

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, California, 1995

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	646	40.6	30.0	10.1	8.2	8.2	2.8
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	536	42.5	27.4	10.1	8.0	8.4	3.4
Self-employed ⁵	110	30.9	42.7	10.0	9.1	7.3	--
Sex							
Men	590	39.8	29.7	10.2	8.5	8.8	2.9
Women	56	48.2	33.9	8.9	5.4	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	20	45.0	25.0	--	--	20.0	--
20 to 24 years	51	56.9	25.5	7.8	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	154	35.7	33.8	9.1	4.5	13.0	3.2
35 to 44 years	164	39.0	25.0	14.0	6.7	11.0	4.3
45 to 54 years	126	38.1	38.1	8.7	9.5	4.8	--
55 to 64 years	98	42.9	28.6	6.1	16.3	3.1	3.1
65 years and over	29	37.9	24.1	17.2	17.2	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White	528	40.0	26.5	11.4	9.8	9.3	3.0
Black	40	47.5	42.5	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	178	36.0	26.4	13.5	10.1	11.8	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	51	25.5	62.7	7.8	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

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

⁶ For years prior to 2000, the race categories shown

include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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