



NEWS RELEASE



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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2014 (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

The published fatal occupational injury rates and the total hours worked for 12 occupations, 2 industries, and for Asian, non-Hispanic workers were improperly calculated. For details on the affected rates and products, please visit www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm.

A preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2014, an increase of 2 percent over the revised count of 4,585 fatal work injuries in 2013, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The preliminary rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2014 was 3.3 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers; the revised rate for 2013 was also 3.3.

Revised 2014 data from CFOI will be released in the late spring of 2016. Over the last 5 years, net increases to the preliminary count have averaged 173 cases, ranging from a low of 84 in 2011 (up 2 percent) to a high of 245 in 2012 (up 6 percent).

Key preliminary findings of the 2014 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- The number of fatal work injuries in private goods-producing industries in 2014 was 9 percent higher than the revised 2013 count but slightly lower in private service-providing industries. Fatal injuries were higher in mining (up 17 percent), agriculture (up 14 percent), manufacturing (up 9 percent), and construction (up 6 percent). Fatal work injuries for government workers were lower (down 12 percent).
- Falls, slips, and trips increased 10 percent to 793 in 2014 from 724 in 2013. This was driven largely by an increase in falls to a lower level to 647 in 2014 from 595 in 2013.
- Fatal work injuries involving workers 55 years of age and over rose 9 percent to 1,621 in 2014 up from 1,490 in 2013. The preliminary 2014 count for workers 55 and over is the highest total ever reported by CFOI.
- After a sharp decline in 2013, fatal work injuries among self-employed workers increased 10 percent in 2014 from 950 in 2013 to 1,047 in 2014.
- Women incurred 13 percent more fatal work injuries in 2014 than in 2013. Even with this increase, women accounted for only 8 percent of all fatal occupational injuries in 2014.
- Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were lower in 2014, while fatal injuries among non-Hispanic white, black or African-American, and Asian workers were all higher.
- In 2014, 797 decedents were identified as contracted workers, 6 percent higher than the 749 fatally-injured contracted workers reported in 2013. Workers who were contracted at the time of their fatal injury accounted for 17 percent of all fatal work injury cases in 2014.

- The number of fatal work injuries among police officers and police supervisors was higher in 2014, rising from 88 in 2013 to 103 in 2014, an increase of 17 percent.

Worker characteristics

Fatal injuries to self-employed workers rose 10 percent in 2014 to 1,047, up from 950 in 2013. Although higher than in 2013, the 2014 preliminary total for self-employed workers is about the same as the 10-year average for the series. Fatal injuries among wage and salary workers remained at about the same level as in 2013.

Fatal work injuries involving workers age 45 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, and 65 years of age and over all increased in 2014 compared to 2013 totals. The number of workers 55 years and over who were fatally injured in 2014 increased 9 percent to 1,621, the highest annual total since the inception of the fatality census in 1992. Workers of a wide variety of ages are included in the 2014 CFOI counts – 8 workers under the age of 16 are included as well as 8 workers age 90 and over.

Fatal injuries among women rose 13 percent in 2014 to 359 from 319 in 2013. Fatal work injuries among men in 2014 were slightly higher than the previous year. Consistent with previous years, men accounted for 92 percent of all fatal occupational injuries.

Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers fell 3 percent to 789 in 2014, compared to 817 in 2013. Fatal work injuries were higher among non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black or African-American, and non-Hispanic Asian workers.

