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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2000

A total of 5,915 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2000, a decline of about 2 percent from 1999, according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The decline occurred even though overall employment increased in 2000. The number of job-related deaths from highway incidents, the most frequent fatal work injury, declined for the first time since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992. Fatalities resulting from electrocutions, fires and explosions, and contact with objects or equipment also were down in 2000. Fatal job-related falls and homicides both increased.

Profiles of 2000 fatal work injuries by type of incident

Although the number of fatal highway incidents was down about 9 percent from 1999 levels, highway crashes continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities in 2000, accounting for nearly a quarter of the fatal work injury total. (See chart 1 and table 1.) In other transportation incidents, fatal work injuries resulting from workers being struck by vehicles or mobile equipment also dropped slightly in 2000. In contrast, however, the number of workers killed in nonhighway incidents (such as tractor overturns or incidents in which workers fell from and were struck by mobile equipment) increased from 352 in 1999 to 399 in 2000. The number of workers killed in aircraft and railway events also increased in 2000, though water vehicle incidents declined.

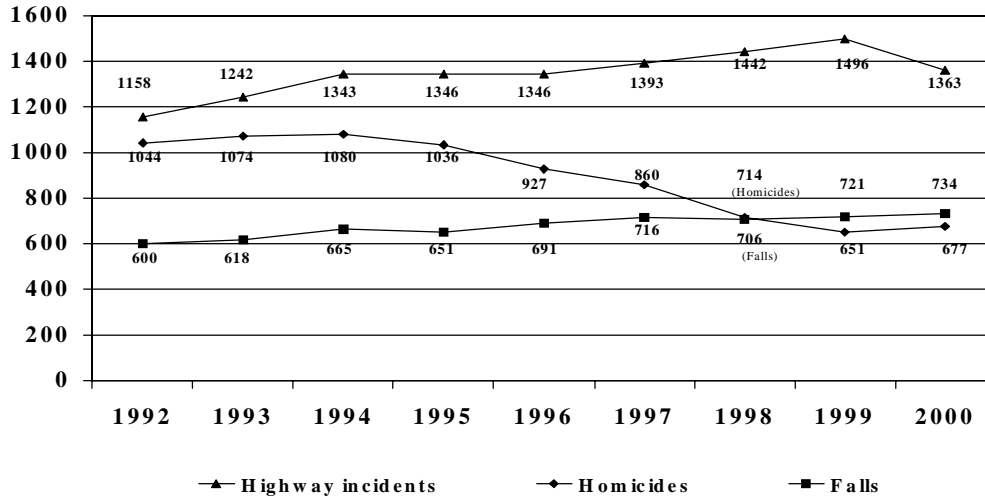
Deaths resulting from on-the-job falls increased slightly to 734 in 2000--the largest annual total recorded by the fatality census. Falls to a lower level were higher in 2000 and accounted for 659 of the 734 fatal falls. Fatalities resulting from falls from ladders and from nonmoving vehicles were both higher in 2000, though falls from scaffolds, building girders, and roofs were down. Falls on the same level declined from 70 to 56 in 2000.

The number of job-related homicides increased for the first time in six years (from 651 in 1999 to 677 in 2000). However, the total number of workplace homicides in 2000 was still 37 percent lower than the high of 1,080 homicides reported in 1994. For those workplace homicides where the motive could be ascertained, homicides in which robbery was the initial motive increased from 255 cases in 1999 to 291 cases in 2000.

