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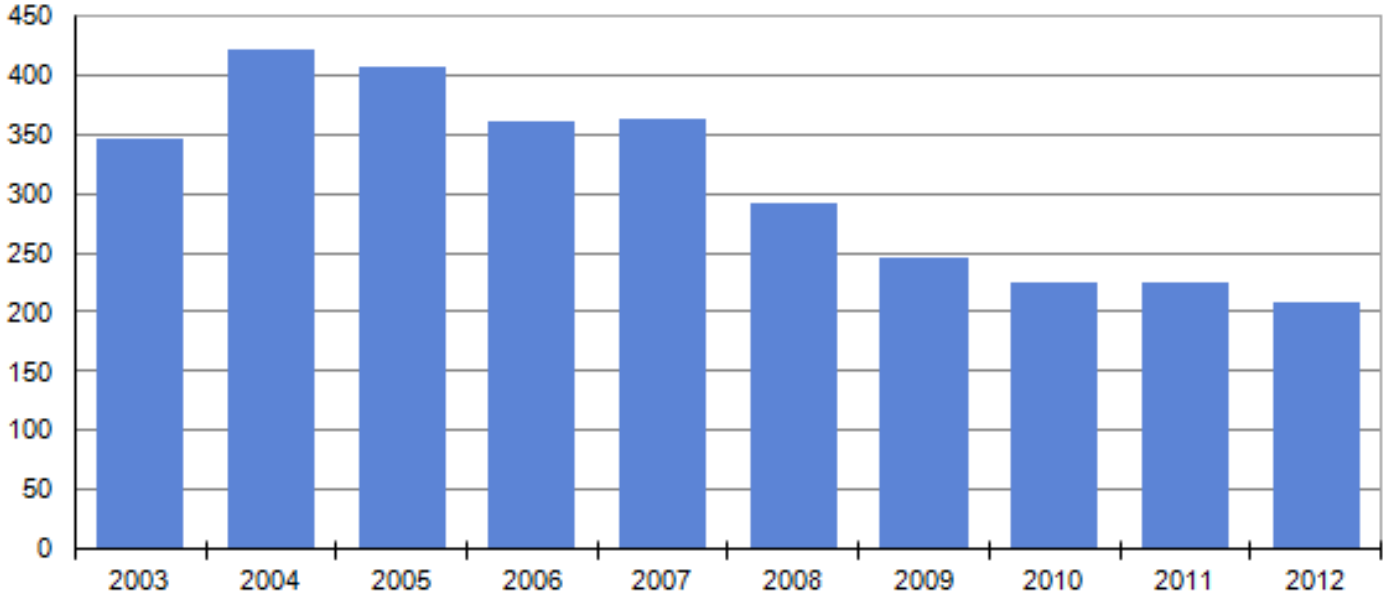
Fatal Work Injuries In Florida-2012

Fatal work injuries totaled 209 in 2012 for Florida, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that while the 2012 count was preliminary, this year's fatality count was the lowest annual total for the state since the Bureau began tracking workplace fatalities in 1992. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 422 in 2004 to this year's low of 209. Over the last eight years, the number of fatalities has generally trended downward, declining by 213 since 2004. (See chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2012, down from a final count of 4,693 fatalities recorded in 2011, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2012 CFOI data will be released in Spring 2014.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Florida, 2003—2012



