



NEWS RELEASE



For Release: Wednesday, February 18, 2015

15-237-SAN

WESTERN INFORMATION OFFICE: San Francisco, Calif.

Technical information: (415) 625-2270 • BLSinfoSF@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/regions/west/

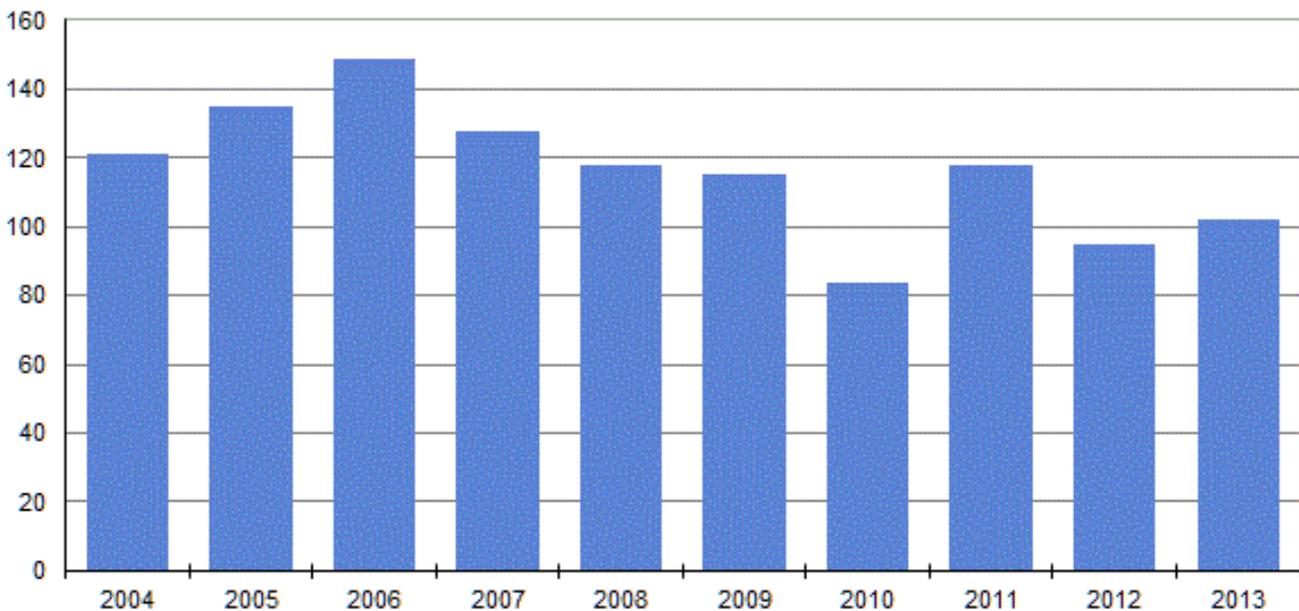
Media contact: (415) 625-2270

Fatal Work Injuries in the Los Angeles Area – 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 102 in 2013 for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while the 2013 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in the Los Angeles area increased by 7 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the area have ranged from a high of 149 in 2006 to low of 84 in 2010. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2013, down from a revised count of 4,628 fatalities in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2013 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2015.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, 2004–2013

