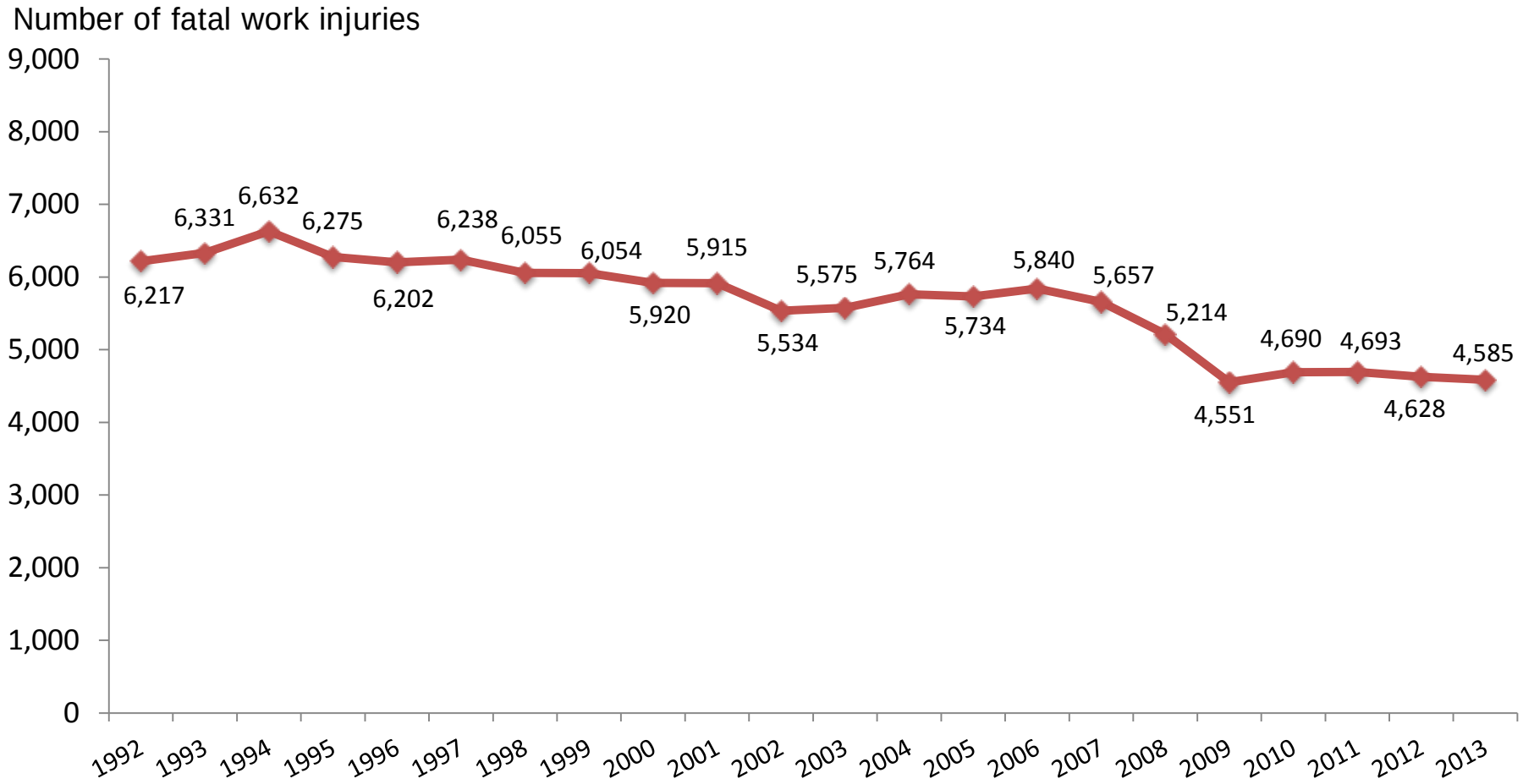
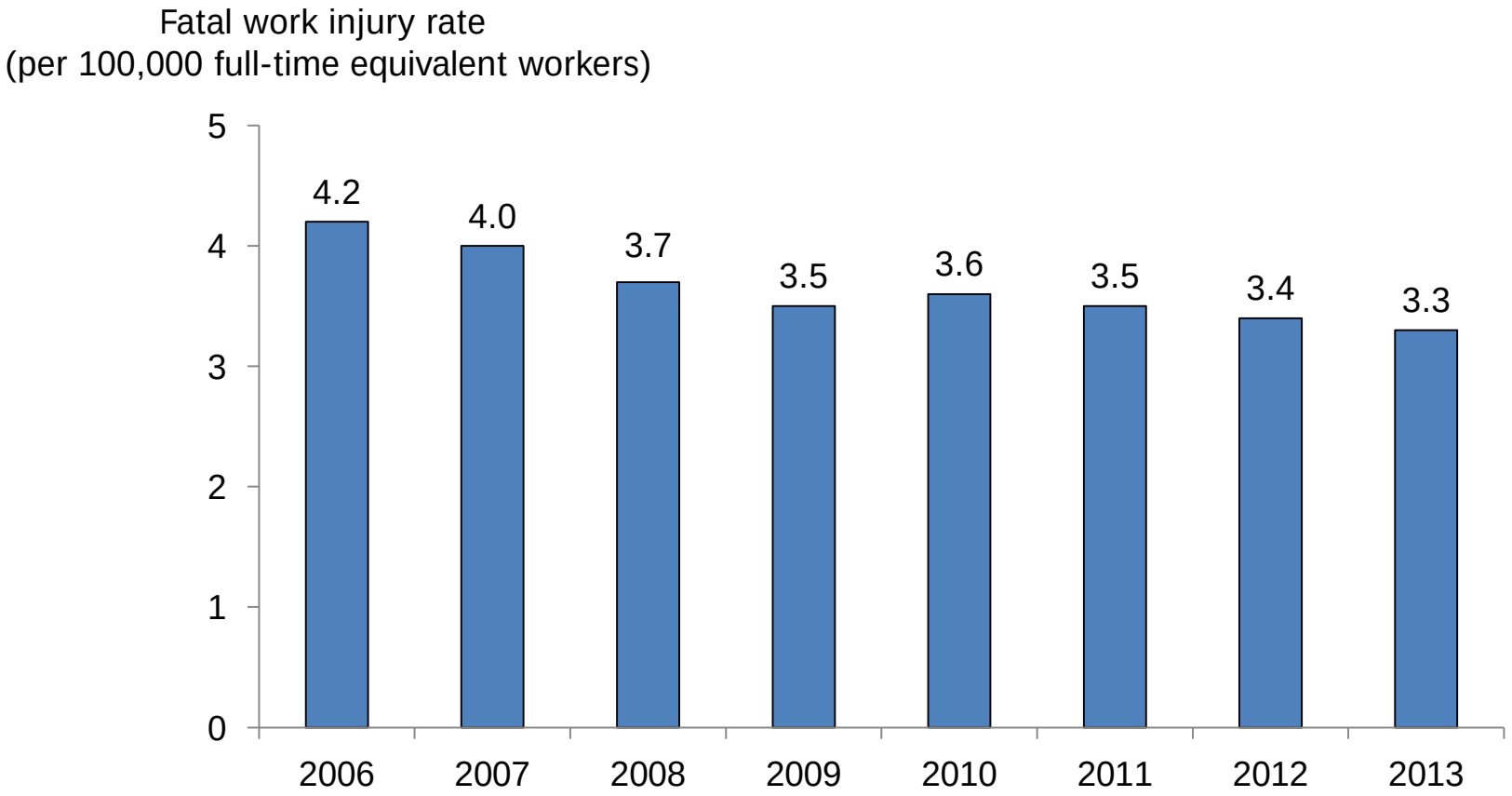
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2013



The 2013 total of 4,585 fatal work injuries is about the same as the count of 4,628 fatal work injuries reported for 2012.

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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2013



The rate of fatal work injuries in 2013 was 3.3 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down slightly from the final 2012 rate of 3.4.

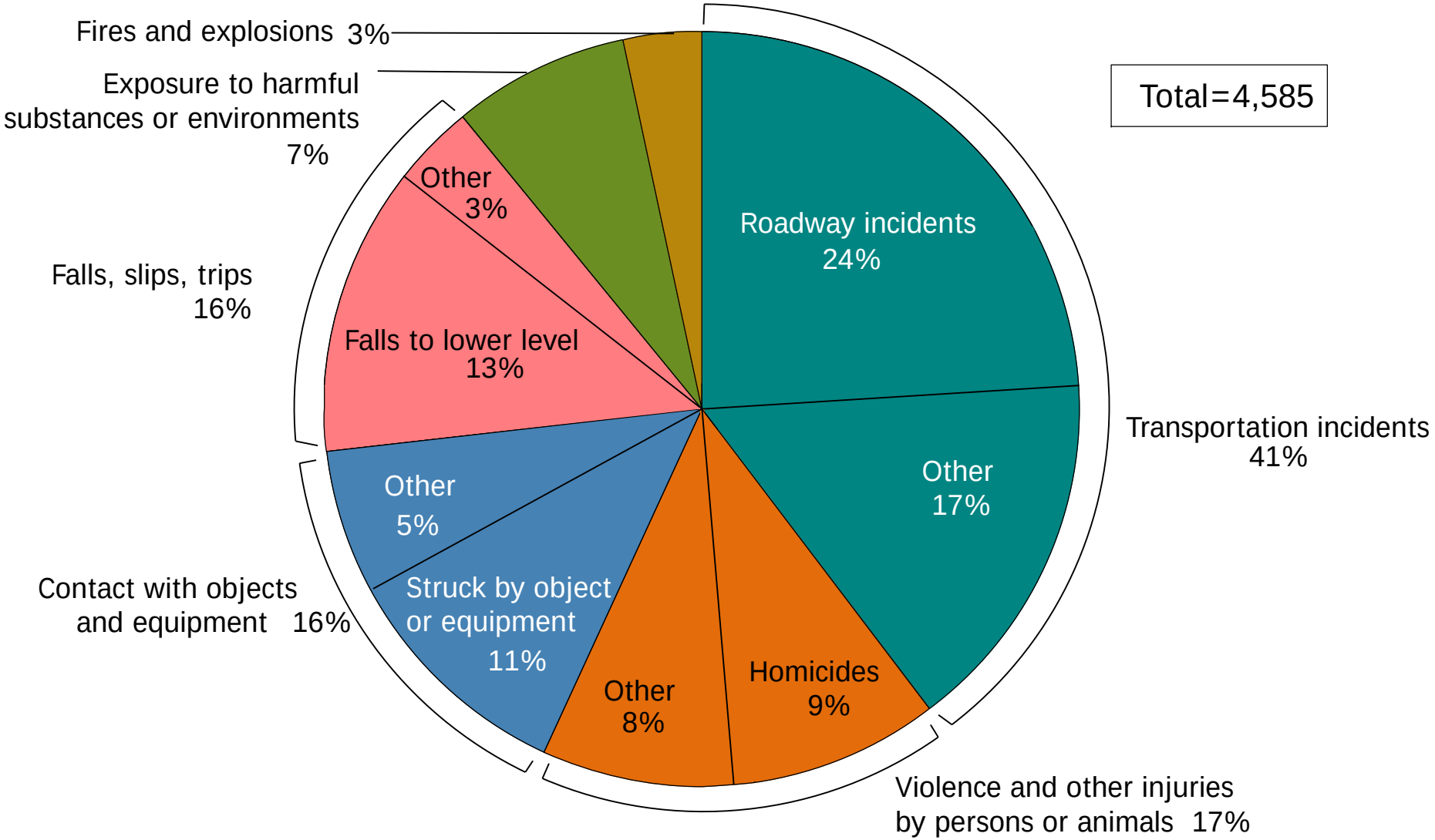
Data for all years are revised and final.

