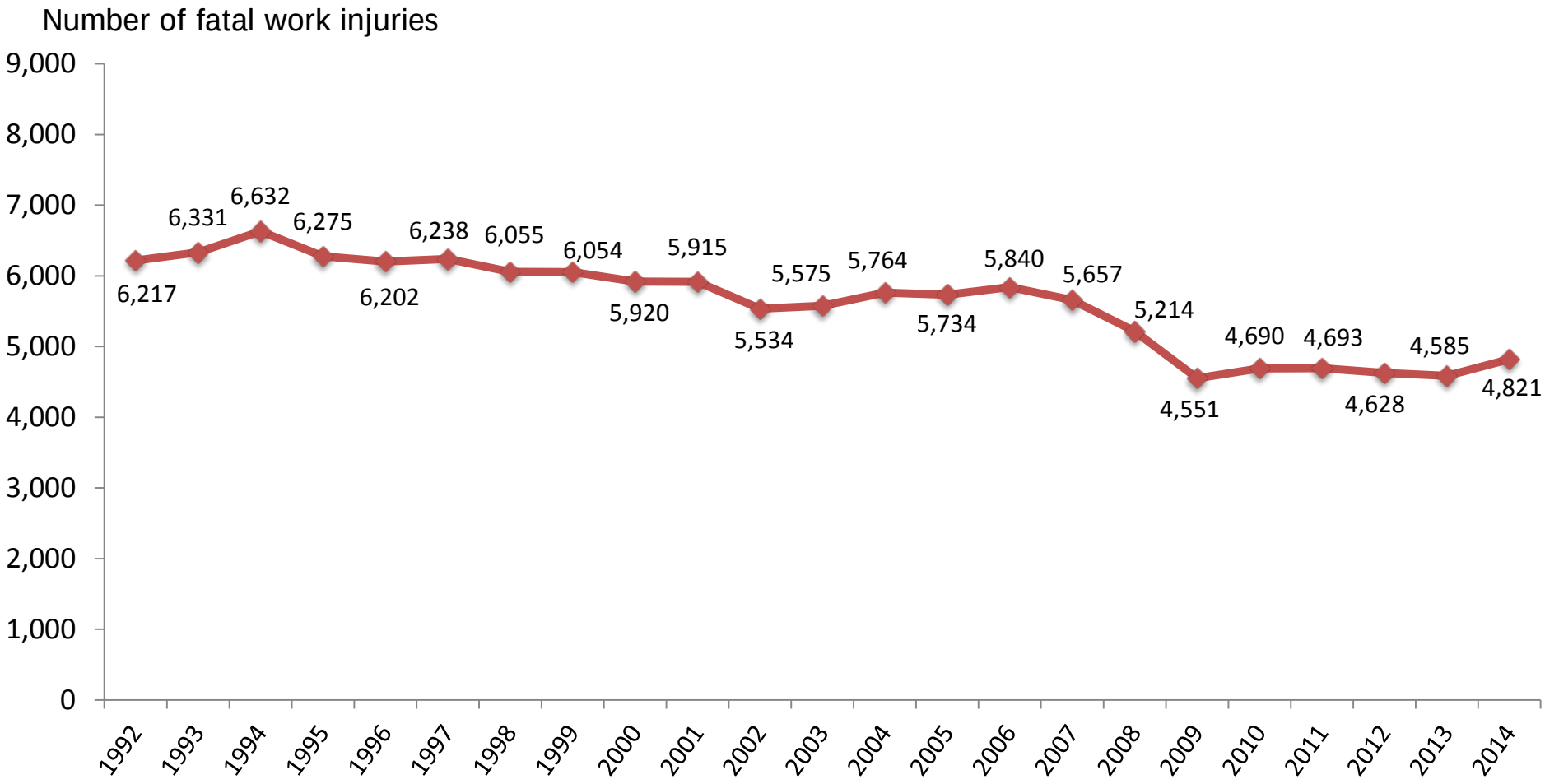
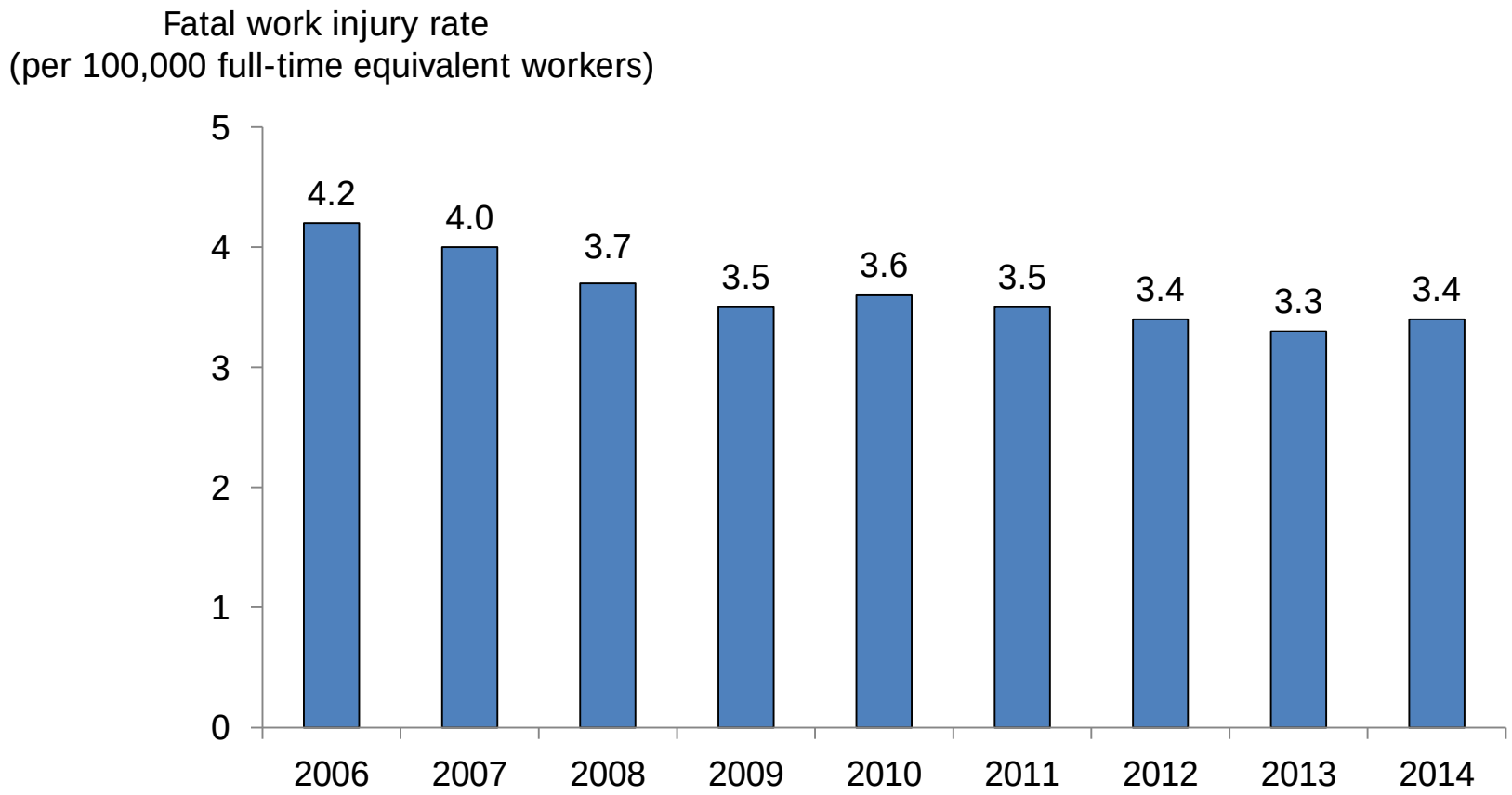
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2014



The 2014 total of 4,821 fatal work injuries was 5 percent higher than the count of 4,585 fatal work injuries reported for 2013. The count for 2014 was the highest since 2008.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2014



The 2014 rate of fatal work injuries of 3.4 was slightly higher than the final rate in 2013 of 3.3 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.

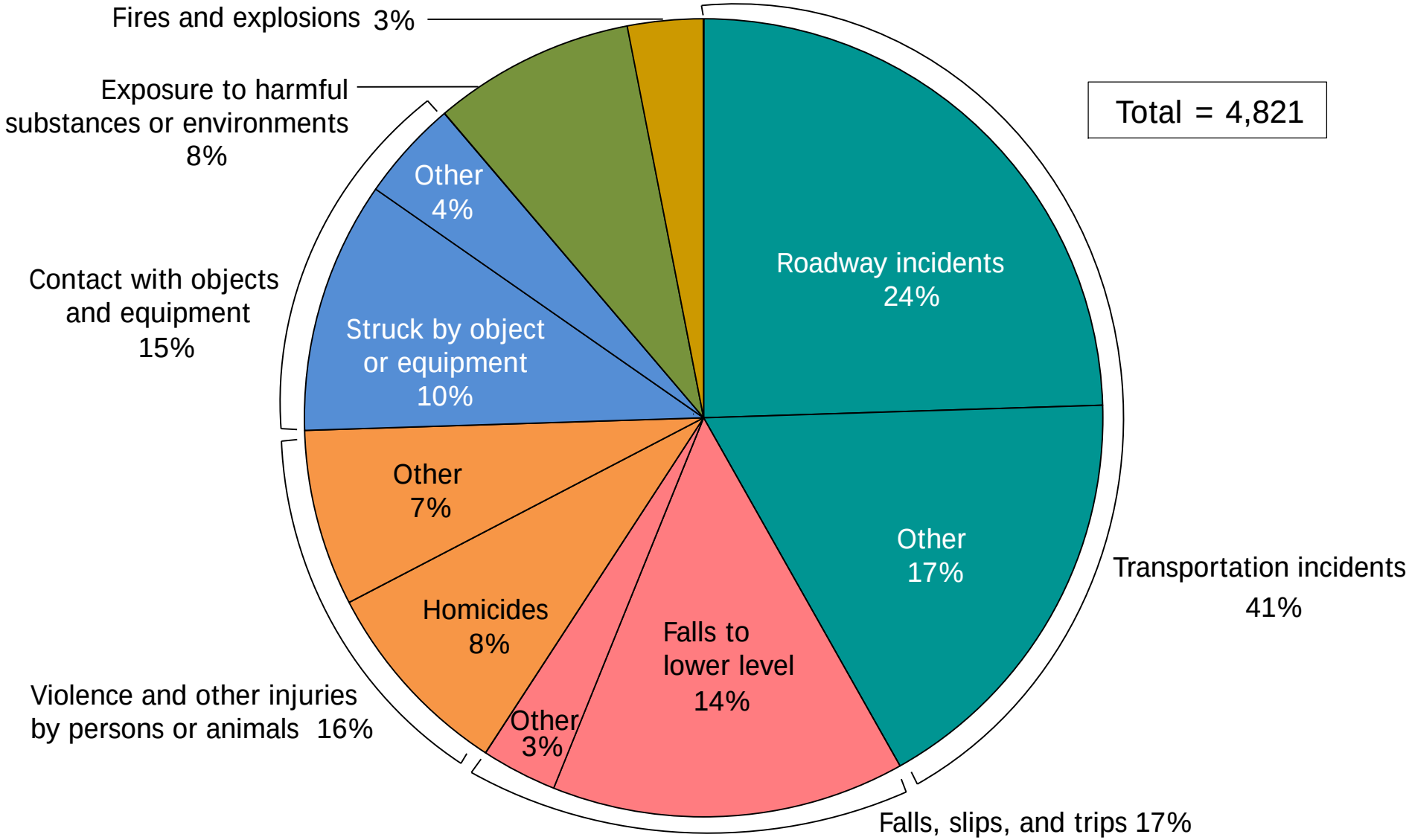
Data for all years are revised and final.