Overall, there were 827 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2014. These 827 foreign-born workers came from over 80 different countries, of which the greatest share (334 or 40 percent) was born in Mexico. Of the 789 fatal work injuries incurred by Hispanic or Latino workers, 503 (64 percent) involved foreign-born workers. Of the 134 fatal work injuries incurred by non-Hispanic Asian workers, 116 (87 percent) involved foreign-born workers.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by worker characteristics, see the worker characteristics table in the 2014 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Type of incident

In 2014, fatal work injuries due to transportation incidents were slightly higher – 1,891, up from 1,865 in 2013. Overall, transportation incidents accounted for 40 percent of fatal workplace injuries in 2014 (see chart 1). Within the transportation event category, roadway incidents constituted 57 percent of the fatal work injury total in 2014. The second largest number of transportation fatalities in 2014 involved pedestrian vehicular incidents (17 percent). Fatalities resulting from pedestrian vehicular incidents were up 6 percent from last year's revised count (313 in 2014 up from 294 in 2013). Rail vehicle incidents also increased in 2014, rising 34 percent to 55 fatal injuries from 41 in 2013.

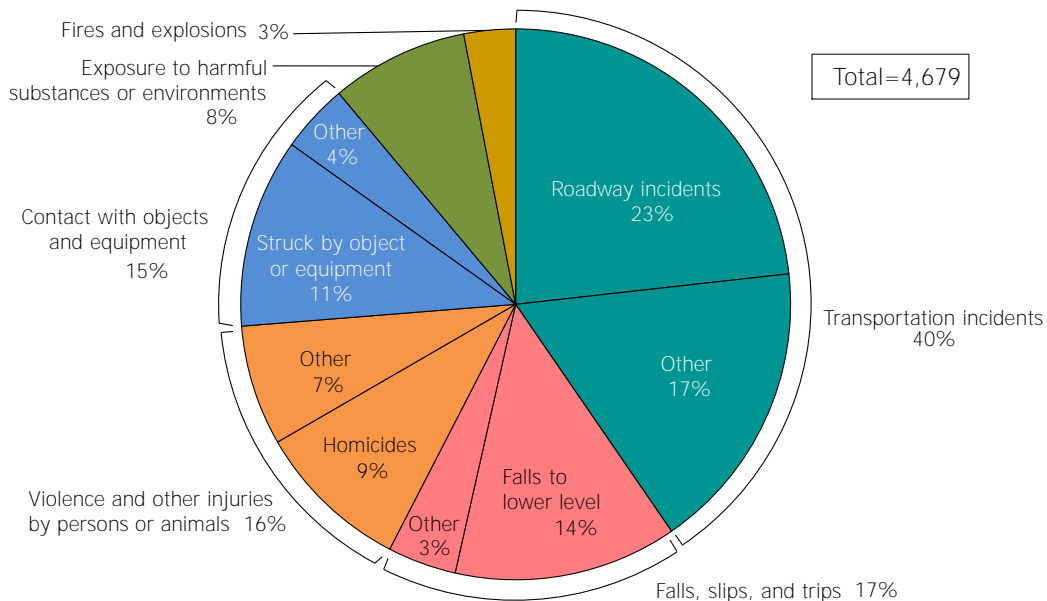
(Note that roadway incident counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

Fatal work injuries due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals were lower in 2014, with 749 deaths in 2014 compared to 773 in 2013. The number of workplace homicides was about the same as the total in 2013, but workplace suicides decreased slightly in 2014, from 282 to 271. Among the workplace homicides in which women were the victims, the greatest share of assailants were relatives or domestic partners (32 percent of those homicides). In workplace homicides involving men, robbers were the most common type of assailant (33 percent).

Fatal falls, slips, and trips were up 10 percent in 2014 from the previous year. Falls to lower level were up 9 percent to 647 from 595 in 2013, and falls on the same level increased 17 percent. In 532 of the 647 fatal falls to lower level, the height of the fall was known. Of those cases in which the height of fall was known, four-fifths involved falls of 30 feet or less (427) while about two-thirds (340) involved falls of 20 feet or less.

Work-related injury deaths due to contact with objects and equipment were down slightly from the revised 2013 number (721 to 708). The largest proportion of fatal injuries in this category (34 percent) occurred when workers were struck by falling objects or equipment. The next largest share (28 percent) involved injuries in which decedents were struck by powered vehicles in nontransport situations (e.g., struck by a rolling vehicle or by a vehicle that had tipped over while on jacks).