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, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

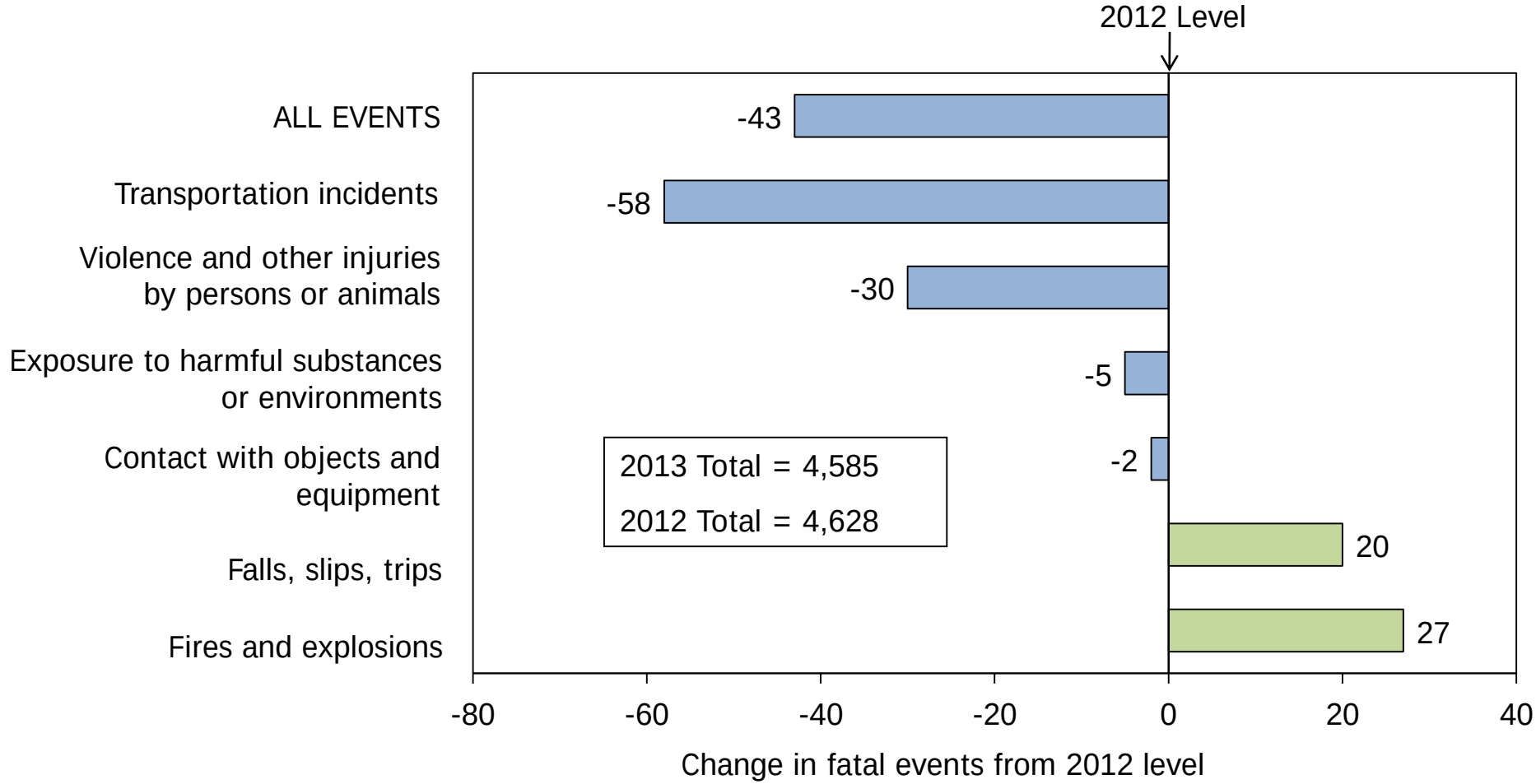
Fatal occupational injuries, by major event, 2013



More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2013. 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

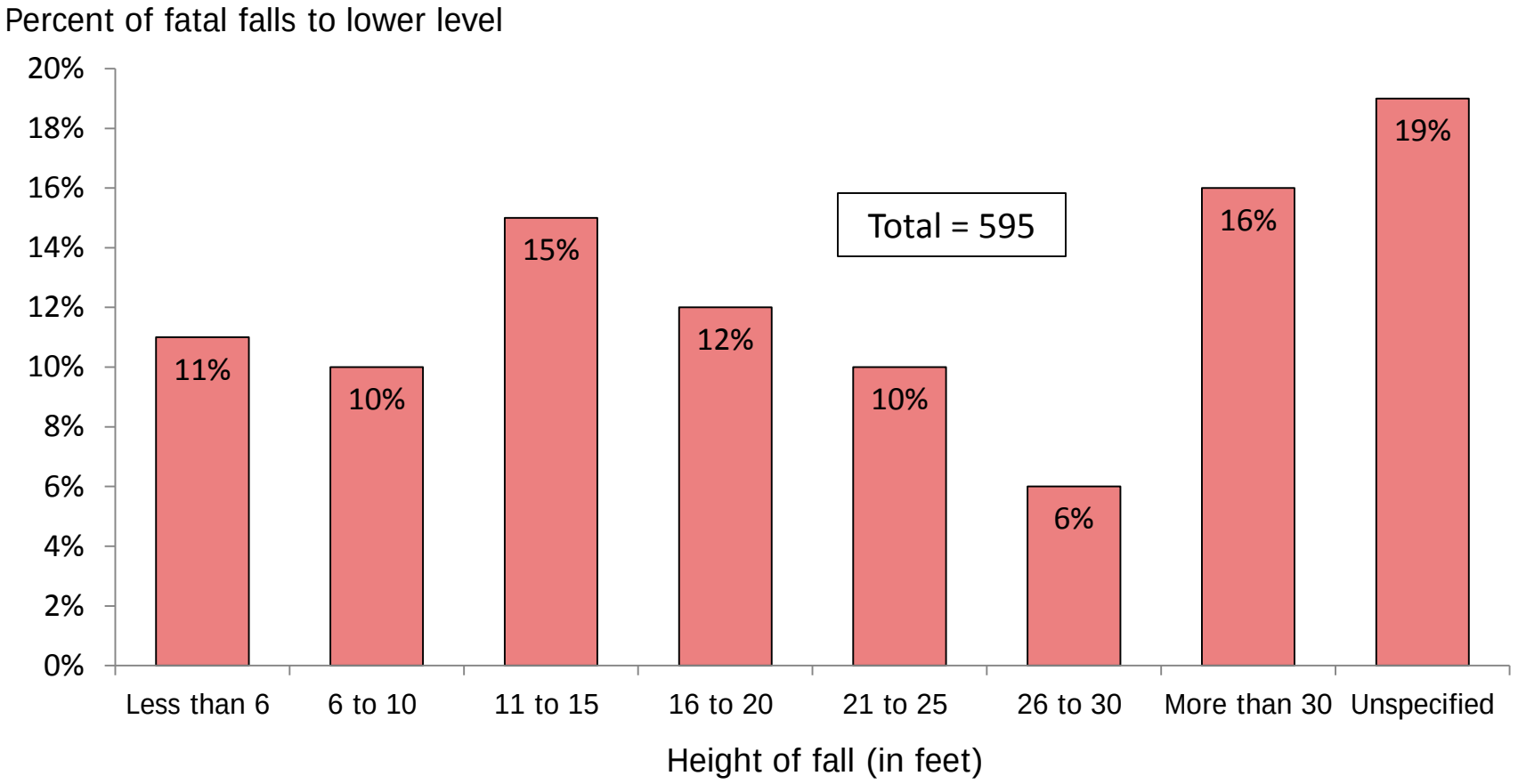
Difference in fatal work injury counts, by event, 2012–2013



Overall, 43 fewer fatal occupational injuries occurred in 2013 compared to 2012. This difference was seen across all major event categories except fires and explosions and falls, slips, and trips, which were higher.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