Note: Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Total hours worked by all workers) x 200,000,000 where 200,000,000 = base for 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year. The total hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and over, from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatal work injury rate calculations rather than employment. 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, 2016.

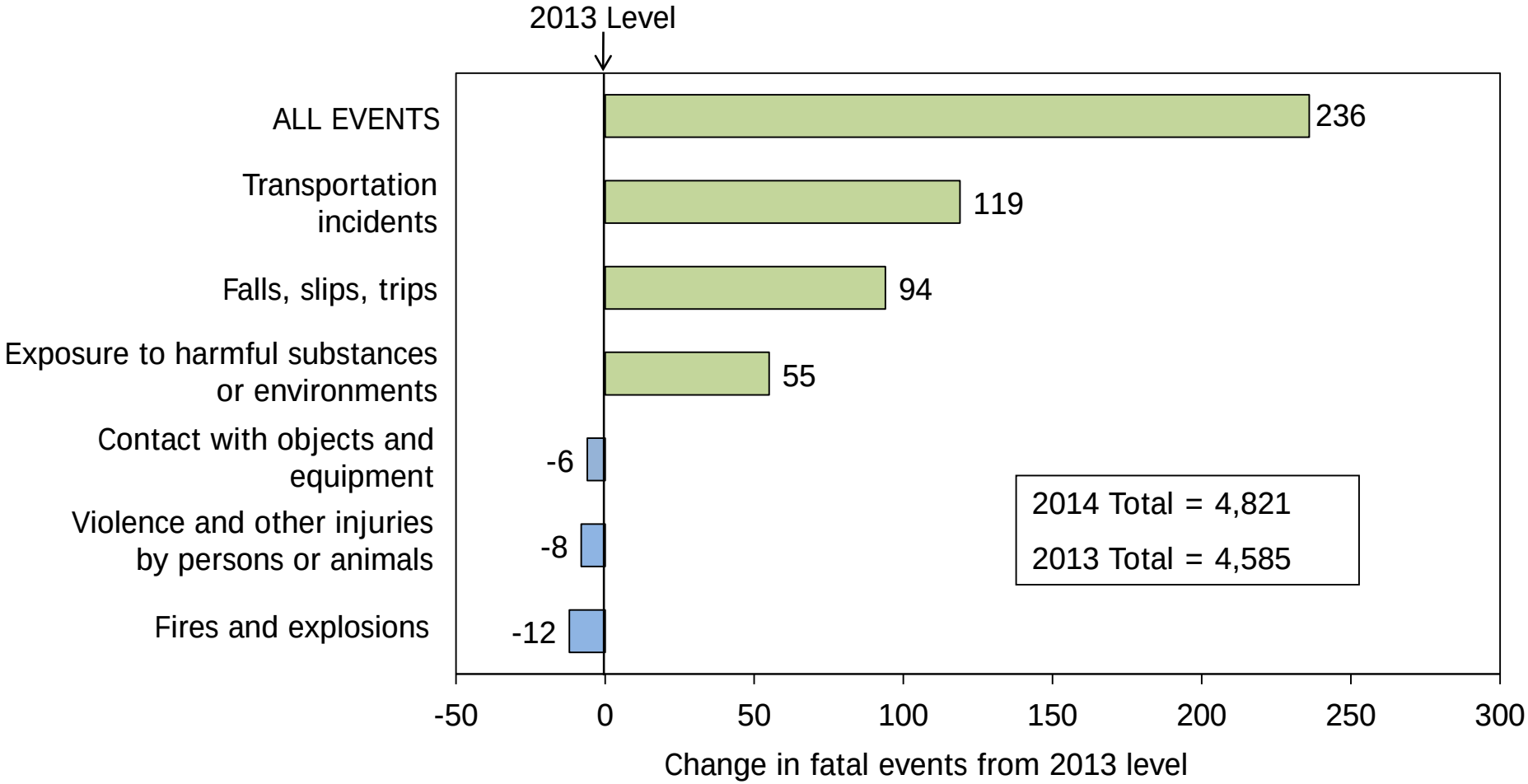
Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2014



More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2014. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

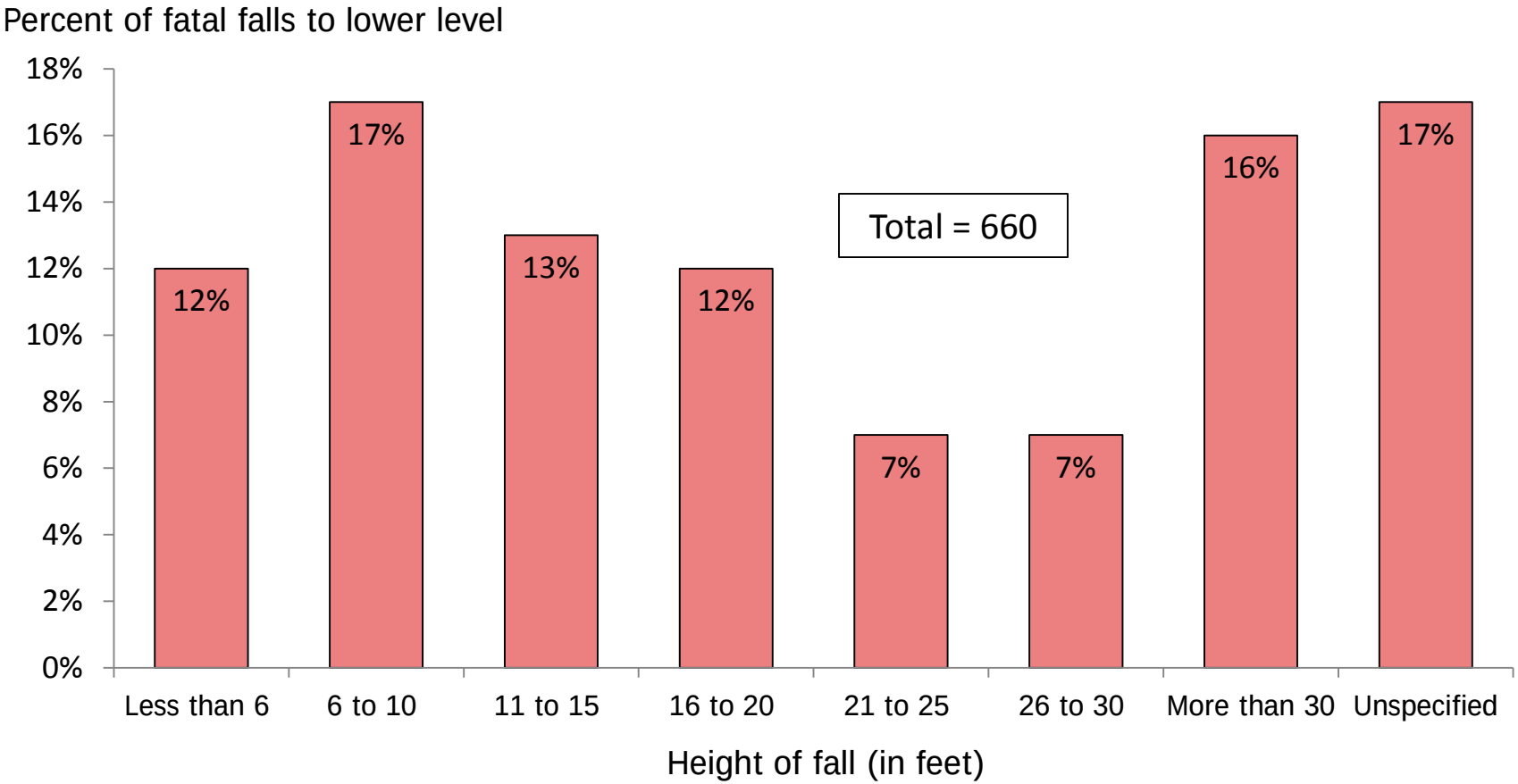
Difference in fatal work injury counts by event, 2013–2014



Overall, the total for 2014 was higher by 236 cases over the 2013 total. The biggest increase in 2014 involved transportation incidents. Fires and explosions saw the greatest decrease between the two years.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

