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**NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2012
(PRELIMINARY RESULTS)**

A preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States 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) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 2012 total represents the second lowest preliminary total since CFOI was first conducted in 1992. The rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2012 was 3.2 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, down from a rate of 3.5 per 100,000 in 2011.

Over the last 5 years, net increases to the preliminary count have ranged from 84 in 2011 to 211 in 2009. The revised 2011 figure represented a 2 percent increase over the preliminary total, while the 2009 figure was a 5 percent increase. Revised 2012 data from CFOI will be released in the late Spring of 2014.

Key preliminary findings of the 2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Fatal work injuries in the private construction sector increased 5 percent to 775 in 2012 from 738 in 2011. Total hours worked in the private construction industry increased one percent in 2012. The increase in fatal occupational injuries in 2012 follows five consecutive years of declining fatal injury counts in the construction sector. Fatal construction injuries are down 37 percent since 2006.
- Since 2011, CFOI has identified whether fatally-injured workers were working as contractors at the time of the fatal incident. In 2012, 708 decedents were identified as contractors, many of whom worked in construction and transportation occupations.
- Fatal work injuries declined among non-Hispanic white workers (down 10 percent) and Hispanic or Latino workers (down 5 percent) in 2012. Fatal work injuries were higher among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers and non-Hispanic Asian workers.
- Fatal work injuries involving workers under 16 years of age nearly doubled, rising from 10 in 2011 to 19 in 2012—the highest total since 2005. Fatal work injuries in the other age groups declined in 2012. Fatal work injuries among workers 55 years of age and older declined for the second straight year.
- Work-related suicides declined 10 percent from 2011 totals, but violence accounted for about 17 percent of all fatal work injuries in 2012.
- Fatal work injuries in the private mining sector rose in 2012, led by an increase in fatal injuries to workers in oil and gas extraction industries. Fatal work injuries in oil and gas extraction industries rose 23 percent to 138 in 2012, reaching a new high for the series.

Worker characteristics

The number of fatal work injuries involving non-Hispanic white workers declined 10 percent in 2012, but rose by 13 percent for non-Hispanic Asian workers. Despite the increase, Asian workers still recorded a lower rate of fatal injury than the rate for workers overall (1.8 per 100,000 FTE workers for non-Hispanic Asians versus 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers for workers overall).

Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers dropped to 708 in 2012 from 749 in 2011, a decrease of 5 percent. Of the 708 fatal work injuries incurred by Hispanic or Latino workers, 454 (or 64 percent) involved foreign-born workers. Overall, there were 777 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2012, of which the greatest share (299 or 38 percent) were born in Mexico.

Fatal work injuries increased for workers under 16 years of age, rising to 19 in 2012 from 10 in 2011, reaching its highest level since 2005. Fourteen of these young decedents were employed as agricultural workers. Fatal work injuries involving men fell from 4,308 in 2011 to 4,045 in 2012—the lowest total since the inception of the fatality census in 1992.

Fatal injuries to both wage and salary workers and self-employed workers declined in 2012.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by worker characteristics, see the 2012 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Type of incident

Transportation incidents accounted for more than 2 out of every 5 fatal work injuries in 2012. (See chart 1.) Of the 1,789 transportation-related fatal injuries, about 58 percent (1,044 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 in 2012 involved pedestrians who were struck by vehicles. Of the 283 fatal work injuries involving pedestrians struck by vehicles, 65 occurred in work zones. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release 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.)

