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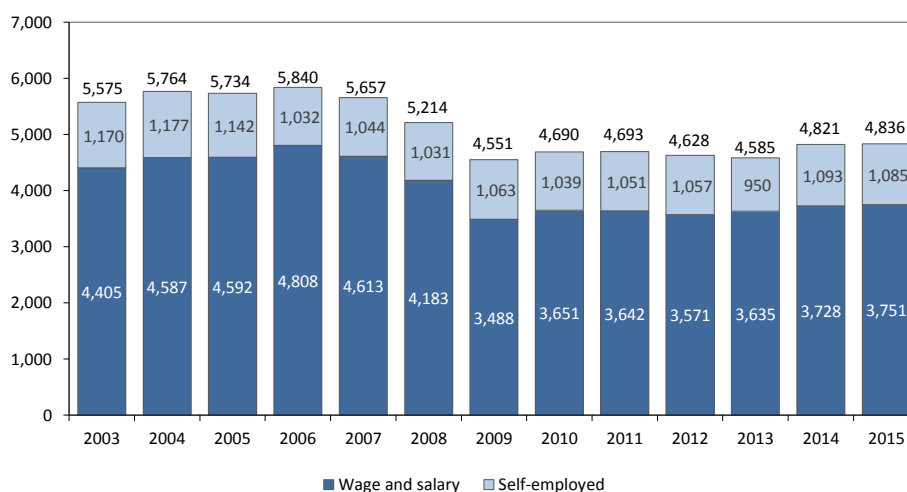
NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2015

A total of 4,836 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2015, a slight increase from the 4,821 fatal injuries reported in 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) This release marks the first time that the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published a single, annual release with no revisions and will be the only release for 2015 CFOI data. A similar schedule will be followed in future years. Preliminary releases, which appeared in August or September in past years, will no longer be produced.

Key findings of the 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Annual total of 4,836 fatal workplace injuries in 2015 was the highest since 5,214 fatal injuries in 2008.
- The overall rate of fatal work injury for workers in 2015, at 3.38 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, was lower than the 2014 rate of 3.43.
- Hispanic or Latino workers incurred 903 fatal injuries in 2015—the most since 937 fatalities in 2007.
- Workers age 65 years and older incurred 650 fatal injuries, the second-largest number for the group since the national census began in 1992, but decreased from the 2014 figure of 684.
- Roadway incident fatalities were up 9 percent from 2014 totals, accounting for over one-quarter of the fatal occupational injuries in 2015.
- Workplace suicides decreased 18 percent in 2015; homicides were up 2 percent from 2014 totals.
- Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers recorded 745 fatal injuries, the most of any occupation.
- The 937 fatal work injuries in the private construction industry in 2015 represented the highest total since 975 cases in 2008.
- Fatal injuries in the private oil and gas extraction industries were 38 percent lower in 2015 than 2014.
- Seventeen percent of decedents were contracted by and performing work for another business or government entity in 2015 rather than for their direct employer at the time of the incident.

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–15



Worker characteristics

Non-Hispanic Black or African-American workers incurred 495 fatal work injuries in 2015, the most since 2008, though the rate of fatal injury remained the same as 2014 at 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers. Fatal injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers rose 12 percent in 2015 to 903 fatalities, up from 804 in 2014. The Hispanic or Latino worker rate also rose from 3.7 to 4.0 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2015 and was the highest rate among the racial/ethnic groups for which rates are calculated (see table 1).

The number of fatally-injured workers born in Mexico rose 22 percent in 2015 to 415 cases from 340 in 2014. Overall, fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers were at the highest level since 2007. Fatally-injured workers in 2015 who were born abroad came from about 100 different countries.