Fewer workers were killed by electrocution than in any year since the fatality census was first conducted. The number of fatal injuries resulting from fires or explosions in 2000 fell from

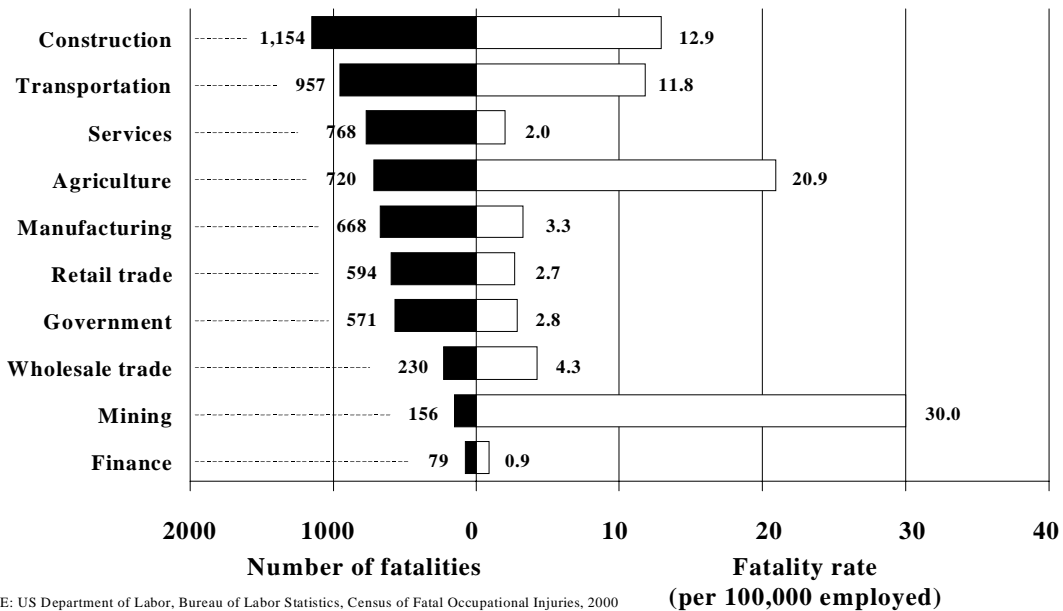
Chart 1: The three most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2000

Number of fatalities



SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000

Chart 2: Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 2000



SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000
 Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 workers. Employment data extracted from the 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS).
 The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

its highest annual total in 1999 to its lowest annual total since 1992. The number of workers who were fatally injured through contact with objects or equipment also was down from the previous year, but still accounted for nearly one out of every six fatal work injuries in 2000.

Profile of fatal work injuries by industry

Construction again recorded the highest number of fatal work injuries of any industry, although the total for the industry was down about 3 percent in 2000—the first decline for construction since 1996. (See chart 2 and table 2.) Fatal work injuries in manufacturing (down 7 percent) and in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (down 12 percent) reached the lowest levels recorded for those industries. The decrease in agriculture, forestry, and fishing occurred despite an increase in the number of fatal work injuries in landscape and horticultural services. The number of fatal work injuries in the mining industry, however, was higher in 2000, led by an increase in fatal injuries in the oil and gas extraction industry. Fatalities also were higher in retail trade, largely as a result of the increase in workplace homicides.

Fatal work injuries in the services industry increased about 4 percent in 2000. Fatalities in business services increased, led by a rise in work-related deaths in personnel supply services. Educational services and membership organizations were some of the other industry groups in services recording increases in 2000. Health services, personal services (such as laundry services and beauty shops), and amusement/recreation services were among the service industries recording lower fatal work injury counts.

Rates of fatal work injury in 2000 were highest in the mining, agriculture, construction, and transportation industries. The mining industry recorded a rate of 30.0 fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers in 2000, the highest of any industry and about 7 times the rate for all workers. Agriculture recorded the second highest rate in 2000 (20.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers). Despite an increase in the number of incidents in the services industry and in retail trade, the rates for both these industries remained relatively low (2.0 for services and 2.7 for retail trade).

Profile of fatal work injuries by occupation

Operators, fabricators, and laborers recorded the largest number of fatal work injuries of any occupational group in 2000, accounting for more than one out of every three fatalities. (See table 3.) However, the number of fatalities for this group was down 4 percent from 1999, and fatal work injuries involving transportation and material moving occupations were down 4 percent. Service occupation fatalities also were lower in 2000, despite an increase in fatalities involving police and detectives. Fatal work injuries involving farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were down sharply, from 904 in 1999 to 806 in 2000—a decline of 11 percent. Two other occupational groups--managerial and professional specialty occupations and technical, sales, and administrative support occupations--recorded increases in 2000.

