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**NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2013
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)**

A preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2013, lower than the revised count of 4,628 fatal work injuries in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2013 was 3.2 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, compared to a final rate of 3.4 per 100,000 in 2012.

Final 2013 data from CFOI will be released in the late spring of 2015. Over the last 5 years, net increases to the preliminary count have averaged 165 cases, ranging from a low of 84 in 2011 to a high of 245 in 2012. The revised 2011 figure was 2 percent higher than the preliminary total, while the 2012 figure was 6 percent higher.

Key preliminary findings of the 2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Fatal work injuries in private industry in 2013 were 6 percent below the 2012 figure. The preliminary 2013 count of 3,929 fatal injuries in private industry represents the lowest annual total since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992.
- Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were higher in 2013, rising 7 percent. The 797 Hispanic or Latino worker deaths in 2013 constituted the highest total since 2008. Fatal work injuries were lower among all other major racial/ethnic groups.
- Since 2011, CFOI has identified whether fatally-injured workers were working as contractors at the time of the fatal incident. In 2013, 734 decedents were identified as contractors, above the 715 reported in 2012. Workers who were working as contractors at the time of their fatal injury accounted for 17 percent of all cases in 2013.
- Fatal work injuries involving workers under 16 years of age were substantially lower, falling from 19 in 2012 to 5 in 2013—the lowest total ever reported by the census. Fatal work injuries in most other age groups were also lower in 2013, though fatal work injuries among workers 25 to 34 years of age were higher.
- Work-related suicides were 8 percent higher than in 2012, but workplace homicides were 16 percent lower. Overall, violence accounted for 1 out of every 6 fatal work injuries in 2013.
- The number of fatal work injuries among firefighters was considerably higher in 2013, rising from 18 in 2012 to 53 in 2013. The large increase resulted from a few major incidents in which multiple fatalities were recorded, including the Yarnell Hill wildfires in Arizona which claimed the lives of 19 firefighters.
- Fatal work injuries among self-employed workers were lower by 16 percent from 1,057 in 2012 to 892 in 2013. The preliminary 2013 total represents the lowest annual total since the series began in 1992.

Worker characteristics

Fatal work injury counts were lower for all major racial/ethnic groups in 2013 except Hispanic or Latino workers. Compared to final 2012 data, the number of fatal injuries was 6 percent lower among non-Hispanic white workers, 15 percent lower among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers, and 22 percent lower among non-Hispanic Asian workers.

Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were 7 percent higher – 797 in 2013 compared to 748 in 2012. Of the 797 fatal work injuries incurred by Hispanic or Latino workers, 527 (or 66 percent) involved foreign-born workers. The fatal injury rate for Hispanic or Latino workers was 3.8 per 100,000 FTE workers, which was higher than the national rate of 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers. Overall, there were 845 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2013, of which the greatest share (352 or 42 percent) was born in Mexico.

Fatal work injuries involving workers under 16 years of age were down sharply to 5 in 2013 from 19 in 2012, reaching its lowest annual total since the inception of the fatality census in 1992. There were 4,101 fatal work injuries among men in 2013 compared with 4,277 in 2012, and fatal injuries among women were lower by 14 percent in 2013 to 302 from 351 in 2012.

Fatal injuries to self-employed workers were 16 percent lower in 2013 – 892 compared to 1,057 in 2012. The 2013 preliminary total for self-employed workers is also a new low for the series, though self-employed workers still accounted for 20 percent of all fatal work injuries. Fatal injuries among wage and salary workers were lower by 2 percent in 2013.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by worker characteristics, see the worker characteristics table in the 2013 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Type of incident