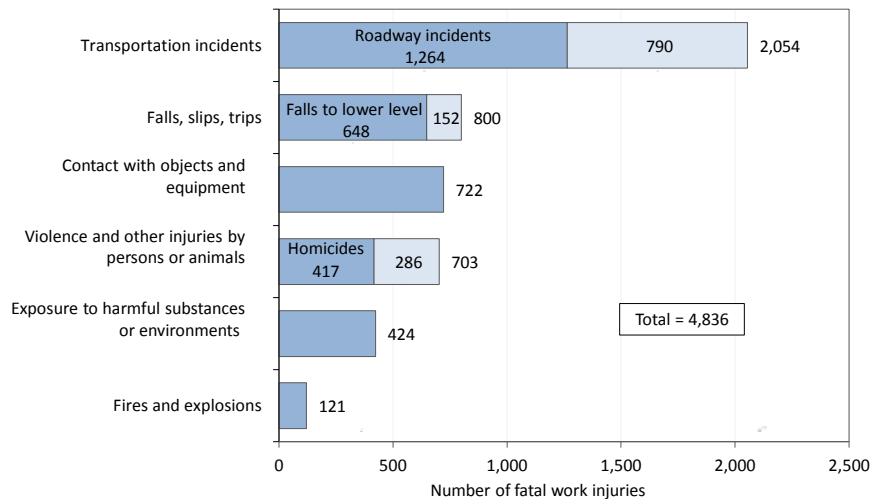
While workers age 45 years and older accounted for 58 percent of workplace fatalities in 2015, they accounted for only 45 percent of the total hours worked. Fatal injury rates were generally lower among younger workers (2.3 per 100,000 FTE workers for those age 25 to 34 years) and higher among older workers (9.4 per 100,000 FTE workers for those age 65 years and older).

Fatal injuries among wage and salary workers rose slightly in 2015, but were lower among self-employed workers. Self-employed workers, however, had a fatal injury rate that was 4 times higher than the rate for wage and salary workers (13.1 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers compared with 2.8 for wage and salary workers). While women accounted for 43 percent of the hours worked in 2015, they accounted for only 7 percent of the fatal injuries.

Type of incident

The number of fatal work injuries involving transportation incidents, the incident leading to the most fatal work injuries, increased in 2015. Roadway incidents were up 9 percent in 2015 to 1,264 and accounted for 26 percent of all fatal work injuries (see chart 2). Almost half of these fatalities (629) involved a semi, tractor-trailer, or tanker truck. Of the 253 non-roadway fatalities in 2015, the most frequent vehicle involved was a farm tractor (73). Fatal injuries involving pedestrians were lower in 2015, as were rail and water vehicle incidents.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016.

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals resulted in 703 fatal injuries in 2015, down 8 percent from the 2014 total (see table 2). The number of work-related suicides dropped to 229 in 2015 from 280 in 2014. Workplace homicides rose by 2 percent to 417 cases in 2015, with shootings increasing by 15 percent, the first increase since 2012. Assaultants in workplace homicides differed greatly depending on the gender of the decedent. Approximately 43 percent of female decedents were fatally assaulted by a relative or domestic partner; the corresponding figure for male decedents was 2 percent.

Falls to a lower level accounted for 81 percent of all fatal falls. Of those cases where the height of the fall was known, more than two-fifths of fatal falls occurred from 15 feet or lower. Fatal falls to a lower level accounted for nearly 40 percent of fatal work injuries in the private construction industry in 2015.

Workers were fatally struck by an object or equipment 519 times in 2015. Workers were most frequently struck by plants, trees, and vegetation (110); highway vehicles (104); and construction, logging, and mining machinery (54).

Fatal exposures to electricity were down in 2015, but fatalities due to exposure to temperature extremes rose. Workplace deaths due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose, increased 45 percent in 2015 to 165. A total of 136 workers were killed in incidents associated with confined spaces in 2015. The number of workers who died in multiple-fatality incidents (incidents where more than one worker was killed) was down 9 percent to 343 fatalities in 2015. These 343 decedents were killed in 134 separate incidents.