Chart 1. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2014*



*Data for 2014 are preliminary.
 Note: Transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in spring 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015.

Fatal work injuries due to fires decreased 35 percent from 82 in 2013 to 53 in 2014. Fatal injuries resulting from explosions, however, increased 25 percent to 84 cases, led by an increase in explosions of pressure vessels, piping, or tires.

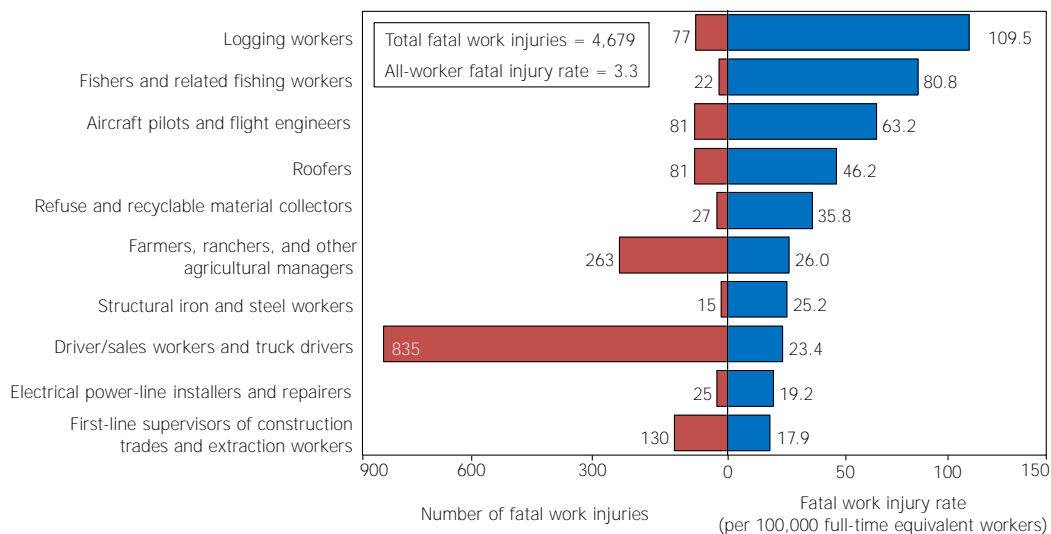
A total of 372 workers were killed in 163 multiple fatality incidents (events where more than one worker was killed). For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the event tables in the 2014 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Occupation

Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for the largest share (28%) of fatal occupational injuries of any occupation group. Fatal work injuries in this group rose 3 percent to 1,289 in 2014, the highest total since 2008. Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers (see chart 2) accounted for nearly 2 out of every 3 fatal injuries in this group (835 of the 1,289 fatal injuries in 2014). In this group, drivers/sales workers increased 74 percent to 54 in 2014, and heavy and tractor-trailer drivers had their highest total since 2008 (725 fatalities in 2014).

Fatal work injuries in construction and extraction occupations increased 5 percent (40 cases) in 2014 to 885. This is the highest total for this occupation group since 2008. The fatal injury rate for workers in construction and extraction occupations was 11.8 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2014 and 12.2 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2013. Fatal injuries among construction trades workers increased 3 percent in 2014 to 611 fatalities, the highest count since 2009. Fatal work injuries to construction laborers, the occupation within construction trades workers with the highest number of fatalities, decreased by 14 cases in 2014 to 206. Conversely, the number of fatally-injured electricians increased by 14 cases in 2014 to 78.

Chart 2. Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2014*



*Data for 2014 are preliminary.
Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015.

The number of fatal work injuries among protective service occupations decreased 15 percent in 2014 to 211 fatalities, a series low for this occupation group. This was led by a drop in fatalities among firefighters and first-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers, down 51 percent to 35 in 2014. Fatal injuries to police officers and first-line supervisors of police and detectives, however, increased 17 percent to 103 in 2014.

