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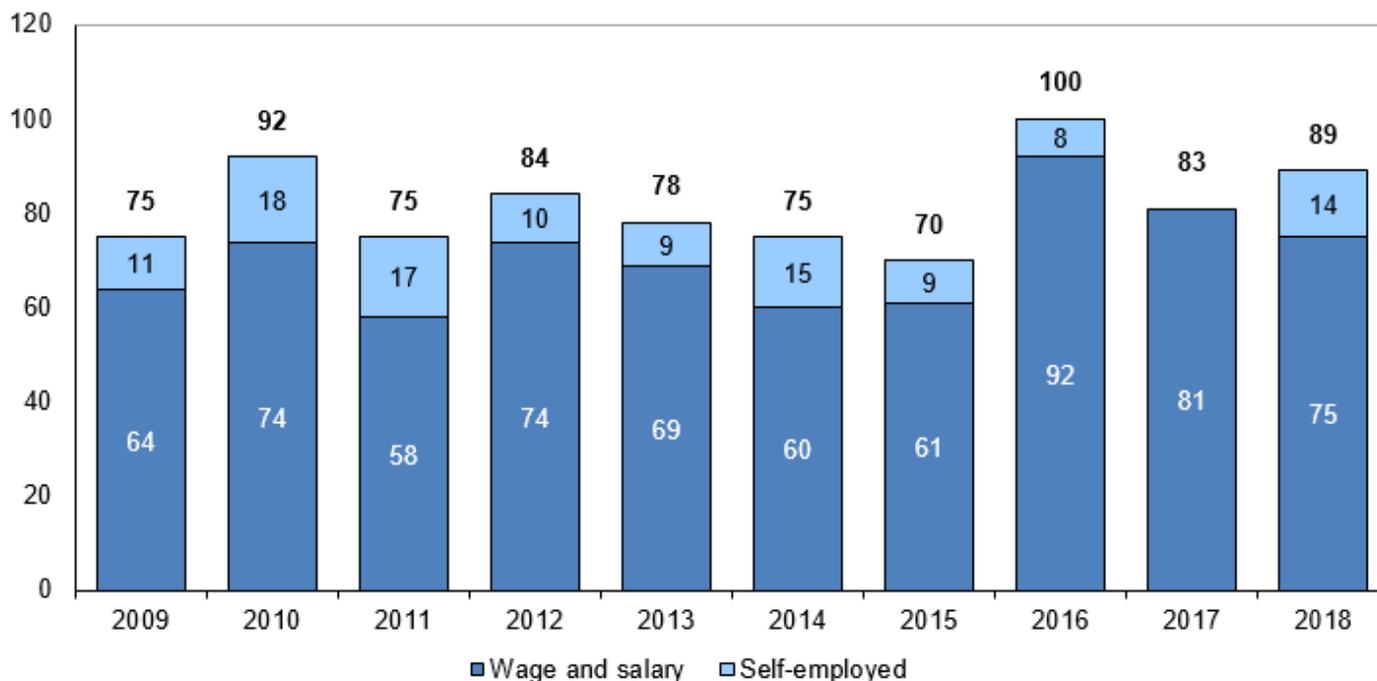
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Fatal Occupational Injuries in Alabama – 2018

Fatal work injuries totaled 89 in 2018 for Alabama, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the number of work-related fatalities in Alabama was up from the previous year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 155 in 1996 to a low of 70 in 2015. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a total of 5,250 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2018, up from the 5,147 fatal injuries in 2017, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Alabama, 2009–2018



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Data for self-employed workers not reported or data did not meet publication criteria in 2017.