Truck drivers were fatally injured on the job more than any other individual occupation, although fatal work injuries for this occupation declined 5 percent in 2000. Fatalities involving airplane pilots and navigators rose from 94 in 1999 to 130 in 2000. The fatality rate for this occupation (100.8 for every 100,000 employed) was exceeded only by timber cutters (122.1) and fishers (108.3). (See chart 3.)

Profile of fatal work injuries by demographic characteristics

The numbers of fatal work injuries among white (non-Hispanic) and black (non-Hispanic) workers were lower in 2000, but fatal injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were up sharply, from 730 in 1999 to 815 in 2000. (See table 4.) This increase in Hispanic worker fatalities was led by a 24 percent jump in construction fatalities involving Hispanic workers. Nationally, Hispanic employment was up 6 percent in 2000.

Fatal work injuries to men were down nearly 3 percent, although fatalities to women increased slightly in 2000. There was an increase in self-employed workers fatally injured on the job (up 3 percent in 2000). Self-employed workers, who constitute only 7 percent of employment, accounted for 20 percent of the fatality total.

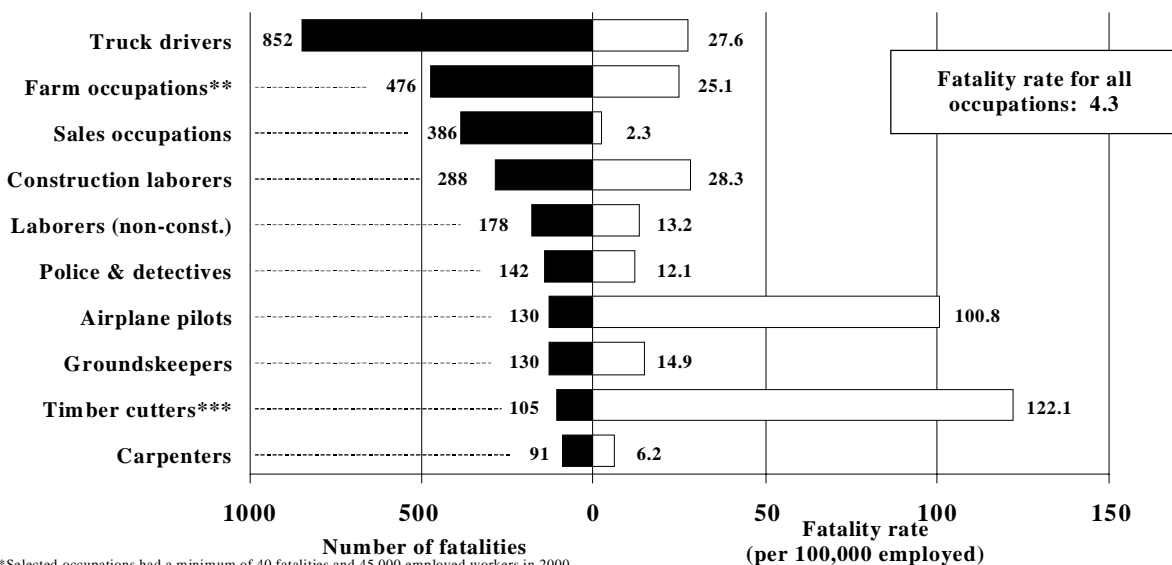
On average, about 16 workers were fatally injured each day during 2000. There were 214 multiple-fatality incidents (incidents that resulted in two or more worker deaths), resulting in 531 job-related deaths. The multiple-fatality count for 2000 represents a substantial decrease over the 1999 count when 235 multiple-fatality events were reported involving 617 job-related deaths.

Profile of fatal work injuries by state and region

Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia reported fewer fatal work injuries in 2000 than in 1999. The number of fatal work injuries also declined in 3 of the 4 census regions in 2000. (See table 5.)