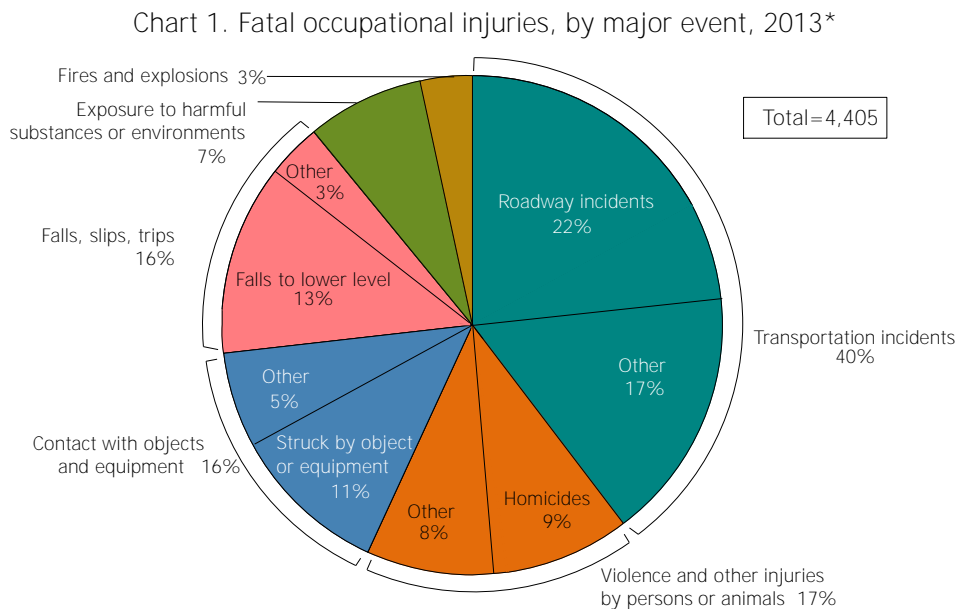
Fatal transportation incidents were lower by 10 percent in 2013, but still accounted for about 2 out of every 5 fatal work injuries in 2013. (See chart 1.) Of the 1,740 transportation-related fatal injuries in 2013, nearly 3 out of every 5 (991 cases) were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Nonroadway incidents, such as a tractor overturn in a farm field, accounted for another 13 percent of the transportation-related fatal injuries. About 16 percent of fatal transportation incidents (284 cases) in 2013 involved pedestrians who were struck by vehicles. Forty-eight of these occurred in work zones. (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.)

Fatal work injuries among those fatally injured in aircraft incidents in 2013 were 5 percent higher than in 2012, accounting for 133 fatalities or about 8 percent of the transportation total.

Overall, 753 workers were killed as a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals, including 397 homicides and 270 suicides. The work-related suicide total for 2013 was 8 percent higher than the 2012 total. The homicide total was lower in 2013, falling 16 percent to 397 from 475 in 2012. Shootings were the most frequent manner of death in both homicides (80 percent) and suicides (47 percent). Of the 302 fatal work injuries involving female workers, 22 percent involved homicides, compared to 8 percent for men.

Fatal falls, slips, or trips took the lives of 699 workers in 2013. Falls to a lower level accounted for 574 (82 percent) of those fatalities. In 2013, the height of the fall was reported for 466 of the fatal falls to a lower level. Of those, about 1 in 4 occurred after a fall of 10 feet or less. Another one-fifth of the fatal falls occurred from falls of over 30 feet.

A preliminary total of 717 fatal work injuries occurred as a result of contact with objects and equipment in 2013. The number of workers who were fatally injured after being struck by objects or equipment was 3 percent lower – 503 fatal work injuries in 2013 compared to 519 in 2012. This total includes 245 workers struck by falling objects or equipment. Another 105 workers were fatally injured after being caught in running equipment or machinery.



*Data for 2013 are preliminary.
 Note: Transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in spring 2015 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

Fatal injuries involving fires and explosions were 21 percent higher in 2013 – 148 fatalities compared to 122 in 2012. This was due in part to some incidents in which more than one worker was killed, including the Yarnell Hill wildfires in Arizona which took the lives of 19 firefighters. Overall, there were 146 multiple-fatality incidents in 2013 including transportation, explosion, homicide, and other events, in addition to fires. A total of 375 workers died in these 146 incidents.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the event tables in the 2013 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

