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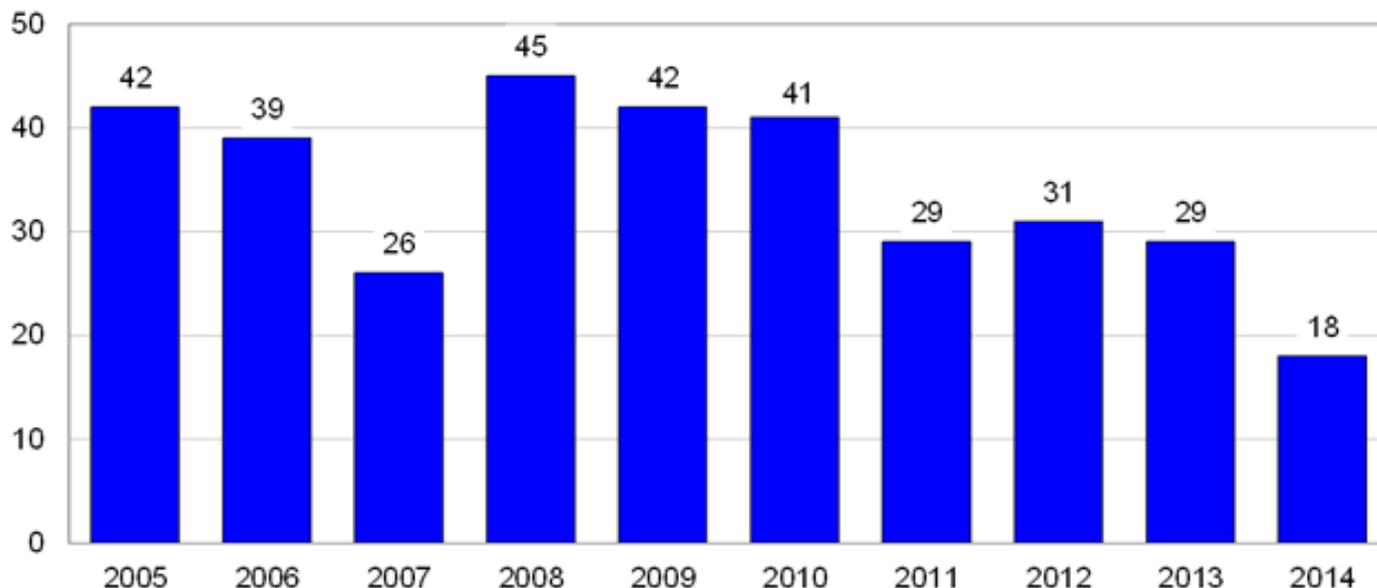
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Fatal Work Injuries in the Pittsburgh Area — 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 18 in 2014 for the Pittsburgh, Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in the Pittsburgh area declined by 11 over the year. Since area data first became available in 2003, fatal occupational injuries in the area ranged from a high of 45 in 2008 to a low of 18 in 2014. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, up from the revised count of 4,585 fatal work injuries in 2013, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2014 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2016.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Pittsburgh area, 2005–2014



Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

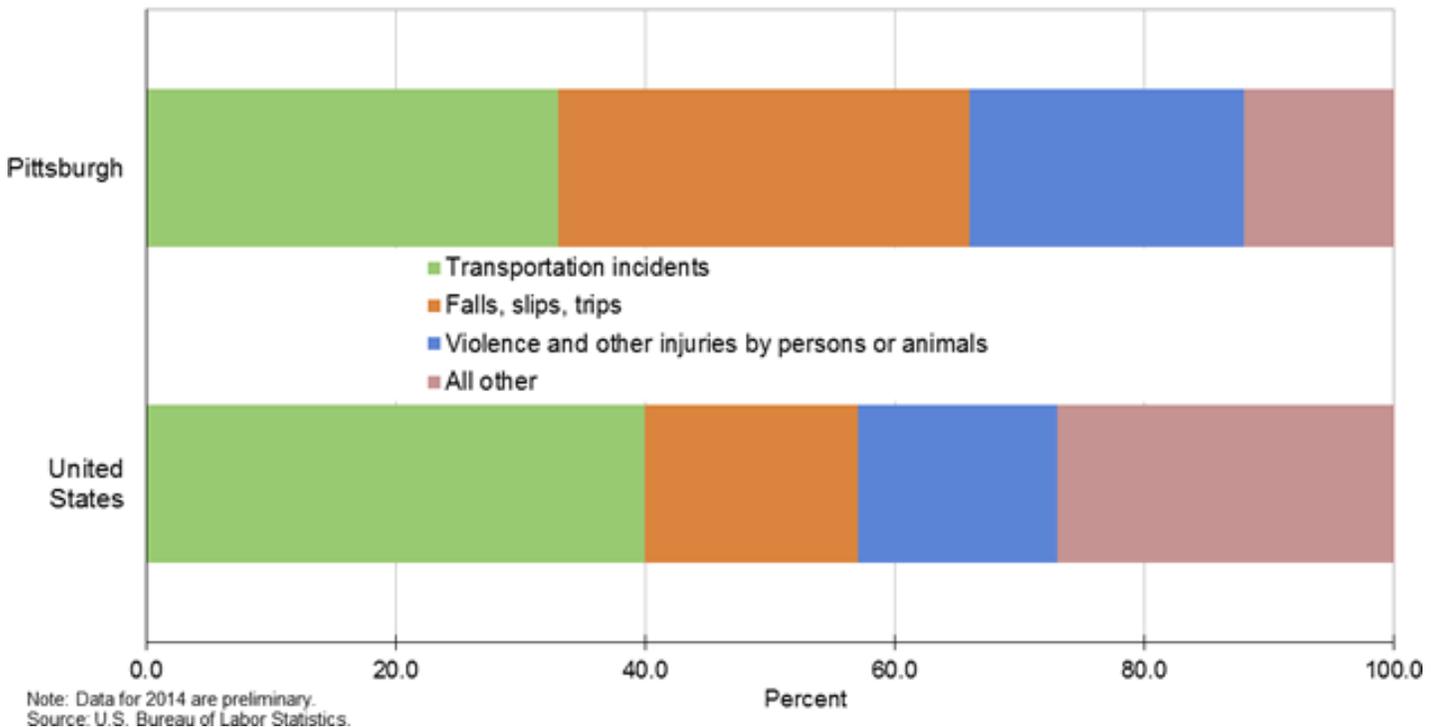
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 18 fatal work injuries reported in the Pittsburgh area in 2014, transportation incidents and falls, slips, or trips each accounted for 6 fatal work injuries. Over the year, workplace fatalities resulting from transportation incidents decreased from seven to six, while the number of fatalities from falls, slips, or trips was unchanged from 2013. (See [table 1.](#)) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for four fatal work injuries in 2014, a decrease from the seven fatal injuries reported in 2013.

Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality in the Pittsburgh area with four deaths. Falls to a lower level accounted for 4 of the 6 fatalities in the falls, slips, or trips category. Homicides was the most frequent event within violence and other injuries by person or animals, accounting for 2 of the 4 worker deaths. (Note that roadway incident counts presented are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents was the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries; in Pittsburgh, the area's share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was 33 percent. (See [chart 2](#).) Falls, slips, or trips was the second-most frequent event nationally with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the Pittsburgh area's share was 33 percent. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities; in Pittsburgh, this event accounted for 22 percent of total fatalities.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Pittsburgh area and the United States, 2014



Additional highlights:

- Within private industry, the construction and transportation and warehousing sectors had the largest number of fatalities in the Pittsburgh area with four each in 2014; there were also four workplace fatalities for government workers. (See [table 2](#).) The most frequent fatal event for each of these was transportation incidents.
- Construction and extraction occupations had the highest number of workplace fatalities in the Pittsburgh area with five. Four of these fatalities were construction trades workers. (See [table 3](#).) Transportation and material moving occupations had the area's next-highest workplace fatality count with four. Three of these were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.
- Men accounted for 89 percent of the work-related fatalities in the Pittsburgh area, similar to the national share of 92 percent. (See [table 4](#).) Of the 16 fatal work injuries among men in Pittsburgh, transportation incidents accounted for 6.
- In the Pittsburgh area, 89 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics; nationally, this group made up 68 percent of work-related deaths.

- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 50 percent of the area’s work-related fatalities in 2014, less than the 58-percent share nationwide. In the Pittsburgh area, the single age group with the largest number of fatal injuries was 55-64 years old with 39 percent of the area’s total fatalities.
- Of the 18 fatally-injured workers in the area, 78 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents, while for the self-employed, it was falls, slips, or trips.

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 ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information and definitions for CFOI, 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 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 provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries.

The **Pittsburgh, Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area** is composed of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland Counties in Pennsylvania.

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Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Pittsburgh, Pa, 2013-14

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	29	18	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	7	4	22
Intentional injury by person.....	7	4	22
Homicides.....	4	2	11
Shooting by other person--intentional.....	4	2	11
Suicides.....	3	-	-
Drug overdose--intentional self-harm.....	-	1	6
Transportation incidents.....	7	6	33
Rail vehicle incidents.....	-	1	6
Pedestrian struck by rail vehicle--transportation incident.....	-	1	6
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle.....	2	4	22
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	1	2	11
Roadway collision moving in same direction.....	-	1	6
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly.....	-	1	6
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle.....	1	1	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway.....	1	1	6
Roadway noncollision incident.....	-	1	6
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway.....	-	1	6
Fall, slip, trip.....	6	6	33
Fall to lower level.....	5	4	22
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment.....	-	1	6
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment 26 to 30 feet.....	-	1	6
Fall through surface or existing opening.....	-	1	6
Fall through surface or existing opening 16 to 20 feet.....	-	1	6
Other fall to lower level.....	3	-	-
Other fall to lower level 21 to 25 feet.....	-	1	6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	5	-	-
Exposure to electricity.....	-	1	6
Indirect exposure to electricity.....	-	1	6
Indirect exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts.....	-	1	6

Footnotes:

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

(2) Data for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released spring 2016.