Fatalities among farming, fishing, and forestry occupations rose 9 percent to 253 in 2014. The increase was led by fatalities involving agricultural workers (up 12 percent to 143) and fatalities involving logging workers (up 31 percent to 77).

Fatal injuries to resident military personnel declined to 55 from 71 in 2013.

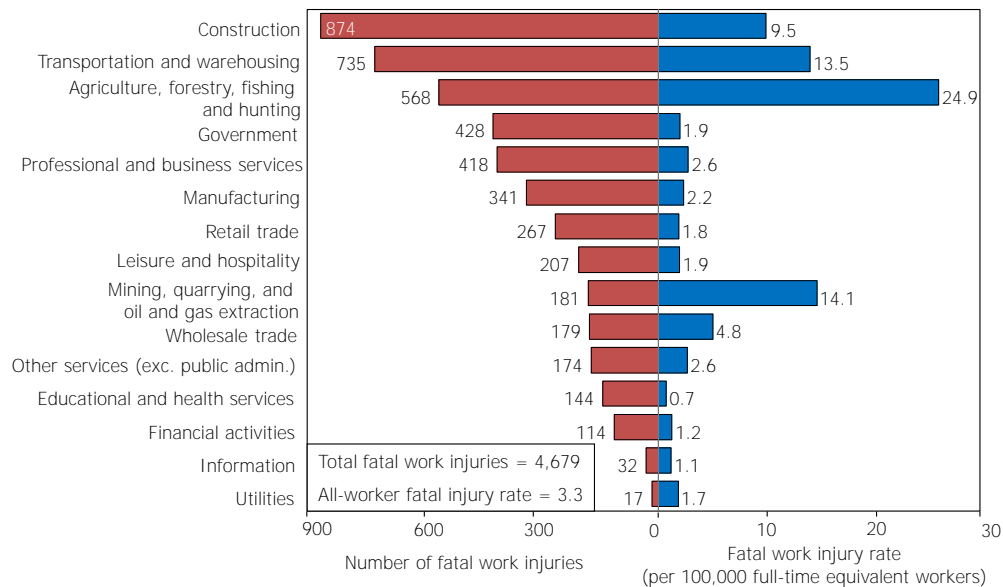
For more detailed information on fatal injuries by occupation, see the occupation tables in the 2014 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Industry

In the private sector, a total of 4,251 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, 4 percent higher than the revised total of 4,101 in 2013. Goods-producing industries were up 9 percent in 2014. Totals were higher for private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (up 17 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (up 14 percent); manufacturing (up 9 percent); and construction (up 6 percent).

Construction fatalities rose to 874 in 2014 from 828 in 2013 (see chart 3). The number of fatal work injuries in construction in 2014 was the highest reported total since 2008. The fatal injury rate for workers in the private construction industry was 9.5 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2014 and 9.7 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2013. Heavy and civil engineering construction recorded a series low of 138 fatal injuries in 2014, down from 165 in 2013.

Chart 3. Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by industry sector, 2014*



*Data for 2014 are preliminary.
 Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting fatalities were 14 percent higher in 2014 at 568 compared to 500 in 2013. Fatal injuries in forestry and logging rose to 92 in 2014 from 81 in 2013 and the highest total since 2008. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting recorded the highest fatal injury rate of any industry sector at 24.9 fatal work injuries per 100,000 FTE workers in 2014.

Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector were 17 percent higher in 2014, rising to 181 from 155 in 2013, and the fatal injury rate also increased to 14.1 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2014 from 12.4 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2013. While coal mining recorded smaller numbers of fatal work injuries in 2014, the number of fatal work injury cases in oil and gas extraction industries were 27 percent higher in 2014, rising to 142 in 2014 from 112 in 2013. Oil and gas

extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 21111), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).

Service-providing industries in the private sector decreased slightly from 2013. Fatal work injuries in transportation and warehousing accounted for 735 fatal work injuries in 2014, almost unchanged from the revised 2013 count of 733 fatalities. Financial activities rose 31 percent, while wholesale trade fell 11 percent.