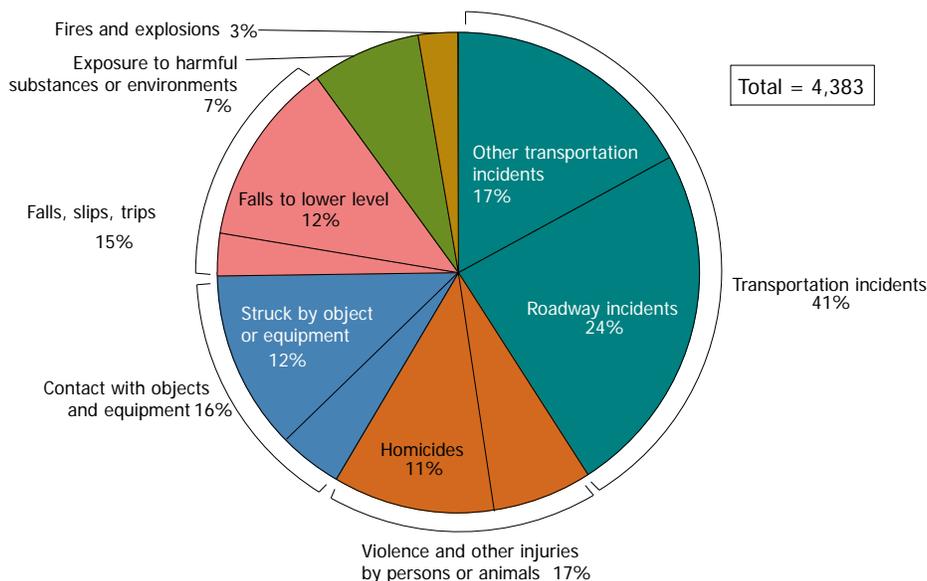
Fatal work injuries among those fatally injured in aircraft incidents in 2012 declined by 14 percent from 2011, accounting for 125 fatalities or about 7 percent of the transportation total.

Overall, 767 workers were killed as a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals, including 463 homicides and 225 suicides. The work-related suicide total for 2012 declined 10 percent from the 2011 total and the homicide total was also slightly lower. Shootings were the most frequent manner of death in both homicides (81 percent) and suicides (48 percent). Of the 338 fatal work injuries involving female workers, 29 percent involved homicides.

Fatal falls, slips, or trips took the lives of 668 workers in 2012, down slightly from 2011. Falls to a lower level accounted for 544 or about 81 percent of those fatalities. In 2012, the height of the fall was reported in 437 of the fatal falls to a lower level. Of those cases, about one in four occurred after a fall of 10 feet or less. Another one-fourth of the fatal fall cases occurred from falls of over 30 feet.

While the total number of fatal work injuries involving contact with objects and equipment in 2012 remained about the same as in 2011, the number of workers fatally injured after being struck by objects or equipment increased by 7 percent (to 509 fatal work injuries in 2012 from 476 in 2011). This total includes 233 workers struck by falling objects or equipment and 199 struck by powered vehicles or mobile equipment not in normal operation.

Chart 1. Fatal occupational injuries, by major event, 2012*



*Data for 2012 are preliminary.
 NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm.
 Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

There were 142 multiple-fatality incidents in 2012 (incidents in which more than one worker was killed) in which 341 workers died.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the 2012 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Industry

In the private sector, there were 3,945 fatal work injuries in 2012, down 6 percent to a new series low. Both goods-producing industries and service-providing industries showed declines.

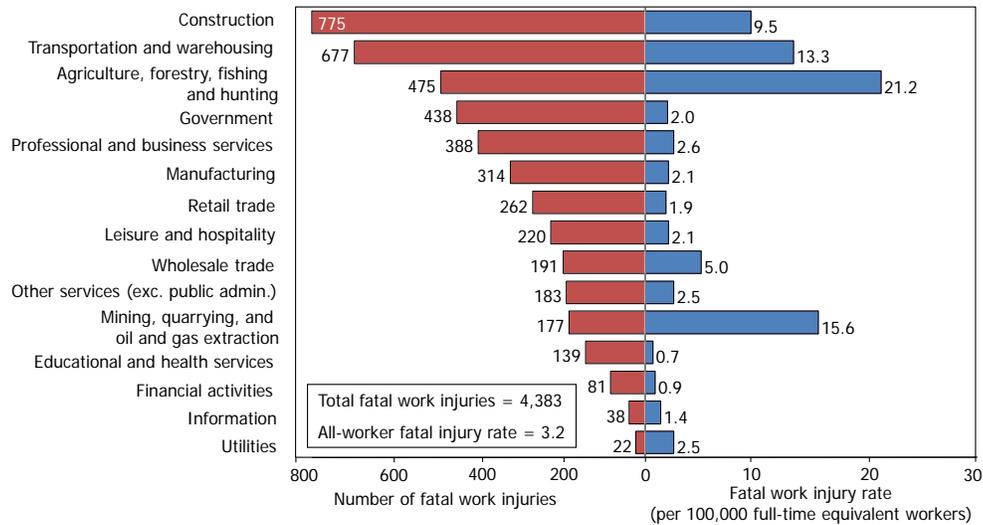
Among goods-producing sectors, the number of fatal work injuries in the private construction sector increased 5 percent in 2012. Total hours worked were higher by one percent in 2012. The increase in 2012 was the first in construction fatalities since 2006. Construction fatalities are down 37 percent over that time. Construction accounted for the highest number of fatal work injuries of any industry sector in 2012. (See chart 2.)