Occupation

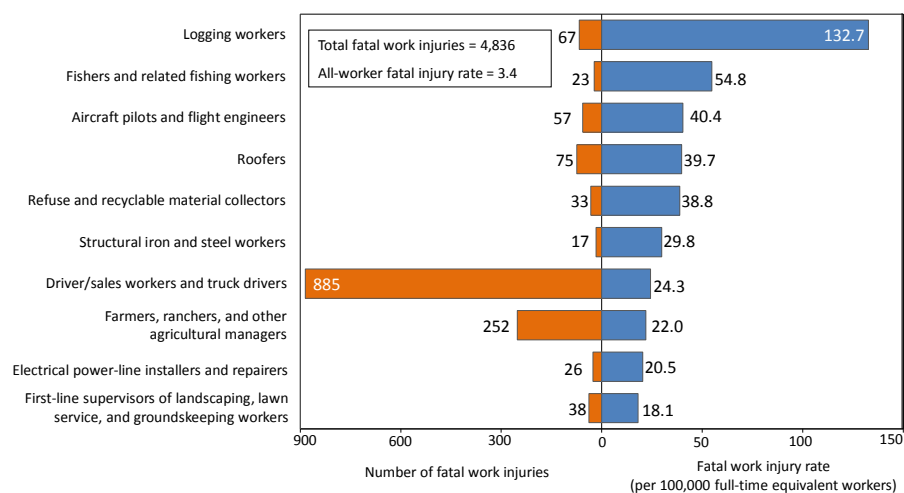
Fatal injuries among construction and extraction occupations rose by 2 percent to 924 cases in 2015—the highest level since 2008. Several construction occupations recorded their highest fatality total in years, including construction laborers (highest since 2008); carpenters (2009); electricians (2009); and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (2003). In contrast, fatal injuries among extraction workers were down sharply to 45 in 2015 from 88 in 2014.

Transportation and material moving occupations recorded fewer fatal injuries in 2015 than in 2014, but still accounted for over one-fourth of all fatal work injuries in 2015. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers incurred 745 fatal work injuries in 2015, the most of any occupation. Fatal injuries among aircraft pilots and flight engineers were down 30 percent in 2015 to a series low of 57 fatalities (see chart 3) although they did have a high fatal injury rate compared to all workers. Aircraft incidents in 2015 were at their highest level since 2011 even with this decrease for aircraft pilots and flight engineers.

Fatal injuries in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations increased 10 percent in 2015 to 284 fatalities—the highest level reported for that occupational group in 7 years. Fatalities among agricultural workers rose to 180, an increase of 22 percent from the 148 cases reported in 2014. Farmworkers and laborers involved in crop, nursery, and greenhouse operations recorded 106 fatalities, an increase of 33 percent from 2014 and matched highest total ever reported (in 2010) for that occupational group.

Fatal injuries among building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers rose 15 percent to 289 in 2015, a series high. Fatal injuries involving grounds maintenance workers increased to 183 in 2015 from 158 in 2014, which matched the series high in 2011. These workers also had a rate 4 times higher than the national rate—15.0 per 100,000 FTE workers compared with 3.4 for all workers (see table 3).

Chart 3. Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2015



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 www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

Resident military fatalities rose to 73 in 2015 from 56 in 2014. Multiple fatality incidents account for 49 percent of fatalities to the resident military and 7 percent to all workers.

