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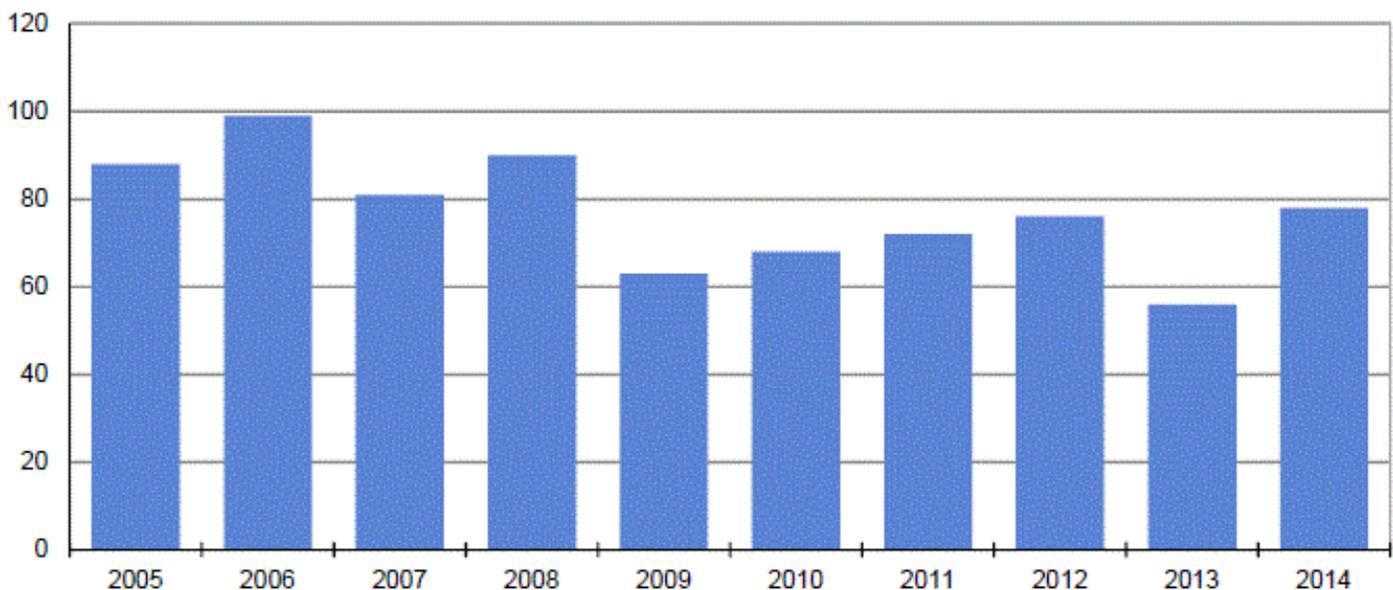
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Fatal Work Injuries in New York City - 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 78 in 2014 for New York City, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in New York City increased by 22 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the City have ranged from a high of 191 in 1993 to a low of 56 in 2013. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2014, up from a revised count of 4,585 fatal work injuries in 2013, according to 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, New York City, 2005–2014



Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary.