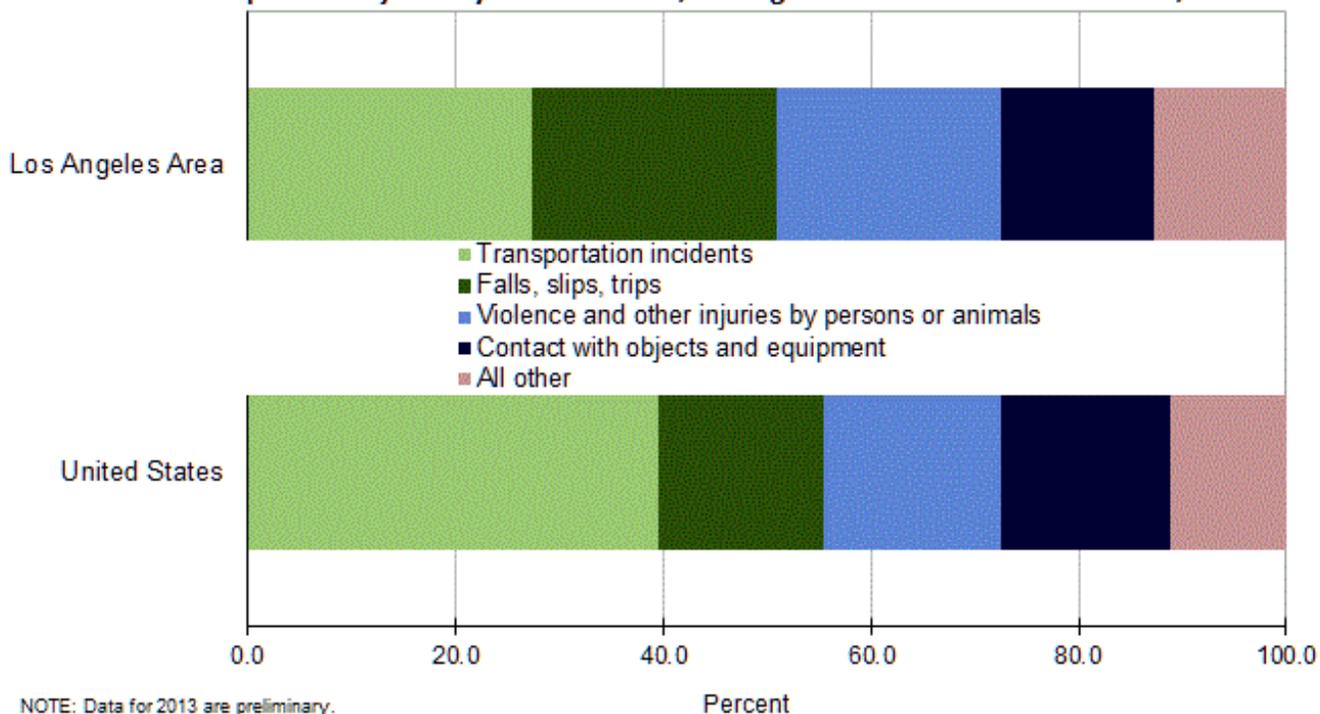


NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 102 fatal work injuries reported in the Los Angeles area in 2013, 28 resulted from transportation incidents, 24 from falls, slips, and trips, and 22 from violence and other injuries by persons or animals; together these three major categories accounted for nearly three-quarters of all fatal work injuries. (See [table 1.](#)) Other major event categories each reported 15 or fewer deaths. Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 14 deaths. This category accounted for 14 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. The second-largest event in transportation incidents, pedestrian vehicular incidents, accounted for 10 fatalities. In the falls, slips, and trips category, 20 deaths occurred from falling to a lower level, and in the violence and other injuries by persons or animals category, all 22 deaths occurred from intentional injury by a person. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in the late spring of 2015 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2013, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. The Los Angeles area’s 27-percent share of fatalities due to this event was smaller than the nationwide share. (See [chart 2.](#)) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Los Angeles for this event was 22 percent. Contact with objects and equipment and falls, slips, and trips each accounted for 16 percent of the nation’s workplace fatalities. In Los Angeles, these events accounted for 15 and 24 percent of the state’s fatal injuries, respectively.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Los Angeles Area and the United States, 2013



Additional key characteristics:

- The transportation and warehousing industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the area with 19, compared with 16 in the previous year. (See [table 2.](#)) Transportation incidents accounted for 10 of the worker deaths, while 4 fatalities were due to contact with objects or equipment.

- The construction industry had the second highest fatality count with 18, up from 13 the previous year. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for nine worker deaths in this sector.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 24. (See [table 3.](#)) More than half of these fatalities were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (13). Workers in construction and extraction occupations had the next highest fatality count at 18.
- Men accounted for 98, or 96 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the area. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up over one-fourth of these fatalities.
- In the Los Angeles area, 61 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were Hispanic or Latino. Nationwide, this group accounted for 18 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 75, or 74 percent, of the area’s work-related fatalities in 2013. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 102 persons that suffered fatal work injuries in the Los Angeles area, 84 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents.

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 assures 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/homch9.htm.