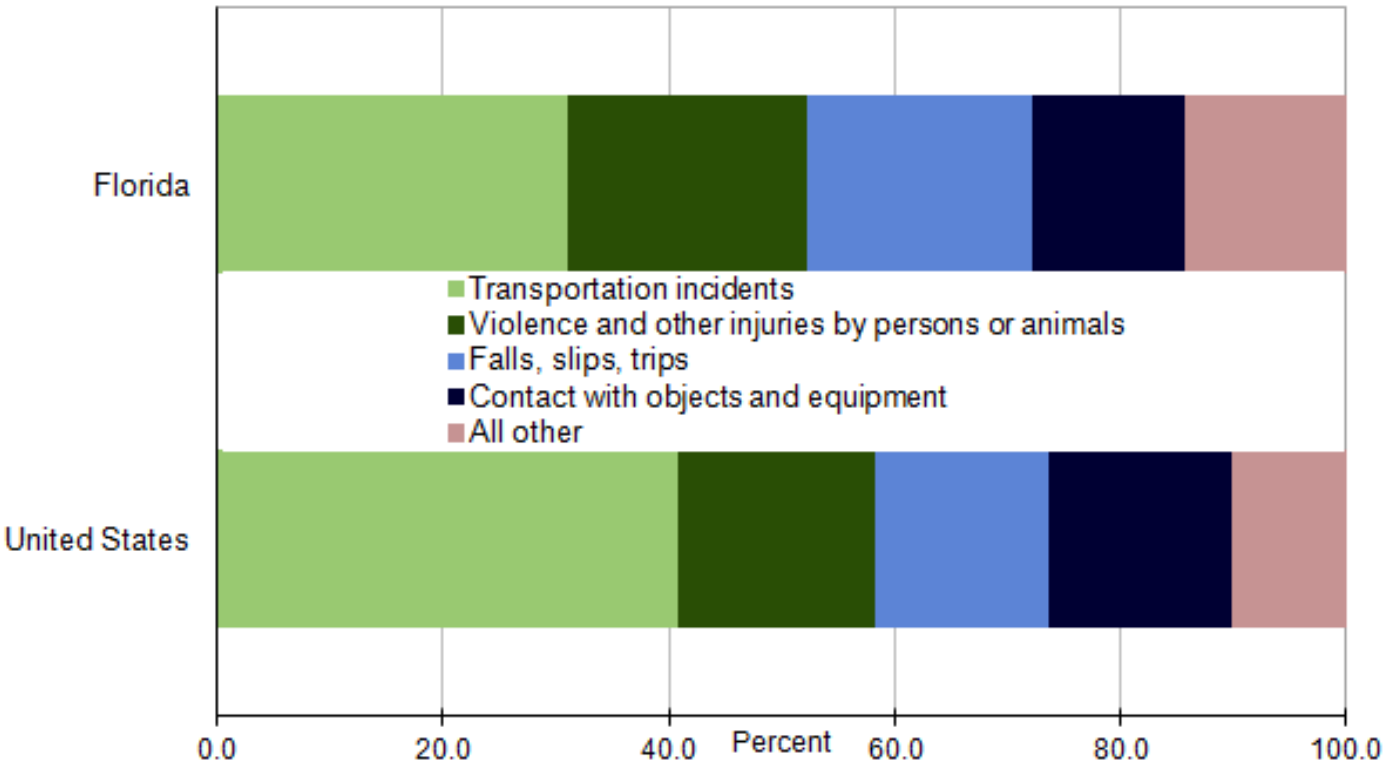
NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 209 fatal work injuries reported in Florida in 2012, 65 resulted from transportation incidents, 44 from violence and other injuries by persons or animals, and 42 from falls, slips, and trips; together these three major categories accounted for 72 percent of all fatal work injuries. Other major event categories each reported less than 30 deaths. (See table 1.) Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents were the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 35 deaths; in fact, it accounted for 17 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state.

The second largest event in transportation incidents, pedestrian vehicular incidents, accounted for 13 fatalities. In the violence and other injuries by persons or animals category, 23 deaths occurred from intentional shooting by other person. (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.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2012, accounting for 41 percent of fatal work injuries. Florida's 31-percent share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was 10 percentage points lower than the nationwide share. (See chart 2.) Violence and other injuries was the second most frequent type of event nationally (17 percent) and in Florida (21 percent). Contact with objects or equipment (16 percent) and falls, slips, and trips (15 percent) were the third and fourth most frequent events, respectively, in the nation.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Florida and the United States, 2012



NOTE: Data for 2012 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional key characteristics:

- The construction industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 55, up from 41 the previous year. (See table 2.) Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 21 of the worker deaths, while transportation incidents and contacts with objects and equipment accounted for 14 fatalities each.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities industry had the second highest fatality count with 52, down 13 from the previous year. Transportation incidents accounted for 24 worker deaths in this sector.
- Construction and extraction occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries (48) followed by transportation and material moving occupations (46). (See table 3.) The majority of these fatalities were construction trade workers (36) within the construction group and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (23) within the transportation and material moving occupational group.
- Men accounted for 190, or 91 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See table 4.) Transportation incidents made up one third of these fatalities.