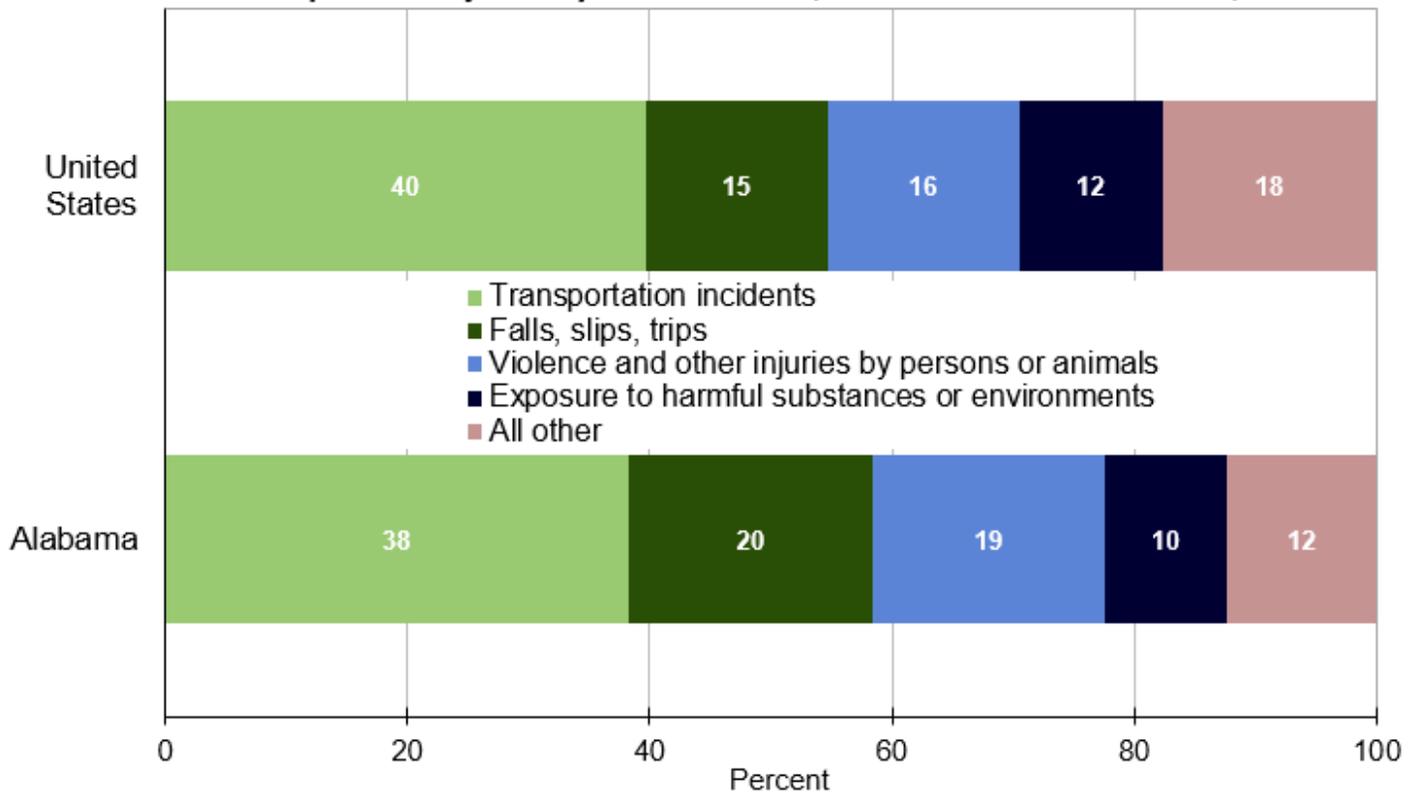
Type of incident

In Alabama, transportation incidents resulted in 34 fatal work injuries, and falls, slips, and trips accounted for 18 fatalities. These two major categories accounted for 58 percent of all workplace fatalities in the state. (See [table 1.](#)) Worker deaths from transportation incidents were similar over the year and worker fatalities due to falls, slips, and trips were up from 13.

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the third-most frequent fatal work event with 17 fatalities, up from 5 in the prior year. Exposure to harmful substances or environments resulted in nine work-related deaths compared to seven in 2017.

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2018, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. (See [chart 2.](#)) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second-most common fatal event (16 percent), followed by falls, slips, and trips (15 percent) and contact with objects and equipment (15 percent).

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, United States and Alabama, 2018



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Industry

The private construction industry had the highest number of fatalities in Alabama with 22, up from 18 in the previous year. (See [table 2.](#)) Falls, slips, and trips resulted in 9 of the 22 fatalities in the industry. The specialty trade contractors sector accounted for 11 of the 22 workplace fatalities in the construction industry.

The private transportation and warehousing industry had 16 workplace fatalities, down from 19 in the previous year. The general freight trucking sector accounted for eight, or half of the fatal injuries in this industry.

Occupation

The transportation and material moving occupational group had the highest number of workplace fatalities with 29. (See [table 3.](#)) Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for 17 of the 29 fatalities among transportation and material moving workers. The construction and extraction occupational group had the second highest number of workplace fatalities with 23. Construction trades workers suffered 19 of the work-related deaths with the construction and extraction group.