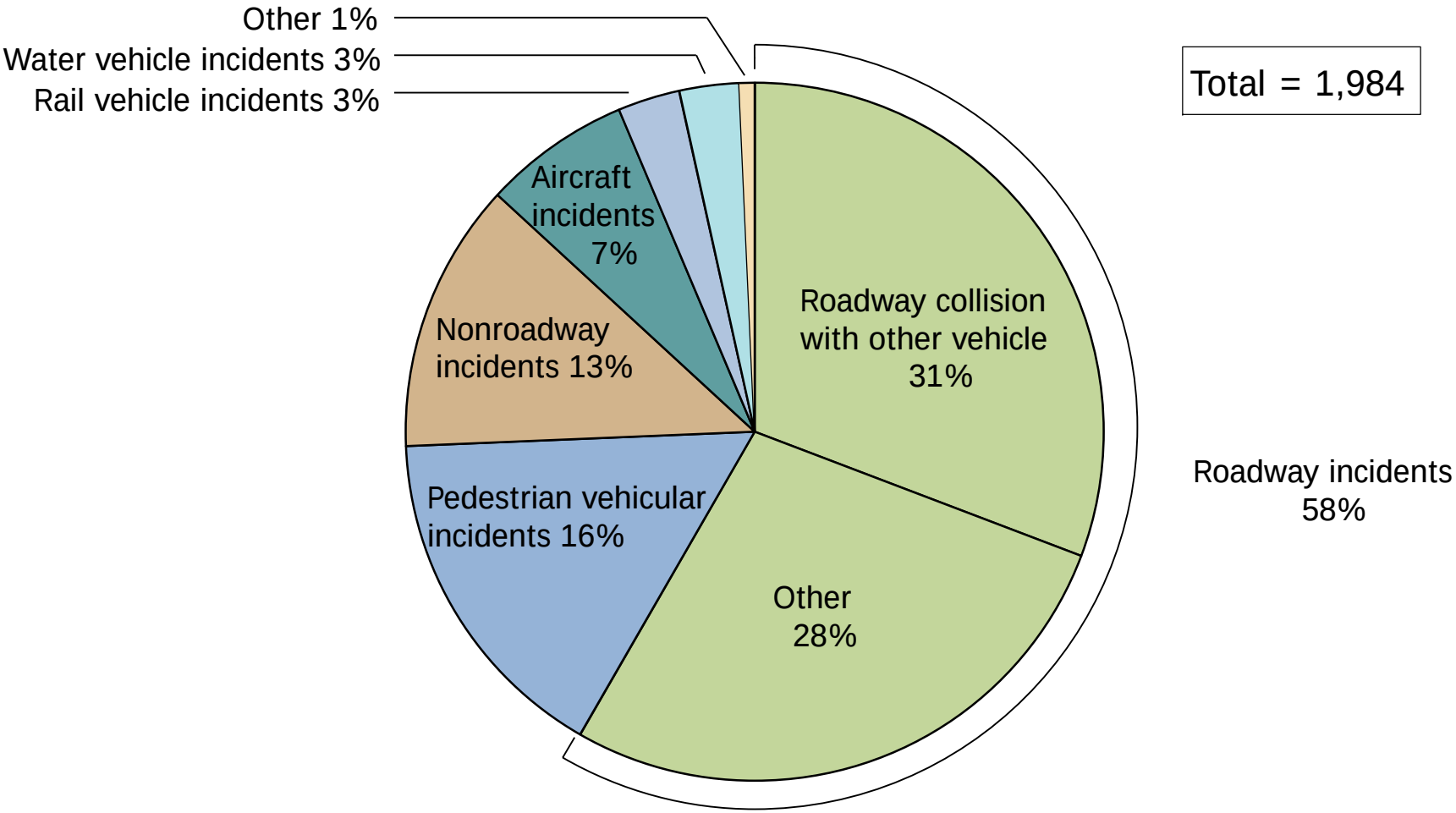
Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2014



A total of 660 fatal falls to lower level occurred in 2014, up 11 percent from the total for 2013. Of the cases where height of fall was known (545 cases), almost 2 out of every 3 were falls of 20 feet or less.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

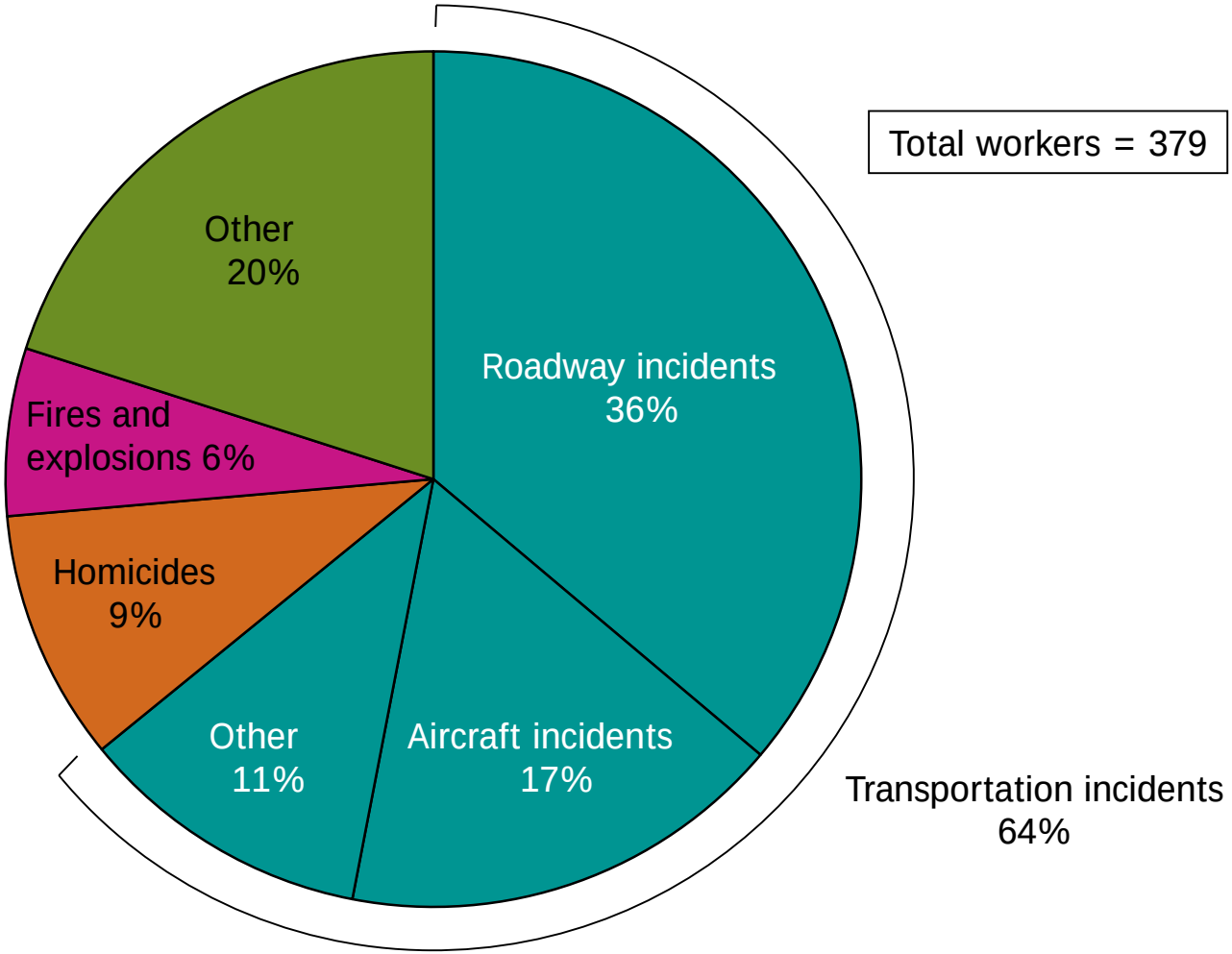
Fatal occupational injuries due to transportation incidents by type, 2014



Roadway incidents accounted for the greatest share of fatal work-related transportation injuries for 2014. Of these, 611 fatal injuries, or 31 percent of the total, resulted from a roadway collision with another vehicle. Outside of roadway incidents, pedestrian vehicular incidents constituted the second greatest number of transportation-related fatal injuries.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

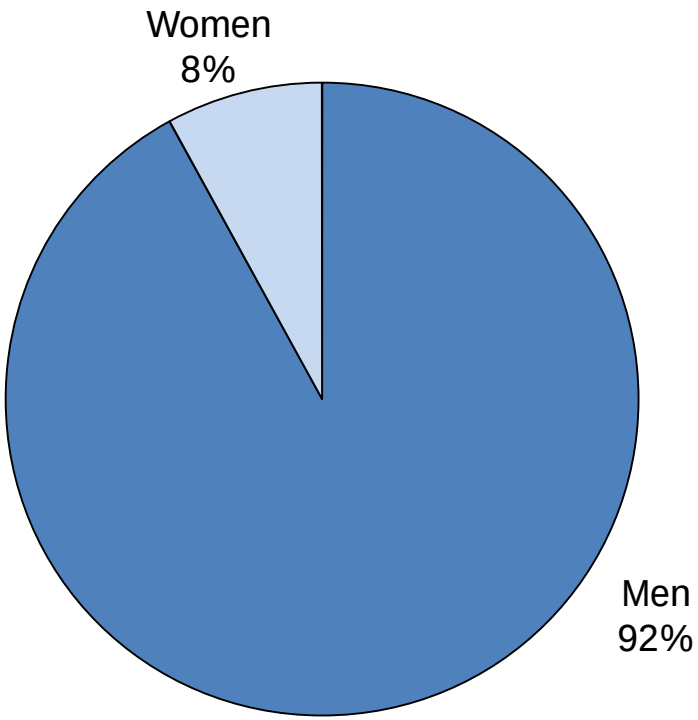
How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2014