- In Florida, 56 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 125, or 60 percent, of the state's work-related fatalities in 2012. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 59 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 209 persons that suffered fatal work injuries in Florida, 81 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. Among wage and salary workers, 58 fatalities were due to transportation incidents, while violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the most common fatality among self-employed workers (15).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

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

Event or exposure (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	226	209	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	44	44	21
Intentional injury by person	41	43	21
Intentional injury by other person	34	30	14
Shooting by other person--intentional	29	23	11
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	3	3	1
Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving	--	2	1
Multiple violent acts by other person	--	2	1
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	7	13	6
Shooting--intentional self-harm	--	7	3
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	3	3	1
Transportation incidents	89	65	31
Rail vehicle incidents	--	2	1
Pedestrian vehicular incident	21	13	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	5	4	2
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in work zone	4	3	1
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	3	3	1
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in roadway	3	3	1
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	6	2	1
Water vehicle incidents	8	6	3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	41	35	17
Roadway collision with other vehicle	22	17	8
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	4	7	3
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3	3	1
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	10	3	1
Roadway collision--moving and standing vehicle in roadway	5	4	2
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	9	12	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	9	12	6
Roadway noncollision incident	10	6	3
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	7	4	2
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	4	8	4
Nonroadway noncollision incident	3	8	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	--	3	1
Fall or jump from and struck by same vehicle in normal operation, nonroadway	--	4	2
Fires and Explosions	4	6	3
Fires	2	3	1
Explosions	2	3	1
Falls, slips, trips	36	42	20
Falls on same level	4	6	3
Falls to lower level	28	36	17
Fall through surface or existing opening	--	7	3
Fall through surface or existing opening more than 30 feet	--	5	2
Other fall to lower level	24	29	14
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	5	3	1
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet	4	4	2
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	--	4	2
Other fall to lower level 21 to 25 feet	--	4	2
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet	8	5	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	27	23	11
Exposure to electricity	17	16	8
Direct exposure to electricity	4	9	4
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	3	7	3
Indirect exposure to electricity	13	7	3
Indirect exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	11	6	3
Exposure to other harmful substances	3	3	1
Inhalation of harmful substance	--	3	1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Event or exposure (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Inhalation of harmful substance--single episode	--	3	1
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	3	1
Contact with objects and equipment	26	28	13
Struck by object or equipment	17	19	9
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	9	5	2
Struck by falling part of powered vehicle still attached	--	3	1
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	6	8	4
Struck by object falling from vehicle or machinery--other than vehicle part	4	5	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	--	3	1
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	3	1
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	7	5	2
Struck, caught, or crushed in other collapsing structure or equipment	5	5	2

Footnotes:
(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Total may include other events not shown.
p Data 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, Florida, 2011-2012

Industry (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	226	209	100
Private industry	204	187	89
Natural resources and mining	13	3	1
Construction	41	55	26
Construction of buildings	6	9	4
Residential building construction	3	4	2
Residential remodelers	--	3	1
Nonresidential building construction	3	5	2
Commercial and institutional building construction	3	5	2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	13	8	4
Highway, street, and bridge construction	6	4	2
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	--	2	1
Specialty trade contractors	21	38	18
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	7	19	9
Masonry contractors	--	3	1
Roofing contractors	3	12	6
Residential roofing contractors	--	3	1
Building equipment contractors	3	4	2
Electrical contractors	--	3	1
Building finishing contractors	4	9	4
Painting and wall covering contractors	--	6	3
Nonresidential painting and wall covering contractors	--	5	2
Other specialty trade contractors	7	6	3
Site preparation contractors	7	3	1
All other specialty trade contractors	--	3	1
Manufacturing	4	8	4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	--	2	1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	--	2	1
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	--	2	1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	65	52	25
Wholesale trade	8	12	6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	6	6	3
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	1	4	2
Recyclable material merchant wholesalers	1	3	1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	--	6	3
Grocery and related product wholesalers	1	4	2
Retail trade	20	17	8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	3	1
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	--	2	1
Food and beverage stores	12	6	3
Grocery stores	8	6	3
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6	4	2
Convenience stores	--	2	1
Gasoline stations	1	2	1
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	1	2	1
Transportation and warehousing	36	21	10
Truck transportation	13	8	4
General freight trucking	9	6	3
General freight trucking, long-distance	7	5	2
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	6	3	1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	9	2	1
Taxi and limousine service	8	2	1
Taxi service	7	2	1
Support activities for transportation	8	9	4
Support activities for road transportation	4	5	2
Motor vehicle towing	--	5	2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Florida, 2011-2012 - Continued

