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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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

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

Fatal work injuries = 4,821
Hours worked = 272,662,680,000

Data for all years are revised and final.
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.
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.
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.
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. 
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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm
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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm
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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm for more information. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm for more information.
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).
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](http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm). This chart has been revised with the corrected figures.

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](https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm).


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Occupation Group</th>
<th>Number of Fatal Work Injuries</th>
<th>Fatal Work Injury Rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and extraction</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, business, and financial operations</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, maintenance, and repair</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fishing, and forestry</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and related</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and related</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fatal work injuries = 4,821

All-worker fatal injury rate = 3.4

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.
Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2014

Logging workers
Fishers and related fishing workers
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers
Roofers
Refuse and recyclable material collectors
Structural iron and steel workers
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers
Electrical power-line installers and repairers
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs

Total fatal work injuries = 4,821
All-worker fatal injury rate = 3.4

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