For state results beyond those presented here, please contact the individual state agency responsible for the collection of CFOI data in that state. A list of those agencies, with telephone numbers, is provided in table 6.

Chart 3: Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations*, 2000



*Selected occupations had a minimum of 40 fatalities and 45,000 employed workers in 2000.
 **Farm occupations include the following: non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.
 ***Timber cutters include the following: timber cutting and logging occupations; supervisors, forestry, and logging workers.
 Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 workers. Employment data extracted from the 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS).
 The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

This is the ninth year that the fatality census has been conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The BLS fatality census is a federal/state cooperative venture in which costs are shared equally. Additional state-specific data are available from the participating state agencies listed in table 6.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, profiles worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost worktime and presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry. Copies of the 1999 news release on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from BLS by calling (202) 691-6179 or by accessing the website listed below. Incidence rates for 2000 by industry will be published in December 2001, and information on 2000 worker and case characteristics will be available in April 2002. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: <https://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm>.

To request a copy of BLS Report 954 which includes several articles and highlights 1998 and 1999 fatality data, e-mail your address to CFOIstaff@bls.gov or write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 3180, Washington, DC 20212.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1995-2000

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities			
	1995-99 average	1999 ²	2000	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,165	6,054	5,915	100
Transportation incidents	2,611	2,618	2,571	43
Highway	1,405	1,496	1,363	23
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	674	714	694	12
Moving in same direction	115	129	136	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	248	270	243	4
Moving in intersection	140	161	153	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment.....	288	334	279	5
Noncollision	371	390	356	6
Jackknifed or overturned--no collision.....	290	322	304	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	376	352	399	7
Overturned.....	211	206	213	4
Aircraft.....	264	228	280	5
Worker struck by a vehicle	380	377	370	6
Water vehicle.....	106	102	84	1
Rail vehicle.....	73	56	71	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,085	909	929	16
Homicides	837	651	677	11
Shooting.....	663	509	533	9
Stabbing.....	69	62	66	1
Other, including bombing.....	106	80	78	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	216	218	220	4
Contact with objects and equipment	987	1,030	1,005	17
Struck by object.....	563	585	570	10
Struck by falling object	361	358	357	6
Struck by flying object	58	55	61	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	286	302	294	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	152	163	157	3
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	123	129	123	2
Falls	697	721	734	12
Fall to lower level.....	620	634	659	11
Fall from ladder.....	103	96	110	2
Fall from roof.....	151	153	150	3
Fall from scaffold	89	92	85	1
Fall on same level.....	54	70	56	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	561	533	480	8
Contact with electric current.....	308	280	256	4
Contact with overhead powerlines.....	134	125	128	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	46	51	29	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	113	108	100	2
Inhalation of substance	60	55	48	1
Oxygen deficiency	92	92	93	2
Drowning, submersion.....	74	75	74	1
Fires and explosions	202	216	177	3
Other events or exposures ³	21	27	19	-

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

² The BLS news release issued Aug. 17, 2000, reported a total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since then, an additional 31 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1999 to 6,054.

³ Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995-2000.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries and employment by industry, 2000