Fatal work injuries in the private mining sector increased 14 percent to 177 in 2012 from 155 in 2011—the highest level since 2007. The number of fatal work injury cases in oil and gas extraction industries rose to 138 in 2012 from 112 in 2011; the 2012 figure represents a series high. Fatal work injuries in coal mining increased slightly, and fatal work injuries in support activities for mining increased 9 percent. CFOI has used the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to define industry since 2003, and 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.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting fatalities decreased 16 percent to 475 in 2012 from 566 in 2011. This follows a 9 percent drop in agriculture fatalities in 2011. Fatal injuries in the crop production, animal production, forestry and logging, and fishing sectors were all lower in 2012. Despite the declines in fatal work injuries in this sector over the last two years, agriculture recorded the highest fatal injury rate of any industry sector at 21.2 fatal injuries per 100,000 FTE workers in 2012.

Chart 2. Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2012*



*Data for 2012 are preliminary.
 NOTE: All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. 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, 2013.

Among service-providing industries in the private sector, fatal work injuries in transportation and warehousing accounted for 677 fatal work injuries in 2012, a decrease of 10 percent over the revised 2011 count (749 fatalities). The number of fatal injuries in truck transportation, the largest subsector within transportation and warehousing in terms of employment, decreased 6 percent in 2012. (As noted, transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2012 data are released in Spring 2014.) Among other transportation subsectors, fatal work injuries in air transportation were slightly higher, but fatalities in water and rail transportation were lower in 2012.

Fatal work injuries in the financial activities sector declined 17 percent in 2012 to 81. The professional and business services sector also reported lower numbers of fatal injuries in 2012, down 10 percent from 2011.

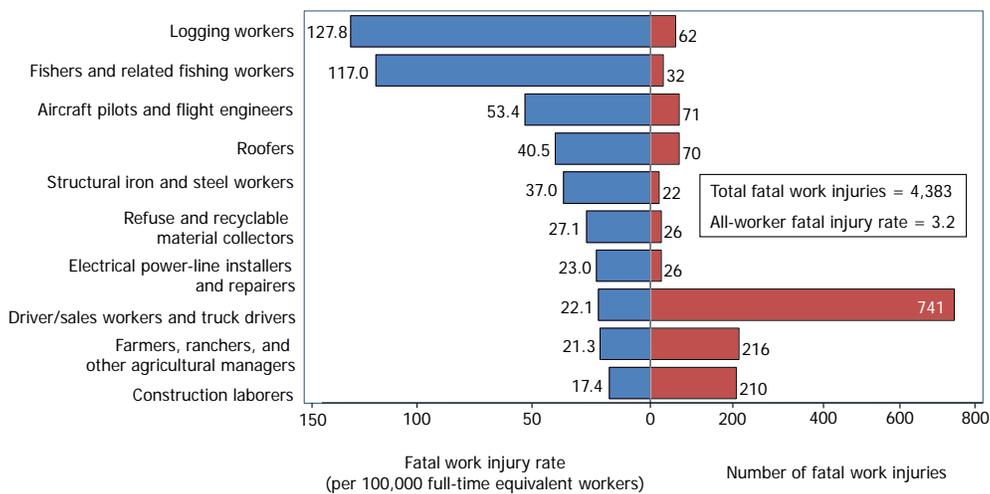
Fatal occupational injuries among government workers decreased 13 percent from 2011 to 438 fatal work injuries, the lowest fatal work injury total since the start of the fatality census. Both state government and local government showed declines (19 percent and 16 percent, respectively), though fatal injuries among federal government workers remained about the same.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by industry, see the 2012 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Occupation

