

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

New York (excluding NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Total	133
Employee status	
Wage and salary ¹	99
Self-employed ²	34
Sex	
Men	121
Women	12
Age	
Under 16 years	—
16-17 years	—
18-19 years	—
20-24 years	18
25-34 years	26
35-44 years	24
45-54 years	33
55-64 years	19
65 years and older	12
Race or ethnic origin³	
White	104
Black	11
Hispanic	8
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	—
Asian	—
Pacific Islander	—
Multiple races	—
Event or exposure⁴	
Contact with objects & equipment	16
Struck by object	8
Struck by falling object	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	—
Falls	21
Fall to lower level	18
Fall from ladder	4
Fall from roof	4
Fall from scaffold	—
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6
Contact with electric current	—
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	—
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	—
Transportation incident	65
Highway transportation incident	31
Collision between vehicles	10
Noncollision highway incident	6
Nonhighway transportation incident, except rail, air, water	4
Overturned, nonhighway	—
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	13
Aircraft incidents	12
Fires and explosions	—
Assaults and violent acts	23
Homicides	15
Shooting	7
Other homicides	8
Self-inflicted injuries	6

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 (excluding NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Occupation⁵	
Management Occupations	13
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	3
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	—
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7
Personal Care and Service Occupations	3
Sales and Related Occupations	9
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	6
Construction and Extraction Occupations	18
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	9
Production Occupations	6
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	36
Military Specific Occupations	11
Industry⁶	
Private industry	108
Goods producing	47
Natural resources and mining	17
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	17
Mining ⁷	—
Construction	23
Manufacturing	7
Service producing	61
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33
Wholesale trade	3
Retail trade	11
Transportation and warehousing	17
Utilities	—
Information	—
Financial activities	—
Finance and insurance	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	—
Professional and business services	13
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4
Management of companies and enterprises	—
Administration and support and waste management and remediation services	9
Education and health services	4
Educational services	—
Health care and social assistance	3
Leisure and hospitality	7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	—
Accommodation and food services	4
Other services	—

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 (excluding NYC)

Characteristics	Fatalities
Industry⁶ - continued	
Government ⁸	25
Federal government	12
State government	—
Local government	8

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