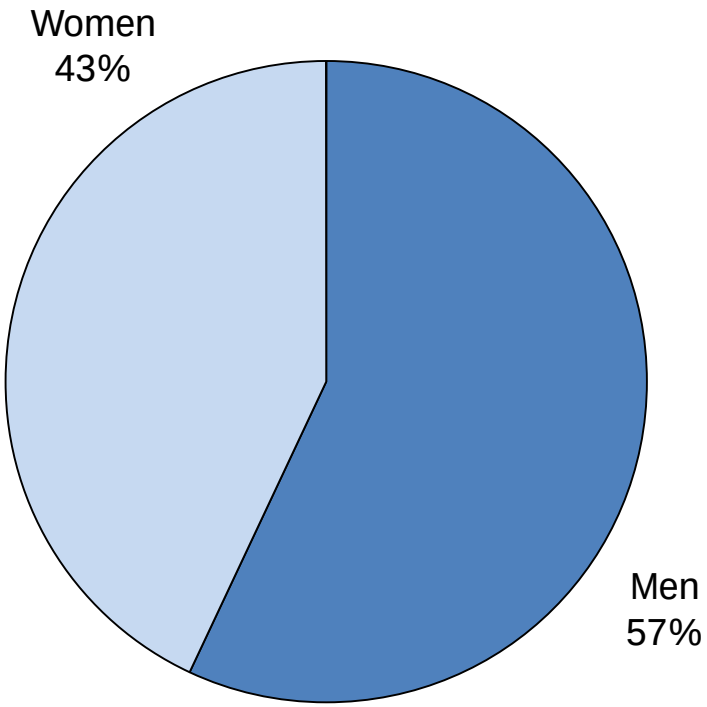
A total of 166 multiple-fatality incidents occurred in 2014 (incidents in which more than one worker was killed). Transportation incidents were responsible for nearly two-thirds of the workers killed in multiple-fatality incidents. Homicides accounted for the second highest number of workers lost in multiple-fatality incidents.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked by gender of worker, 2014



Fatal work injuries = 4,821

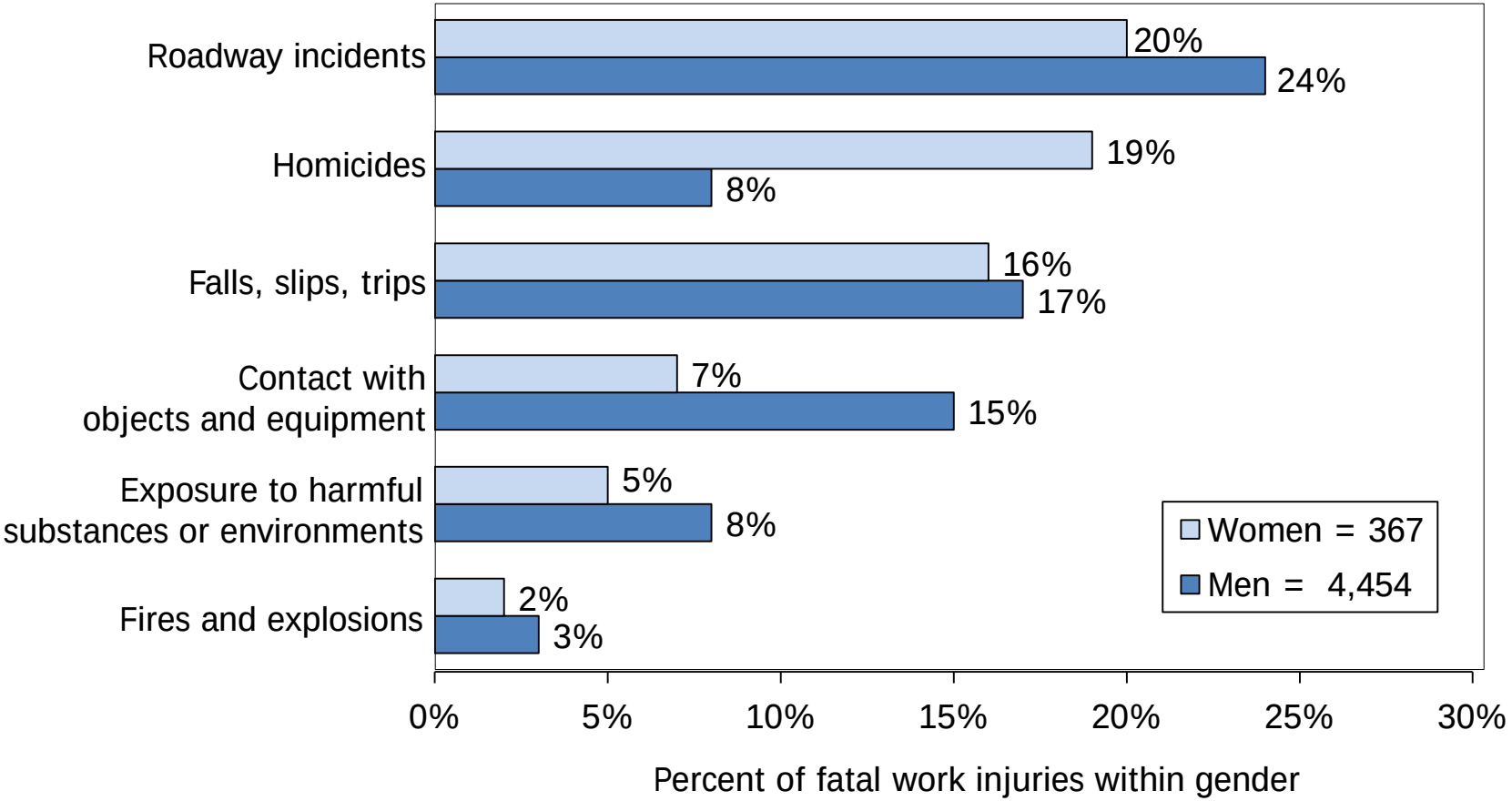


Hours worked = 272,662,680,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2014.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

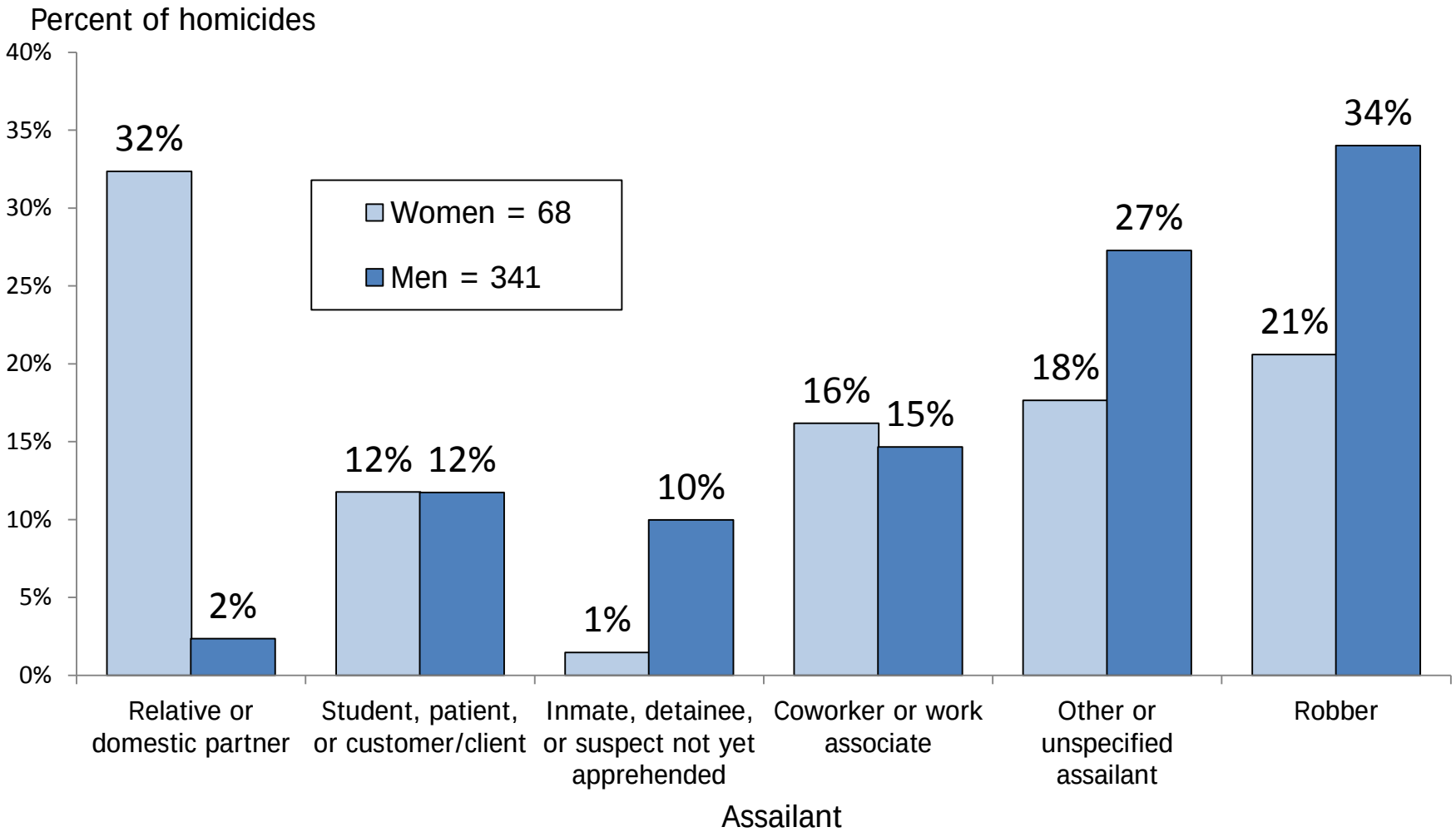
Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2014



Women experienced a higher proportion of fatal injuries due to homicide relative to men. Men incurred a higher proportion of injuries from roadway incidents, contact with objects and equipment, and exposure to harmful substances or environments. Men and women experienced similar proportions of fatal injuries from falls, slips, and trips and from fires and explosions.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