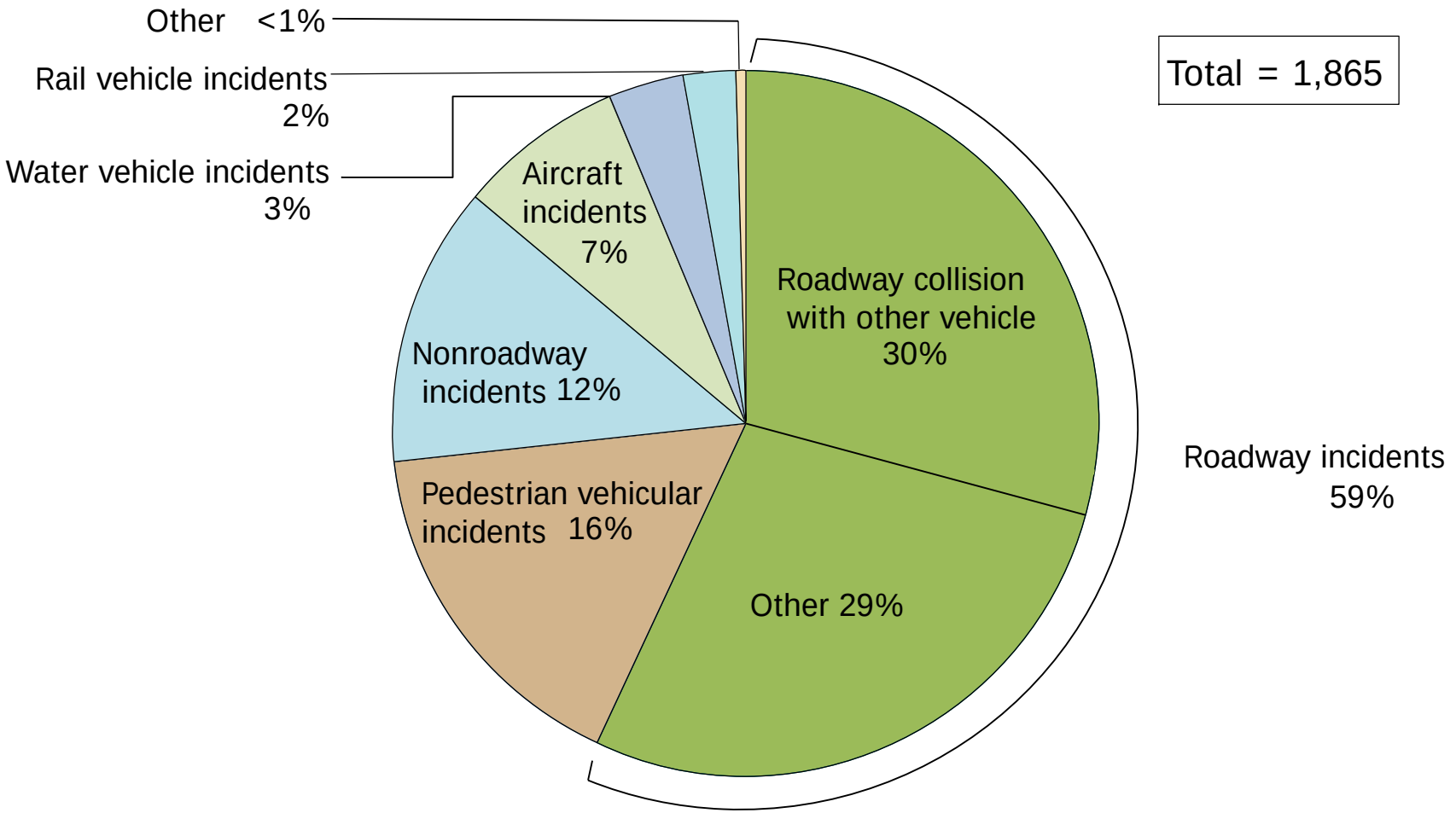
Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2013



In 2013, falls to lower level accounted for 595 fatal work injuries. Of the cases where height of fall was known (480 cases), 3 out of every 5 were falls of 20 feet or less. One in five cases involved falls from more than 30 feet.

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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

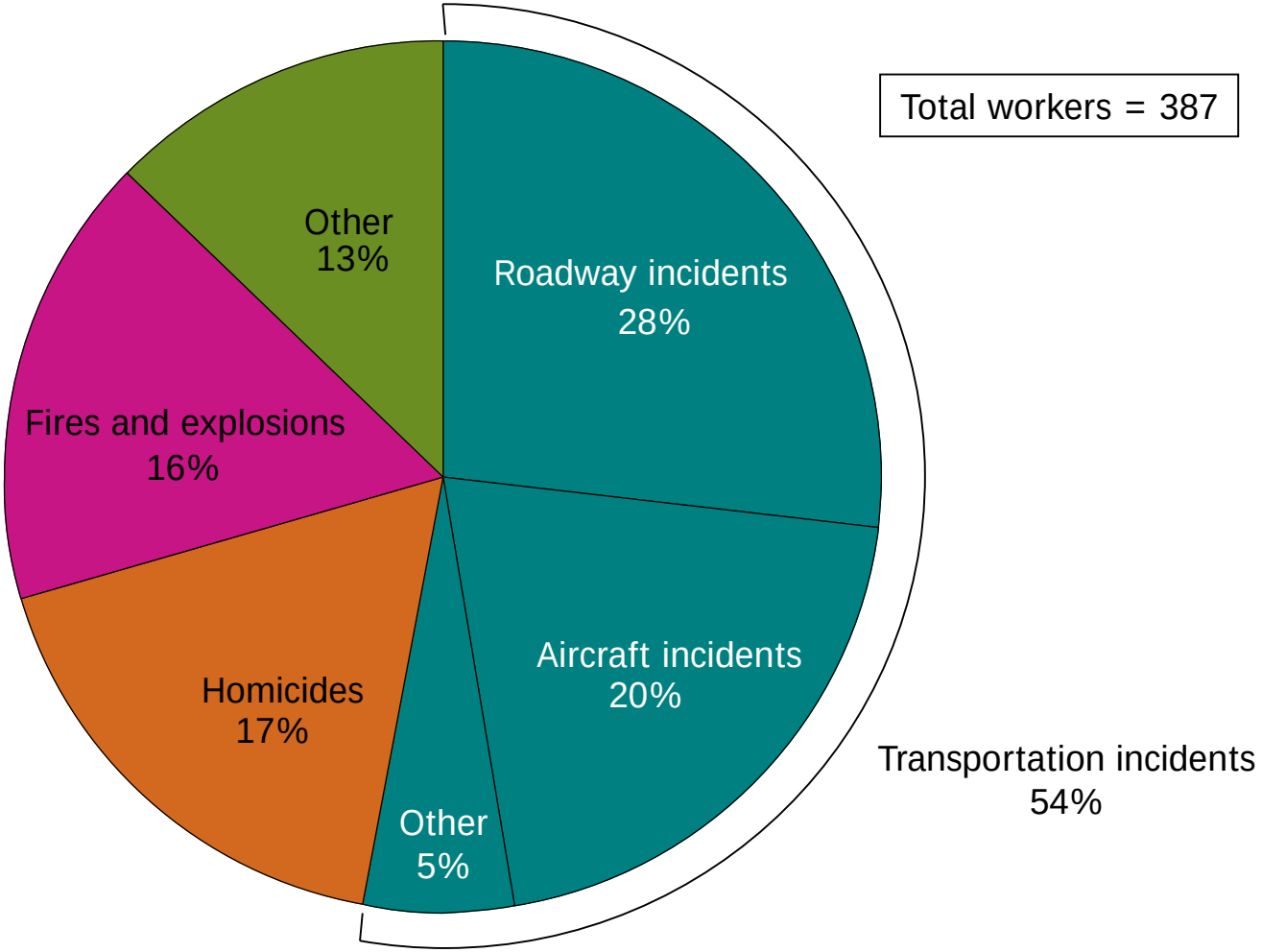
Fatal occupational injuries due to transportation incidents, by type, 2013



Roadway incidents accounted for the greatest share of work-related transportation fatal injuries for 2013. Of these, 564 deaths, or 30 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

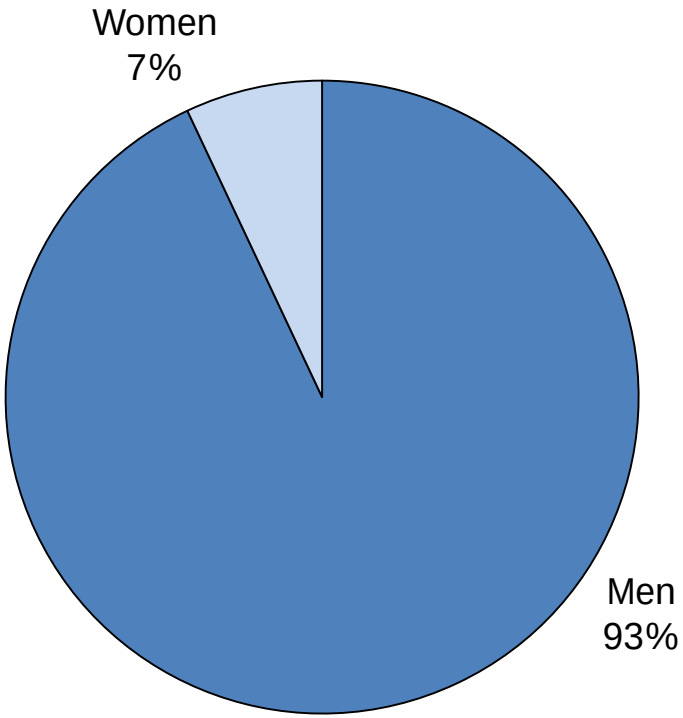
How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2013