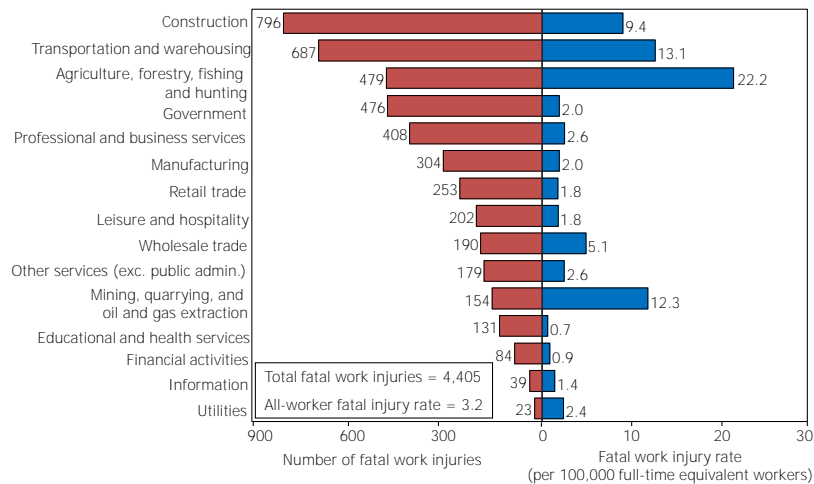
Industry

In the private sector, a total of 3,929 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2013, 6 percent lower than the final total of 4,175 in 2012. Fatal work injuries were lower in both goods-producing industries and service-providing industries. The preliminary counts for all private industry and for goods-producing and service-providing industries are currently series lows for CFOI, but may be revised upward when final data are released in spring 2015.

Among goods-producing sectors, the number of fatal work injuries in the private construction sector in 2013 remained about the same as in 2012, though overall construction fatalities are down 36 percent since 2006. The 796 fatal work injuries in construction, nevertheless, accounted for the highest number of fatal work injuries of any industry sector in 2013. (See chart 2.)

Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector were 15 percent lower in 2013 at 154 from 181 in 2012. The number of fatal work injury cases in oil and gas extraction industries were over 20 percent lower in 2013 to 112 from 142 in 2012. CFOI has used the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to define industry since 2003. Data on oil and gas extraction industries in CFOI comprise NAICS 21111 Oil and gas extraction, NAICS 213111 Drilling oil and gas wells, and NAICS 213112 Support activities for oil and gas operations.

Chart 2. Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2013*



*Data for 2013 are preliminary.
 Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh/os/nitc10.htm>.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting fatalities were 6 percent lower in 2013 at 479 compared to 509 in 2012—the third straight year of declines. Fatal injuries in the crop production; animal production; and fishing, hunting, and trapping industries were lower, but fatal work injuries in forestry and logging were higher by 25 percent at 81—the highest number since 2008. Despite the declines in fatal work injuries overall in this sector, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting still recorded the highest fatal injury rate of any industry sector at 22.2 fatal injuries per 100,000 FTE workers in 2013.

Among service-providing industries in the private sector, fatal work injuries in transportation and warehousing accounted for 687 fatal work injuries in 2013, 7 percent lower than the revised 2012 count of 741 fatalities. The number of fatal injuries in truck transportation, the largest subsector within transportation and warehousing in terms of employment, was 8 percent lower in 2013 at 461 fatalities. (As noted previously, transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in the late spring of 2015.) Among other transportation subsectors, fatal work injuries in air transportation were lower in 2013, but fatal work injury totals in water and rail transportation were about the same as in 2012.

Fatal occupational injuries among government workers were higher by 5 percent to 476 fatal work injuries in 2013, up from 453 in 2012. Both federal government and local government had higher fatal

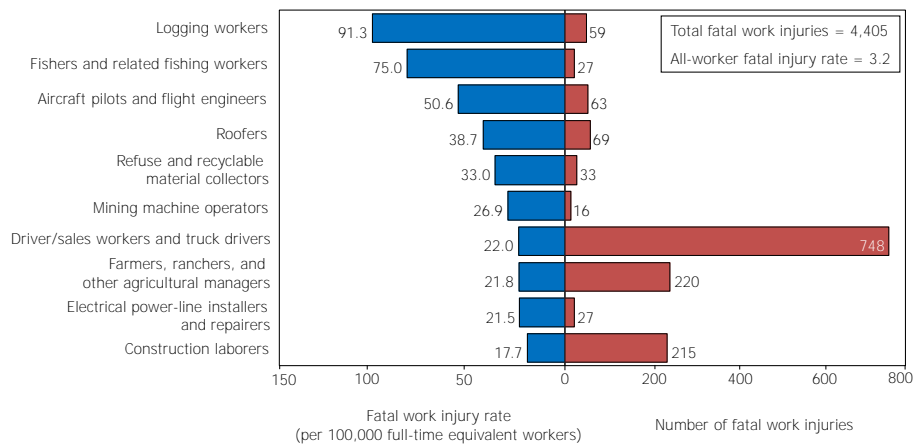
work injury totals in 2013 (up 19 percent and 10 percent, respectively), though fatal injuries among state government workers were lower by 22 percent.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by industry, see the industry tables in the 2013 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm

