

Indicator #3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries

Background and Public Health Significance

Fatal work-related injuries are injuries that occur at work that result in death of the individual. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has conducted the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) using multiple data sources to provide complete counts of all fatal work-related injuries in the nation and every state since 1992. CFOI includes fatalities resulting from non-intentional injuries such as falls, electrocutions, and acute poisonings as well as from motor vehicle crashes that occurred during travel for work. Also included are intentional injuries (i.e. homicides and suicides) that occurred at work. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are not counted.

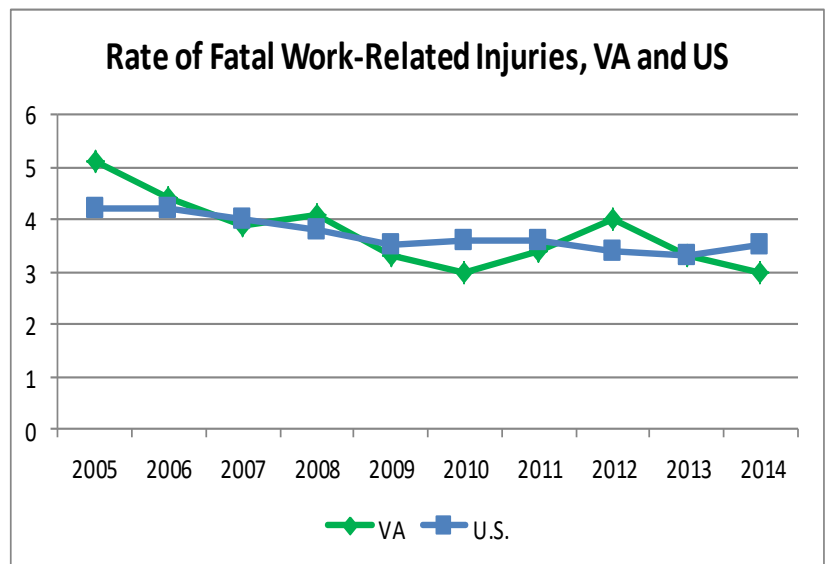
In 2014, 4,821 fatal work injuries were reported to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The overall fatal work injury rate for the U.S. in 2014 was 3.5 fatal injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from the 2005 rate of 4.2.

Data Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) & Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey Data

Rationale:

Multiple components contribute to work-related fatalities, including workplace/process design, work organization, worker characteristics, economics and other social factors. Surveillance of work-related fatalities can identify new hazards and case clusters, leading to the development of new interventions and development of new or revised regulations to protect workers.

	3.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Traumatic Fatalities	3.2 Annual Crude Fatality Rate
2005	186	5.1*
2006	165	4.4*
2007	146	3.9*
2008	156	4.1*
2009	119	3.3*
2010	107	3.0*
2011	127	3.4*
2012	149	4.0*
2013	128	3.3*
2014	116	3.0*



*Crude Fatality Rate Per 100,000 Workers Aged ≥16

Limitations

CFOI program states are not permitted to release occupation or industry specific data when data are sparse. Such sparse data is categorized under 'others'. The CFOI program, although it has a data element for ICD codes, publishes findings according to the OIIC classification system rather than ICD. Therefore, data from CFOI may not be comparable to causes of death documented on death certificates. Please note that those aged younger than 16 may be included in the number of work-related traumatic fatalities but the denominator used for the rate does not include those aged <16. Deaths among military personnel and volunteers are included in the numerator but not the denominator. The BLS uses a different methodology to calculate fatal work-related injuries; as a result rates calculated using this indicator methodology may differ from the BLS published rates.