

Table B-5. Fatal occupational injuries in selected metropolitan areas by event or exposure, 1993

Metropolitan area ¹	Total fatalities		Event or exposure ² (percent)					
	Number	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	6,271	100	40	21	17	10	9	3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	364	100	20	51	7	13	6	3
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	279	100	27	48	6	8	6	4
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	153	100	20	27	19	15	14	5
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	127	100	30	35	9	15	11	-
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	124	100	15	41	12	10	17	5
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	122	100	34	36	8	10	10	2
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	107	100	36	39	8	7	7	-
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	103	100	25	34	17	12	11	-
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	89	100	34	24	12	15	13	-
Atlanta, GA MSA	84	100	32	26	18	13	7	-
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	75	100	27	37	19	-	15	-
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	60	100	28	27	12	27	7	-
San Diego, CA MSA	47	100	36	26	11	13	15	-
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	44	100	32	30	7	11	16	-
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	43	100	19	35	14	19	9	-
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	39	100	13	31	18	10	8	18
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	37	100	35	11	27	11	14	-
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	33	100	36	-	27	15	9	-
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	33	100	36	21	21	18	-	-
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	31	100	23	26	19	-	23	-
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	24	100	33	-	21	17	-	-
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	24	100	42	42	-	-	-	-

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. Total includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

³ Also includes fatalities occurring in nonmetropolitan areas.

NOTE: 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, 1993.