Occupation

Fatal work injuries in construction and extraction occupations were 6 percent lower in 2013 at 818. (See chart 3.) Fatal injuries among construction trades workers were lower by 5 percent in 2013 to 571 fatalities. The 2013 count of construction trades workers is also 42 percent lower than the high of 977 fatal work injuries reported in 2006. Fatal work injuries to construction laborers, the subgroup within construction trades with the highest number of fatalities, remained about the same in 2013.

Chart 3. Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2013*



*Data for 2013 are preliminary.
Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

Fatal work injuries in transportation and material moving occupations were 5 percent lower to 1,184 in 2013. Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for more than 3 out of every 5 fatal injuries in this sector (748 of the 1,184 fatal injuries in 2013). As noted previously, transportation and material moving counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in the late spring of 2015.

The number of fatal work injuries among protective service occupations was higher by 7 percent in 2013 to 247 fatalities. This was led by higher numbers of fatal injuries involving firefighting and prevention workers. Fatal injuries among firefighters rose 194 percent to 53 fatal work injuries from 18 in 2012. Two incidents alone accounted for over half of the 53 fatal injuries involving firefighters. Fatal work injuries among law enforcement workers were down 20 percent to a new series low of 97 fatalities.

Fatalities among farming, fishing, and forestry occupations were lower by 13 percent to 225 in 2013. The decline was led by the 19 percent drop in fatalities involving agricultural workers to a series low of 123 in 2013 from 152 in 2012.

Fatal injuries to resident military personnel were higher in 2013 – 67 fatal work injuries compared to 50 in 2012.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by occupation, see the occupation tables in the 2013 data section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Contract workers

In addition to identifying the industry in which a decedent was employed, CFOI began in 2011 to identify whether a worker was a contractor. 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 where the decedent was fatally injured. This information helps to identify the location and type of work being performed when the fatal work injury occurred.

In 2013, the number of fatal occupational injuries incurred by contractors was 734, or 17 percent of all fatal injuries, compared to 715 (15 percent) reported in 2012. Falls to a lower level accounted for 31 percent of contractor deaths while struck by object or equipment (18 percent), pedestrian struck by vehicle (11 percent), and exposure to electricity (7 percent) incidents also were frequent events among contractors. These four types of incidents each constituted a greater share of contractor fatalities than they did for all workers.

Fatally-injured contractors were most often contracted by a government entity (146 or 20 percent of all contractors) and by firms in the private construction (139 or 19 percent); financial activities (61 or 8 percent); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (59 or 8 percent); and manufacturing (58 or 8 percent) industry sectors.

Half of all contractors (367) were working in construction and extraction occupations when fatally injured. Decedents in this occupation group were most often employed as construction laborers (95), first-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers (48), roofers (39), carpenters (26), and electricians (26). Among contractors who were employed outside the construction and extraction occupations group, the largest number of fatal occupational injuries was incurred by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (55); security guards (22); landscaping and groundskeeping workers (14); tree trimmers and pruners (14); and welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers (13).

For more detailed information on fatal injuries incurred by contract workers, see the contractor table in the miscellaneous CFOI data tables section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#other.

State and metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2013 than in 2012, while 30 states reported lower numbers. Three states reported the same number as in 2012. For more detailed state results, contact the individual state agency responsible for the collection of CFOI data in that state. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available.

Participating agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 6. For more detailed information on fatal injuries in a particular state, please contact the individual state agency.

Detailed data are available on fatal work injuries for more than 50 MSAs and counts of fatal work injuries are available for over 300 MSAs. For additional data by MSA, see the tables in the MSA data tables section at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#MSA.

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 the 2013 data, over 19,100 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2013 by industry and case type will be published in October 2014, and information on 2013 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2014. For additional data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif/.

These data are being released 13 years after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Information on the 2,886 workers who were killed while working at the time of the 9/11 attacks is available at: www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfnr0008.pdf.