Fatal work injuries in construction and extraction occupations rose for the second year in a row to 838—a 5 percent increase from 2011. Hours worked increased one percent in this occupation group during that period. Fatal injuries among construction trades workers rose in 2012 to 577 after 5 years of decline. This marked an 8 percent increase over the series low of 533 in 2011, but a 41 percent drop from the high of 977 reported in 2006. Fatal work injuries to construction laborers, the subgroup in this category with the highest number of fatalities, increased 10 percent to 210 in 2012, following a series low of 191 in 2011. Fatal injuries to roofers, another subgroup within construction trades workers, rose to 70 in 2012, a 17 percent rise from 2011 marking the highest count in 5 years.

Chart 3. Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2012*



*Data for 2012 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/lif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal work injuries in transportation and material moving occupations were down 7 percent to 1,150 in 2012. Fatal work injuries in this occupational group accounted for about one quarter of all fatal occupational injuries. Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers was the subgroup within transportation and material moving occupations with the highest number of fatal injuries. Dropping 4 percent, this subgroup recorded 741 fatalities in 2012. Fatal injuries to taxi drivers and chauffeurs were down 28 percent to a series low of 46. (As noted, transportation and material moving counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2012 data are released in Spring 2014.)

The number of fatal work injuries among protective service occupations decreased 21 percent in 2012 to 224 fatalities—reaching the lowest count since the occupational series began in 2003. The decline was led by lower numbers of fatal injuries to police and sheriff’s patrol officers, which dropped 20 percent to 104 in 2012 to continue a two-year downward trend. Fatal injuries to both security guards and firefighters reached series lows with 48 and 17 fatalities, respectively.

Fatal work injuries to workers in management occupations declined 8 percent to 429 in 2012—the lowest level in the series. This decrease was driven primarily by the 19 percent decline in fatal injuries to farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers from 268 in 2011 to 216 in 2012.

Fatalities among farming, fishing, and forestry occupations declined 6 percent to 245 in 2012. This was led by the 24 percent drop in fatalities to fishers and related fishing workers from 42 in 2011 to a series low of 32 in 2012. Fatal injuries to logging workers have remained somewhat level for the last three years, decreasing slightly to 62 in 2012.

Fatal injuries to resident military personnel reached a series low in 2012, dropping 25 percent from 57 fatalities in 2011 to 43.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by occupation, see the 2012 tables 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 2012, the number of fatal occupational injuries incurred by contractors was 708, or 16 percent of all fatal injuries, compared to 542 reported in 2011. Falls to a lower level accounted for 30 percent of contractor deaths while struck by object or equipment (18 percent) and pedestrian vehicular (11 percent) incidents also were frequent events among contractors.

Fatally-injured contractors were most often contracted by a government entity (151 or 21 percent of all contractors) and by firms in the private construction (133 or 19 percent); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (68 or 10 percent); and manufacturing (67 or 9 percent) industry sectors.

The majority of contractors (381 or 54 percent) were working in construction and extraction occupations when fatally injured. Decedents in this occupation group were most often employed as construction laborers (101), first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (42), electricians (39), and roofers (32). 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 (50); tree trimmers and pruners (16); security guards (15); landscaping and groundskeeping workers (14); welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers (14); and athletes and sports competitors (13).

For more detailed information on fatal injuries incurred by contract workers, see the 2012 charts at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

State and metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Sixteen states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2012 than in 2011, while 32 states reported lower numbers. Two states reported the same number as in 2011. 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.

