



NEWS RELEASE



For Release: Wednesday, February 05, 2014

14-189-PHI

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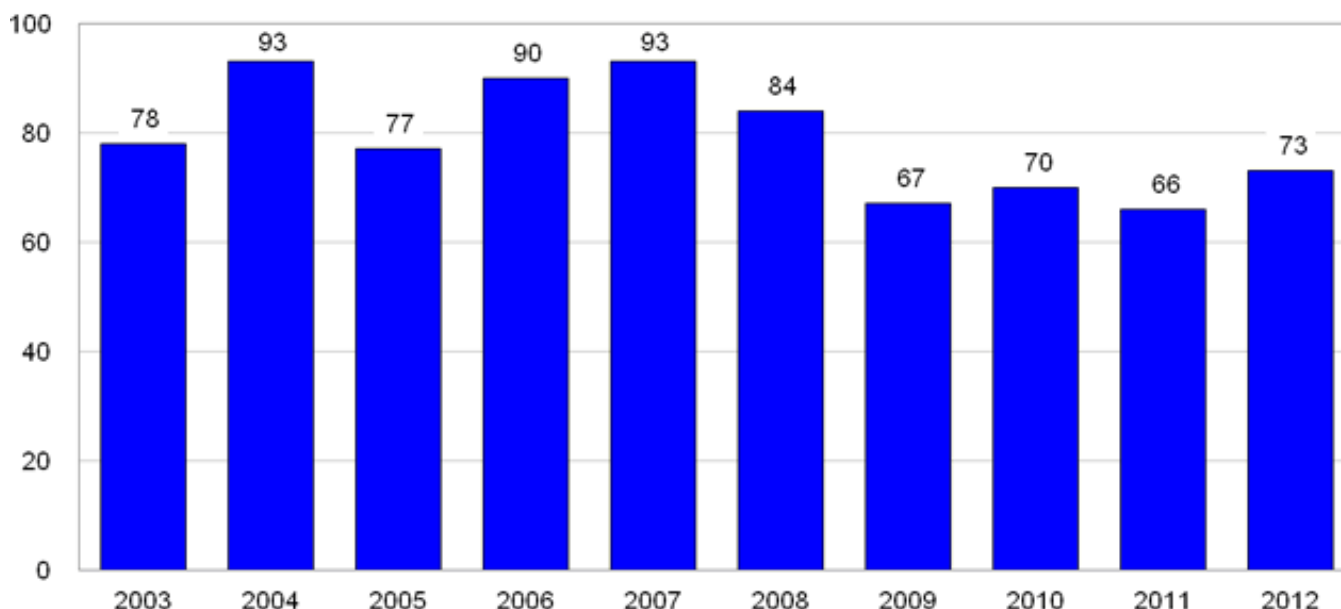
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Workplace Fatalities in the Philadelphia Area – 2012

Fatal work injuries totaled 73 in 2012 for Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that while the 2012 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in the Philadelphia metropolitan area increased by seven over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the metropolitan area have ranged from a high of 93 in 2004 and 2007 to a low of 66 in 2011. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2012, down from a revised count of 4,693 fatal work injuries in 2011, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Revised 2012 CFOI data will be released in the late Spring of 2014.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Philadelphia area, 2003-2012