Industry (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Information	--	2	1
Publishing industries (except internet)	--	2	1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	--	2	1
Newspaper publishers	--	2	1
Finance and insurance	--	2	1
Insurance carriers and related activities	--	2	1
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	--	2	1
Professional and business services	39	39	19
Administrative and waste services	--	38	18
Administrative and support services	32	34	16
Employment services	10	3	1
Investigation and security services	6	4	2
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	4	4	2
Security guards and patrol services	3	3	1
Services to buildings and dwellings	12	24	11
Landscaping services	12	21	10
Other support services	--	3	1
Waste management and remediation services	--	4	2
Waste collection	--	3	1
Educational and health services	10	6	3
Educational services	5	3	1
Health care and social assistance	5	3	1
Leisure and hospitality	16	10	5
Accommodation and food services	7	9	4
Traveler accommodation	--	2	1
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	--	2	1
Food services and drinking places	7	6	3
Full-service restaurants	3	3	1
Other services, except public administration	10	8	4
Repair and maintenance	7	5	2
Automotive repair and maintenance	5	3	1
Personal and laundry services	1	2	1
Personal care services	1	2	1
Hair, nail, and skin care services	1	2	1
Beauty salons	--	2	1
Government (2)	22	22	11
Federal government	1	5	2
State government	--	3	1
Local government	18	14	7

Footnotes:
(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.
(2) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
p Data 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 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Florida, 2011-2012

Occupation (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	226	209	100
Management occupations	9	11	5
Other management occupations	7	10	5
Miscellaneous managers	3	6	3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1	2	1
Education, training, and library occupations	--	4	2
Protective service occupations	21	13	6
Law enforcement workers	10	4	2
Police officers	8	3	1
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	8	3	1
Other protective service workers	7	7	3
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	6	7	3
Security guards	6	7	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4	3	1
Supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	--	2	1
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	--	2	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	19	28	13
Supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	--	5	2
First-line supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	--	5	2
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	--	5	2
Building cleaning and pest control workers	4	3	1
Building cleaning workers	4	3	1
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	4	3	1
Grounds maintenance workers	14	20	10
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	7	13	6
Tree trimmers and pruners	7	6	3
Personal care and service occupations	3	3	1
Sales and related occupations	16	14	7
Supervisors of sales workers	8	6	3
First-line supervisors of sales workers	8	6	3
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	6	6	3
Retail sales workers	6	5	2
Cashiers	5	3	1
Other sales and related workers	--	2	1
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	1	2	1
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	--	2	1
Office and administrative support occupations	6	5	2
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	3	4	2
Postal service workers	--	2	1
Postal service mail carriers	--	2	1
Construction and extraction occupations	38	48	23
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	4	8	4
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3	8	4
Construction trades workers	26	36	17
Carpenters	--	2	1
Construction laborers	11	8	4
Electricians	--	4	2
Painters and paperhangers	--	5	2
Painters, construction and maintenance	--	5	2
Roofers	--	11	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21	15	7
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	7	3	1
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12	10	5
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	4	2	1
Industrial machinery mechanics	--	2	1
Line installers and repairers	--	3	1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Florida, 2011-2012 - Continued

Occupation (1)	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	--	3	1
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	3	3	1
Production occupations	7	7	3
Metal workers and plastic workers	5	3	1
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	4	3	1
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	4	3	1
Other production occupations	--	4	2
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	46	22
Motor vehicle operators	34	29	14
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	24	25	12
Driver/sales workers	--	2	1
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18	23	11
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	9	2	1
Material moving workers	14	15	7
Laborers and material movers, hand	7	9	4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	5	9	4
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	--	2	1
Military occupations (2)	--	3	1

Footnotes:
(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.
(2) Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.
p Data 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 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Florida, 2011-2012

Worker characteristics	2011	2012p	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	226	209	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary (1)	176	169	81
Self-employed (2)	50	40	19
Gender			
Men	211	190	91
Women	15	19	9
Age (3)			
20 to 24 years	12	16	8
25 to 34 years	33	34	16
35 to 44 years	44	33	16
45 to 54 years	71	58	28
55 to 64 years	40	48	23
65 years and over	23	18	9
Race or ethnic origin (4)			
White, non-Hispanic	133	117	56
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	32	37	18
Hispanic or Latino	53	51	24
Asian, non-Hispanic	6	4	2

Footnotes:
(1) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.
(2) 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.
(3) Information may not be available for all age groups.
(4) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.
p Data are preliminary. Revised and final 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