Industry	SIC Code ¹	Fatalities				Employment ³ (in thousands)	
		1995-1999 average	1999 (revised) ²	2000		Number	Percent
		Number	Number	Number	Percent		
Total		6,165	6,054	5,915	100	136,377	100
Private industry		5,530	5,488	5,344	90	116,134	85
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		819	814	720	12	3,380	2
Agricultural production – crops	01	362	356	277	5	987	1
Agricultural production – livestock	02	168	164	132	2	990	1
Agricultural services	07	168	164	213	4	1,306	1
Mining		147	122	156	3	520	-
Coal mining.....	12	36	35	40	1	76	-
Oil and gas extraction.....	13	74	50	83	1	313	-
Construction		1,115	1,191	1,154	20	8,949	7
General building contractors	15	190	183	175	3	-	-
Heavy construction, except building	16	260	280	284	5	-	-
Special trades contractors	17	652	710	672	11	-	-
Manufacturing		720	722	668	11	19,868	15
Food and kindred products	20	76	83	68	1	1,661	1
Lumber and wood products	24	190	190	186	3	782	1
Transportation and public utilities		960	1,008	957	16	8,084	6
Local and interurban passenger transportation.....	41	98	102	84	1	574	-
Trucking and warehousing.....	42	548	607	566	10	2,733	2
Transportation by air	45	85	74	97	2	889	1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	88	86	84	1	1,007	1
Wholesale trade		247	238	230	4	5,407	4
Retail trade		624	513	594	10	22,315	16
Food stores.....	54	163	118	145	2	3,385	2
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	55	108	83	95	2	2,246	2
Eating and drinking places.....	58	148	146	138	2	6,836	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate		107	107	79	1	8,538	6
Services		750	736	768	13	39,170	29
Business services.....	73	184	161	199	3	9,602	7
Automotive repair, services, and parking	75	119	133	132	2	1,622	1
Government⁴		634	566	571	10	20,243	15
Federal (including resident armed forces).....		191	148	149	3	4,461	3
State.....		125	109	108	2	5,468	4
Local.....		312	303	310	5	10,314	8
Police protection.....	9221	99	91	112	2	-	-

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

² The BLS news release issued Aug. 17, 2000, reported a total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since then, an additional 31 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1999 to 6,054.

³ Employment is an annual average of employed civilians 16 years of age and older from the Current Population Survey, 2000, adjusted to include data for resident armed forces from the Department of Defense.

⁴ Includes fatalities to workers employed by government organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 17 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, although a distinction between private sector and government was made for each. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995-2000.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and selected event or exposure, 2000

Occupation ¹	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicide	Struck by object	Fall to lower level
Total	5,915	100	23	11	10	11
Managerial and professional specialty	642	11	23	22	4	6
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	397	7	20	29	5	7
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments.....	70	1	7	67	-	-
Professional specialty.....	245	4	27	10	2	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	686	12	20	34	1	4
Technicians and related support occupations.....	194	3	12	-	-	5
Airplane pilots and navigators.....	130	2	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	386	7	21	53	2	3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	185	3	12	59	3	-
Sales workers, retail and personal services.....	162	3	23	56	-	3
Cashiers.....	68	1	-	82	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical..	106	2	33	29	-	8
Service occupations	431	7	22	30	3	8
Protective service occupations	257	4	28	33	-	2
Firefighting occupations, including supervisors.....	43	1	26	-	-	-
Police and detectives, including supervisors.....	142	2	38	35	-	-
Guards, including supervisors.....	72	1	10	46	-	-
Cleaning and building services	78	1	9	15	6	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing	806	14	9	2	23	7
Farm operators and managers	320	5	8	-	17	4
Farmers, except horticultural	251	4	6	-	16	3
Managers, farms, except horticultural	59	1	12	-	20	-
Other agricultural and related occupations.....	320	5	12	3	15	12
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	168	3	14	-	8	7
Farm workers, including supervisors.....	166	3	14	-	8	6
Related agricultural occupations.....	152	3	11	3	24	18
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm.....	130	2	9	-	25	18
Forestry and logging occupations.....	113	2	4	-	68	4
Timber cutting and logging occupations.....	95	2	-	-	74	-
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	53	1	-	-	-	-
Fishers, including vessel captains and officers.....	52	1	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,105	19	11	3	12	27
Mechanics and repairers.....	322	5	16	5	17	16
Construction trades	613	10	9	2	8	38
Carpenters and apprentices.....	91	2	7	-	11	52
Electricians and apprentices.....	89	2	7	-	-	17
Roofers	65	1	-	-	-	74
Structural metal workers	47	1	-	-	15	55
Extractive occupations	69	1	12	-	19	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,118	36	37	5	10	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	237	4	8	4	18	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,264	21	55	5	6	3
Motor vehicle operators.....	1,002	17	67	6	5	2
Truck drivers.....	852	14	70	2	6	2
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs.....	70	1	31	60	-	-
Material moving equipment operators	215	4	10	-	14	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ..	617	10	10	6	13	20
Construction laborers	288	5	10	2	13	29
Laborers, except construction.....	178	3	8	3	15	12
Military ⁴	87	100	8	-	-	-

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities for that occupational group.