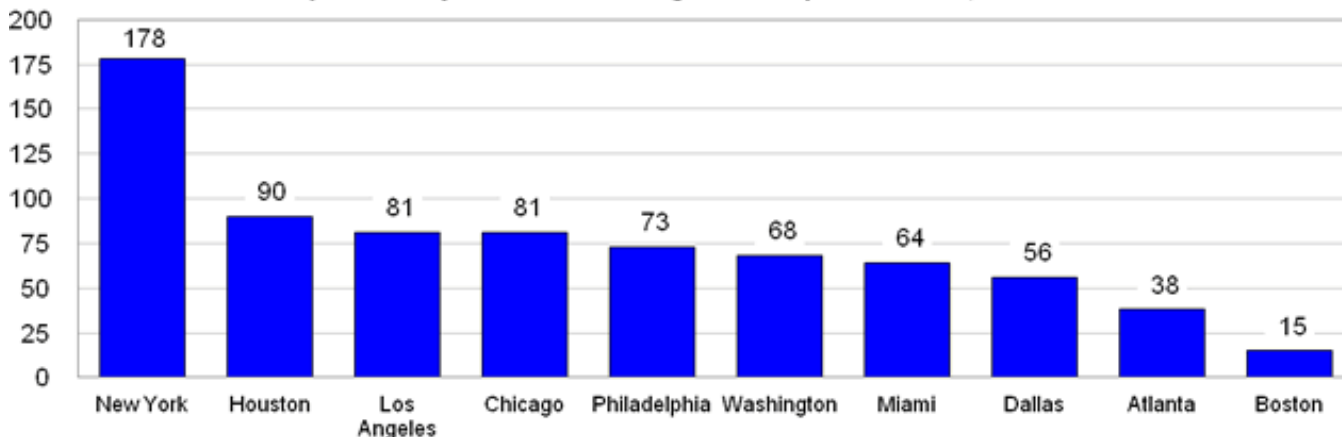
Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 2012, the Philadelphia area had the sixth-largest population nationally and placed fifth in the number

of work-related fatalities among the 10 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. (See [chart 2](#).) The most populated area in the country—New York—had the highest number of workplace fatalities (178) in 2012. The smallest of the 10 metropolitan areas—Boston—had the lowest fatality count with 15 deaths. (See [chart 4](#).)

Chart 2. Total fatal occupational injuries in the 10 largest metropolitan areas, 2012



Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

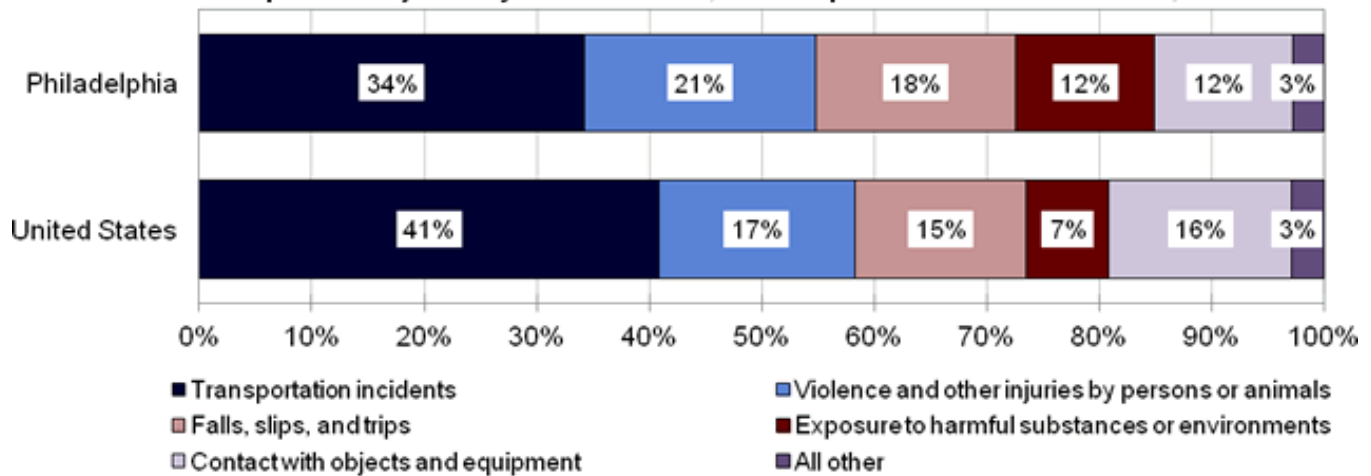
Of the 73 fatal work injuries reported in the Philadelphia metropolitan area in 2012, 25 resulted from transportation incidents; 13 of these were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles and 6 were pedestrian vehicular incidents. (See [table 2](#).) Transportation incidents was the most frequent fatal event in 7 of the 10 largest metropolitan areas in 2012, including Philadelphia. (See [table 1](#).) The Philadelphia area had the third-highest share of work-related deaths from transportation incidents (34 percent), led by Dallas (39 percent) and Los Angeles (36 percent). (Note that transportation counts presented are expected to rise when updated 2012 data are released in Spring 2014 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second-most frequent cause of workplace deaths in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, responsible for 21 percent of total fatalities. Twelve of the 15 fatalities in this category were intentional injuries by other persons (homicides). Atlanta (32 percent), Chicago (28 percent), New York (28 percent), and Washington D.C. (22 percent) all had higher shares of workplace fatalities due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals.

