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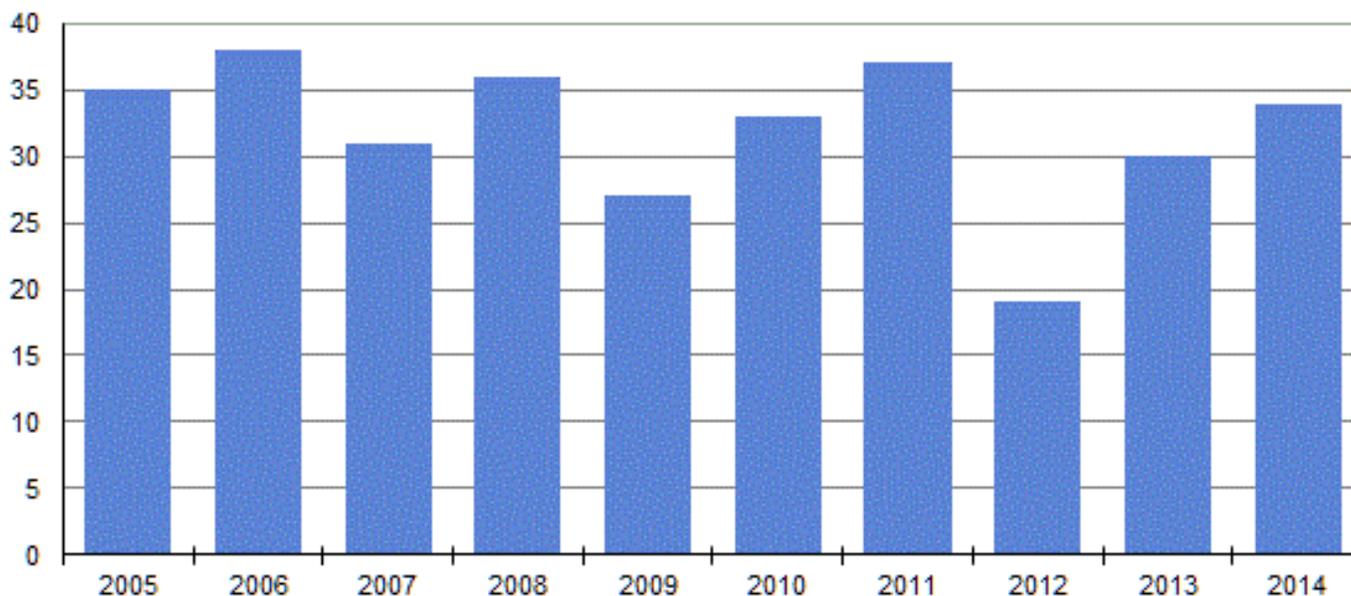
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## Fatal Work Injuries in Idaho – 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 34 in 2014 for Idaho, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Idaho increased by four over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 62 in 1996 to a low of 19 in 2012. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, up from a revised count of 4,585 fatalities in 2013, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2014 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2016.

**Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Idaho , 2005—14**



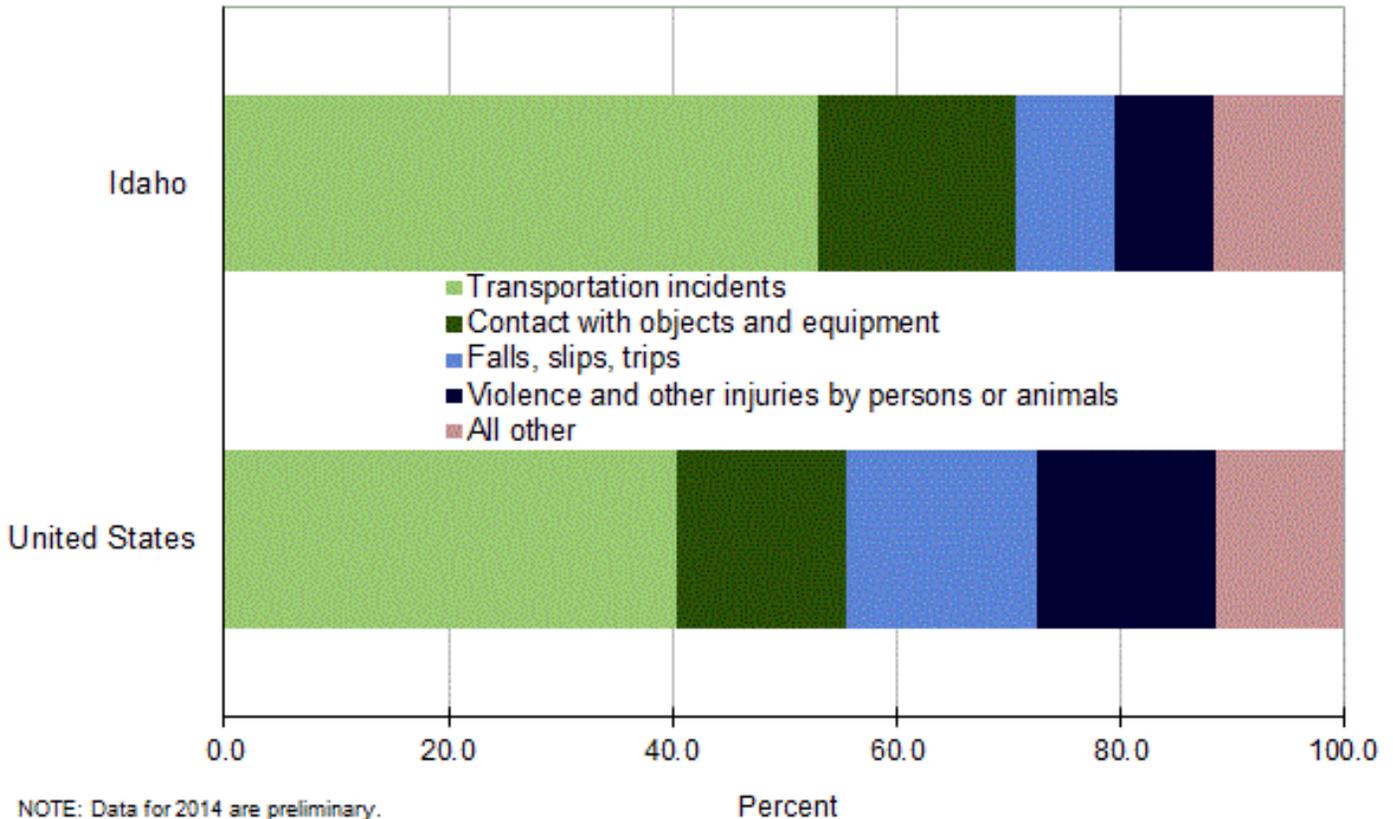
NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 34 fatal work injuries reported in Idaho in 2014, 18 resulted from transportation incidents and 6 from contact with objects and equipment incidents. Together these two major categories accounted for nearly three-fourths of all fatal work injuries reported in the state. (See [table 1](#).) Other major event categories each reported three or fewer deaths. Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with nine deaths. This category accounted for a little more than one-quarter of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. In the contact with objects and equipment category, the majority of deaths occurred as a result of being struck by an object or equipment. (Note that transportation

counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2015 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 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. In Idaho, transportation incidents accounted for 53 percent of the state’s share of fatalities. (See [chart 2.](#)) Falls, slips, or trips was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Idaho was 9 percent. Contact with objects or equipment and violence and other injuries by persons or animals each accounted for about 16 percent of the nation’s workplace fatalities, while in the state, these events were responsible for 18 and 9 percent of workplace fatalities, respectively.

**Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Idaho and the United States, 2014**



**Additional highlights:**

- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 10, compared to 12 the previous year. Transportation incidents accounted for six fatal work injuries in this industry (See [table 2.](#))
- Transportation and warehousing had the second highest fatality count with eight, followed by construction with six worker deaths.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with nine. Within this occupation, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers suffered seven deaths. (See [table 3.](#))
- Men accounted for 33, or 97 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up slightly over 50 percent of these fatalities.
- In Idaho, 79 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 18, or 53 percent of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2014. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 58 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 34 fatal work injuries in Idaho, 74 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for both wage and salary earners and the self-employed was transportation incidents.

### **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/pdf/homch9.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf).

**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.

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.

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Idaho, 2013-14**

Event or exposure <sup>(1)</sup>	2013 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014 <sup>(p)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total .....	30	34	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals .....	--	3	9
Intentional injury by person .....	--	3	9
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person) .....	--	1	3
Shooting by other person--intentional .....	--	1	3
Transportation incidents .....	15	18	53
Pedestrian vehicular incident .....	1	4	12
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area .....	--	3	9
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle .....	8	9	26
Roadway collision with other vehicle .....	--	3	9
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle .....	--	4	12
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway .....	--	4	12
Falls, slips, trips .....	5	3	9
Falls to lower level .....	4	3	9
Contact with objects and equipment .....	5	6	18
Struck by object or equipment .....	3	4	12

## Footnotes:

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

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Idaho, 2013–14**

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	2013 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014 <sup>(p)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	30	34	100
Private industry.....	26	31	91
Natural resources and mining.....	12	11	32
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	12	10	29
Crop production.....	--	3	9
Animal production and aquaculture.....	7	3	9
Forestry and logging.....	--	3	9
Construction.....	4	6	18
Construction.....	4	6	18
Specialty trade contractors.....	4	3	9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	6	10	29
Transportation and warehousing.....	3	8	24
Truck transportation.....	--	5	15
Educational and health services.....	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	1	3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	--	1	3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries.....	--	1	3
Government <sup>(3)</sup> .....	4	--	--

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data for 2013 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Industry data for 2014 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Idaho, 2013-14**

Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	2013 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014 <sup>(p)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total .....	30	34	100
Management occupations .....	--	3	9
Other management occupations .....	--	3	9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	--	1	3
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers .....	--	1	3
Actors, producers, and directors .....	--	1	3
Actors .....	--	1	3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	6	18
Agricultural workers.....	6	4	12
Miscellaneous agricultural workers .....	6	4	12
Construction and extraction occupations .....	5	8	24
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers.....	--	3	9
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers .....	--	3	9
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers .....	--	3	9
Construction trades workers.....	4	4	12
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7	9	26
Motor vehicle operators.....	5	8	24
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	5	7	21
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	5	7	21
Military specific occupations <sup>(3)</sup> .....	--	2	6

Footnotes:

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

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

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

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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Idaho, 2013-14**

Worker characteristics	2013 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014 <sup>(p)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	30	34	100
<b>Employee status</b>			
Wage and salary <sup>(2)</sup> .....	24	25	74
Self-employed <sup>(3)</sup> .....	6	9	26
<b>Gender</b>			
Men.....	30	33	97
<b>Age <sup>(4)</sup></b>			
18 to 19 years.....	--	3	9
25 to 34 years.....	--	4	12
35 to 44 years.....	5	5	15
45 to 54 years.....	4	9	26
55 to 64 years.....	7	8	24
65 years and over.....	6	4	12
<b>Race or ethnic origin <sup>(5)</sup></b>			
White, non-Hispanic.....	24	27	79
Hispanic or Latino.....	6	5	15

Footnotes:

(1) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

(2) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

(3) 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.

(4) Information may not be available for all age groups.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.