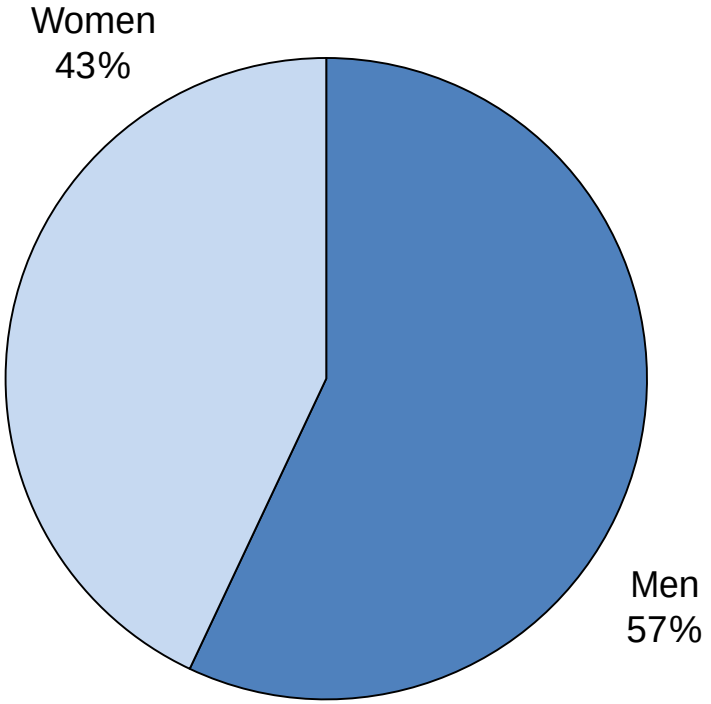
There were 151 multiple-fatality incidents in 2013 (incidents in which more than one worker was killed). Transportation incidents accounted for more than half of workers killed in multiple-fatality incidents. Homicides and fires and explosions accounted for the second and third greatest number of workers 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked, by gender of worker, 2013



Fatal work injuries = 4,585

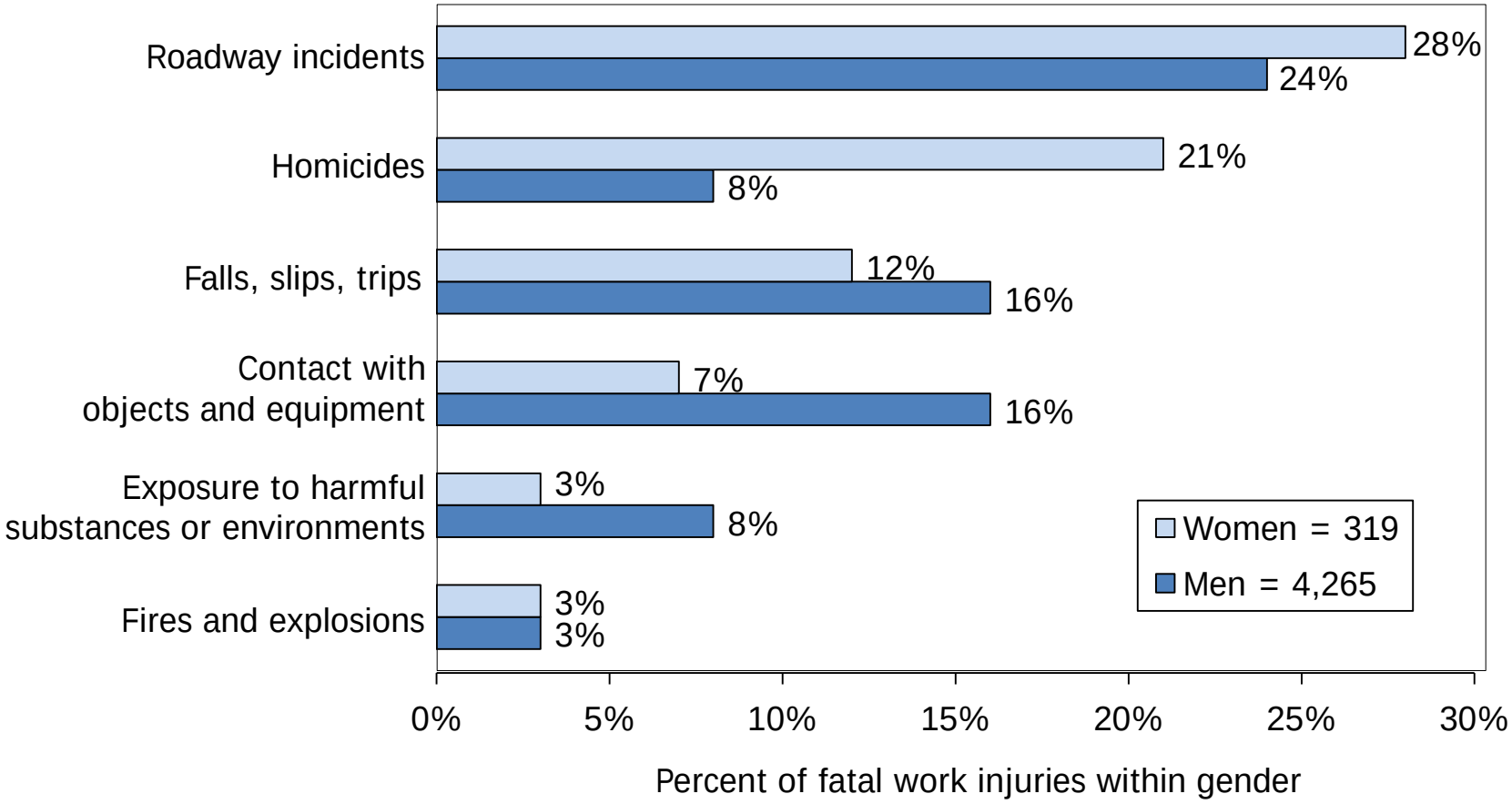


Hours worked = 268,127,180,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involve men relative to their hours worked in 2013.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

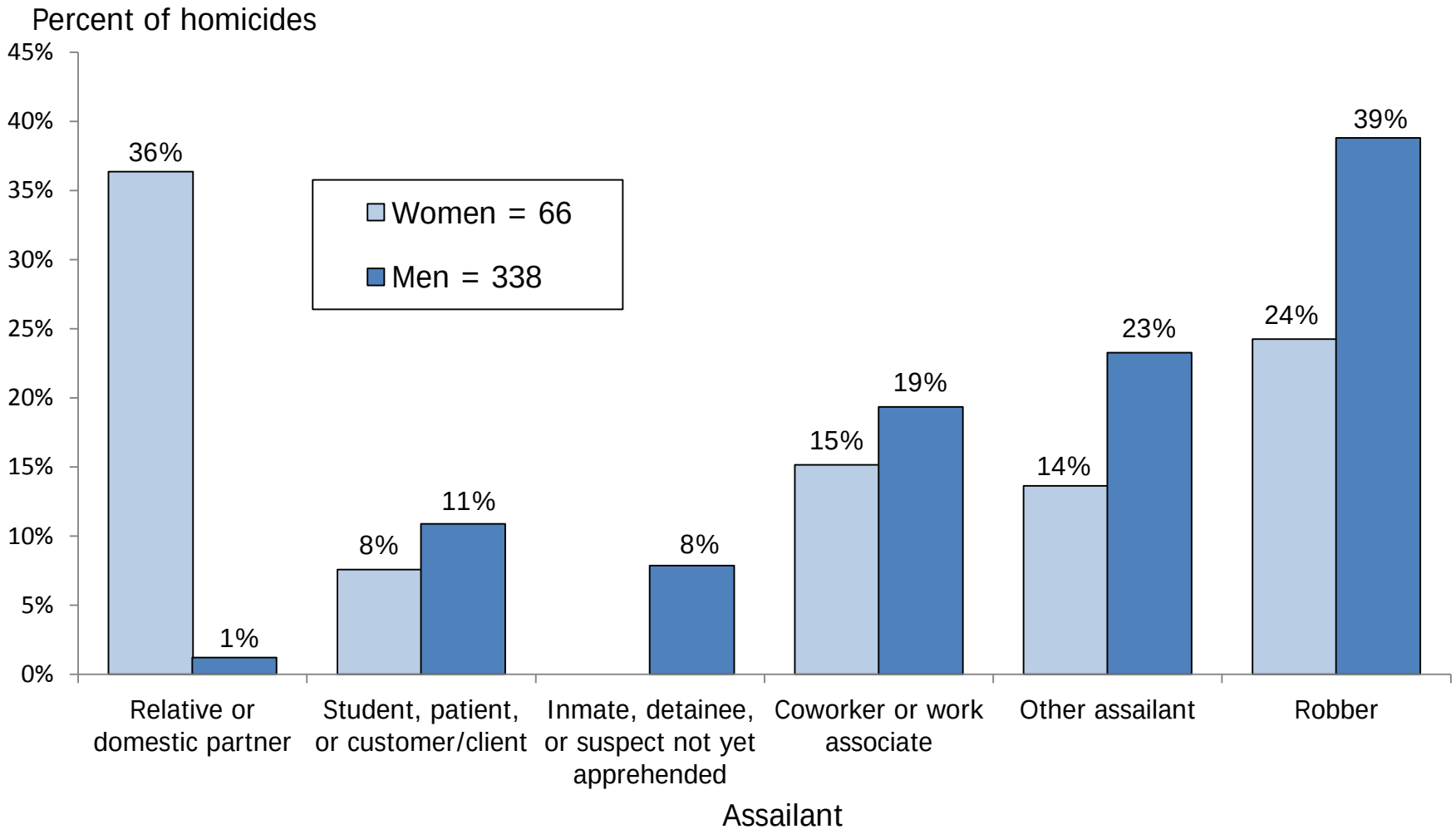
Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2013



Homicides were a much higher proportion of fatal work injuries to women than to men. A higher percentage of fatalities to women also resulted from roadway incidents. Men incurred a higher proportion of injuries from falls, slips, and trips; contact with objects and equipment; and exposure to harmful substances or environments. Men and women experienced similar proportions of fatal injuries 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