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

Event or exposure ¹	2012 ² (revised)	2013 ^P	
		Number	Percent
Total	4,628	4,405	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	803	753	17
Homicides - intentional injury by other person	475	397	9
Shooting by other person - intentional	381	316	7
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	35	38	1
Self-inflicted injury - intentional	249	270	6
Transportation incidents	1,923	1,740	40
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,153	991	22
Roadway collision with other vehicle	565	517	12
Roadway collision - moving in same direction	124	127	3
Roadway collision - moving in opposite directions, oncoming ...	204	178	4
Roadway collision - moving perpendicularly	134	124	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	338	288	7
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	318	270	6
Roadway noncollision incident	247	182	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	202	157	4
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	233	223	5
Nonroadway noncollision incident	175	178	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	115	116	3
Pedestrian vehicular incident	293	284	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	65	48	1
Rail vehicle incidents	38	41	1
Water vehicle incidents	63	60	1
Aircraft incidents	127	133	3
Fires and explosions	122	148	3
Falls, slips, trips	704	699	16
Falls to lower level	570	574	13
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	35	44	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	72	69	2
Fall on same level	120	106	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	340	330	7
Exposure to electricity	156	139	3
Exposure to temperature extremes	41	38	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	110	121	3
Inhalation of harmful substance	40	37	1
Contact with objects and equipment	723	717	16
Struck by object or equipment	519	503	11
Struck by falling object or equipment - other than powered vehicle	241	245	6
Struck by discharged or flying object	27	29	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	124	131	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	93	105	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	73	78	2

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

² Totals for 2012 are revised and final. The BLS news release issued August 22, 2013, reported a total of 4,383 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2012. Since then, an additional 245 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2012 to 4,628.

^P Data for 2013 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and selected event or exposure, 2013^P

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,405	100	9	22	16	11
Private industry	3,929	89	9	22	16	12
Goods producing	1,733	39	2	14	22	16
Natural resources and mining	633	14	2	14	8	24
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	479	11	2	11	6	25
Crop production	210	5	2	11	7	19
Animal production	129	3	3	11	8	18
Forestry and logging	81	2	–	16	–	63
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	154	3	–	25	12	20
Mining, except oil and gas	39	1	–	–	8	23
Support activities for mining	103	2	–	33	14	18
Construction	796	18	1	12	37	10
Construction	796	18	1	12	37	10
Construction of buildings	145	3	3	12	41	12
Heavy and civil engineering construction	162	4	–	13	12	14
Specialty trade contractors	476	11	1	12	43	9
Manufacturing	304	7	3	16	13	17
Manufacturing	304	7	3	16	13	17
Food manufacturing	46	1	–	26	13	9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	47	1	–	9	17	30
Service providing	2,196	50	14	29	12	9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,153	26	12	42	8	8
Wholesale trade	190	4	3	37	12	13
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	107	2	4	31	15	17
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	81	2	–	43	9	9
Retail trade	253	6	37	17	12	6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	41	1	7	24	7	20
Food and beverage stores	46	1	63	–	11	–
Transportation and warehousing	687	16	5	53	5	8
Truck transportation	461	10	1	67	5	9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	59	1	44	37	–	5
Utilities	23	1	–	30	–	13
Information	39	1	8	33	26	–
Financial activities	84	2	29	18	18	4
Finance and insurance	21	(⁵)	38	29	–	–
Real estate and rental and leasing	63	1	25	14	21	5
Professional and business services	408	9	8	16	21	15
Professional and technical services	80	2	18	20	9	5
Administrative and waste services	327	7	5	16	24	18
Educational and health services	131	3	11	21	10	–
Educational services	31	1	13	10	10	–
Health care and social assistance	100	2	10	24	10	–
Leisure and hospitality	202	5	38	6	11	3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	68	2	9	7	12	7
Accommodation and food services	134	3	52	5	11	–
Other services, except public administration	179	4	16	15	15	14
Government⁶	476	11	12	24	11	4
Federal government	124	3	8	18	10	4
State government	70	2	10	24	10	6
Local government	281	6	14	26	11	4

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that industry group.