Industry and contracted workers

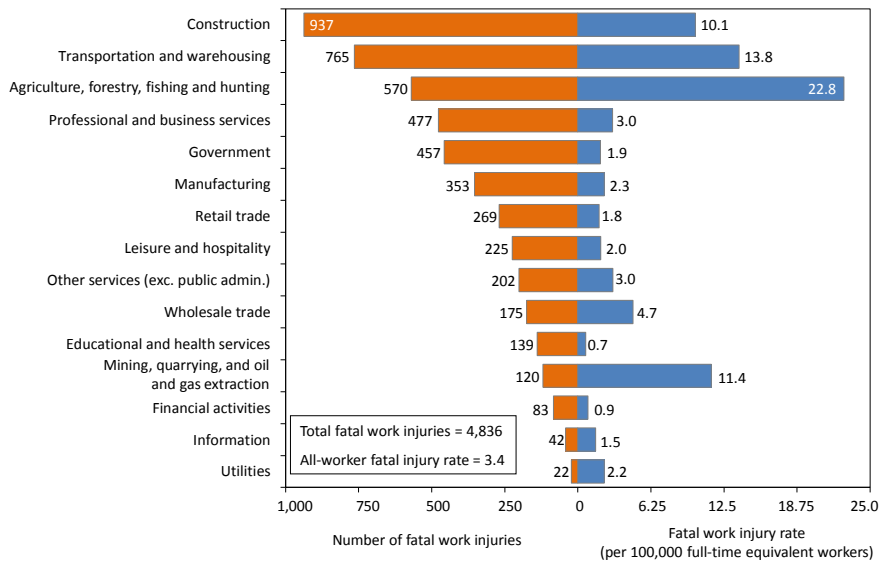
Fatal injuries in the private construction industry rose 4 percent in 2015 to 937 from 899 in 2014 (see chart 4). The 2015 total for construction was the highest since 2008 and was primarily led by an increase in fatal injuries among specialty trade contractors, though the rate for construction remained statistically unchanged. The largest increase among specialty trade contractors involved foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors whose fatal injury total rose 27 percent to 231 fatal injuries in 2015 from 182 in 2014.

The private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry recorded fewer fatal injuries in 2015, declining 34 percent to 120 fatal injuries from 183 in 2014 (see table 4). Fatal work injuries in the combined oil and gas extraction industries (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 21111, 213111, and 213112) were 38 percent lower. The 2015 combined total for oil and gas extraction industries was the lowest since 2009.

Fatal injuries in the private manufacturing industry rose slightly in 2015 to 353 from 349 in 2014. Though the increase in manufacturing was small, the 2015 fatal injury total for manufacturing was the highest for that industry sector since 2008. The rate remained statistically unchanged from 2014.

Wholesale trade declined 8 percent to 175 cases in 2015—a series low. The number of private transportation and warehousing fatalities was essentially unchanged from 2014, but fatal injuries in the private truck transportation industry rose 9 percent to 546 in 2015, the highest total since 2007.

Chart 4. Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry sector, 2015



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 www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

Public sector workers accounted for 9 percent of all occupational fatalities. These government workers had a lower fatal injury rate (1.9 per 100,000 FTEs) than their private sector counterparts (3.6).

Fatalities among contracted workers rose to 829 in 2015 from 802 in 2014 and accounted for 17 percent of all fatalities in 2015. Workers were most often contracted by a firm in the private construction industry (210) or by a government entity (147).

State and metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Twenty-one states reported higher numbers of fatal injuries in 2015 than in 2014 while 29 states and the District of Columbia reported fewer fatalities. Six states recorded fatal injury totals in 2015 that were at or below the lowest total ever reported for those states – Alabama, Alaska, Indiana, Maine, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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 may be contacted to request more detailed state results. Contact information is available at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.

Detailed 2015 data are also available on fatal work injuries for more than 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and counts of fatal work injuries are available for over 350 MSAs.

Corrections to 2014 CFOI rate data

The published fatal occupational injury rates and the total hours worked for 12 occupations, 2 industries, and for Asian, non-Hispanic workers were improperly calculated. For details on the affected rates and products, please visit www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 2015 data, over 21,400 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 2015 by industry and case type were published in October 2016, and information on 2015 case circumstances and worker characteristics was published in November 2016. For additional data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif/.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2015, there were 9 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.

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 industrial relations 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.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2014-15

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total ²	4,821	4,836	3.4	3.4
Employee status				
Wage and salary workers ³	3,728	3,751	2.8	2.8
Self-employed ⁴	1,093	1,085	13.6	13.1
Gender				
Women	367	344	0.6	0.6
Men	4,454	4,492	5.6	5.5
Age				
Under 16 years	8	12	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	14	12	N/A	N/A
18 to 19 years	42	50	2.0	2.1
20 to 24 years	292	329	2.3	2.7
25 to 34 years	753	758	2.4	2.3
35 to 44 years	860	864	2.8	2.7
45 to 54 years	1,161	1,130	3.6	3.5
55 to 64 years	1,007	1,031	4.3	4.3
65 years and over	684	650	10.7	9.4
Race or ethnic origin⁵				
White (non-Hispanic)	3,332	3,241	3.6	3.5
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	475	495	3.2	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	804	903	3.7	4.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	34	36	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	137	114	1.8	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	5	9	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	20	12	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	14	26	N/A	N/A