Counts for over 300 MSAs are also available for 2012 from CFOI and detailed data are available for more than 50 MSAs. The MSAs with the most fatal occupational injuries in 2012 were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (NY-NJ-PA) with 178, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (TX) with 90, Chicago-Joliet-Naperville (IL-IN-WI) with 81, and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (CA) with 81.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by state and MSA, see the 2012 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

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 the 2012 data, over 19,000 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process.

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 2012 by industry and case type will be published in October 2013, and information on 2012 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2013. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: www.bls.gov/iif/. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2011-2012

Event or exposure ¹	2011 ²	2012 ^P	
		Number	Percent
Total	4,693	4,383	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	791	767	17
Homicides - intentional injury by other person	468	463	11
Shooting by other person - intentional	365	375	9
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	32	1
Self-inflicted injury - intentional	250	225	5
Transportation incidents	1,937	1,789	41
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,103	1,044	24
Roadway collision with other vehicle	525	512	12
Roadway collision - moving in same direction	150	110	3
Roadway collision - moving in opposite directions, oncoming	172	186	4
Roadway collision - moving perpendicularly	111	124	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	313	300	7
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	292	282	6
Roadway noncollision incident	262	228	5
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	208	187	4
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	222	227	5
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	113	111	3
Pedestrian vehicular incident	316	283	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	63	65	1
Rail vehicle incidents	50	33	1
Water vehicle incidents	72	64	1
Aircraft incidents	145	125	3
Fires and explosions	144	116	3
Falls, slips, trips	681	668	15
Falls to lower level	553	544	12
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	35	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	71	2
Fall on same level	111	108	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	419	320	7
Exposure to electricity	174	156	4
Exposure to temperature extremes	63	40	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	144	94	2
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	40	1
Contact with objects and equipment	710	712	16
Struck by object or equipment	476	509	12
Struck by falling object or equipment - other than powered vehicle	219	233	5
Struck by discharged or flying object	24	27	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	145	122	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	118	92	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	74	2

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

² Totals for 2011 are revised and final. The BLS news release issued September 20, 2012, reported a total of 4,609 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2011. Since then, an additional 84 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2011 to 4,693.

^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. 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, 2012^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	4,383	100	11	24	15	12
Private industry	3,945	90	10	24	16	12
Goods producing	1,741	40	1	15	21	17
Natural resources and mining	652	15	—	17	8	23
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	475	11	—	12	7	25
Crop production	204	5	—	13	5	23
Animal production	141	3	—	16	9	16
Forestry and logging	62	1	—	—	5	74
Mining ⁴	177	4	—	30	13	18
Mining, except oil and gas	38	1	—	8	13	24
Support activities for mining	114	3	—	38	11	16
Construction	775	18	1	14	36	10
Construction	775	18	1	14	36	10
Construction of buildings	133	3	2	9	50	8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	169	4	—	25	11	15
Specialty trade contractors	456	10	(⁵)	11	41	9
Manufacturing	314	7	6	15	12	19
Manufacturing	314	7	6	15	12	19
Food manufacturing	41	1	10	24	17	10
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	43	1	2	—	7	33
Service providing	2,204	50	16	30	12	9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,152	26	14	42	9	8
Wholesale trade	191	4	6	34	15	17
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	103	2	8	32	13	22
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	83	2	—	35	18	11
Retail trade	262	6	40	18	15	7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	43	1	23	23	—	12
Food and beverage stores	63	1	65	6	11	2
Transportation and warehousing	677	15	7	54	5	6
Truck transportation	456	10	1	71	4	6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	54	1	63	26	—	—
Utilities	22	1	—	23	—	18
Information	38	1	13	47	—	—
Financial activities	81	2	23	16	25	7
Finance and insurance	20	(⁵)	—	—	30	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	61	1	26	18	23	8
Professional and business services	388	9	7	18	19	16
Professional and technical services	54	1	—	28	17	—
Administrative and waste services	332	8	8	17	19	19
Educational and health services	139	3	15	22	14	2
Educational services	33	1	—	—	18	—
Health care and social assistance	106	2	18	28	13	3
Leisure and hospitality	220	5	35	12	11	4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	78	2	8	9	14	8
Accommodation and food services	142	3	50	13	10	—
Other services, except public administration	183	4	26	13	7	15
Government⁶	438	10	17	26	10	4
Federal government	97	2	7	16	7	—
State government	87	2	15	29	11	3
Local government	250	6	22	30	10	5