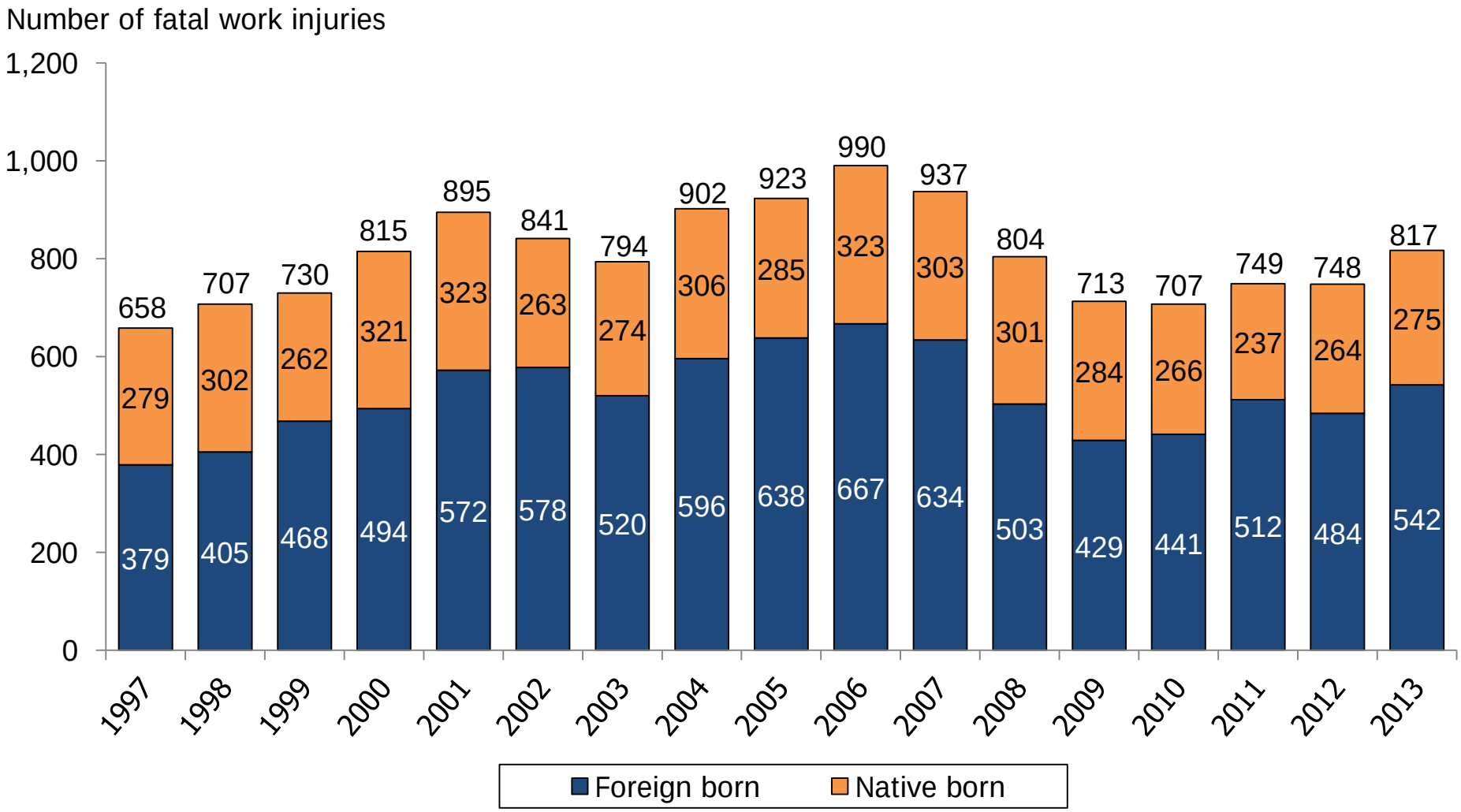
Work-related homicides, by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2013



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. Data not presented did not meet publication requirements.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

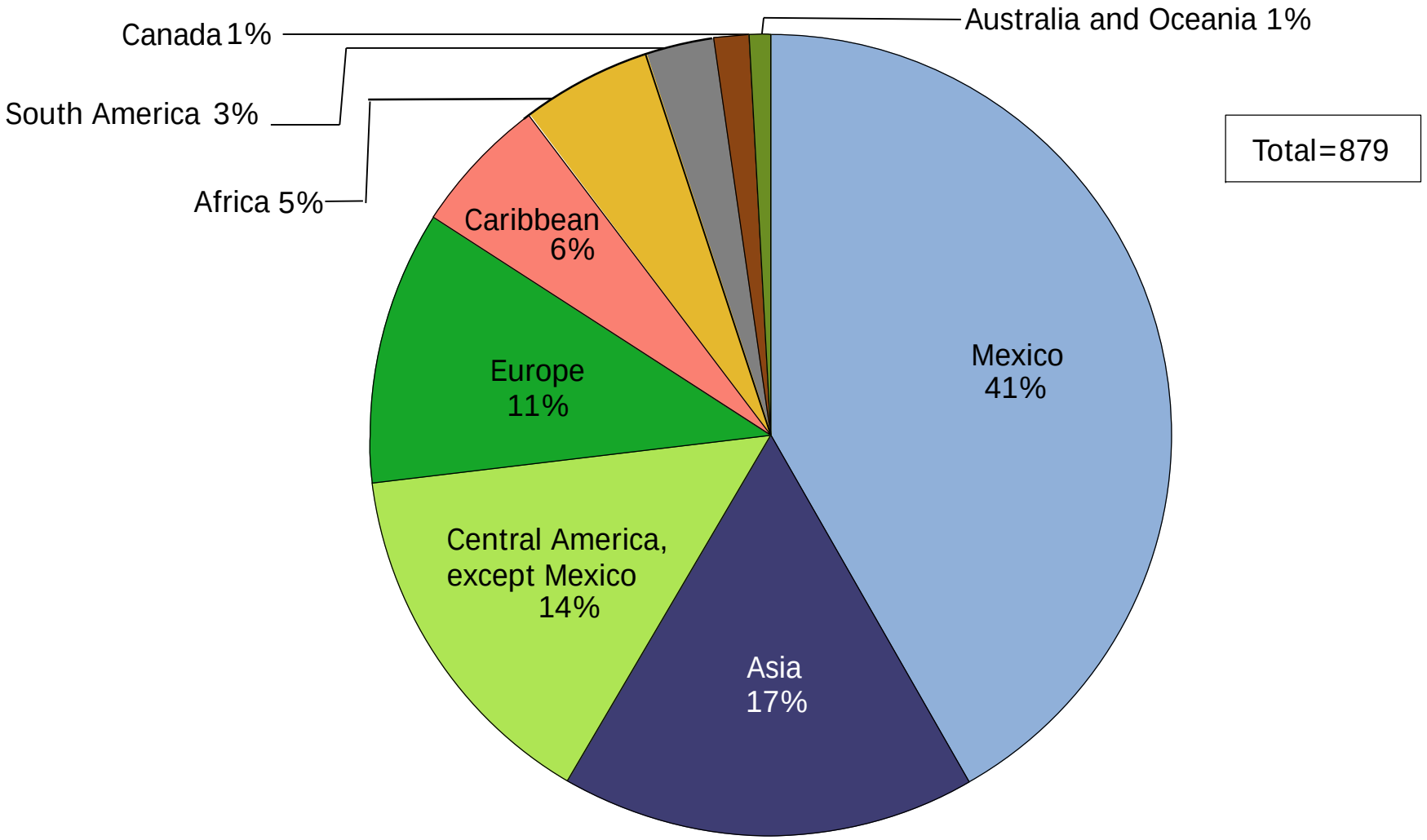
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2013



The total for fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers increased in 2013 to the highest level since 2007. Two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2013 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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2013



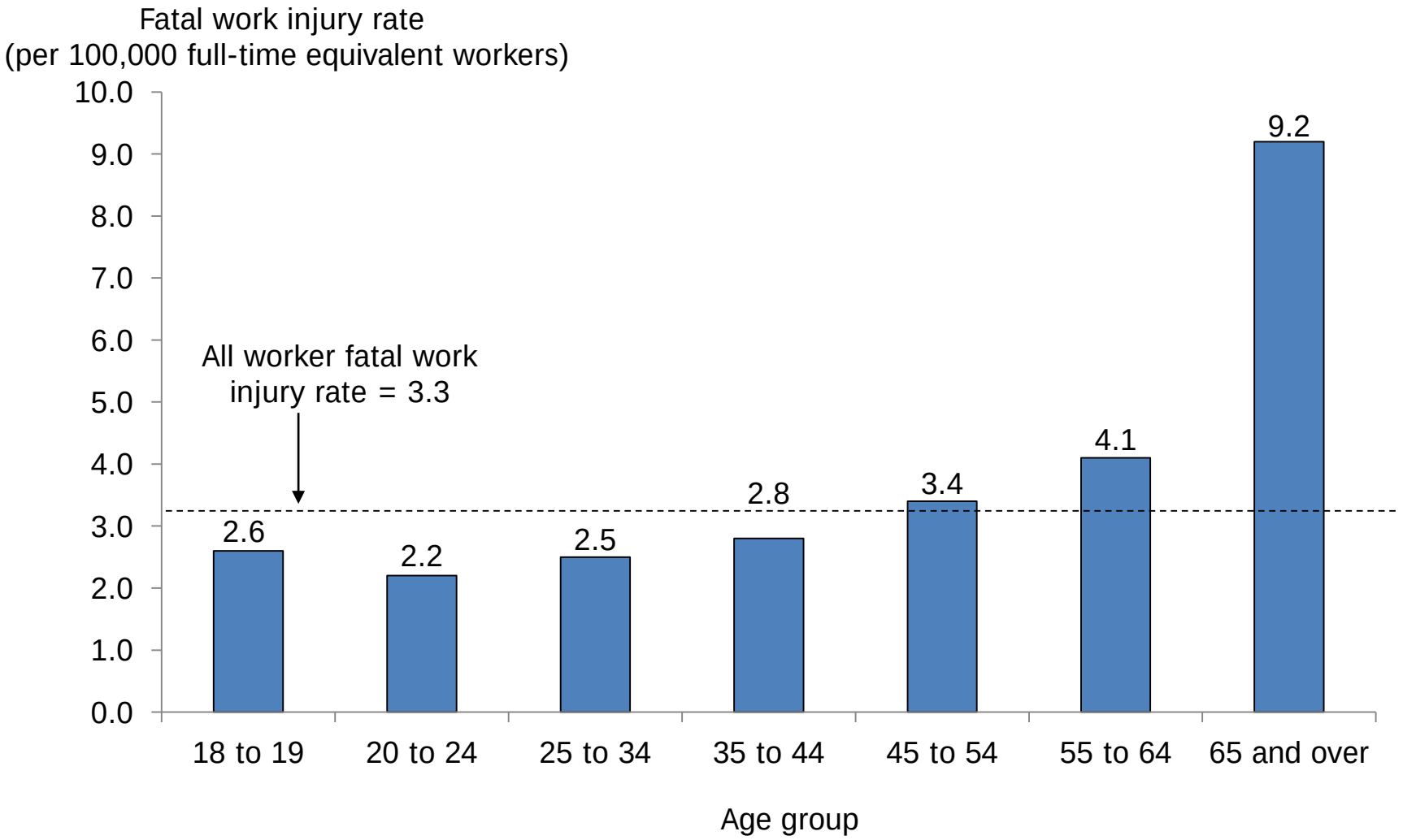
Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (41 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2013.