Additional highlights

- Men accounted for 93 percent of the work-related fatalities in Alabama, similar to the 92-percent national share. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents made up 41 percent of the fatalities for men in Alabama.
- White non-Hispanics accounted for 64 percent of those who died from a workplace injury, similar to the 65-percent national share.
- Workers 25-54 years old accounted for 63 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2018, compared to 58 percent of on-the-job fatalities nationally.
- Of the 89 fatal work injuries in Alabama, 84 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents; violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the most frequent fatal event for self-employed workers.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, is a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI uses a variety of 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 2018 national data, over 24,800 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, some of which may be outside the scope of other agencies or regulatory coverage. Comparisons between CFOI counts and those released by other agencies should account for the different coverage requirements and definitions used by each agency. For more information on the scope of CFOI, see www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm and www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm.

Acknowledgments. BLS thanks the Alabama Department of Labor 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.

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Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Alabama, 2017–18

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	83	89	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	5	17	19
Intentional injury by person.....	4	16	18
Intentional injury by other person.....	3	12	13
Shooting by other person--intentional.....	2	9	10
Self-inflicted injury--intentional.....	--	4	4
Transportation incidents.....	34	34	38
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle.....	24	22	25
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	9	6	7
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle.....	12	11	12
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway.....	12	11	12
Roadway noncollision incident.....	3	5	6
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles.....	--	5	6
Fires and explosions.....	--	3	3
Falls, slips, trips.....	13	18	20
Falls to lower level.....	11	16	18
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	7	9	10
Exposure to other harmful substances.....	4	6	7
Contact with objects and equipment.....	21	7	8
Struck by object or equipment.....	12	6	7
Overexertion and bodily reaction.....	--	--	--

Footnotes:

(1) 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. 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 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Alabama, 2017–18

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	83	89	100
Private industry.....	78	83	93
Goods producing.....	33	40	45
Natural resources and mining.....	7	7	8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	7	4	4
Mining ⁽²⁾	--	3	3
Construction.....	18	22	25
Construction.....	18	22	25
Construction of buildings.....	3	8	9
Specialty trade contractors.....	11	11	12
Manufacturing.....	8	11	12
Service providing.....	45	43	48
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26	28	31
Wholesale trade.....	3	5	6
Retail trade.....	--	7	8
Transportation and warehousing.....	19	16	18
Truck transportation.....	16	12	13
General freight trucking.....	12	8	9
Specialized freight trucking.....	4	4	4
Information.....	--	--	--
Financial activities.....	--	--	--
Professional and business services.....	10	7	8
Educational and health services.....	--	1	1
Health care and social assistance.....	1	1	1
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	5	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	--	1	1
Accommodation and food services.....	--	4	4
Other services, except public administration.....	--	2	2
Government ⁽³⁾	5	6	7
Federal government.....	1	--	--
State government.....	1	--	--
Local government.....	3	5	6

Footnotes:

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

(2) Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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, Alabama, 2017–18

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	83	89	100
Management occupations.....	--	6	7
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	2	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	5	2	2
Law enforcement workers.....	--	2	2
Police officers.....	--	2	2
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	3	7	8
Personal care and service occupations.....	1	1	1
Entertainment attendants and related workers.....	--	1	1
Sales and related occupations.....	--	6	7
Supervisors of sales workers.....	--	4	4
Retail sales workers.....	--	2	2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	4	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	18	23	26
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers.....	1	3	3
Construction trades workers.....	15	19	21
Carpenters.....	--	3	3
Construction laborers.....	5	9	10
Electricians.....	3	4	4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	12	7	8
Production occupations.....	5	4	4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	24	29	33
Motor vehicle operators.....	20	20	22
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	20	18	20
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	19	17	19
Material moving workers.....	3	5	6
Military specific occupations ⁽²⁾	--	--	--

Footnotes:

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

(2) 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 selected demographic characteristics, Alabama, 2017–18

Worker characteristics	2017	2018	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	83	89	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	81	75	84
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	--	14	16
Gender			
Men	80	83	93
Women	3	6	7
Age ⁽³⁾			
20 to 24 years.....	4	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	15	18	20
35 to 44 years.....	16	20	22
45 to 54 years.....	20	18	20
55 to 64 years.....	20	16	18
65 years and over.....	7	11	12
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	54	57	64
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic.....	20	24	27
Hispanic or Latino.....	8	4	4
Asian, non-Hispanic	--	4	4

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 data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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.