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 (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 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. There were three 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, 2012^P

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	4,383	100	11	24	15	12
Management occupations	429	10	13	13	11	13
Top executives	30	1	10	33	—	—
Operations specialties managers	23	1	13	26	—	—
Other management occupations	365	8	13	10	12	15
Business and financial operations occupations	22	1	18	45	14	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	8	(4)	12	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	33	1	—	33	12	9
Engineers	22	1	—	32	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19	(4)	11	32	—	—
Community and social services occupations	37	1	38	22	—	—
Legal occupations	8	(4)	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	24	1	—	—	25	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	44	1	11	7	16	—
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	27	1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49	1	—	31	14	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	29	1	—	17	14	—
Health technologists and technicians	17	(4)	—	59	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10	(4)	—	40	30	—
Protective service occupations	224	5	40	22	4	3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	18	(4)	11	33	6	—
Law enforcement workers	119	3	41	29	3	—
Other protective service workers	68	2	49	6	7	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	53	1	34	13	19	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	14	(4)	50	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	245	6	4	10	27	22
Building cleaning and pest control workers	49	1	16	16	29	—
Grounds maintenance workers	156	4	—	8	28	29
Personal care and service occupations	64	1	33	14	8	—
Sales and related occupations	216	5	51	12	11	2
Supervisors, sales workers	106	2	57	6	7	3
Retail sales workers	63	1	63	5	16	—
Sales representatives, services	10	(4)	—	30	30	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	15	(4)	—	60	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	82	2	23	24	16	5
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	47	1	11	30	15	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	245	6	—	12	5	31
Agricultural workers	139	3	—	18	6	17
Fishing and hunting workers	34	1	—	3	6	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	64	1	—	—	5	75
Construction and extraction occupations	838	19	1	13	35	10
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	117	3	1	18	33	12
Construction trades workers	577	13	1	10	40	8
Extraction workers	86	2	—	26	15	22
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	326	7	5	16	13	24
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	104	2	6	12	3	46
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	179	4	3	15	18	13
Production occupations	211	5	6	8	14	16
Supervisors, production workers	22	1	—	—	—	—
Metal workers and plastic workers	82	2	4	11	12	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,150	26	6	50	6	9
Air transportation workers	71	2	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	817	19	7	67	5	6
Water transportation workers	13	(4)	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers	207	5	4	12	14	21
Military occupations⁵	43	1	7	7	—	—

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.

^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. There were three 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, 2012^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	4,383	100	11	24	15	12
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,396	77	10	27	15	11
Self-employed ⁴	987	23	14	13	16	15
Gender						
Men	4,045	92	9	24	15	12
Women	338	8	29	21	16	4
Age⁵						
Under 16 years	19	(6)	—	5	—	16
16-17 years	9	(6)	—	33	11	—
18-19 years	58	1	12	24	12	12
20-24 years	275	6	11	25	7	11
25-34 years	703	16	14	23	11	9
35-44 years	792	18	12	25	13	11
45-54 years	1,102	25	10	25	17	10
55-64 years	869	20	9	23	17	13
65 years and over	552	13	6	22	23	16
Race or ethnic origin⁷						
White, non-Hispanic	3,002	68	8	25	15	12
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	446	10	22	26	9	9
Hispanic or Latino	708	16	9	22	21	14
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	34	1	—	15	9	15
Asian, non-Hispanic	137	3	36	12	18	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	7	(6)	—	—	—	—
Multiple races, non-Hispanic	5	(6)	20	—	—	—
Other or not reported, non-Hispanic	44	1	20	23	14	—

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 four fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine the age of the decedent.

⁶ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁷ 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.

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.

