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WESTERN INFORMATION OFFICE: San Francisco, Calif.

Technical information: (415) 625-2270 BLSinfoSF@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/west

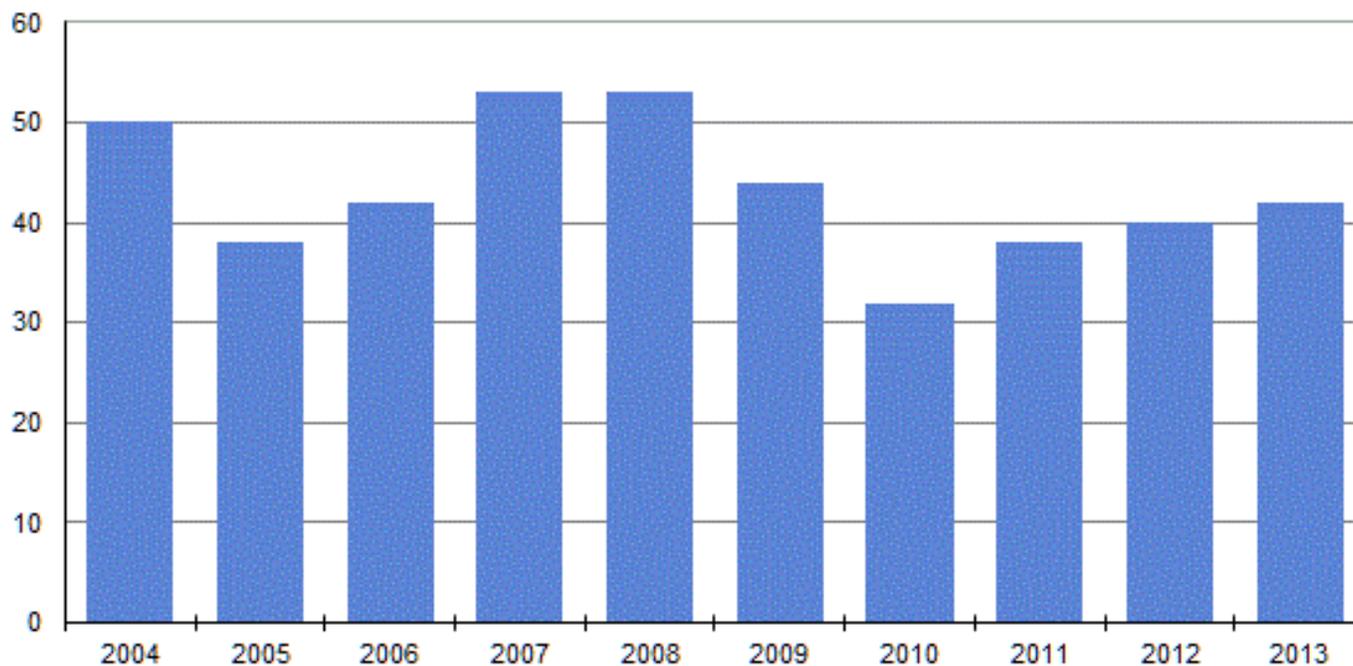
Media contact: (415) 625-2270

Fatal Work Injuries in the San Francisco Area – 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 42 in 2013 for the San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while the 2013 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in the San Francisco area was similar to the number in 2012. Since local area data first became available in 2003, fatal occupational injuries have ranged from a high of 53 in 2007 and 2008 to low of 32 in 2010. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2013, down from a revised count of 4,628 fatalities in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2013 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2015.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, 2004—2013



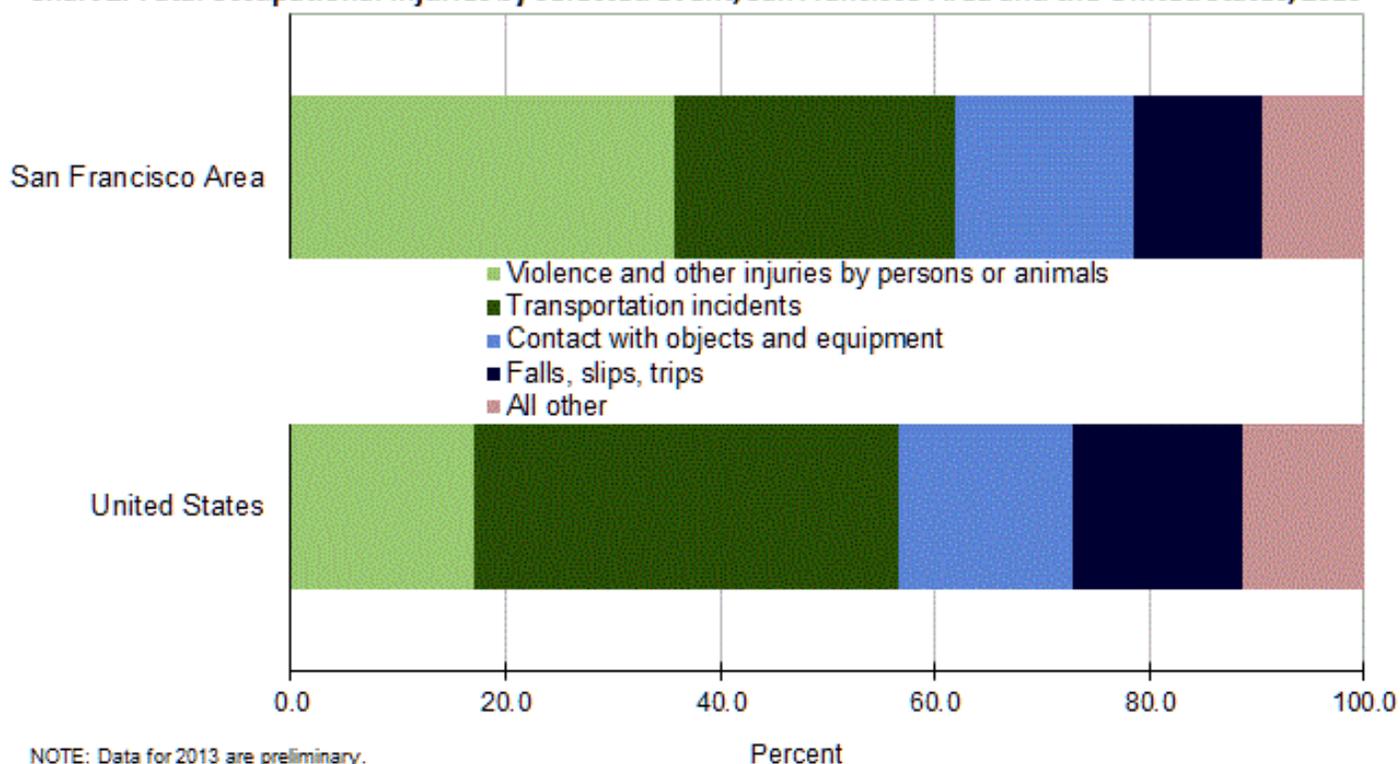
NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 42 fatal work injuries reported in the San Francisco area in 2013, 15 resulted from violence and other injuries by persons or animals and 11 from transportation incidents; together these two major categories accounted for over 60 percent of all fatal work injuries. (See [table 1](#).) Other major event categories each reported seven or fewer deaths. Within violence and other injuries by persons or animals incidents, intentional