³ "Roadway" 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 Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

^P Data for 2013 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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and selected event or exposure, 2013^D

Occupation ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,405	100	9	22	16	11
Management occupations	389	9	13	14	10	13
Top executives	30	1	13	23	13	—
Operations specialties managers	19	(⁴)	26	—	26	—
Other management occupations	322	7	12	11	9	15
Business and financial operations occupations	21	(⁴)	33	14	14	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	11	(⁴)	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34	1	6	12	18	—
Engineers	20	(⁴)	5	20	15	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23	1	—	13	—	—
Community and social services occupations	18	(⁴)	—	39	17	—
Legal occupations	14	(⁴)	36	—	29	—
Education, training, and library occupations	19	(⁴)	21	—	26	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50	1	10	22	16	—
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	33	1	12	15	15	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	59	1	12	27	5	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	36	1	19	19	—	—
Health technologists and technicians	19	(⁴)	—	37	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	18	(⁴)	—	39	—	—
Protective service occupations	247	6	26	21	5	1
Fire fighting and prevention workers	53	1	—	11	2	—
Law enforcement workers	97	2	31	34	5	—
Other protective service workers	67	2	48	10	6	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	70	2	41	6	17	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	23	1	48	13	17	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	242	5	2	8	31	21
Building cleaning and pest control workers	54	1	6	9	28	—
Grounds maintenance workers	146	3	—	9	31	27
Personal care and service occupations	47	1	19	15	13	9
Sales and related occupations	211	5	46	15	9	2
Supervisors, sales workers	100	2	46	8	11	3
Retail sales workers	64	1	66	5	5	—
Sales representatives, services	5	(⁴)	—	80	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25	1	—	64	12	—
Office and administrative support occupations	70	2	14	31	24	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	41	1	—	46	17	—
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	225	5	2	6	4	32
Agricultural workers	123	3	3	10	6	15
Fishing and hunting workers	28	1	—	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	62	1	—	—	—	79
Construction and extraction occupations	818	19	2	11	36	11
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	119	3	—	13	30	12
Construction trades workers	571	13	2	8	42	9
Extraction workers	82	2	—	16	16	26
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	356	8	4	13	20	17
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	100	2	—	11	6	40
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	202	5	2	14	24	9
Production occupations	210	5	3	8	18	20
Supervisors, production workers	27	1	—	—	15	19
Metal workers and plastic workers	78	2	—	5	23	31
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,184	27	4	49	6	10
Air transportation workers	65	1	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	831	19	5	66	4	8
Water transportation workers	24	1	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers	222	5	3	9	14	21
Military occupations⁵	67	2	—	6	6	—

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

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that occupation group.

³ "Roadway" 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 non passengers.

⁴ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

^D Data for 2013 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. 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. There were two fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific occupation classification.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected worker characteristics and selected event or exposure, 2013^P

Characteristic	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ²	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,405	100	9	22	16	11
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,513	80	8	25	15	11
Self-employed ⁴	892	20	13	11	18	15
Gender⁵						
Male	4,101	93	8	22	16	12
Female	302	7	22	26	12	5
Age⁶						
Under 16 years	5	(7)	—	—	20	—
16 to 17 years	9	(7)	—	—	11	—
18 to 19 years	53	1	13	26	—	11
20 to 24 years	268	6	11	21	10	13
25 to 34 years	754	17	12	21	11	10
35 to 44 years	820	19	10	22	15	10
45 to 54 years	1,071	24	10	23	16	12
55 to 64 years	890	20	7	23	19	12
65 years and over	534	12	4	24	23	11
Race or ethnic origin⁸						
White (non-Hispanic)	2,995	68	6	24	15	11
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	414	9	24	26	11	8
Hispanic or Latino	797	18	8	17	22	14
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	36	1	—	14	14	8
Asian (non-Hispanic)	115	3	37	12	10	4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	7	(7)	—	—	—	—
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	11	(7)	—	27	—	—
Other or not reported (non-Hispanic)	30	1	17	27	—	—

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that demographic characteristic.

² "Roadway" 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.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ 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.

⁵ There were two fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine the gender of the decedent.

⁶ There was one fatal injury for which there was insufficient information to determine the age of the decedent.

