

# News

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## PENNSYLVANIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2003

Fatal work injuries totaled 208 in 2003 for Pennsylvania, an increase of 11 percent from 2002, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that highway crashes (41), homicides (28), and falls to lower level (22) accounted for the largest number of workplace fatalities in 2003.

Highway crashes was the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities for both the nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The number of fatal injuries from highway crashes in Pennsylvania has hardly changed over the last four years, and at 41 in 2003, returned to the lowest level reported since the series began in 1992. This year highway incidents accounted for 20 percent of fatal work injuries in the Commonwealth. (See table A.) Nationally, highway crashes accounted for almost one-quarter of all fatal work injuries. The number of work-related homicides in Pennsylvania was at its highest level since 1996 and accounted for 13 percent of fatal occupational injuries. Work-related deaths due to homicides made up 11 percent of the U.S. total. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level in the Commonwealth were nearly the same as those reported in 2002. Work-related deaths due to falls to lower levels were 11 percent of both the Pennsylvania and U.S. totals.

Other leading causes of workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2003 were pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (21), struck by an object (17), and contact with electric current (17). The number of work-related deaths due to pedestrian incidents went from 12 in 2002 to 21 in 2003, while deaths from being struck by an object changed little, from 16 in 2002 to 17 in 2003. Over the year, fatalities from contact with electric current were up, from 8 in 2002 to 17 in 2003. The number of workplace fatalities due to contact with electric current in 2003 was the highest since the program began counting Pennsylvania workplace fatalities in 1992. All together, pedestrian incidents, being struck by an object, and contact with electric current were responsible for over one-quarter of all fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania in 2003.

**Note on industry and occupation classifications:** Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Pennsylvania by selected event groups, 1992-2003

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	242	44	18	38	16	30	12
1993	241	41	17	44	18	21	9
1994 <sup>1</sup>	354	57	16	28	8	42	12
1995	233	48	21	27	12	23	10
1996	282	51	18	33	12	42	15
1997	259	66	25	27	10	33	13
1998	235	59	25	21	9	19	8
1999	221	56	25	15	7	31	14
2000	199	41	21	22	11	27	14
2001 <sup>2</sup>	225	41	18	26	12	24	11
2002	188	43	23	14	7	21	11
2003	208	41	20	28	13	22	11

<sup>1</sup> Total fatalities include a single, catastrophic airplane crash that claimed the lives of 101 persons in work status.

<sup>2</sup> Total excludes fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 22 persons in work status.

Nationwide, a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries were reported in 2003, a small increase from the revised total of 5,534 fatalities reported for 2002. Despite the increase, fatal work injuries for both 2003 and 2002 were the lowest ever recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. The number of job-related deaths from highway crashes decreased by 2 percent from 1,373 in 2002 to 1,350 in 2003, and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Workplace homicides were up 4 percent from 609 in 2002 to 631 in 2003. Fatalities resulting from falls to lower level decreased 6 percent from 638 in 2002 to 601 in 2003. (See table B.)

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2003

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Homicides		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	1,044	17	507	8
1993	6,331	1,242	20	1,074	17	534	8
1994	6,632	1,343	20	1,080	16	580	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	1,036	17	578	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	927	15	610	10
1997	6,238	1,393	22	860	14	653	10
1998	6,055	1,442	24	714	12	625	10
1999	6,054	1,496	25	651	11	634	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	677	11	659	11
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	643	11	700	12
2002 <sup>2</sup>	5,534	1,373	25	609	11	638	12
2003	5,559	1,350	24	631	11	601	11

<sup>1</sup> Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

<sup>2</sup> The BLS news release issued September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2002. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

**Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Pennsylvania:**

- Men accounted for 91 percent (190) of the work-related fatalities in the Commonwealth. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for more than two-fifths of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up about one-fifth. Among women, almost two-fifths of the 18 deaths resulted from assaults and violent acts and more than one-fourth from transportation incidents. (See table 2).
- In Pennsylvania, 82 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 9 percent were black, non-Hispanic; and 5 percent were Hispanic or Latino. The leading cause of death for white, non-Hispanic (170) and Hispanic or Latino (10) workers was transportation incidents. The primary cause of death for black, non-Hispanic workers (19) was assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old — the prime working age group — made up over three-fifths or 126 of the Commonwealth's work-related fatalities in 2003. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-one percent of workers killed on-the-job in Pennsylvania worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. Both wage and salary and self-employed workers died primarily from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Three industry sectors made up over two-fifths of the workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth—construction (NAICS 23) recorded 39 deaths; transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) registered 28 workplace fatalities; and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS 11) recorded 26 fatal work injuries. Work-related deaths in the construction sector were mainly due to falls, while transportation incidents were the leading cause of workplace fatalities in transportation and warehousing. In the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, the primary causes of work-related deaths were transportation incidents and contact with objects and equipment. (See table 3.)
- Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (SOC 53-3032), with 29 work-related deaths, and farmers and ranchers (SOC 11-9012), with 21 fatal work injuries, accounted for almost one-fourth of all workplace fatalities in the Commonwealth; the primary cause of death for both of these occupations was transportation incidents. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Mid-Atlantic Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (215) 597-3282.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

### Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2003 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

### Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

### Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 21 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

### Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Pennsylvania Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> division, Pennsylvania, 2003**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service producing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service producing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	208	84	27	39	18	108	48	4	5	18	10	14	9
Contact with objects and equipment.....	34	22	10	4	8	9	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	17	11	5	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	8	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	5	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle.....	4	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	10	7	3	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	5	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing structure.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	32	19	4	15	--	12	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	22	18	3	15	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	6	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	7	6	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	8	--	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	7	--	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	22	16	--	11	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	17	14	--	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical components.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	8	7	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Transportation accidents.....	82	24	10	8	6	52	30	--	3	10	--	--	3
Highway accident.....	41	6	--	5	--	31	22	--	--	4	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	20	--	--	--	--	18	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	9	--	--	--	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	15	3	--	3	--	10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	14	10	10	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	10	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	7	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	21	8	--	3	5	11	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	7	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	9	6	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	34	3	--	--	--	28	9	--	--	--	4	--	9
Homicides.....	28	--	--	--	--	23	9	--	--	--	--	--	7
Shooting.....	21	--	--	--	--	18	7	--	--	--	--	--	6
Stabbing.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2003 are preliminary.

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

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2003**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	208	82	34	34	32	22	4
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup>	148	63	21	22	21	18	3
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	60	19	13	12	11	4	--
<b>Sex</b>							
Men	190	77	27	34	29	21	--
Women	18	5	7	--	3	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	37	14	9	7	4	3	--
35 to 44 years	45	17	10	8	--	7	--
45 to 54 years	44	22	6	6	4	4	--
55 to 64 years	35	10	3	7	11	3	--
65 years and over	31	14	3	3	8	3	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic	170	69	18	31	29	20	3
Black, non-Hispanic	19	6	8	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanics may be of any race. The individual race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

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

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2003**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		208	82	34	34	32	22	4
<b>Private Industry</b>		192	76	31	31	31	20	3
<b>Goods producing</b> .....		84	24	3	22	19	16	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		27	10	--	10	4	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....	11	26	10	--	10	4	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	19	7	--	6	4	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	6	3	--	3	--	--	--
Other Animal Production.....	1129	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		39	8	--	4	15	11	--
Construction.....	23	39	8	--	4	15	11	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	8	--	--	4	4	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	26	7	--	--	10	8	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	10	3	--	--	6	--	--
Masonry Contractors.....	23814	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Electrical Contractors.....	23821	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	23891	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		18	6	--	8	--	3	--
Manufacturing.....	31-33	18	6	--	8	--	3	--
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.....	332	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Machinery Manufacturing.....	333	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service producing</b> .....		108	52	28	9	12	4	3
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		48	30	9	3	5	--	--
Wholesale Trade.....	42	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade.....	44-45	16	6	4	--	5	--	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Automotive Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores.....	4413	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores.....	44131	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Convenience Stores.....	44512	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	28	22	5	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	19	18	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	14	13	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	12	11	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload.....	484122	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48423	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Taxi and Limousine Service.....	4853	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Taxi Service.....	48531	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b> .....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information.....	51	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial Activities</b> .....		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and Insurance.....	52	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....		18	10	--	3	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	54	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	541	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	15	9	--	3	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	562	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Collection.....	5621	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Collection.....	56211	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Solid Waste Collection.....	562111	6	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services</b> .....		10	--	4	--	4	--	--
Educational Services.....	61	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services.....	611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities.....	623	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....		14	--	9	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	72	12	--	8	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	10	--	7	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Eating Places.....	7222	6	--	6	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Eating Places.....	72221	6	--	6	--	--	--	--
Limited-Service Restaurants.....	722211	6	--	6	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....	81	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance.....	81111	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Automotive Repair.....	811111	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2003 - continued**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Government<sup>5</sup></b>		16	6	3	3	--	--	--
<b>Federal Government</b>		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State Government</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local Government</b>		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire Protection.....	92216	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

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

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Pennsylvania, 2003**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	208	82	34	34	32	22	4
Management occupations.....	35	12	5	10	6	--	--
Other management occupations.....	33	11	5	10	5	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	21	9	--	8	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	21	9	--	8	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	12	5	3	--	3	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sales and related workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	10	3	4	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	28	5	--	4	11	7	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	20	5	--	3	9	3	--
Construction laborers.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofers.....	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	20	3	--	5	3	6	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	9	--	--	3	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	10	--	--	--	--	4	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	12	--	--	6	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	54	39	7	3	--	3	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	41	31	7	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	35	31	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	29	28	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	10	5	--	--	--	3	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

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