Fatal occupational injuries among government workers fell 12 percent to a series low of 428 fatal work injuries in 2014, down from 484 in 2013. Federal government work fatalities, which fell 29 percent to 92 in 2014 from 129 in 2013, accounted for most of the decline.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by industry, see the industry tables in the 2014 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Contracted workers

In 2014, the number of fatal occupational injuries incurred by contracted workers was 797, or 17 percent of all fatal injuries, compared to 749 (16 percent) reported in 2013. Falls to a lower level accounted for 33 percent of contracted worker deaths while struck by object or equipment (17 percent), pedestrian vehicular incidents (12 percent), and exposure to electricity (9 percent) incidents were also frequent events among contracted workers. These four types of incidents each constituted a greater share of fatalities among contracted workers than they did for all workers.

Fatally-injured contracted workers were most often contracted by a firm in the private construction industry sector (164 or 21 percent of all contracted workers). They were also frequently contracted by a government entity (148 or 19 percent) and by firms in the private financial activities (81 or 10 percent); private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (72 or 9 percent); and private manufacturing (70 or 9 percent) industry sectors.

Over half of all contracted workers (415 workers) were working in construction and extraction occupations when fatally injured. Decedents in this occupation group were most often employed as construction laborers (108); electricians (48); first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (44); roofers (42); and painters, construction and maintenance (25). Among contracted workers who were employed outside the construction and extraction occupation group, the largest number of fatal occupational injuries was incurred by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (76 workers); landscaping and groundskeeping workers (21); security guards (17); tree trimmers and pruners (16); heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers (15); and excavating and loading machine and dragline operators (13).

For more detailed information on fatal injuries incurred by contracted workers, see the contracted workers table in the miscellaneous CFOI data tables section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#other and the CFOI definition of contracted workers at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

State and metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Twenty-four states reported higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2014 than in 2013, while 22 states and the District of Columbia reported lower numbers. Four states reported the same number as in 2013.

For more detailed state results, contact the individual state agency responsible for the collection of CFOI data in that state. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 6.

Detailed data are available on fatal work injuries for more than 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and counts of fatal work injuries are available for over 300 MSAs. Eleven MSAs reported 50 or more fatal occupational injuries in 2014. For additional data by MSA, see the tables in the MSA section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#MSA.

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2014 data, over 19,800 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2014 by industry and case type will be published in October 2015, and information on 2014 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2015. For additional data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif/.

Beginning with 2014 data, CFOI began classifying industry using the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2012). Industry data from 2009 to 2013 were classified using the NAICS 2007. NAICS 2012 includes revisions across several sectors. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2014, there were 14 cases included for which work relationship could not be independently verified; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities were included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) counts. An additional 61 fatalities submitted by states were not included because the source documents had insufficient information to determine work relationship and could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after preliminary data collection closes for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to 7 months from this release to update their preliminary published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatal occupational injury data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that legitimate cases are not excluded from the revised counts.

Thus, each year's initial release of data should be considered preliminary. Revised data are released in the late spring of the following year; revised counts for 2014 will be available in 2016.

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 was 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.

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam 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 entities that provided 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 Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor, and industrial relations and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2013-2014