³ "Highway" 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 Resident armed forces.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 40 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an occupation classification. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries and employment by selected worker characteristics, 2000

Characteristics	Fatalities		Employment (in thousands) ¹		Most frequent events ² (percent of total)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total.....	5,915	100	136,377	100	Highway (23), falls (12)
Employee status					
Wage and salary workers	4,731	80	126,331	93	Highway (26), falls (13)
Self-employed ³	1,184	20	10,046	7	Homicides (16), highway (13)
Sex					
Men.....	5,467	92	73,293	54	Highway (22), falls (13)
Women	448	8	63,083	46	Highway (31), homicides (30)
Age⁴					
Under 16 years.....	29	-	-	-	Highway (24), nonhighway (21)
16 to 17 years	44	1	2,782	2	Nonhighway (20), highway (18)
18 to 19 years	127	2	4,620	3	Highway (26), falls (14)
20 to 24 years	444	8	13,690	10	Highway (21), falls (11)
25 to 34 years	1,161	20	30,896	23	Highway (23), homicides (12)
35 to 44 years	1,473	25	36,941	27	Highway (24), homicides (12)
45 to 54 years	1,313	22	29,750	22	Highway (24), homicides (13)
55 to 64 years	830	14	13,627	10	Highway (22), falls (13)
65 years and over	488	8	4,071	3	Highway (20), nonhighway (17)
Race or ethnic origin⁵					
White.....	4,240	72	100,457	74	Highway (24), falls (12)
Black or African American	574	10	14,858	11	Highway (27), homicides (21)
Hispanic or Latino	815	14	14,589	11	Falls (20), highway (18)
American Indian or Alaskan Native	33	1	-	-	Highway (18), falls (15)
Asian.....	171	3	-	-	Homicides (48)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	14	-	-	-	-
Other races or not reported	68	1	-	-	Homicides (29), highway (15)

¹ Employment is an annual average of employed civilians 16 years of age and older, plus resident armed forces, from the Current Population Survey, 2000, adjusted to include data for resident armed forces from the Department of Defense.

² "Highway" 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. "Nonhighway" includes transport-related deaths of vehicle occupants that occur or originate entirely off the roadway. Incidents involving trains and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers are excluded from both categories.

³ Includes paid and unpaid family workers and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁴ There were 6 fatalities for which age was not reported.

⁵ The categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include "Hispanic or Latino" persons. Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

NOTE: Totals may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2000

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by state and event or exposure, 2000