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 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pittsburgh, Pa, 2013-14

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	29	18	100
Private industry.....	27	14	78
Goods producing.....	10	5	28
Natural resources and mining.....	1	-	-
Construction.....	4	4	22
Construction of buildings.....	-	3	17
Residential building construction.....	-	3	17
Residential building construction.....	-	3	17
Residential remodelers.....	-	3	17
Specialty trade contractors.....	2	1	6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors.....	-	1	6
Roofing contractors.....	-	1	6
Residential roofing contractors.....	-	1	6
Service providing.....	17	9	50
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	10	4	22
Transportation and warehousing.....	8	4	22
Truck transportation.....	5	3	17
General freight trucking.....	3	2	11
General freight trucking, long-distance.....	3	2	11
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload.....	1	1	6
General freight trucking, long-distance, less than truckload.....	-	1	6
Specialized freight trucking.....	-	1	6
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance.....	-	1	6
Financial activities.....	-	1	6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-	1	6
Real estate.....	-	1	6
Lessors of real estate.....	-	1	6
Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses).....	-	1	6
Professional and business services.....	4	2	11
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	-	1	6
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	-	1	6
Scientific research and development services.....	-	1	6
Research and development in the physical, engineering, and life sciences.....	-	1	6
Research and development in biotechnology.....	-	1	6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.....	3	1	6
Administrative and support services.....	3	1	6
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	3	1	6
Landscaping services.....	-	1	6
Educational and health services.....	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-
Social assistance.....	-	-	-
Vocational rehabilitation services.....	-	1	6
Vocational rehabilitation services.....	-	1	6
Government ⁽³⁾	-	4	22
Federal government.....	-	1	6
Service providing.....	-	1	6
Public administration.....	-	1	6
Justice, public order, and safety activities.....	-	1	6
Justice, public order, and safety activities.....	-	1	6
Police protection.....	-	1	6
Local government.....	-	3	17
Service providing.....	-	3	17
Professional and business services.....	-	1	6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.....	-	1	6
Waste management and remediation services.....	-	1	6

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Pittsburgh, Pa, 2013-14 - Continued

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Waste collection	-	1	6
Waste collection	-	1	6
Solid waste collection	-	1	6
Public administration	-	2	11
Justice, public order, and safety activities	-	2	11
Justice, public order, and safety activities	-	2	11
Police protection	-	1	6
Fire protection	-	1	6

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data for 2013 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Industry data for 2014 are based on the North American Classification System, 2012.

(2) Data for 2013 are revised and final.

(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released spring 2016.

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 occupation, Pittsburgh, Pa, 2013-14

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	29	18	100
Management, business, science, and arts occupations.....	6	3	17
Management, business, and financial occupations.....	4	-	-
Management occupations.....	4	-	-
Other management occupations.....	-	-	-
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	-	1	6
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	-	1	6
Professional and related occupations.....	-	1	6
Computer, engineering, and science occupations.....	-	1	6
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	-	1	6
Life scientists.....	-	1	6
Biological scientists.....	-	1	6
Microbiologists.....	-	1	6
Service occupations.....	4	6	33
Protective service occupations.....	-	3	17
Fire fighting and prevention workers.....	-	1	6
Firefighters.....	-	1	6
Firefighters.....	-	1	6
Law enforcement workers.....	-	2	11
Police officers.....	-	2	11
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	-	2	11
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4	2	11
Building cleaning and pest control workers.....	-	1	6
Building cleaning workers.....	-	1	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	-	1	6
Grounds maintenance workers.....	-	1	6
Grounds maintenance workers.....	-	1	6
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	-	1	6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	6	5	28
Construction and extraction occupations.....	3	5	28
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers.....	-	1	6
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	-	1	6
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers.....	-	1	6
Construction trades workers.....	-	4	22
Roofers.....	-	1	6
Roofers.....	-	1	6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12	4	22
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10	4	22
Motor vehicle operators.....	8	3	17
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	5	3	17
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	4	3	17
Material moving workers.....	-	1	6
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	-	1	6
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	-	1	6

Footnotes:

(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.

(2) Data for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released spring 2016.

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 worker characteristics, Pittsburgh, Pa, 2013-14

Characteristic	2013 ⁽¹⁾ Number	2014 ^(p) Number	Percent
Total.....	29	18	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽²⁾	20	14	78
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	9	4	22
Gender			
Women.....	1	2	11
Men.....	28	16	89
Age⁽⁴⁾			
20 to 24 years.....	-	1	6
25 to 34 years.....	2	1	6
35 to 44 years.....	2	4	22
45 to 54 years.....	12	4	22
55 to 64 years.....	7	7	39
65 years and over.....	6	1	6
Race or ethnic origin⁽⁵⁾			
White (non-Hispanic).....	23	16	89

Footnotes:

(1) Data for 2013 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 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released spring 2016.

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.