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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

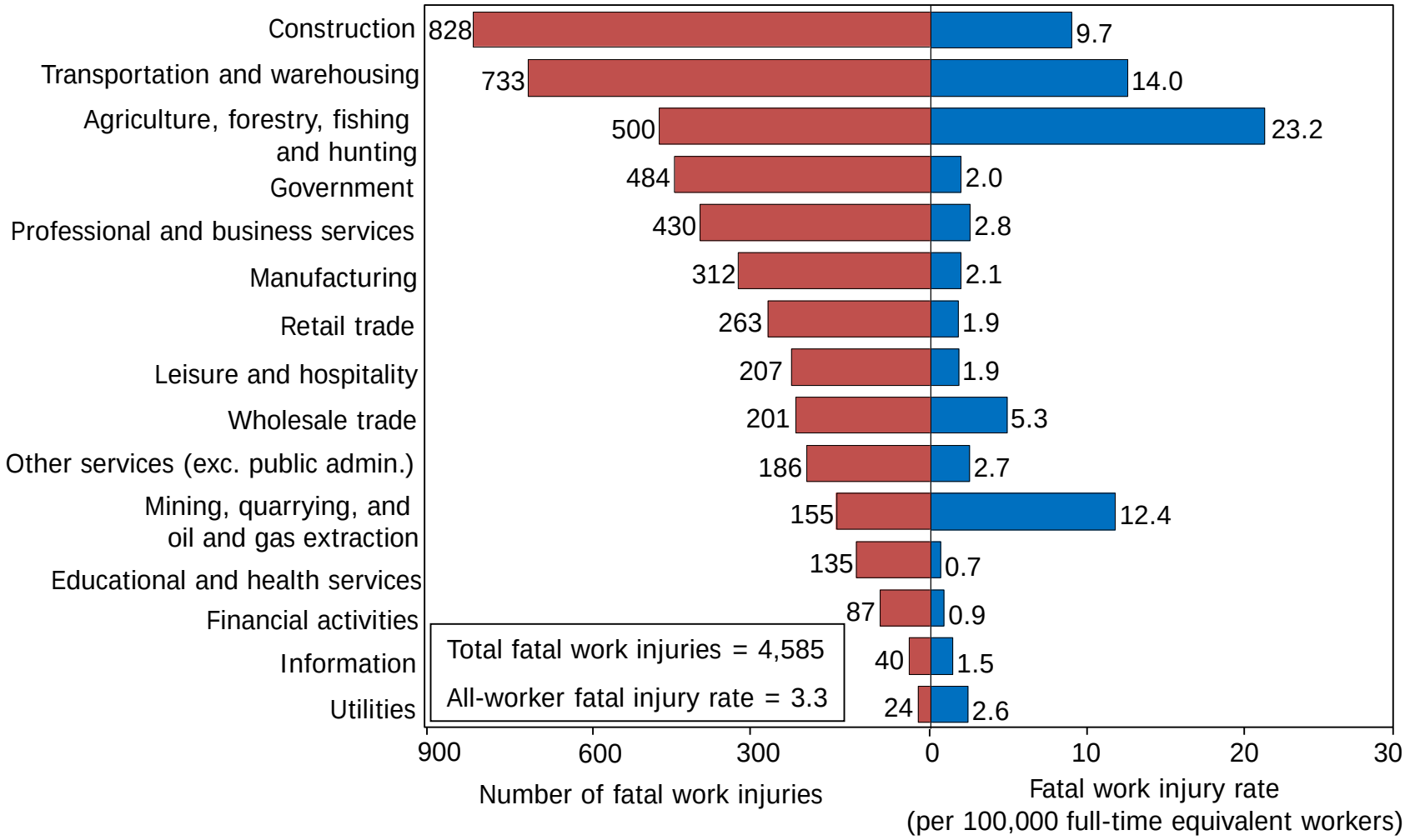
Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2013



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 more than 2 times the rate for 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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2013



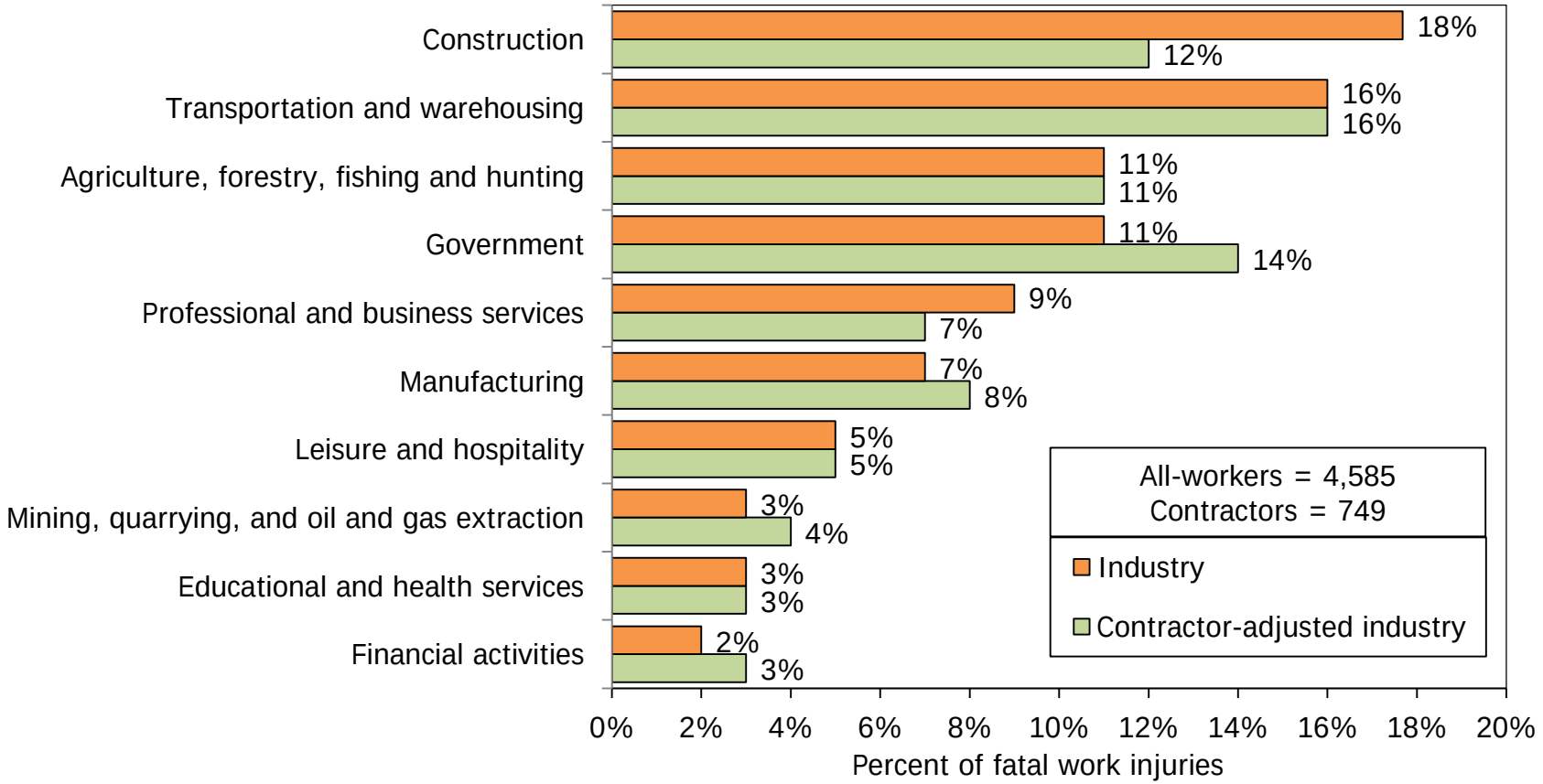
Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2013, but the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