Falls, slips, and trips was the third-most frequent fatal event in Philadelphia in 2012, resulting in 18 percent of all fatalities. Eight of these fatalities were a result of falls to a lower level and five were a result of falls on the same level. Philadelphia tied Dallas for the lowest share of total fatalities due to falls, slips, and trips.

In the United States, transportation incidents was also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2012, accounting for 41 percent of fatal work injuries, higher than Philadelphia's 34-percent share. (See [chart 3](#).) Violence and other injuries was the second-most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities, lower than the share in Philadelphia. Contact with objects and equipment (16 percent) and falls, slips, and trips (15 percent) were the third- and fourth-most frequent events, respectively, in the nation.

Chart 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Philadelphia and the United States, 2012



Note: Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. Data for 2012 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional key characteristics in the Philadelphia area:

- The construction industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the Philadelphia area in 2012 with 16, up from 6 the previous year. (See [table 3.](#)) Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for six of the worker deaths; five fatalities were due to falls, slips, and trips; four were due to transportation incidents.
- The transportation and warehousing industry and government tied for the second-highest fatality count with 10 each. Transportation incidents accounted for six worker deaths in transportation and warehousing, while three of the fatalities in government were due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 17, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 16. (See [table 4.](#))
- Men accounted for 66, or 90 percent of the work-related fatalities in the metropolitan area. (See [table 5.](#)) Transportation incidents made up 35 percent (23) of these fatalities. Nationally, men accounted for 92 percent of all fatalities.
- In Philadelphia, 53 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 71 percent of the area’s work-related fatalities in 2012. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 59 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 73 people that suffered fatal work injuries in Philadelphia, 64, or 88 percent, worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents while violence and other injuries by persons or animals caused the most self-employed worker fatalities.
- Thirty percent (22) of work-related fatalities occurred after 8:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. in Philadelphia in 2012. However, the hour with the most fatalities (eight) was 11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.
- Fourteen workplace fatalities occurred on Wednesday in Philadelphia in 2012, followed by Monday and Friday with 13 fatalities each.
- In 2011, CFOI began identifying if a fatally-injured worker was working as a contractor and recording the industry of both the worker and the contracting firm. A contractor is defined as a worker employed by one firm but working at the behest of another firm that exercises overall responsibility for the

operations at the site of the fatal injury. In 2012, the Philadelphia area had 12 fatally-injured workers identified as fitting the contractor criteria; 10 of these deaths occurred at private sector contracting firms and 2 at government operations.

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

Technical Note

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 assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

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.

Acknowledgments. BLS thanks the Pennsylvania Department of Health; New Jersey Department of Health; Delaware Department of Labor; and Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation 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 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 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 industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

The **Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** consists of the Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division (MD); the Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division (MD); and the Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division (MD).

The **Camden, N.J. MD** is composed of Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey.

The **Philadelphia, Pa. MD** consists of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania.

The **Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. MD** consists of New Castle County in Delaware, Cecil County in Maryland, and Salem County in New Jersey.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event groups in the 10 largest metropolitan areas in 201^(p)

Metropolitan Areas ⁽¹⁾	Total fatalities ⁽²⁾	Transportation incidents	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
United States ⁽³⁾	4,383	1,789	767	668	320	712
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	178	49	50	38	14	22
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	90	24	13	20	6	20
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	81	29	16	17	6	11
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	81	20	23	16	8	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	73	25	15	13	9	9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. ...	68	21	15	16	8	8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	64	16	10	15	11	10
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	56	22	10	10	6	7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	38	10	12	9	-	4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	15	5	3	4	-	2

(1) Metropolitan areas used in this table are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) based on definitions from the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin Number 10-02, December 2009.