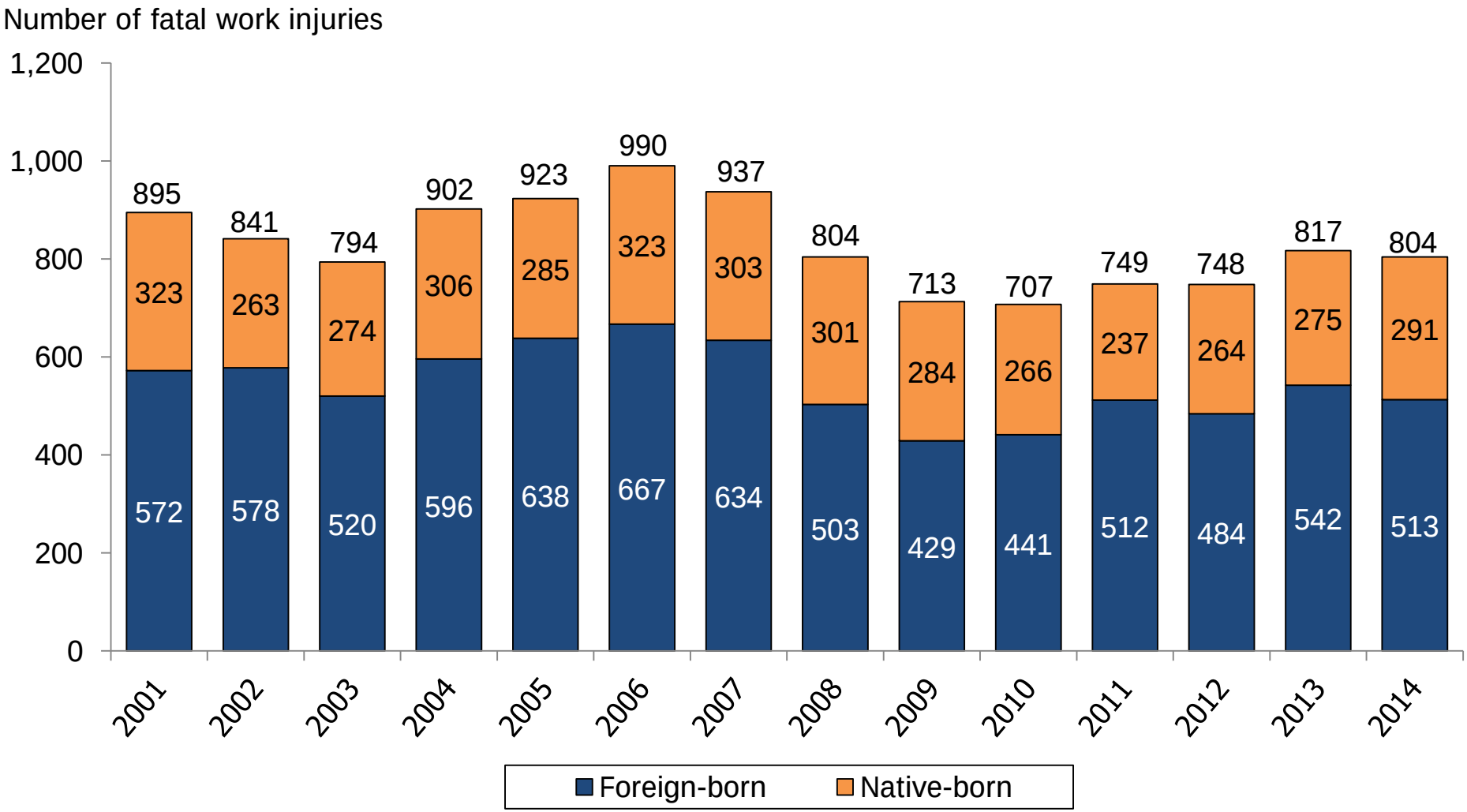
Work-related homicides by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2014



Robbers were the most common type of work-related homicide assailant for men and the second-most common for women. The most frequent type of assailant in work-related homicides involving women was a relative or domestic partner.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

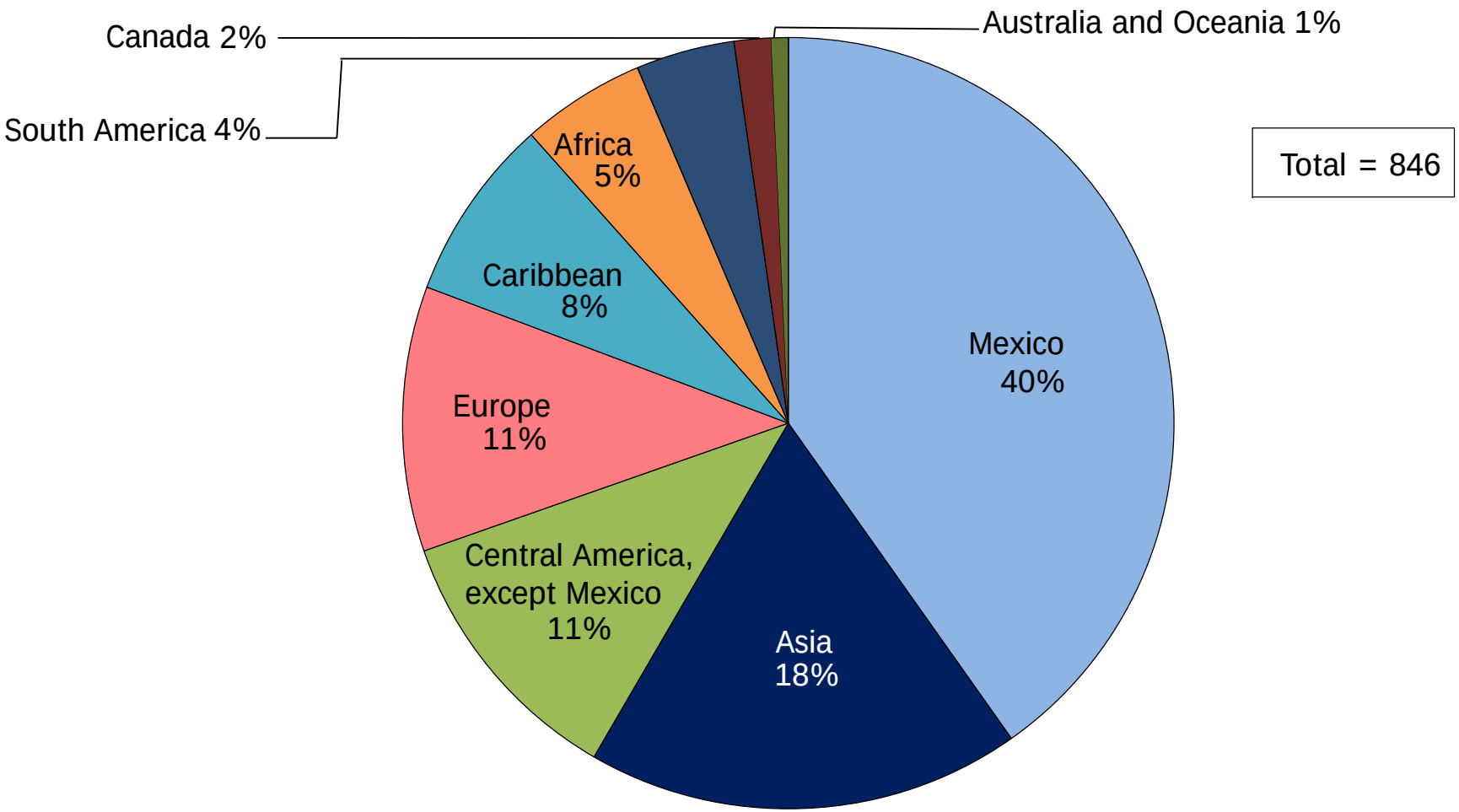
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 2001-2014



The total for fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers decreased in 2014. Around two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2014 were born outside of the United States.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

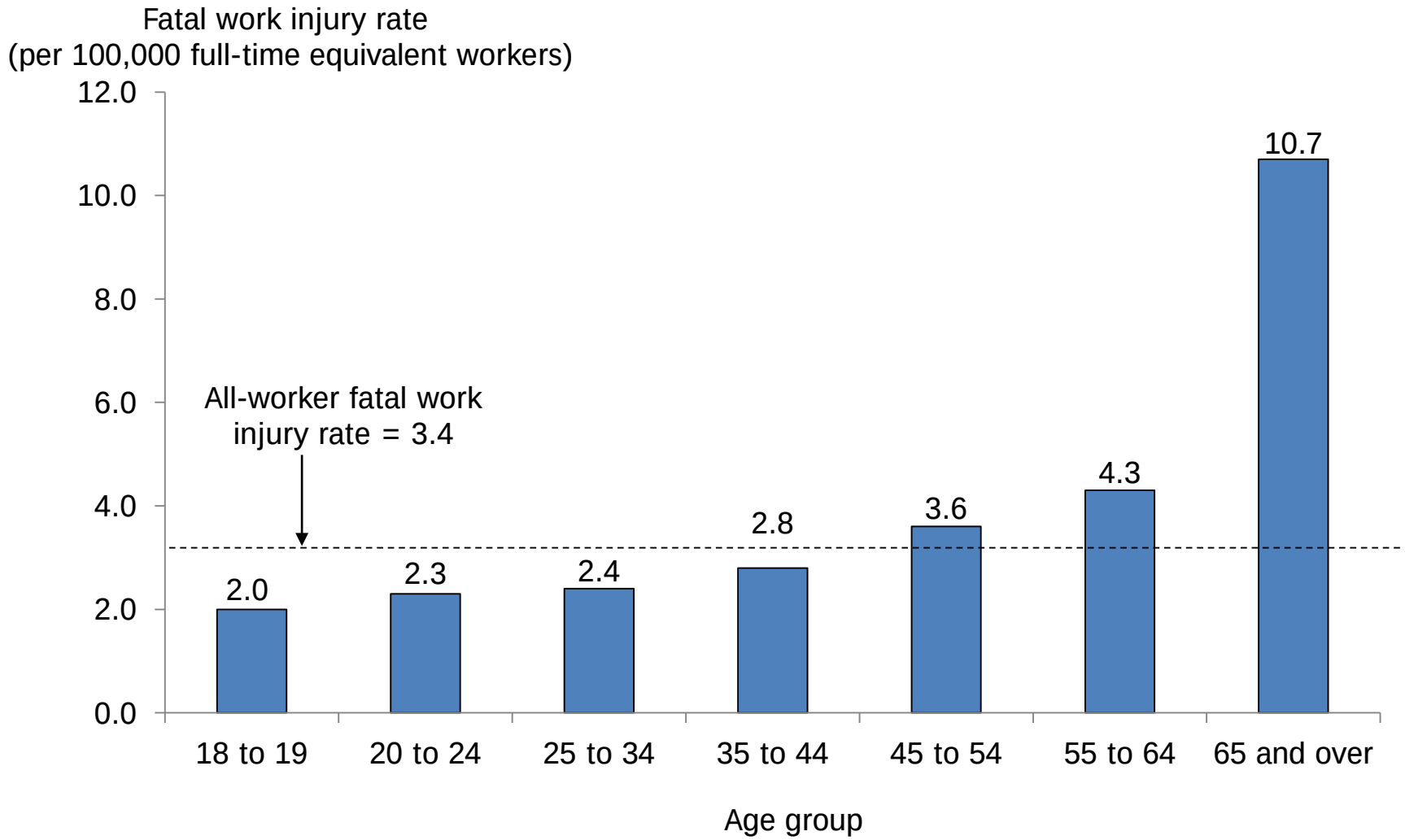
Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers by country or region of birth, 2014