⁷ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁸ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

^P Data for 2013 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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by state and event or exposure, 2012-2013

State of injury	Total fatal injuries ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2013					
	2012 ² (revised)	2013 ^{3,P}	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁵	Transportation incidents ⁶	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environ- ments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	4,628	4,405	753	1,740	148	699	330	717
Alabama	84	66	11	32	—	10	4	8
Alaska	31	32	6	19	—	—	3	—
Arizona	60	90	25	22	19	11	5	8
Arkansas	63	62	2	28	3	11	8	10
California	375	385	76	133	10	63	38	64
Colorado	82	65	11	28	—	9	9	7
Connecticut	36	26	7	7	—	6	—	5
Delaware	14	11	—	3	—	3	—	2
District of Columbia	11	24	19	—	1	—	—	—
Florida	218	234	47	84	—	56	19	26
Georgia	101	70	10	24	—	14	3	17
Hawaii	20	11	—	4	—	4	—	—
Idaho	19	29	—	14	—	5	3	5
Illinois	146	172	32	63	6	21	14	35
Indiana	115	123	26	58	3	9	10	16
Iowa	97	71	4	28	1	13	8	16
Kansas	76	54	3	30	3	6	4	8
Kentucky	91	82	12	33	—	13	9	13
Louisiana	116	114	15	42	—	21	14	17
Maine	19	19	2	6	—	4	—	4
Maryland	72	78	17	22	3	17	7	12
Massachusetts	44	55	20	12	1	11	5	6
Michigan	137	133	40	42	2	16	7	25
Minnesota	70	67	6	32	—	11	4	12
Mississippi	63	64	8	32	3	9	3	9
Missouri	88	113	23	45	3	18	7	17
Montana	34	28	5	12	1	4	—	5
Nebraska	48	39	4	21	—	4	1	9
Nevada	42	42	7	15	8	6	—	4
New Hampshire	14	14	—	1	1	4	—	6
New Jersey	92	101	28	36	—	16	8	11
New Mexico	39	53	4	34	—	6	3	6
New York (including N.Y.C.)	202	160	34	49	3	33	11	29
New York City	76	56	15	11	—	15	6	7
North Carolina	146	104	20	41	—	11	7	23
North Dakota	65	55	3	31	3	5	—	13
Ohio	161	148	23	51	4	33	7	30
Oklahoma	97	86	5	51	—	12	7	8
Oregon	43	49	4	19	1	8	5	12
Pennsylvania	194	178	29	70	4	25	19	31
Rhode Island	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	3
South Carolina	63	72	14	27	1	13	8	9
South Dakota	31	19	—	12	—	2	1	1
Tennessee	101	93	15	39	—	12	8	18
Texas	536	493	66	213	32	73	31	76
Utah	39	37	7	11	—	5	—	11
Vermont	11	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
Virginia	149	126	27	54	—	21	6	16
Washington	67	56	8	23	—	10	3	11
West Virginia	49	60	6	24	7	5	3	15
Wisconsin	114	96	11	40	—	23	6	15
Wyoming	35	26	—	13	—	—	—	9

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

² Totals for 2012 are revised and final. Preliminary 2012 data issued August 22, 2013, reported a total of 4,383 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2012. Since then, an additional 245 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2012 to 4,628. Includes zero fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

³ Includes three fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

⁴ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁵ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

⁶ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

Note: 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 6. CFOI participating agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3463
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission	(602) 542-3737
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(626) 472-6862 ext. 5443
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2970
Connecticut	Department of Labor	(860) 263-6291
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8219
Dist. of Columbia	Department of Health	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Atlanta Region	(404) 893-8339
Georgia	Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner	(404) 463-0735
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9002
Idaho	Department of Labor	(208) 332-3570 ext. 3220
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(312) 814-5278
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-5000 ext. 2595
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-4136
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	(225) 342-7568
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7907
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 527-4463
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5632
Michigan	Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 206-8247
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2663
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(702) 486-9197
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health	(609) 826-4984
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8702
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	(646) 632-6729
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7253
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 644-0135
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 521-6858
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7838
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2804
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7253
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Dept. of Insurance, Div. of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-5020
Utah	Labor Commission, Statistics Program	(801) 530-6926
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5985
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5510
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5637
Wisconsin	State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6293
Wyoming	Department of Workforce Services	(307) 473-3810
Guam	Department of Labor	(671) 300-6339
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5353 ext. 3056
U.S. Virgin Islands	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(340) 776-3700 ext. 2019

TECHNICAL NOTES

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2013, there were 7 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 were included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) counts. An additional 46 fatalities submitted by states were not included because the source documents 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 7 months from this release to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatal occupational injury data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that legitimate cases are not excluded from the revised counts.

Thus, each year's initial release of data should be considered preliminary. Revised data are released in the late spring of the following year; revised counts for 2013 will be available in 2015.

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.

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam 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. 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.

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