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, 2011-2012

State of injury	Total fatal injuries ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2012					
	2011 ² (revised)	2012 ^{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 environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	4,693	4,383	767	1,789	116	668	320	712
Alabama	75	81	20	28	-	8	4	20
Alaska	39	30	9	16	-	-	-	4
Arizona	69	37	11	14	-	-	-	7
Arkansas	93	63	13	23	5	5	8	9
California	390	339	67	129	6	54	22	60
Colorado	92	80	15	32	4	15	3	10
Connecticut	37	36	13	9	1	7	-	5
Delaware	10	14	4	6	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	9	11	5	-	-	4	-	-
Florida	226	209	44	65	6	42	23	28
Georgia	111	76	19	24	3	15	6	9
Hawaii	26	19	3	3	-	8	-	4
Idaho	37	18	-	11	-	-	-	4
Illinois	177	145	32	52	8	24	10	17
Indiana	125	113	13	56	-	15	6	21
Iowa	93	84	5	44	-	9	4	19
Kansas	78	75	7	49	3	2	-	13
Kentucky	93	84	16	40	-	8	3	15
Louisiana	111	106	16	47	5	13	11	14
Maine	26	19	-	8	-	4	3	4
Maryland	71	70	14	23	-	14	8	11
Massachusetts	68	33	7	13	-	7	1	5
Michigan	141	127	40	42	-	21	4	17
Minnesota	60	70	11	28	3	8	6	14
Mississippi	63	60	13	22	-	7	3	13
Missouri	132	83	10	42	-	15	7	8
Montana	49	34	2	13	-	7	3	7
Nebraska	39	48	-	25	-	6	5	10
Nevada	38	42	15	15	-	6	-	6
New Hampshire	9	13	-	3	1	-	-	4
New Jersey	99	90	22	34	1	11	8	14
New Mexico	52	35	3	16	-	6	5	4
New York (including N.Y.C.)	206	196	40	61	5	47	11	32
New York City	72	75	26	13	-	21	6	7
North Carolina	148	138	32	52	-	18	13	22
North Dakota	44	64	3	39	5	7	-	8
Ohio	155	154	22	52	3	32	10	35
Oklahoma	86	94	7	51	4	9	11	12
Oregon	58	43	11	20	-	6	-	5
Pennsylvania	186	163	22	63	6	23	14	35
Rhode Island	7	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	81	62	12	28	-	8	8	6
South Dakota	31	31	3	17	-	4	2	5
Tennessee	120	100	24	34	-	18	5	16
Texas	433	531	66	258	22	75	44	65
Utah	39	39	7	16	-	4	3	7
Vermont	8	10	1	3	-	-	4	-
Virginia	127	146	18	62	-	28	8	29
Washington	60	64	6	26	-	14	7	11
West Virginia	43	47	6	18	1	3	7	12
Wisconsin	89	114	27	37	3	16	5	26
Wyoming	32	35	5	17	-	4	-	7

¹ State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.
² Totals for 2011 are revised and final. Preliminary 2011 data issued September 20, 2012, reported a total of 4,609 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2011. Since then, an additional 84 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2011 to 4,693. Includes two fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.
³ Includes zero 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 roadway, nonroadway, air, water, and rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
^p Data for 2012 are preliminary. Revised and final 2012 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2014.

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) 472-0446 ext. 5443
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 691-4938
Connecticut	Department of Labor	(860) 263-6933
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) 463-0737
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) 814-8194
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) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7905
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 527-4463
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7186
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-0807
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) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health and Injury Prevention	(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) 947-7364
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-8051
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) 804-4658
Utah	Labor Commission, Statistics Program	(801) 530-6823
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) 475-7056
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5300 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 2012, there were 12 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 are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) counts. An additional 69 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 fatality 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 Spring of the following year; revised counts for 2012 will be available in 2014.

Over the last 3 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged 146 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised total. The BLS news release issued September 20, 2012, reported a total of 4,609 fatal work injuries for 2011. With the April 2013 release of revised data, an additional 84 net fatal work injuries were added, bringing the total for 2011 to 4,693.

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 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.

Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals. Voice phone: (202) 606-7828; TDD phone: (202) 606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.