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q17 for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

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 Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury 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 for selected events or exposures, 2011-15

Characteristic	Counts				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total ¹	4,693	4,628	4,585	4,821	4,836
Event or exposure²					
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	791	803	773	765	703
Intentional injury by person	718	725	686	689	646
Homicides	468	475	404	409	417
Shooting by other person—intentional	365	381	322	307	354
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	35	38	40	28
Suicides	250	249	282	280	229
Transportation incidents	1,937	1,923	1,865	1,984	2,054
Aircraft incidents	145	127	136	135	139
Rail vehicle incidents	50	38	41	57	50
Pedestrian vehicular incident	316	293	294	318	289
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	63	65	48	53	44
Water vehicle incident	72	63	60	55	44
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,103	1,153	1,099	1,157	1,264
Roadway collision with other vehicle	525	565	564	611	660
Roadway collision moving in same direction	150	124	144	146	166
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	172	204	192	230	224
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	111	134	136	131	154
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	313	338	332	317	360
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	292	318	311	292	335
Roadway noncollision incident	262	247	201	228	240
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	208	202	171	193	201
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	222	233	227	248	253
Nonroadway noncollision incident	169	175	181	191	182
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	113	115	118	127	131
Fire or explosion	144	122	149	137	121
Fall, slip, trip	681	704	724	818	800
Fall on same level	111	120	110	138	125
Fall to lower level	553	570	595	660	648
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	35	45	44	55
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	72	68	82	87
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	419	340	335	390	424
Exposure to electricity	174	156	141	154	134
Exposure to temperature extremes	63	41	38	26	40
Exposure to other harmful substances	144	110	124	182	215
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	40	39	59	45
Contact with objects and equipment	710	723	721	715	722
Struck by object or equipment	476	519	509	503	519
Struck by falling object or equipment	219	241	245	243	247
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	145	124	131	132	99
Caught in running equipment or machinery	118	93	105	105	74
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	73	78	74	90

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury 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 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2014-15

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total ²	4,821	4,836	3.4	3.4
Occupation (SOC)³				
Management occupations	440	379	2.5	2.1
Business and financial operations occupations	28	31	0.4	0.4
Computer and mathematical occupations	16	8	0.4	N/A
Architecture and engineering occupations	35	37	1.2	1.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18	11	1.3	N/A
Community and social services occupations	33	28	1.1	1.0
Legal occupations	7	12	N/A	N/A
Education, training, and library occupations	27	19	0.4	0.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47	65	1.6	2.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	53	74	0.7	0.9
Healthcare support occupations	14	23	N/A	0.7
Protective service occupations	213	213	6.1	6.2
Fire fighting and prevention workers	26	30	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	106	102	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	55	56	0.9	0.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	252	289	5.1	5.8
Building cleaning and pest control workers	56	59	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	158	183	13.1	15.0
Personal care and service occupations	63	51	1.4	1.1
Sales and related occupations	239	228	1.7	1.6
Supervisors, sales workers	124	101	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	78	82	N/A	N/A
Office and administrative support occupations	100	86	0.6	0.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	259	284	24.7	25.3
Agricultural workers	148	180	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	22	25	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	78	69	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	902	924	12.1	12.5
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	130	123	17.4	16.1
Construction trades workers	625	694	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	88	45	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	406	392	8.1	7.6
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	128	129	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	212	250	2.5	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,346	1,301	15.4	14.7
Air transportation workers	84	57	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	979	978	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	224	206	N/A	N/A
Military occupations⁴	56	73	N/A	N/A

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q17 for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

³ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury 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 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2014-15