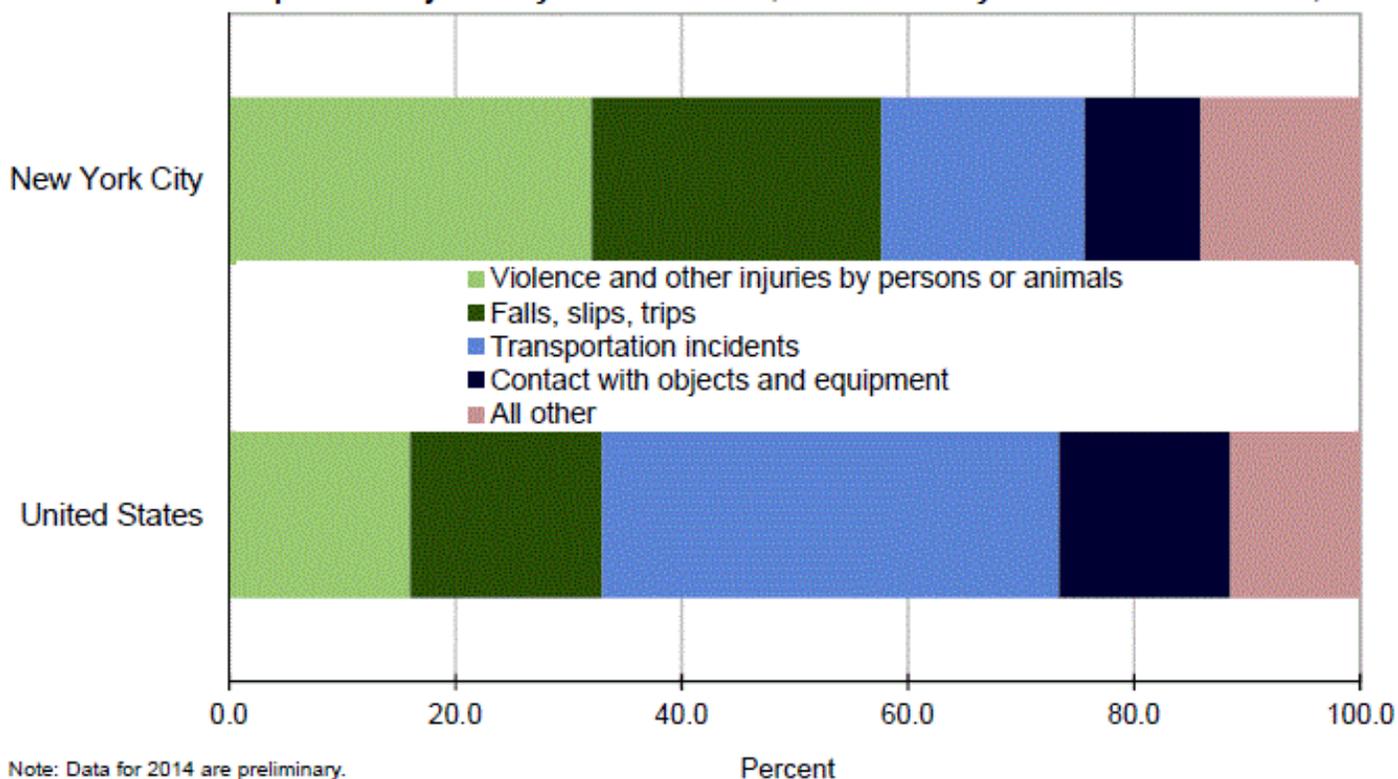
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 78 fatal work injuries reported in New York City in 2014, 25 resulted from violence and other injuries by persons or animals and 20 from falls, slips, and trips. Together, these two major categories accounted for more than half of the City's workplace fatalities. (See [table 1.](#)) Other major event categories each reported 14 or fewer deaths. Fatal work injuries from violence and other injuries by persons or animals included 12 suicides and 11 homicides, with the counts in both categories up over the year. In the falls, slips, or trips

category, 19 deaths were the result of falls to a lower level, an increase of 6 over the year. (Note that roadway incident counts presented in this release 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 were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. New York City’s share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was 18 percent. (See [chart 2](#).) Falls, slips and trips were the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in New York City was 26 percent. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals (16 percent) and contact with objects and equipment (15 percent) were the third and fourth most frequent events in the nation. In the City, violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 32 percent of work fatalities and contact with objects and equipment accounted for 10 percent.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, New York City and the United States, 2014



Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional highlights:

- The construction industry had the highest fatality count with 22. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 14 of these deaths.
- Construction and extraction occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 20, an increase of 9 over the year (See [table 3](#).) The majority of these fatalities occurred to construction trades workers (15). Workers in transportation and material moving occupations had the next highest fatality count at 19, unchanged from the prior year.
- In New York City, 41 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Nationwide, this group accounted for 17 percent of work-related deaths. (See [table 4](#).)

- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 42, or 54 percent, of the City’s work-related fatalities in 2014. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 58 percent of on-the-job fatalities.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The 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 about 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. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the New York City government.

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.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, New York City, 2013–14

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	56	78	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	15	25	32
Intentional injury by person.....	14	23	29
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person).....	8	11	14
Shooting by other person--intentional.....	4	7	9
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional).....	6	12	15
Shooting--intentional self-harm.....	--	3	4
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm.....	3	7	9
Transportation incidents.....	11	14	18
Pedestrian vehicular incident.....	5	6	8
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area.....	3	3	4
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle.....	5	6	8
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	5	4	5
Fires and explosions.....	--	4	5
Falls, slips, trips.....	15	20	26
Falls to lower level.....	13	19	24
Fall through surface or existing opening.....	--	3	4
Fall through surface or existing opening more than 30 feet.....	--	3	4
Other fall to lower level.....	11	16	21
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet.....	--	5	6
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet.....	--	3	4
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet.....	--	4	5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	7	9
Exposure to other harmful substances.....	4	7	9
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose.....	3	6	8
Contact with objects and equipment.....	7	8	10
Struck by object or equipment.....	6	5	6
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle.....	3	3	4

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

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

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

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, New York City, 2013–14

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	56	78	100
Private industry.....	51	66	85
Construction.....	17	22	28
Construction.....	17	22	28
Construction of buildings.....	4	7	9
Specialty trade contractors.....	9	14	18
Manufacturing.....	--	3	4
Manufacturing.....	--	3	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19	19	24
Retail trade.....	6	9	12
Food and beverage stores.....	3	5	6
Transportation and warehousing.....	12	8	10
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	7	4	5
Financial activities.....	--	5	6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	--	5	6
Real estate.....	--	5	6
Professional and business services.....	--	5	6
Administrative and waste services.....	--	3	4
Educational and health services.....	--	3	4
Health care and social assistance.....	--	3	4
Hospitals.....	--	1	1
Leisure and hospitality.....	3	5	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	--	1	1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries.....	--	1	1
Accommodation and food services.....	--	4	5
Food services and drinking places.....	--	3	4
Other services, except public administration.....	8	4	5
Other services, except public administration.....	8	4	5
Government ⁽³⁾	5	12	15
State government.....	3	3	4
Local government.....	--	8	10

⁽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 Industry Classification System, 2012.

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

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

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

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, New York City, 2013–14

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	56	78	100
Management occupations.....	3	7	9
Other management occupations.....	--	6	8
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	--	3	4
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	3	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	4	5	6
Law enforcement workers.....	--	4	5
Police officers.....	--	4	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	3	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	--	6	8
Supervisors of sales workers.....	--	4	5
First-line supervisors of sales workers.....	--	4	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers.....	--	3	4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	3	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers.....	--	3	4
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	--	3	4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	11	20	26
Construction trades workers.....	10	15	19
Construction laborers.....	7	6	8
Electricians.....	--	4	5
Other construction and related workers.....	--	3	4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	6	5	6
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	5	6
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	--	3	4
Production occupations.....	--	4	5
Food processing workers.....	--	1	1
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	19	19	24
Motor vehicle operators.....	12	9	12
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	5	4	5
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	7	4	5
Material moving workers.....	6	8	10
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	4	3	4
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	--	3	4

⁽¹⁾ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

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

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, New York City, 2013–14

Worker characteristics	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	56	78	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	43	62	79
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	13	16	21
Gender			
Men	52	71	91
Women	4	7	9
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
20 to 24 years	--	6	8
25 to 34 years	5	14	18
35 to 44 years	12	18	23
45 to 54 years	15	10	13
55 to 64 years	15	22	28
65 years and over	7	8	10
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	16	28	36
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	12	8	10
Hispanic or Latino	22	32	41
Asian, non-Hispanic	5	10	13

⁽¹⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

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

⁽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.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.