injury by a person was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 14 deaths. This category accounted for 33 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. In the transportation category, pedestrian vehicular incidents and roadway incidents involving a motorized land vehicle were each responsible for three workplace fatalities. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 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 the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2013, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. The San Francisco area's share of fatalities due to this event was smaller at 26 percent. (See [chart 2](#).) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in San Francisco for this event was 36 percent. Contact with objects and equipment and falls, slips, and trips each accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities. In San Francisco, these events accounted for 17 and 12 percent of the state's fatal injuries, respectively.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, San Francisco Area and the United States, 2013



NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional key characteristics:

- The transportation and warehousing industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the area with seven, compared with five in the previous year. (See [table 2](#).) Transportation incidents accounted for three of the worker deaths.
- The manufacturing industry had the second highest fatality count with six. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for three worker deaths in this sector.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with nine. (See [table 3](#).) Workers in construction and extraction occupations had the next highest fatality count at seven.
- Men accounted for 38, or 90 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the area. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents and violence and other injuries by persons or animals combined made up over 60 percent of these fatalities.

- In the San Francisco area, 52 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 24, or 57 percent, of the area’s work-related fatalities in 2013. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 42 persons that suffered fatal work injuries in the San Francisco area, 79 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was violence and other injuries by persons or animals.

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 California Department of Industrial Relations.

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.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <https://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

The **San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area** is composed of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties in California.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, 2012-2013

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	40	42	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	10	15	36
Intentional injury by person	8	14	33
Intentional injury by other person	6	7	17
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	--	7	17
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	--	3	7
Transportation incidents	11	11	26
Pedestrian vehicular incident	--	3	7
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	4	3	7
Falls, slips, trips.....	9	5	12
Falls to lower level.....	8	3	7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	4	10
Exposure to other harmful substances.....	--	3	7
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	--	3	7
Contact with objects and equipment	9	7	17
Struck by object or equipment.....	7	4	10
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	--	3	7
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	3	7

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.

(2) Data for 2012 are revised and final

(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, 2012-2013

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	40	42	100
Private industry.....	37	37	88
Construction.....	8	5	12
Construction.....	8	5	12
Specialty trade contractors.....	5	4	10
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors.....	5	3	7
Roofing contractors.....	--	3	7
Manufacturing.....	--	6	14
Manufacturing.....	--	6	14
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	11	14	33
Retail trade.....	3	6	14
Transportation and warehousing.....	5	7	17
Professional and business services.....	5	3	7
Educational and health services.....	3	1	2
Health care and social assistance.....	1	1	2
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	6	14
Accommodation and food services.....	--	5	12
Food services and drinking places.....	--	4	10
Government ⁽³⁾	3	5	12
Local government.....	--	4	10

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.

(2) Data for 2012 are revised and final

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

(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, 2012-2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	40	42	100
Management occupations	--	3	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3	4	10
Building cleaning and pest control workers	--	3	7
Building cleaning workers.....	--	3	7
Sales and related occupations	4	6	14
Construction and extraction occupations	7	7	17
Construction trades workers.....	7	4	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	3	7
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	3	7
Production occupations	--	3	7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9	9	21
Material moving workers	4	3	7
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	--	3	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	--	3	7

Footnotes:

(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.

(2) Data for 2012 are revised and final

(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, 2012-2013

Worker characteristics	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	40	42	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	32	33	79
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	8	9	21
Gender			
Men	34	38	90
Women	6	4	10
Age⁽⁴⁾			
25 to 34 years	10	7	17
35 to 44 years	7	8	19
45 to 54 years	9	9	21
55 to 64 years	6	8	19
65 years and over	6	7	17
Race or ethnic origin⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	13	22	52
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	3	5	12
Hispanic or Latino	15	8	19
Asian, non-Hispanic	9	6	14

Footnotes:

(1) Data for 2012 are revised and final.

(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.

(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

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.