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (40 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2014.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

Fatal work injury rates by age group, 2014



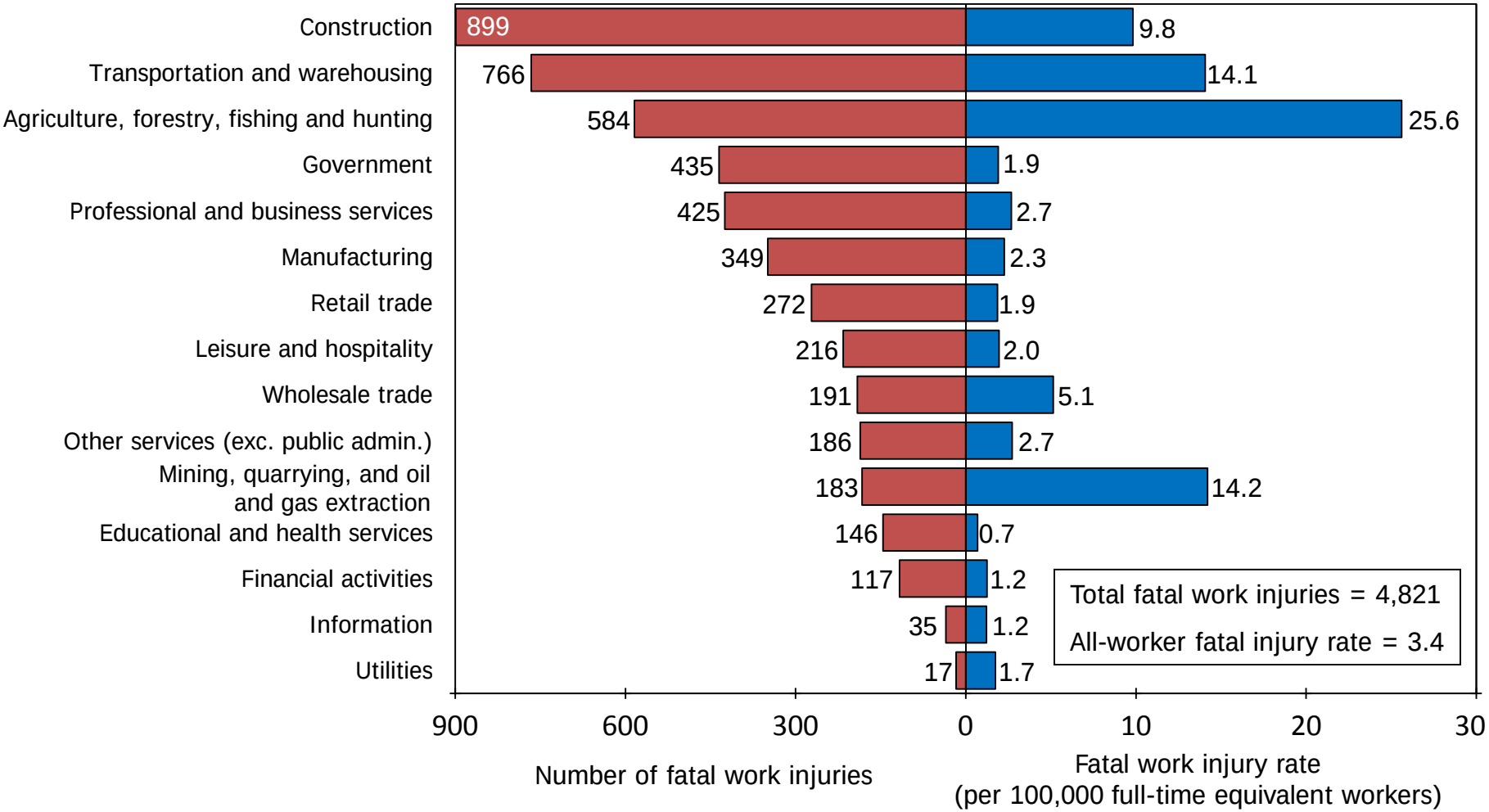
Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and over were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and over was the highest rate of all workers.

Data for all years are revised and final.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. 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, 2016.

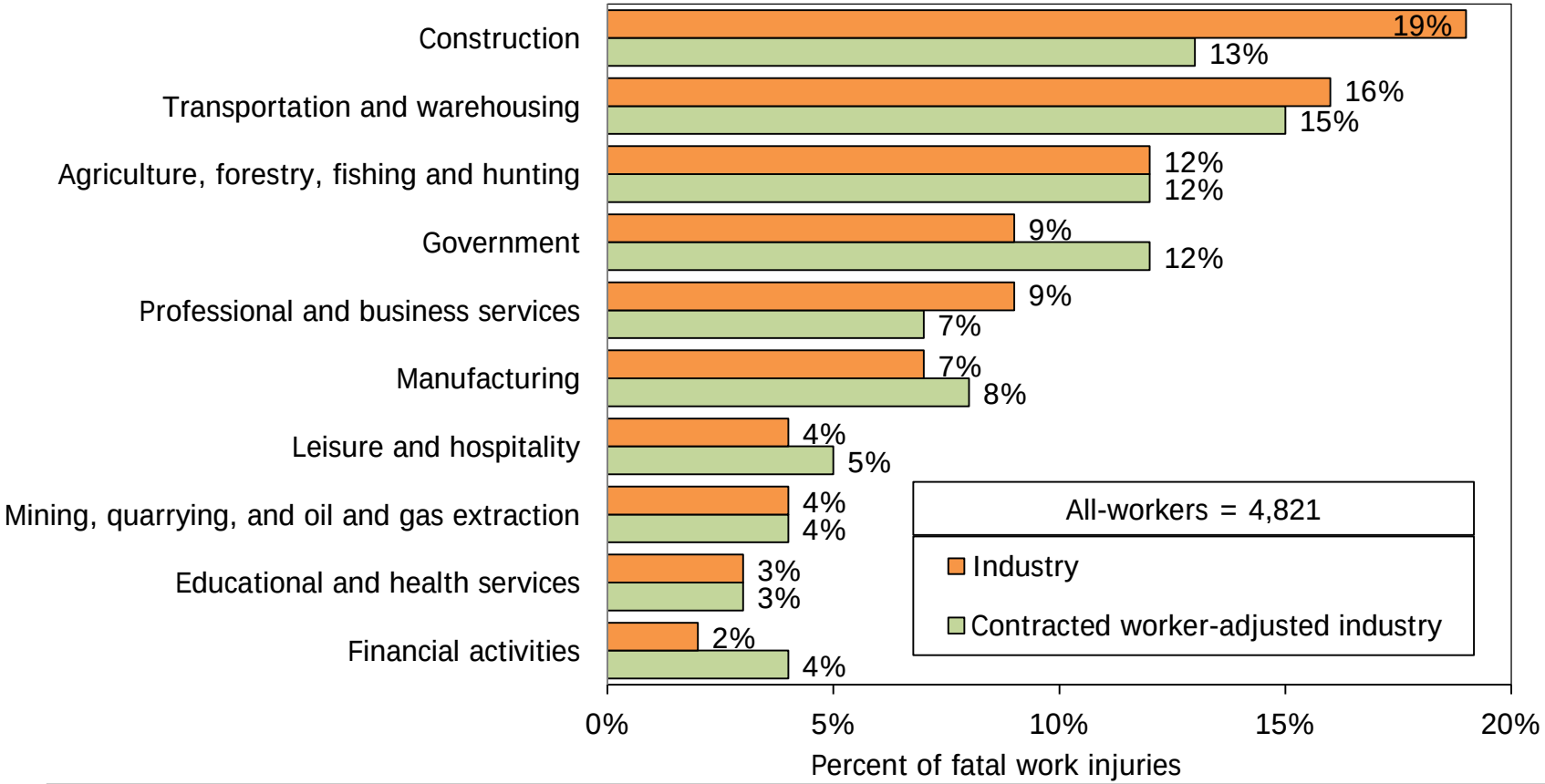
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by industry sector, 2014



Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2014, but the private agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

Data for all years are revised and final.
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, 2016.

Fatal work injuries by selected industry and contracted worker-adjusted industry, 2014



Of the 4,821 fatal work injuries in 2014, 802 involved contracted workers. Nineteen percent of all fatally injured workers died while directly employed by the private construction industry. Only 13 percent of all fatally injured workers died in a work environment where a firm in the private construction industry had overall responsibility for operations at the site.