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 California Department of Industrial Relations.

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.

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 **Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area** is composed of Los Angeles and Orange Counties in California.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Los Angeles Area, 2012-2013

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	102	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	19	22	22
Intentional injury by person	16	22	22
Intentional injury by other person	14	15	15
Shooting by other person--intentional	8	12	12
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	--	7	7
Transportation incidents	32	28	27
Pedestrian vehicular incident	14	10	10
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	--	3	3
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road	3	4	4
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle on side of road	--	4	4
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	7	3	3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	15	14	14
Roadway collision with other vehicle	6	8	8
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	--	3	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	6	6	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	6	6	6
Falls, slips, trips	22	24	24
Falls on same level	5	3	3
Falls to lower level	17	20	20
Other fall to lower level	13	18	18
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	--	3	3
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	--	6	6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	12	12
Exposure to electricity	3	8	8
Direct exposure to electricity	--	3	3
Indirect exposure to electricity	--	3	3
Indirect exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	--	3	3
Contact with objects and equipment	12	15	15
Struck by object or equipment	7	10	10
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	3	3	3
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	3	6	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	--	3	3

⁽¹⁾ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Total may include other events not shown.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Los Angeles Area, 2012-2013

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(P)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	102	100
Private industry	89	93	91
Construction	13	18	18
Construction.....	13	18	18
Construction of buildings.....	--	4	4
Specialty trade contractors.....	8	11	11
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	--	4	4
Building equipment contractors	3	4	4
Manufacturing.....	6	10	10
Manufacturing	6	10	10
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	--	1	1
Beverage manufacturing	--	1	1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	--	4	4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	--	3	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32	32	31
Wholesale trade	9	5	5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	5	3	3
Retail trade	7	8	8
Food and beverage stores	--	3	3
Grocery stores.....	--	3	3
Transportation and warehousing	16	19	19
Truck transportation	8	11	11
General freight trucking	5	10	10
General freight trucking, local	--	3	3
General freight trucking, long-distance	3	5	5
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload.....	3	5	5
Support activities for transportation.....	3	4	4
Professional and business services	13	16	16
Administrative and waste services.....	--	14	14
Administrative and support services	10	12	12
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	9	10	10
Landscaping services	7	9	9
Educational and health services.....	5	7	7
Educational services	--	4	4
Educational services	--	4	4
Health care and social assistance	4	3	3
Other services, except public administration	4	5	5
Other services, except public administration	4	5	5
Repair and maintenance	3	3	3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Los Angeles Area, 2012-2013 - Continued

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Government ⁽³⁾	6	9	9
Local government	4	5	5

⁽¹⁾ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final

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

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015

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.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Los Angeles Area, 2012-2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(P)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	102	100
Education, training, and library occupations.....	3	4	4
Protective service occupations.....	3	7	7
Law enforcement workers	--	4	4
Police officers.....	--	4	4
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	--	4	4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9	12	12
Grounds maintenance workers.....	7	9	9
Grounds maintenance workers.....	7	9	9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	3	5	5
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	4	4	4
Sales and related occupations	10	8	8
Supervisors of sales workers.....	4	5	5
First-line supervisors of sales workers.....	4	5	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	3	3	3
Retail sales workers	3	3	3
Construction and extraction occupations	13	18	18
Construction trades workers.....	11	16	16
Construction laborers.....	4	11	11
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	8	8
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	--	7	7
Production occupations.....	4	9	9
Metal workers and plastic workers	--	5	5
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	--	3	3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	--	3	3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	28	24	24
Motor vehicle operators.....	20	15	15
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	17	14	14
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	15	13	13
Material moving workers.....	6	7	7
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	6	6	6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	4	5	5

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

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final

^(P) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Los Angeles Area, 2012-2013

Worker characteristics	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ^(P)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	102	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	80	86	84
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	15	16	16
Gender			
Men	88	98	96
Women	7	4	4
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
25 to 34 years	12	17	17
35 to 44 years	15	28	27
45 to 54 years	30	30	29
55 to 64 years	19	19	19
65 years and over	13	6	6
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	42	29	28
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	6	5	5
Hispanic or Latino	40	62	61
Asian, non-Hispanic	6	6	6

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2012 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 are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.