(2) Data are based on a preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries for 2012.

(3) Also includes fatalities occurring in nonmetropolitan areas.

(p) Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Footnotes: (1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. (2) Data for 2011 are revised and final. (p) Data for 2012 are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014. 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.			

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

(2) Data for 2011 are revised and final.

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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.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by selected* industry, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012

Industry	2011	2012	(p)
Number	Number	Percent	
Total	6673	100	
Private industry	6063	86	
Natural resources and mining	134		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	134		
Crop production	23		
Fruit and tree nut farming	11		
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	11		
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	11		
Support activities for animal production	11		
Construction	616	22	
Construction	616	22	
Construction of buildings	11		
Nonresidential building construction	11		
Heavy and civil engineering construction	11		
Utility system construction	11		
Specialty trade contractors	314	19	
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	168		
Building equipment contractors	34		
Building finishing contractors	34		
Manufacturing	645		
Manufacturing	645		
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	11		

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012 - Continued

Glass and glass product manufacturing-11

Trade, transportation, and utilities261825

Wholesale trade-34

Merchant wholesalers, durable goods-34

Retail trade1357

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers-11

Building material and supplies dealers-11

Food and beverage stores1134

Grocery stores1134

General merchandise stores-11

Other general merchandise stores-11

Transportation and warehousing101014

Air transportation-11

Nonscheduled air transportation-11

Rail transportation-11

Truck transportation445

Transit and ground passenger transportation423

Taxi and limousine service323

Real estate and rental and leasing---

Real estate-11

Activities related to real estate-11

Professional and business services957

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012 - Continued

Administrative and waste services	757
Administrative and support services	457
Services to buildings and dwellings	457
Education and health services	34
Leisure and hospitality	1811
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	123
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	123
Spectator sports	111
Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	11
Accommodation and food services	68
Food services and drinking places	68
Limited-service eating places	11
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	11
Other services, except public administration	445
Personal and laundry services	---
Personal care services	11
Government	(3)61014
Federal government	111
State government	11

Local government 5811* For full table detail, see www.bls.gov/ro3/cfoiphltables.htm#industry

Footnotes:(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.(2) Data for 2011 are revised and final.(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.(p) Data for 2012 are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012 - Continued

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.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected* occupation, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012

Occupation	(1) 2011	(2) 2012	(p) Number	Number	Percent
Total	667	310	0		
Management occupations	44	5			
Other management occupations	4	5			
Agricultural managers	1	1			
Construction managers	1	1			
Food service managers	1	1			
Business and financial operations occupations	1	1			
Business operations specialists	1	1			
Meeting and convention planners	1	1			
Community and social services occupations	---				
Counselors, social workers, and other community and social service specialists	1	1			
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	1	1			
Protective service occupations	2	6	8		
First-line supervisors of protective service workers	1	1	1		
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	1	1			
Fire fighting and prevention workers	1	1			
Firefighters	1	1			
Law enforcement workers	1	4	5		
Police officers	4	5			
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1	3	4		
Food and beverage serving workers	1	2	3		
Bartenders	1	1			

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012 - Continued

Fast food and counter workers111

Other food preparation and serving related workers-11

Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers-11

Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations468

Grounds maintenance workers334

Personal care and service occupations-23

Animal care and service workers-11

Animal trainers-11

Personal appearance workers-11

Barbers and cosmetologists-11

Sales and related occupations1134

Supervisors of sales workers711

First-line supervisors of sales workers711

Retail sales workers123

Cashiers-23

Office and administrative support occupations5--

Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers5--

Postal service workers-11

Construction and extraction occupations81622

Supervisors of construction and extraction workers-34

First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers-34

Construction trades workers61115

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012 - Continued

Electricians-23

Other construction and related workers-23

Elevator installers and repairers-11

Highway maintenance workers-11

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations757

Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers345

Automotive technicians and repairers-34

Production occupations634

Transportation and material moving occupations131723

Supervisors of transportation and material moving workers211

First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators111

Air transportation workers-11

Aircraft pilots and flight engineers-11

Motor vehicle operators71216

Driver/sales workers and truck drivers51014

Taxi drivers and chauffeurs-23

Rail transportation workers-11

Railroad conductors and yardmasters-11* For full table detail, see
www.bls.gov/ro3/cfoiphltables.htm#occupation

Footnotes:(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.(2) Data for 2011 are revised and final.(p) Data for 2012 are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.