Event or exposure ¹	2013 ² (revised)	2014 ^P	
		Number	Percent
Total	4,585	4,679	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	773	749	16
Homicides - intentional injury by other person	404	403	9
Shooting by other person - intentional	322	307	7
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	38	39	1
Self-inflicted injury - intentional	282	271	6
Transportation incidents	1,865	1,891	40
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,099	1,075	23
Roadway collision with other vehicle	564	566	12
Roadway collision - moving in same direction	144	135	3
Roadway collision - moving in opposite directions, oncoming ...	192	211	5
Roadway collision - moving perpendicularly	136	120	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	332	294	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	311	269	6
Roadway noncollision incident	201	211	5
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	171	178	4
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	227	246	5
Nonroadway noncollision incident	181	191	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	118	127	3
Pedestrian vehicular incident	294	313	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	48	53	1
Rail vehicle incidents	41	55	1
Water vehicle incidents	60	53	1
Aircraft incidents	136	135	3
Fires and explosions	149	137	3
Falls, slips, trips	724	793	17
Falls to lower level	595	647	14
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	45	42	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	68	82	2
Fall on same level	110	129	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	335	390	8
Exposure to electricity	141	156	3
Exposure to temperature extremes	38	26	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	124	180	4
Inhalation of harmful substance	39	59	1
Contact with objects and equipment	721	708	15
Struck by object or equipment	509	498	11
Struck by falling object or equipment - other than powered vehicle	245	240	5
Struck by discharged or flying object	29	21	(³)
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	131	131	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	105	104	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	78	74	2

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Totals for 2013 are revised and final. The BLS news release issued September 11, 2014, reported a total of 4,405 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2013. Since then, an additional 180 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2013 to 4,585.

³ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

^P Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and selected event or exposure, 2014^P

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,679	100	9	23	17	11
Private industry	4,251	91	8	22	18	11
Goods producing	1,964	42	1	15	24	15
Natural resources and mining⁴	749	16	1	18	9	24
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	568	12	1	12	8	25
Crop production	248	5	2	13	11	17
Animal production	156	3	–	12	8	21
Forestry and logging	92	2	–	16	4	70
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	181	4	–	36	9	20
Mining, except oil and gas	38	1	–	3	13	16
Support activities for mining	125	3	–	46	7	21
Construction	874	19	1	14	40	8
Construction	874	19	1	14	40	8
Construction of buildings	175	4	4	10	46	7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	138	3	–	23	12	13
Specialty trade contractors	545	12	1	13	45	8
Manufacturing	341	7	4	12	14	11
Manufacturing	341	7	4	12	14	11
Food manufacturing	54	1	7	13	17	–
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	32	1	–	–	19	19
Service providing	2,287	49	13	29	13	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,198	26	13	39	9	7
Wholesale trade	179	4	4	30	16	16
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	99	2	3	21	13	23
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	78	2	5	41	19	5
Retail trade	267	6	39	13	13	4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	45	1	11	29	7	13
Food and beverage stores	68	1	66	–	12	–
Transportation and warehousing	735	16	6	50	6	7
Truck transportation	477	10	1	65	5	6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	66	1	47	32	–	8
Utilities	17	(⁵)	–	24	6	–
Information	32	1	3	50	28	–
Financial activities	114	2	18	27	17	4
Finance and insurance	29	1	10	34	14	–
Real estate and rental and leasing	85	2	20	25	18	5
Professional and business services	418	9	10	18	22	14
Professional and technical services	78	2	9	13	15	–
Administrative and waste services	337	7	10	19	24	17
Educational and health services	144	3	10	21	14	–
Educational services	37	1	3	14	14	–
Health care and social assistance	107	2	13	23	14	–
Leisure and hospitality	207	4	23	11	10	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	78	2	3	5	8	12
Accommodation and food services	129	3	36	14	11	2
Other services, except public administration	174	4	14	9	17	17
Government⁶	428	9	16	28	9	3
Federal government	92	2	8	22	10	–
State government	70	1	10	31	7	4
Local government	265	6	20	30	9	3

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that industry group.

