

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003

New York (including NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Total	227
Employee status	
Wage and salary ¹	181
Self-employed ²	46
Sex	
Men	208
Women	19
Age	
Under 16 years	—
16-17 years	—
18-19 years	3
20-24 years	27
25-34 years	50
35-44 years	47
45-54 years	56
55-64 years	30
65 years and older	14
Race or ethnic origin³	
White	141
Black	33
Hispanic	36
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	—
Asian	9
Pacific Islander	—
Multiple races	—
Event or exposure⁴	
Contact with objects & equipment	25
Struck by object	12
Struck by falling object	10
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	7
Caught in running equipment or machinery	4
Falls	35
Fall to lower level	30
Fall from ladder	4
Fall from roof	6
Fall from scaffold	4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	15
Contact with electric current	4
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	8
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	3
Transportation incident	77
Highway transportation incident	36
Collision between vehicles	14
Noncollision highway incident	6
Nonhighway transportation incident, except rail, air, water	6
Overturned, nonhighway	—
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	17
Aircraft incidents	12
Fires and explosions	9
Assaults and violent acts	66
Homicides	47
Shooting	31
Other homicides	16
Self-inflicted injuries	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

New York (including NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Occupation⁵	
Management Occupations	16
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	—
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	—
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	—
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	—
Community and Social Services Occupations	—
Legal Occupations	—
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	—
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	—
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	—
Healthcare Support Occupations	—
Protective Service Occupations	16
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	—
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	13
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4
Sales and Related Occupations	24
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	7
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	6
Construction and Extraction Occupations	39
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	14
Production Occupations	8
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	55
Military Specific Occupations	11
Industry⁶	
Private industry	191
Goods producing	74
Natural resources and mining	17
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	17
Mining ⁷	—
Construction	46
Manufacturing	11
Service producing	117
Trade, transportation, and utilities	57
Wholesale trade	5
Retail trade	23
Transportation and warehousing	27
Utilities	—
Information	—
Financial activities	8
Finance and insurance	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	8
Professional and business services	21
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6
Management of companies and enterprises	—
Administration and support and waste management and remediation services	15
Education and health services	5
Educational services	—
Health care and social assistance	4
Leisure and hospitality	17
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5
Accommodation and food services	12
Other services	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

New York (including NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Industry⁶ - continued	
Government ⁸	36
Federal government	13
State government	—
Local government	18

¹ May include volunteers.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ The race categories shown exclude Hispanic workers.

⁴ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

⁶ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

⁷ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for 2003 are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

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