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total ²	4,821	4,836	3.4	3.4
Industry (NAICS)³				
Private industry⁴	4,386	4,379	3.7	3.6
Goods producing	2,015	1,980	7.1	6.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	584	570	25.6	22.8
Crop production	251	230	22.4	18.4
Animal production and aquaculture	166	171	19.3	17.8
Forestry and logging	95	81	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵	183	120	14.2	11.4
Mining (except oil and gas)	38	28	15.8	12.4
Support activities for mining	127	86	13.8	12.2
Construction	899	937	9.8	10.1
Construction of buildings	180	175	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	140	148	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	564	595	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	349	353	2.3	2.3
Food manufacturing	56	44	3.3	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	34	66	2.9	5.3
Service providing	2,371	2,399	2.6	2.6
Wholesale trade	191	175	5.1	4.7
Retail trade	272	269	1.9	1.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	47	62	2.4	3.0
Food and beverage stores	69	58	2.5	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	766	765	14.1	13.8
Truck transportation	503	546	23.9	25.2
Utilities	17	22	1.7	2.2
Information	35	42	1.2	1.5
Finance and insurance	29	19	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	88	64	3.4	2.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	80	76	0.8	0.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	342	401	N/A	N/A
Educational services	40	30	1.0	0.7
Health care and social assistance	106	109	0.6	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	81	82	3.4	3.3
Accommodation and food services	135	143	1.6	1.6
Other services, except public administration	186	202	2.7	3.0
Government⁶	435	457	1.9	1.9
Federal government⁴	94	118	1.1	1.3
State government⁴	72	81	1.2	1.3
Local government⁴	269	257	2.6	2.6

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q17 for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

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³ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

⁴ Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury 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 counts and rates by state of incident, 2014-15

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total ²	4,821	4,836	3.4	3.4
State of incident				
Alabama	75	70	4.0	3.7
Alaska	30	14	7.8	4.1
Arizona	88	69	3.1	2.4
Arkansas	67	74	5.7	5.8
California	344	388	2.0	2.2
Colorado	84	75	3.3	2.9
Connecticut	35	44	2.1	2.6
Delaware	12	8	2.8	1.9
District of Columbia	11	8	3.1	2.4
Florida	228	272	2.7	3.1
Georgia	152	180	3.6	4.3
Hawaii	31	18	5.0	2.6
Idaho	34	36	4.7	4.8
Illinois	164	172	2.9	2.9
Indiana	130	115	4.4	3.9
Iowa	91	60	6.0	3.9
Kansas	73	60	5.5	4.4
Kentucky	82	99	4.5	5.5
Louisiana	120	112	6.3	5.8
Maine	19	15	2.9	2.5
Maryland	74	69	2.6	2.4
Massachusetts	55	69	1.7	2.1
Michigan	143	134	3.3	3.1
Minnesota	62	74	2.3	2.7
Mississippi	75	77	7.1	6.8
Missouri	106	117	3.9	4.3
Montana	28	36	4.9	7.5
Nebraska	55	50	5.8	5.4
Nevada	40	44	3.1	3.5
New Hampshire	17	18	2.6	2.7
New Jersey	87	97	2.1	2.3
New Mexico	53	35	6.7	4.1
New York (including N.Y.C.)	241	236	2.8	2.7
New York City	79	74	2.2	2.0
North Carolina	137	150	3.1	3.4
North Dakota	38	47	9.8	12.5
Ohio	185	202	3.6	3.9
Oklahoma	98	91	6.2	5.5
Oregon	69	44	3.9	2.6
Pennsylvania	179	173	3.1	3.0
Rhode Island	10	6	2.1	1.2
South Carolina	64	117	3.3	5.6
South Dakota	29	21	7.2	4.9
Tennessee	127	112	4.8	3.7
Texas	531	527	4.5	4.5
Utah	54	42	4.2	3.2
Vermont	10	9	3.2	2.9
Virginia	116	106	2.8	2.8
Washington	88	70	2.7	2.1
West Virginia	38	35	5.2	5.0
Wisconsin	99	104	3.5	3.6
Wyoming	37	34	13.1	12.0

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q17 for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison.

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

Note: Data for all years are final. CFOI fatal injury 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