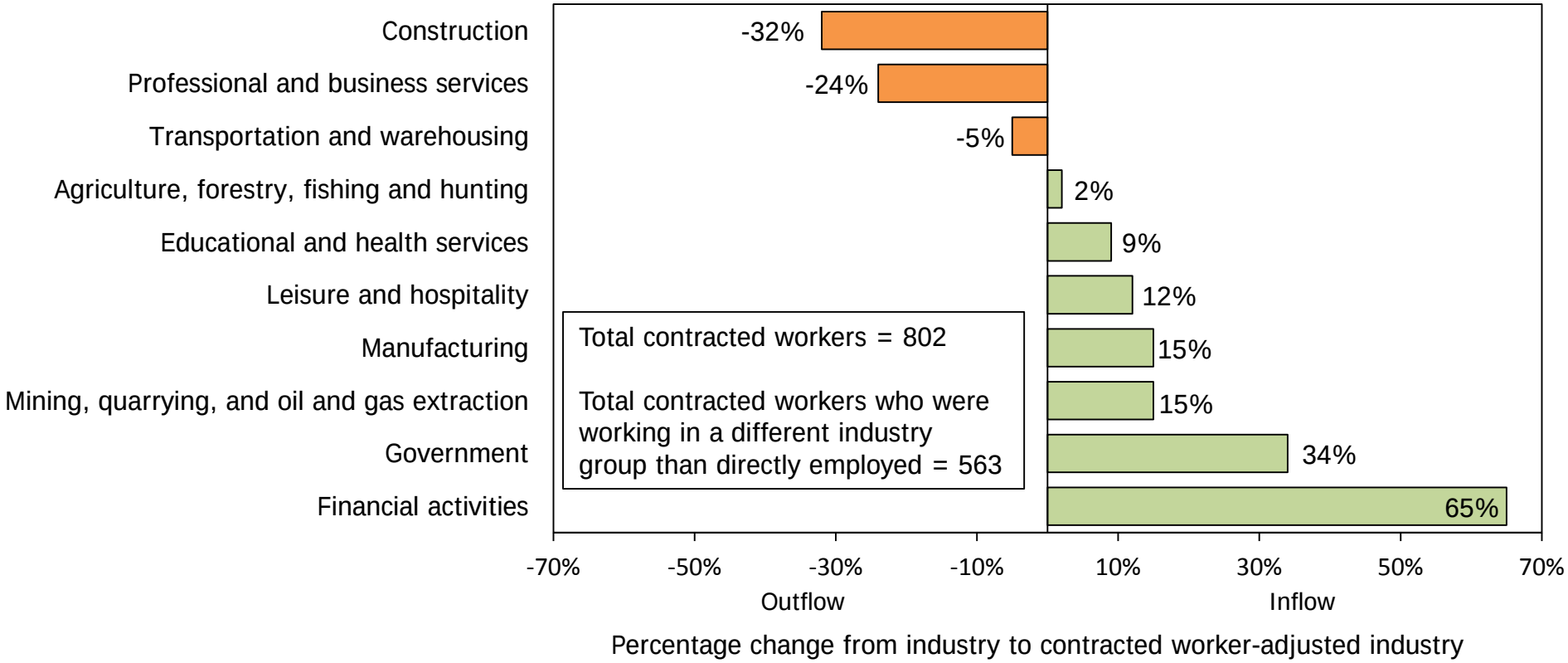
Data for all years are revised and final.

Note: In 2011, the CFOI program began collecting data on contracted workers to capture decedents who were contracted at the time of the fatal incident. Contracted worker-adjusted industry is the industry of the entity that had overall responsibility for the operations at the site where the worker was fatally injured. All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers contracted by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

See http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm for more information. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

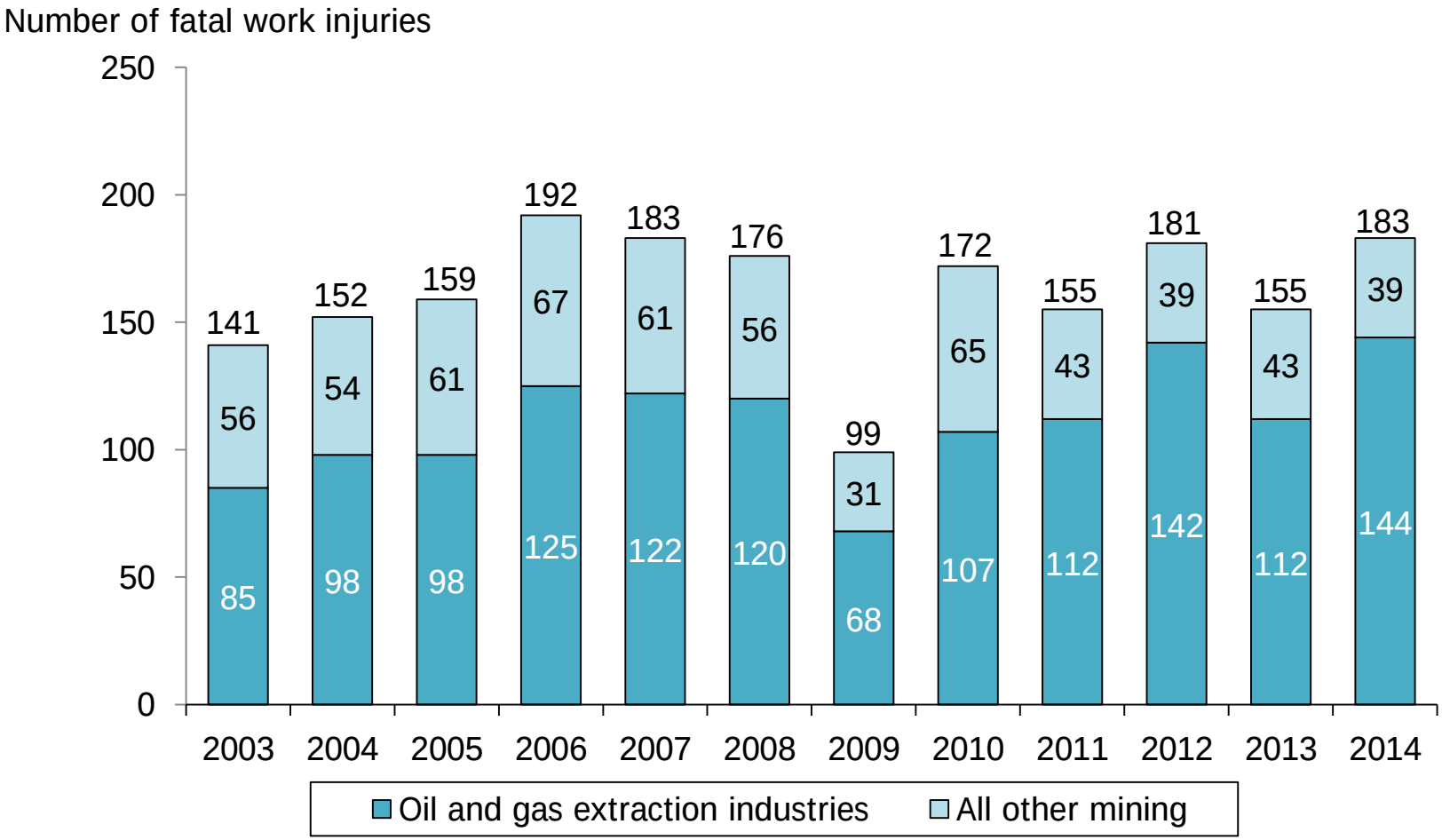
Percentage change of fatal work injuries from selected industry to contracted worker-adjusted industry, 2014



For fatal work injuries, three industry groups (construction, professional and business services, and transportation and warehousing) were net providers of contracted workers. The other industries presented were net receivers. Fatal injuries in government increased by about one-third, and those in financial activities by two-thirds, when workers contracted into the industry were included.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: In 2011, the CFOI program began collecting data on contracted workers to capture decedents who contracted at the time of the fatal incident. Contracted worker-adjusted industry is the industry of the entity that had overall responsibility for the operations at the site where the worker was fatally injured. All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers contracted by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
See http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm for more information.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

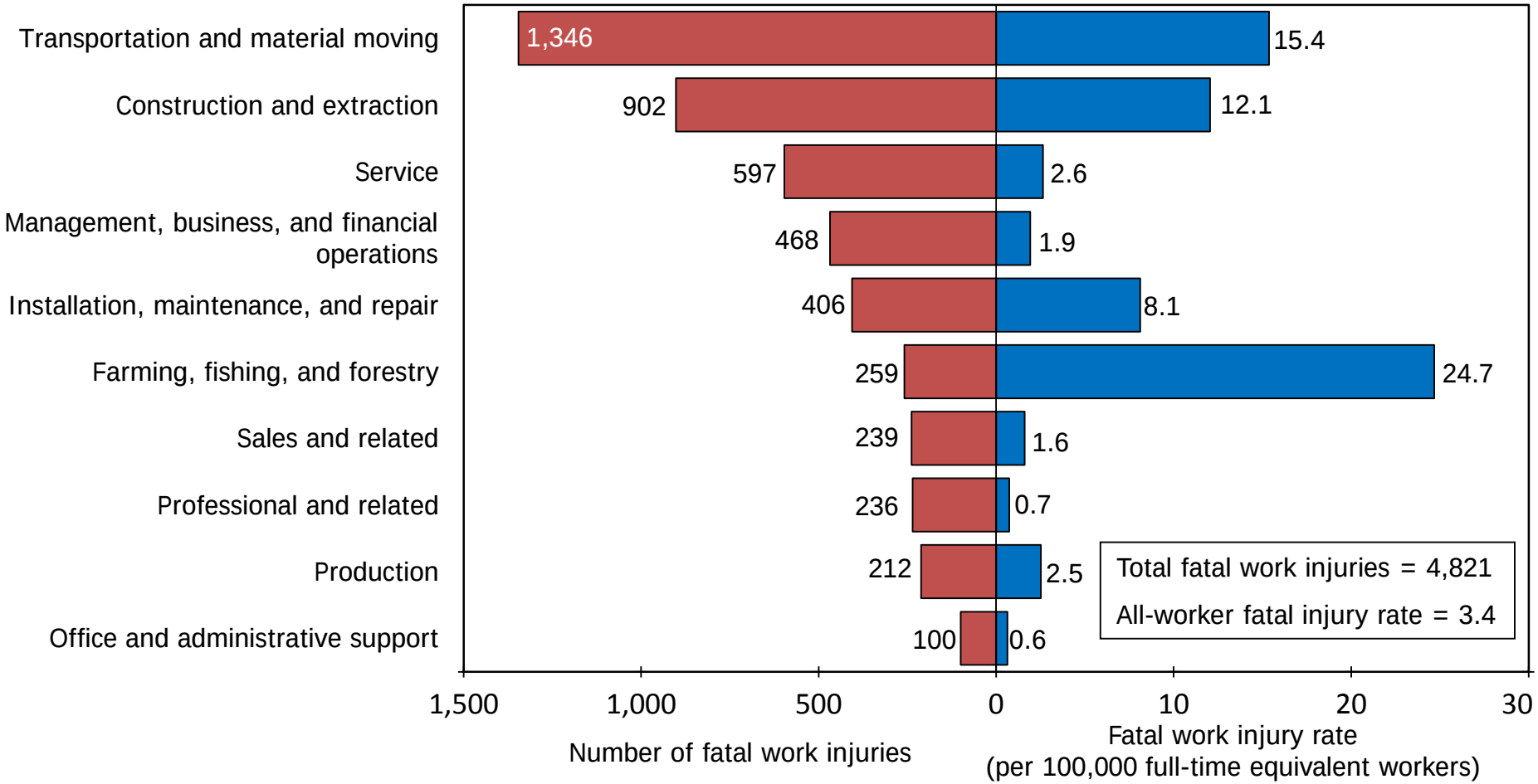
Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–2014



Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry increased 18 percent in 2014, and the fatal injury rate also increased to 14.2 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2014 from 12.4 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2013. Oil and gas extraction industries recorded 144 fatal injuries in 2014, a new high for that industry group.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21111), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

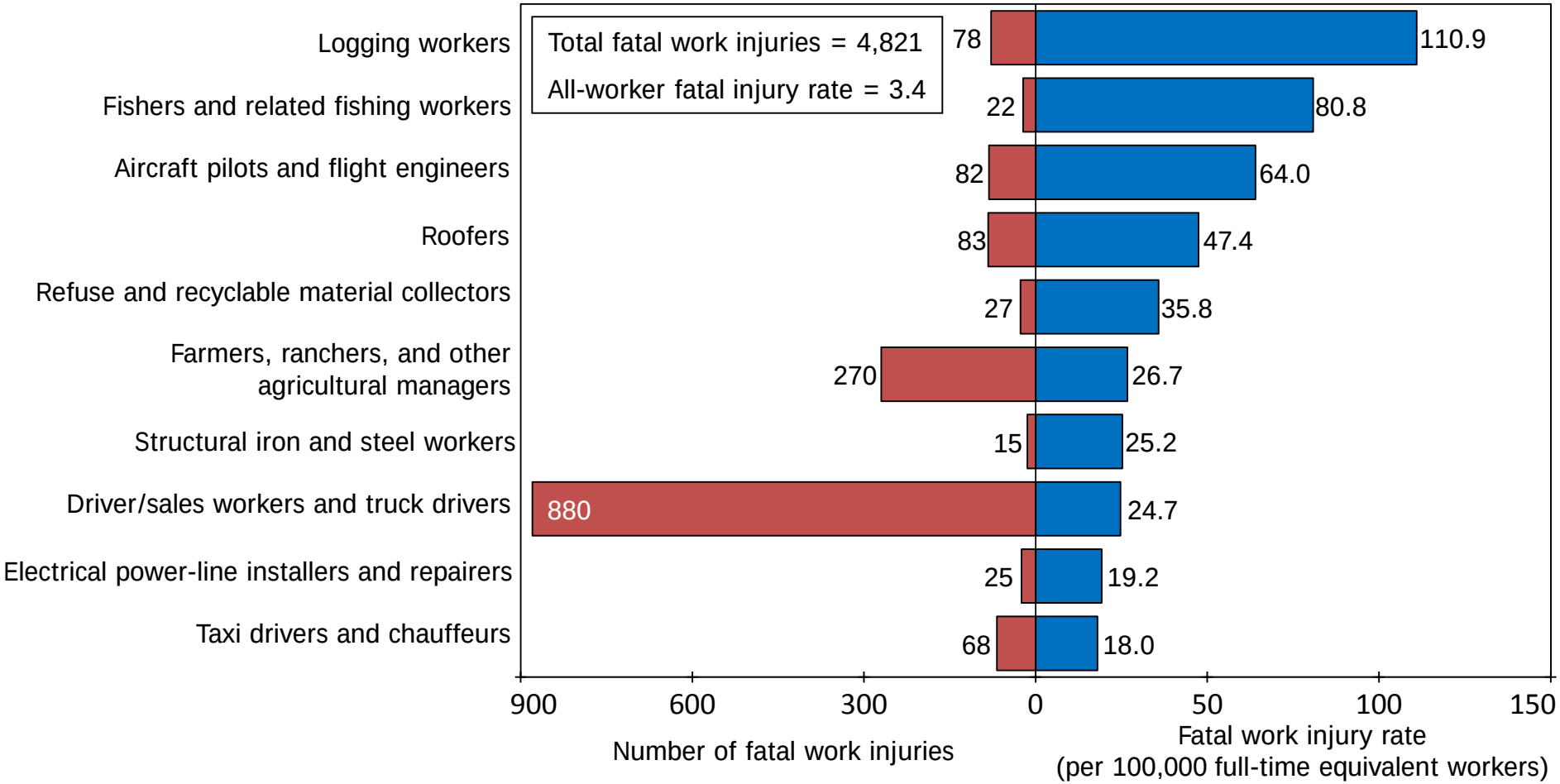
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to civilian workers by major occupation group, 2014



Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2014, the major occupation group with the highest fatal work injury rate was farming, fishing, and forestry.

Data for all years are revised and final.
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, 2016.

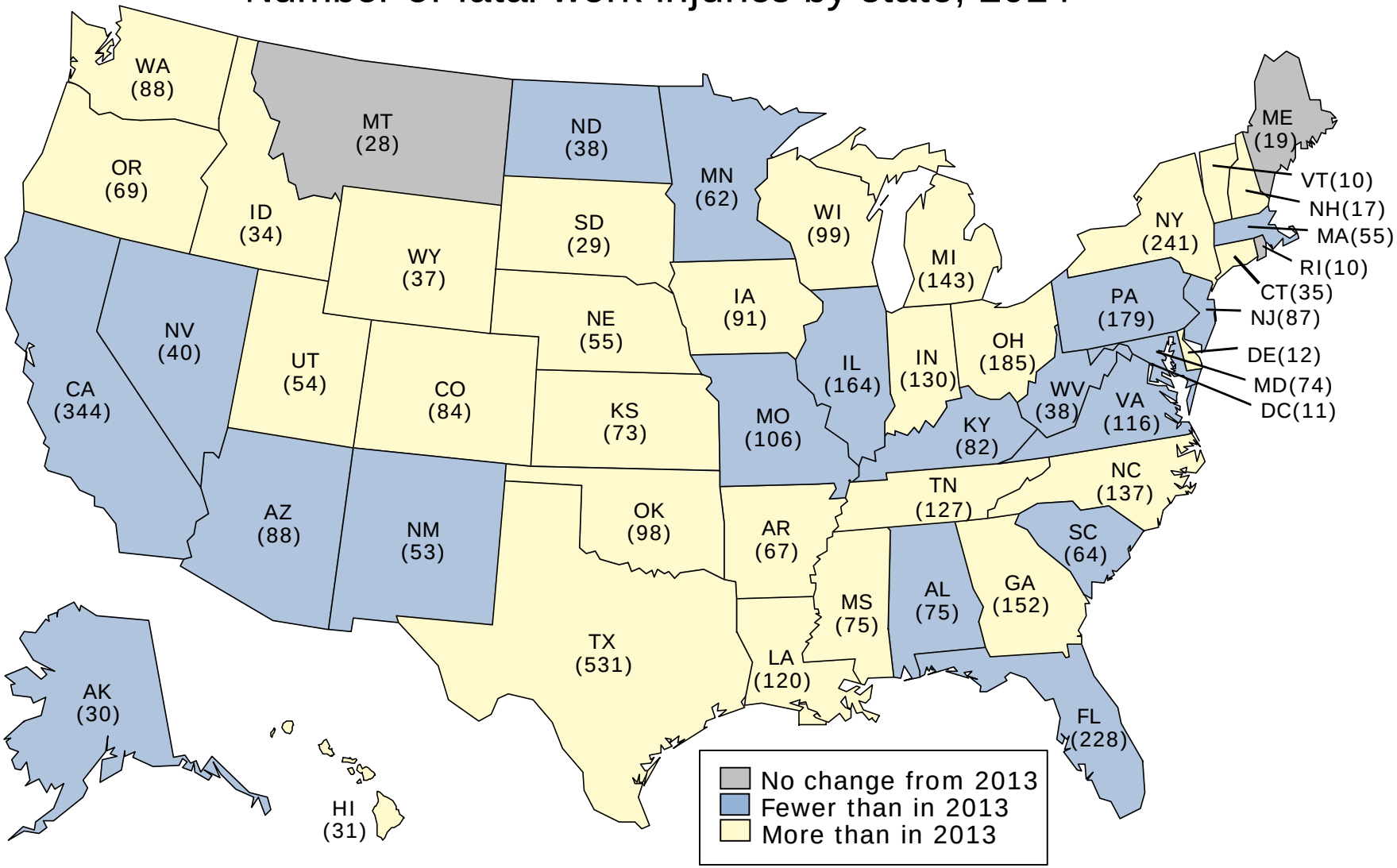
Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2014



Fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers. Of the 10 occupations with high fatal injury rates presented here, driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the largest number of fatal injuries.

Data for all years are revised and final.
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, 2016.

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2014



Twenty-eight states had counts showing more fatal injuries in 2014 than in 2013. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2014 compared to 2013. Three states saw no change between the two years.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.