³ "Roadway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

^P Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and selected event or exposure, 2014^P

Occupation ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,679	100	9	23	17	11
Management occupations	427	9	7	13	14	13
Top executives	24	1	4	29	—	—
Operations specialties managers	28	1	14	14	18	—
Other management occupations	365	8	7	11	14	15
Business and financial operations occupations	25	1	4	32	20	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	16	(⁴)	—	—	19	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	33	1	—	30	9	—
Engineers	19	(⁴)	—	37	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18	(⁴)	—	17	—	—
Community and social services occupations	31	1	13	45	13	—
Legal occupations	7	(⁴)	—	—	14	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27	1	7	22	22	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47	1	15	4	13	6
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	26	1	4	8	—	12
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	53	1	13	23	8	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	31	1	13	10	—	—
Health technologists and technicians	18	(⁴)	17	28	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14	(⁴)	—	21	21	—
Protective service occupations	211	5	36	25	5	—
Fire fighting and prevention workers	26	1	4	15	—	4
Law enforcement workers	104	2	44	35	—	—
Other protective service workers	61	1	44	11	10	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	53	1	28	13	8	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	18	(⁴)	22	28	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	245	5	5	9	31	18
Building cleaning and pest control workers	55	1	15	7	42	5
Grounds maintenance workers	153	3	2	10	26	24
Personal care and service occupations	61	1	21	11	16	—
Sales and related occupations	234	5	45	12	11	4
Supervisors, sales workers	120	3	48	7	6	5
Retail sales workers	77	2	57	5	16	—
Sales representatives, services	16	(⁴)	6	56	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	12	(⁴)	—	42	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	98	2	21	21	18	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	50	1	16	34	20	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	253	5	1	13	5	34
Agricultural workers	143	3	—	17	4	15
Fishing and hunting workers	22	(⁴)	—	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	77	2	—	8	4	81
Construction and extraction occupations	885	19	1	14	38	10
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	130	3	2	17	29	12
Construction trades workers	611	13	2	11	46	8
Extraction workers	87	2	—	26	14	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	391	8	4	12	22	18
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	122	3	2	11	10	39
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	212	5	2	13	26	9
Production occupations	206	4	3	1	18	15
Supervisors, production workers	22	(⁴)	—	—	—	14
Metal workers and plastic workers	70	1	1	—	14	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,289	28	5	47	6	8
Air transportation workers	83	2	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	927	20	5	62	5	7
Water transportation workers	15	(⁴)	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers	221	5	4	13	14	15
Military occupations⁵	55	1	—	11	—	—

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that occupation group.

³ "Roadway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other non passengers.

⁴ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

^P Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific occupation classification.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected worker characteristics and selected event or exposure, 2014^P

Characteristic	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ²	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,679	100	9	23	17	11
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,632	78	8	26	16	9
Self-employed ⁴	1,047	22	11	11	20	15
Gender⁵						
Male	4,320	92	8	23	17	11
Female	359	8	19	19	16	4
Age⁶						
Under 16 years	8	(⁷)	–	38	–	–
16 to 17 years	13	(⁷)	8	31	–	–
18 to 19 years	41	1	–	29	–	15
20 to 24 years	289	6	10	22	8	10
25 to 34 years	742	16	11	25	12	10
35 to 44 years	838	18	11	23	13	10
45 to 54 years	1,127	24	10	24	17	10
55 to 64 years	965	21	5	25	21	11
65 years and over	656	14	5	16	27	13
Race or ethnic origin⁸						
White (non-Hispanic)	3,174	68	6	23	17	11
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	457	10	19	29	9	8
Hispanic or Latino	789	17	9	21	22	10
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	33	1	–	39	12	15
Asian (non-Hispanic)	134	3	32	16	13	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	5	(⁷)	–	–	–	–
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	20	(⁷)	–	25	30	15
Other or not reported (non-Hispanic)	67	1	7	30	18	6

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that demographic characteristic.

² "Roadway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine the gender of the decedent.

⁶ There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine the age of the decedent.