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.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, 2011-2012

Worker characteristics	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Footnotes: (1) Data for 2011 are revised and final. (2) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. (3) 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. (4) Information may not be available for all age groups. (5) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers. (p) Data for 2012 are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.			
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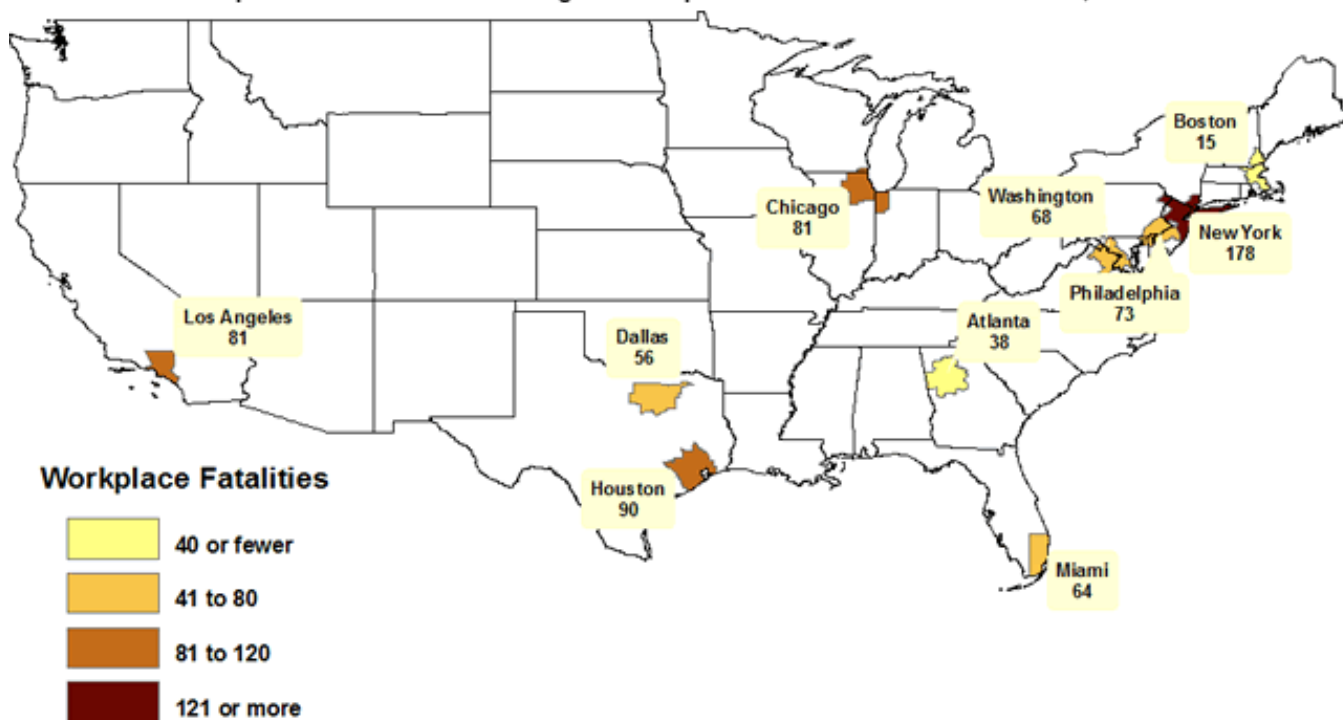
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Chart 4. Total workplace fatalities in the 10 largest metropolitan areas in the United States, 2012



Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.