were injured; 97 percent died within 30 days.

Fatal occupational injuries by year, 1991-93

Year	Fatal Injuries
1991 ¹	3,822
1992	6,217 ²
1993	6,271

¹Only 32 states participated in the 1991 CFOI program.

²This is the final (revised) total. The initial published total was 6,083 work injury fatalities. States are allowed a one-time revision, 1 year after the initial total is published. This allows additional cases, identified after the initial publication deadline, to be included in the revised total.