⁷ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁸ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

^P Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by state and event or exposure, 2013-2014

State of injury	Total fatal injuries ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2014					
	2013 ² (revised)	2014 ^{3,P}	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁵	Transportation incidents ⁶	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	4,585	4,679	749	1,891	137	793	390	708
Alabama	78	70	17	29	—	8	5	8
Alaska	32	30	7	16	—	—	—	3
Arizona	95	86	16	33	—	12	14	9
Arkansas	63	67	7	33	3	12	4	8
California	396	334	72	116	3	69	34	37
Colorado	65	83	12	41	—	9	6	14
Connecticut	29	33	8	11	1	8	3	2
Delaware	11	11	3	8	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	25	11	5	—	—	—	—	3
Florida	239	221	37	78	—	50	39	15
Georgia	117	148	32	59	—	30	3	22
Hawaii	11	31	4	14	—	7	—	3
Idaho	30	34	3	18	—	3	—	6
Illinois	176	163	31	58	—	30	11	31
Indiana	127	127	25	52	12	16	7	15
Iowa	72	90	6	32	3	25	5	19
Kansas	55	69	8	30	—	12	6	11
Kentucky	86	82	12	35	—	14	7	14
Louisiana	114	120	17	58	8	15	9	13
Maine	19	18	—	11	—	—	—	6
Maryland	79	73	24	21	—	12	4	11
Massachusetts	57	51	11	17	2	11	2	8
Michigan	135	138	31	49	3	23	11	21
Minnesota	69	62	8	25	—	9	5	14
Mississippi	68	71	8	30	4	11	9	9
Missouri	118	106	11	42	—	23	6	22
Montana	28	27	3	9	—	9	1	5
Nebraska	39	54	7	25	2	9	1	10
Nevada	42	40	10	10	—	6	6	7
New Hampshire	14	17	4	6	—	3	3	—
New Jersey	102	85	11	35	3	24	—	10
New Mexico	54	50	6	31	—	—	—	7
New York (including N.Y.C.)	178	203	38	69	8	34	16	38
New York City	56	78	25	14	4	20	7	8
North Carolina	109	128	16	46	6	24	18	18
North Dakota	56	38	—	17	—	6	3	10
Ohio	149	184	31	62	5	34	17	35
Oklahoma	92	91	4	60	5	7	3	12
Oregon	49	69	12	29	1	10	4	13
Pennsylvania	183	175	23	74	8	25	16	29
Rhode Island	10	10	—	—	—	6	—	—
South Carolina	75	62	14	25	4	11	4	4
South Dakota	20	28	—	12	—	8	—	5
Tennessee	95	124	15	56	5	23	9	16
Texas	508	524	66	237	24	67	53	76
Utah	37	54	7	22	—	3	9	12
Vermont	7	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
Virginia	128	116	20	52	—	18	7	19
Washington	56	86	15	23	—	16	9	21
West Virginia	61	38	3	12	—	10	4	8
Wisconsin	97	97	15	38	—	16	5	22
Wyoming	26	37	6	16	—	9	—	3

¹ State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² Totals for 2013 are revised and final. Preliminary 2013 data issued September 11, 2014, reported a total of 4,405 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2013. Since then, an additional 180 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2013 to 4,585. Includes four fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

³ Includes five fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

⁴ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁵ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

⁶ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

^P Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 6. CFOI participating agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3463
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission	(602) 542-3737
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(510) 622-5051
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2970
Connecticut	Department of Labor	(860) 263-6291
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8219
Dist. of Columbia	Department of Health	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Atlanta Region	(404) 893-8339
Georgia	Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner	(404) 463-0735
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9002
Idaho	Department of Labor	(208) 332-3570 ext. 3220
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(312) 814-5278
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-5000 ext. 2595
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-4125
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	(225) 342-7568
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7907
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 527-4463
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5632
Michigan	Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	(517) 284-7790
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 206-8247
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2663
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(702) 486-9197
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health	(609) 826-4984
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8702
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	(646) 632-6729
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7253
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 644-0135
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 521-6858
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7838
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2804
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7253
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Dept. of Insurance, Div. of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-5020
Utah	Labor Commission, BLS Unit	(801) 530-6926
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5985
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5510
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5637
Wisconsin	State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6293
Wyoming	Department of Workforce Services	(307) 473-3810
Guam	Department of Labor	(671) 300-6339
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5353 ext. 3056
U.S. Virgin Islands	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(340) 776-3700 ext. 2019