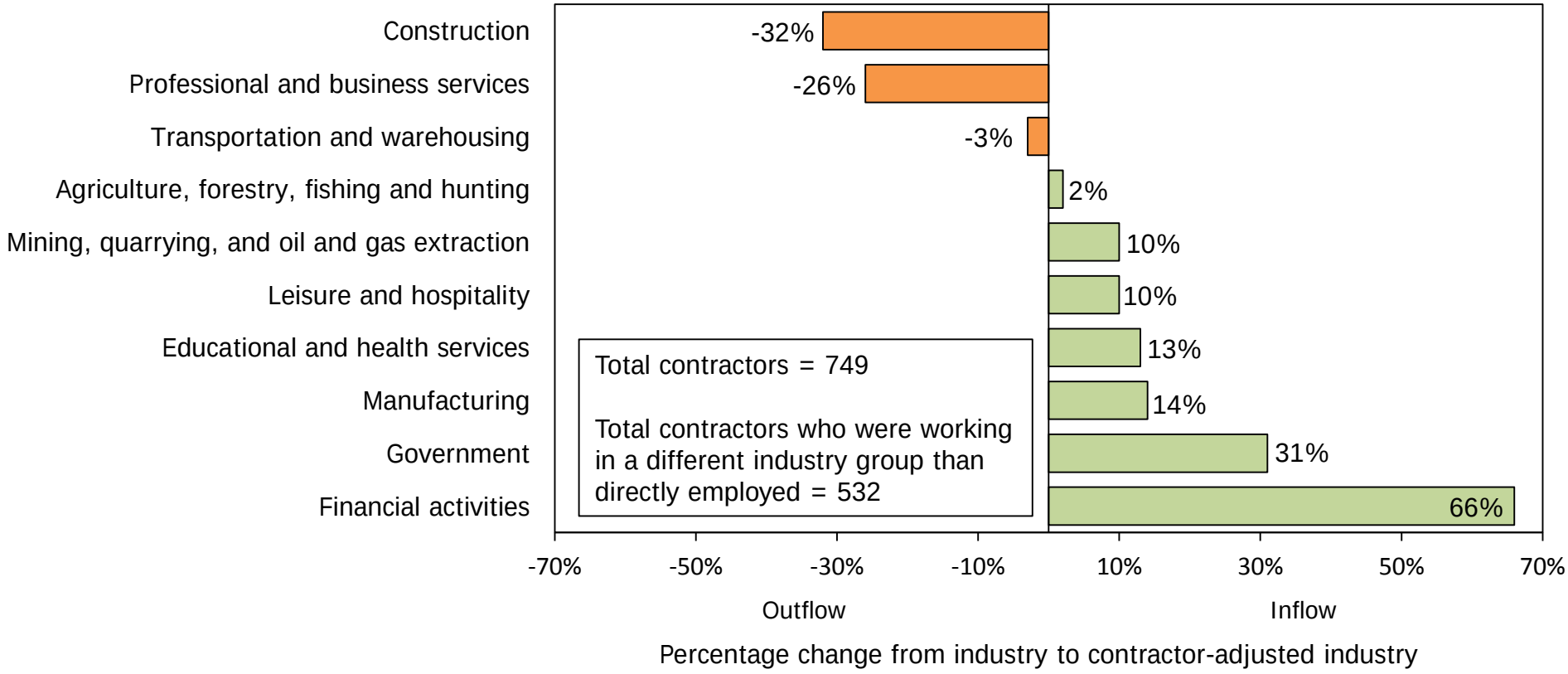
Fatal work injuries, by industry and contractor-adjusted industry, by selected industries, 2013



Sixteen percent of all fatal work injuries in 2013 involved contractors. Thirty-five percent of those who died while employed in the construction industry were actually contracted to another industry, such as government or financial activities, when the fatal injury occurred.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Note: In 2011, the CFOI program began collecting contractor data to capture decedents who were working as contractors at the time of the fatal incident. Contractor-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 https://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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

Percentage change of fatal work injuries, from industry to contractor-adjusted industry, by selected industries, 2013



For fatal work injuries, three industry groups, construction; professional and business services; and transportation and warehousing, were net providers of contract 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.

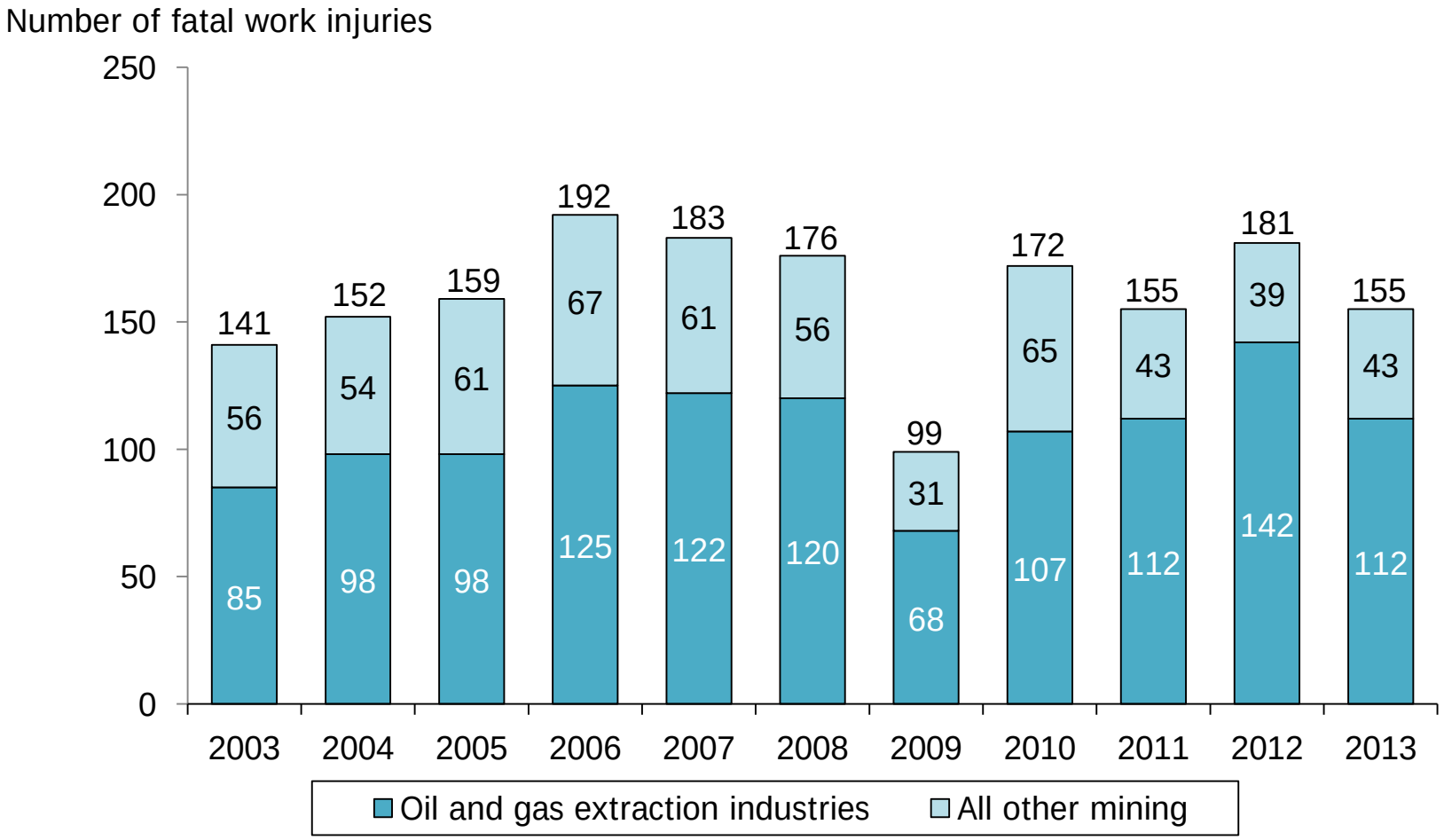
Data for all years are revised and final.

Note: In 2011, the CFOI program began collecting contractor data to capture decedents who were working as contractors at the time of the fatal incident. Contractor-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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm for more information.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

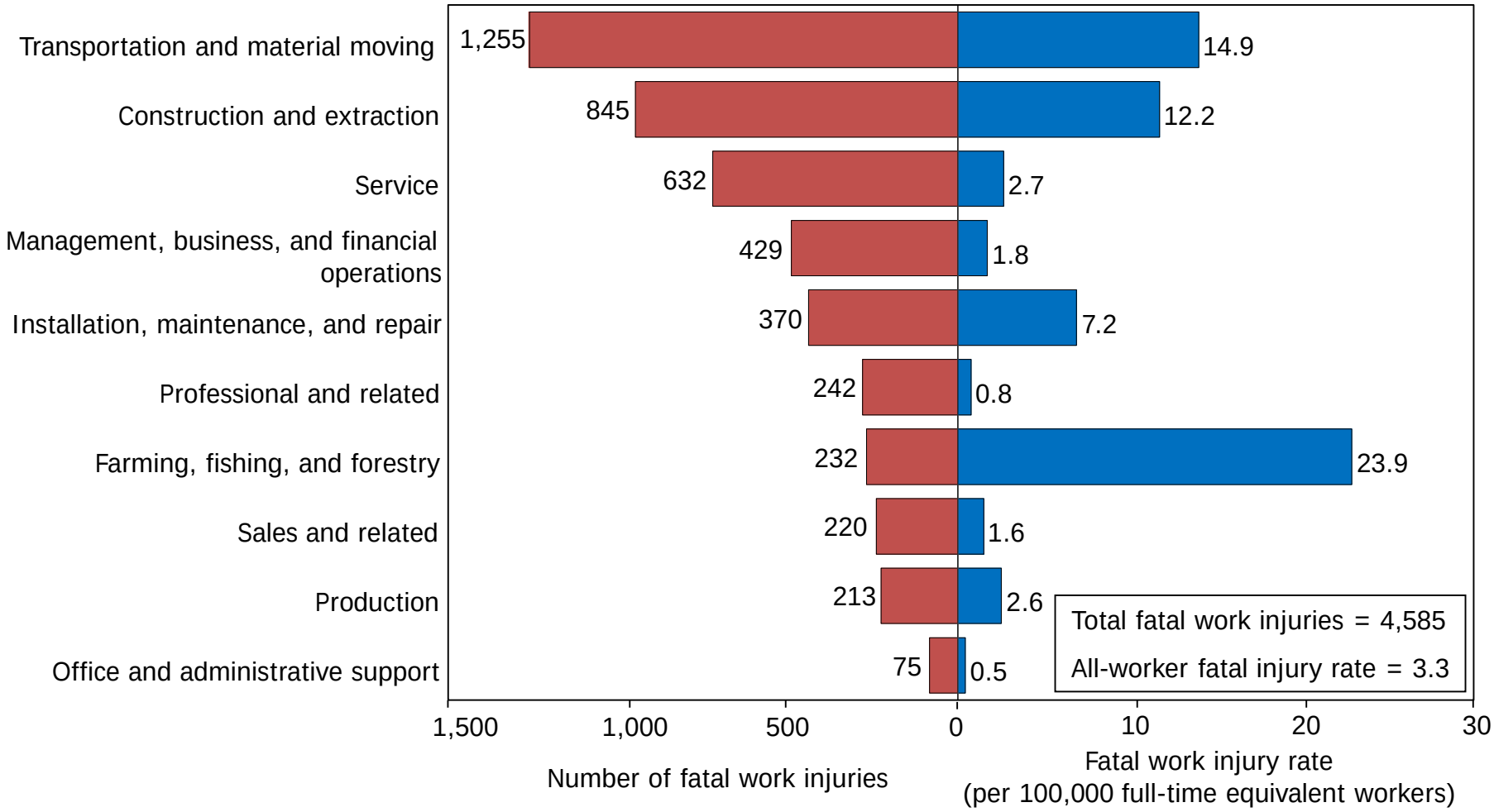
Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–2013



Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry decreased by 14 percent in 2013. Fatalities in the oil and gas extraction industries accounted for 72 percent of the fatal work injuries in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector in 2013.

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, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to civilian workers, by major occupation group, 2013



Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2013, the major occupational group with the highest fatal work injury rate was farming, fishing, and forestry.

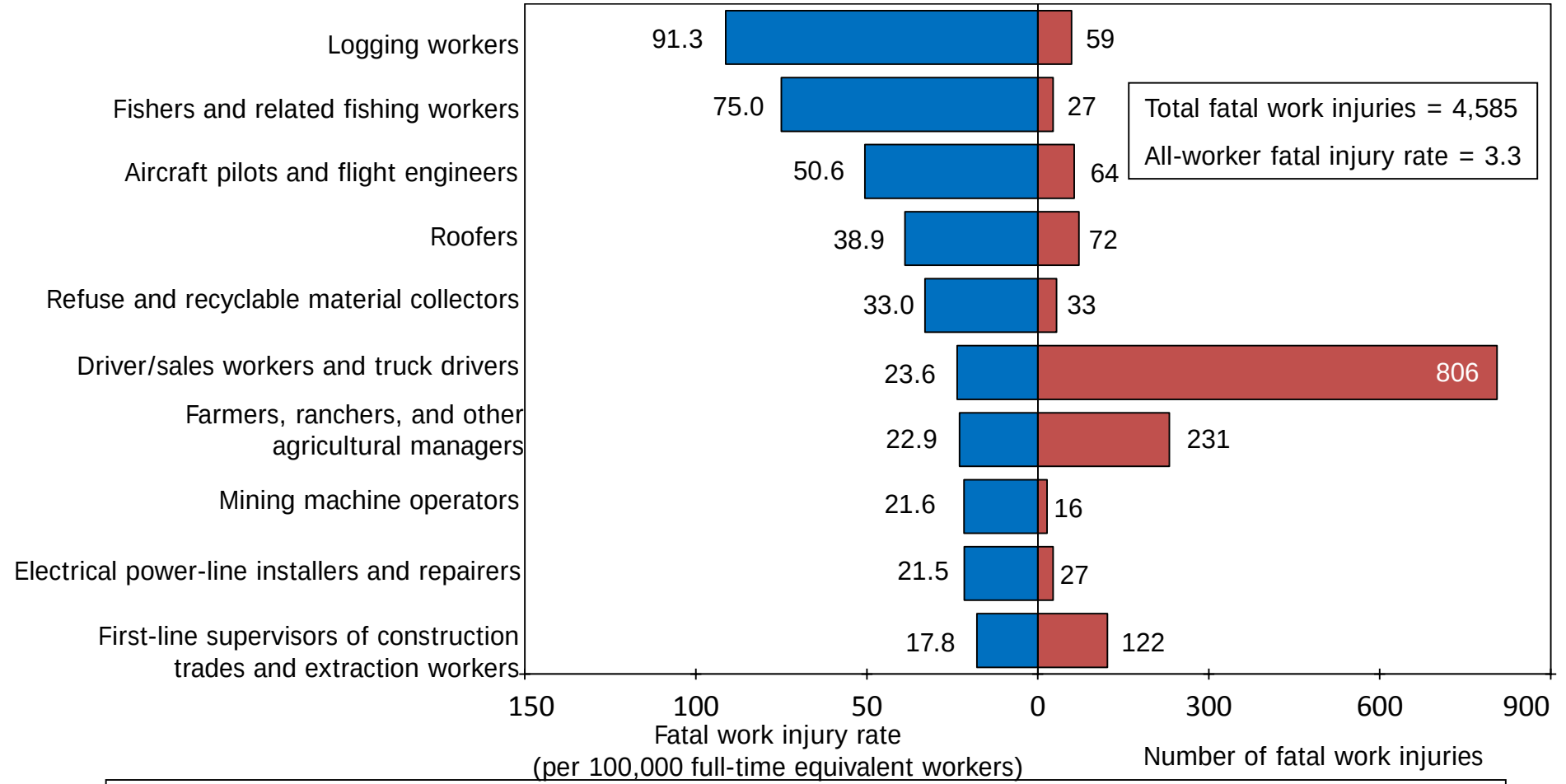
Data for all years are revised and final.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

Some of the published fatal occupational injuries, injury rates, and the total hours worked for selected occupations, industries, and a race/ethnic origin category were improperly calculated for 2006 to 2015. For details on the affected rates and products, please visit www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm. This chart has been revised with the corrected figures.

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2013



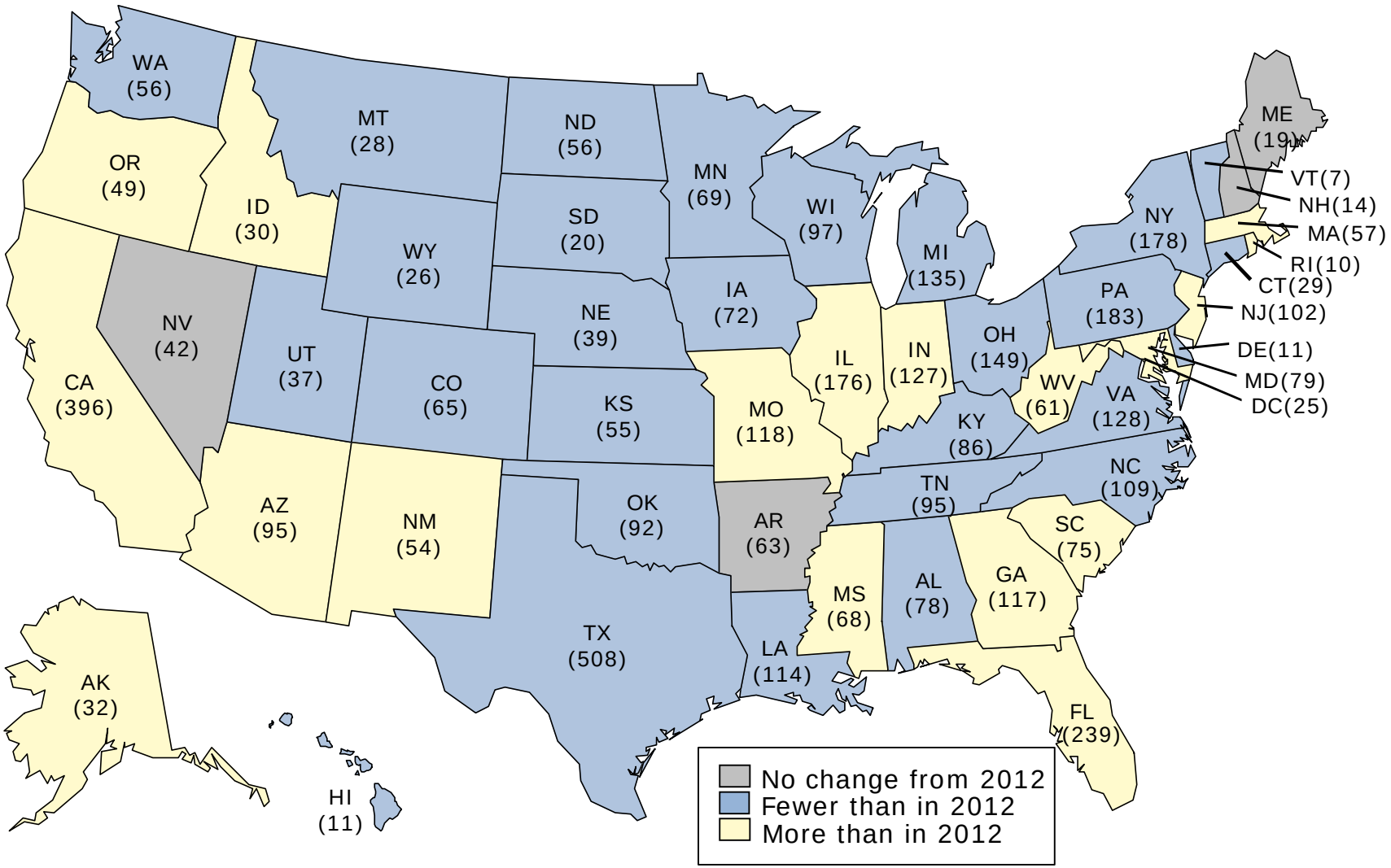
The data for 2013 showed fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2015.

Number of fatal work injuries, by state, 2013



Eighteen states and the District of Columbia had counts showing more fatal injuries in 2013 than in 2012. Twenty-eight states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2013 compared to 2012. Four states saw no change between the two years.

Data for all years are revised and final.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015.