State of injury	Total fatalities ¹		Event or exposure ² (percent of state total for 2000)					
	1999 ³ (revised)	2000 ⁴	Transportation incidents ⁵	Assaults and violent acts ⁶	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	6,054	5,915	43	16	17	12	8	3
Northeast	758	730	37	19	18	16	6	3
Connecticut	38	55	33	16	29	13	-	-
Maine	32	26	65	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	83	67	31	24	16	18	-	9
New Hampshire	14	13	38	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	104	115	43	13	17	20	5	-
New York (including N.Y.C.) ..	241	233	28	29	16	18	5	3
New York City	120	111	14	52	7	16	-	5
Pennsylvania	221	199	44	13	18	15	9	-
Rhode Island	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	14	15	-	-	53	-	-	-
Midwest	1,426	1,334	43	14	20	13	7	3
Illinois	208	205	41	14	21	12	5	4
Indiana	171	159	42	18	17	9	11	-
Iowa	80	71	42	-	18	20	14	-
Kansas	87	85	59	6	12	18	-	-
Michigan	182	156	32	17	24	13	10	4
Minnesota	72	68	37	7	26	19	-	-
Missouri	165	148	46	20	13	10	5	5
Nebraska	66	59	66	-	19	-	-	-
North Dakota	22	34	26	-	35	15	-	-
Ohio	222	207	40	17	19	15	7	-
South Dakota	46	35	54	-	17	-	-	-
Wisconsin	105	107	46	13	23	8	7	-
South	2,565	2,599	43	16	16	12	9	3
Alabama	123	103	56	11	13	12	8	-
Arkansas	76	106	53	14	20	8	-	-
Delaware	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	14	13	-	62	-	-	-	-
Florida	345	329	41	20	13	16	8	2
Georgia	229	195	45	15	14	13	9	3
Kentucky	120	132	49	10	20	10	8	-
Louisiana	141	143	48	8	17	12	11	4
Maryland	82	84	33	19	17	21	8	-
Mississippi	128	125	50	14	19	4	9	-
North Carolina	222	234	43	17	17	13	8	2
Oklahoma	99	82	50	11	15	-	11	7
South Carolina	139	114	47	14	18	7	8	4
Tennessee	154	160	44	15	19	11	10	-
Texas	468	572	38	18	16	13	11	4
Virginia	154	148	32	18	15	15	12	8
West Virginia	57	46	50	11	20	-	-	-
West	1,284	1,248	49	16	15	10	8	2
Alaska	42	53	74	-	15	-	-	-
Arizona	70	118	58	10	13	12	6	-
California	602	553	42	20	12	13	11	2
Colorado	106	117	50	21	13	10	6	-
Hawaii	32	20	30	40	-	-	-	-
Idaho	43	35	66	-	17	-	-	-
Montana	49	42	52	14	24	-	-	-
Nevada	58	51	65	14	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	39	35	57	-	17	-	-	-
Oregon	69	52	46	-	27	-	-	-
Utah	54	61	52	-	15	8	11	10
Washington	88	75	44	13	25	11	-	-
Wyoming	32	36	47	-	19	-	-	-

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

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

³ The BLS news release issued Aug. 17, 2000 reported a total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since then, an additional 31 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1999 to 6,054.

⁴ Includes 4 fatalities that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

⁵ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities and fatalities to workers struck by vehicles.

⁶ Includes homicides, self-inflicted injuries, and animal attacks.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1999-2000.

Table 6. CFI participating state agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3460
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission of Arizona	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(415) 703-4776
Colorado	Department of Public Health	(303) 692-2173
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 566-4380
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8223
District of Columbia	Center for Health Statistics	(202) 442-5920
Florida	Department of Labor and Employment Security	(850) 922-8953
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-0687
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 782-5750
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Health and Environment	(785) 296-1058
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-3070
Louisiana	Department of Labor	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 624-6440
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5627
Michigan	Department of Consumer and Industry Services	(517) 322-5258
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7186
Missouri	Department of Health	(573) 751-6155
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7082
New Hampshire	Department of Public Health	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 984-1863
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 827-4230
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4585
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 466-4183
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 528-1500
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7051
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 734-4298
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Workers' Compensation Commission	(512) 804-4651
Utah	Labor Commission	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor and Industry	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-6427
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5510
West Virginia	Department of Labor	(304) 558-7890
Wisconsin	Department of Workforce Development	(608) 266-7850
Wyoming	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(816) 426-2483

TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2000 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities.

In 2000, there were 147 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, which primarily affected self-employed workers, are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. An additional 20 fatalities submitted by states were not included because the initiating source document 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 data collection closeout 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 one year to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that no legitimate case is excluded from the counts. Thus, each year's report should be considered preliminary until the next year's data are issued. Increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged less than 100 fatalities per year or less than 1.5 percent of the total. The BLS news release issued August 17, 2000, reported a total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for 1999. Since then, an additional 31 fatal work injuries were identified, bringing the total for 1999 to 6,054.

Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are 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.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation. Fatalities occurring in activities regulated by federal agencies other than OSHA accounted for about 15 percent of the fatal work injuries in 2000.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: BLS thanks the participating states 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 agencies that submitted 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 Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.