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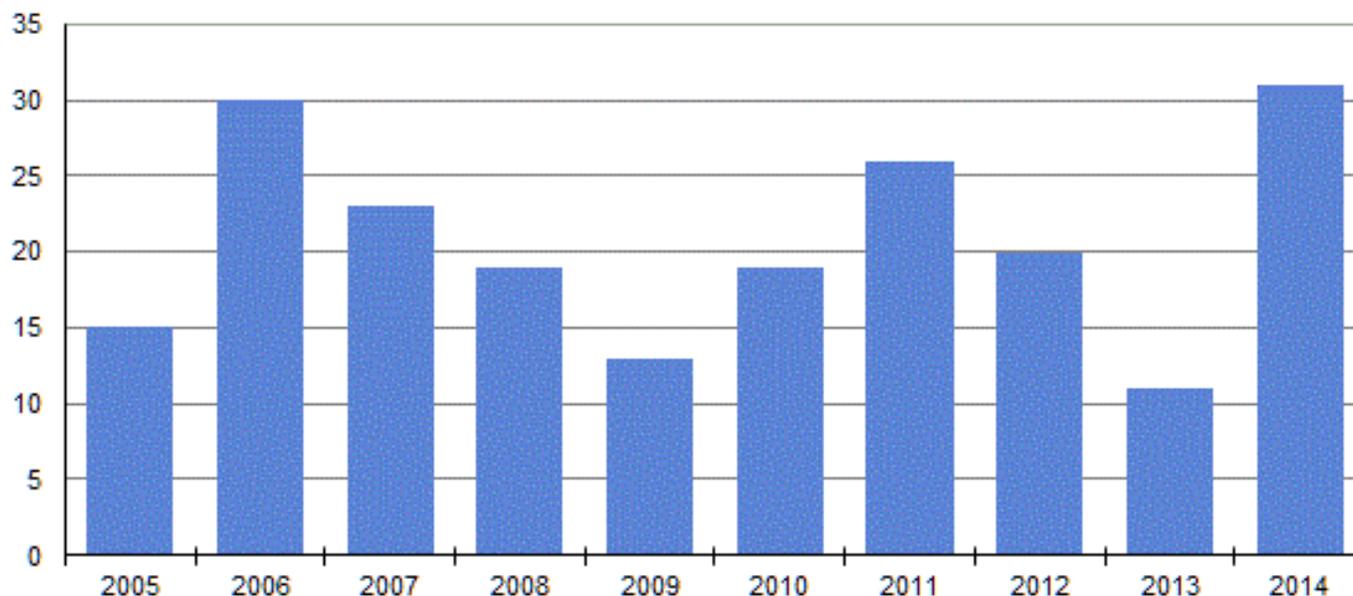
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Fatal Work Injuries in Hawaii – 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 31 in 2014 for Hawaii, 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 Hawaii reached its highest level since 2001. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from the high of 41 in 2001 to a low of 11 in 2013. (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 2014, 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, Hawaii, 2005–14



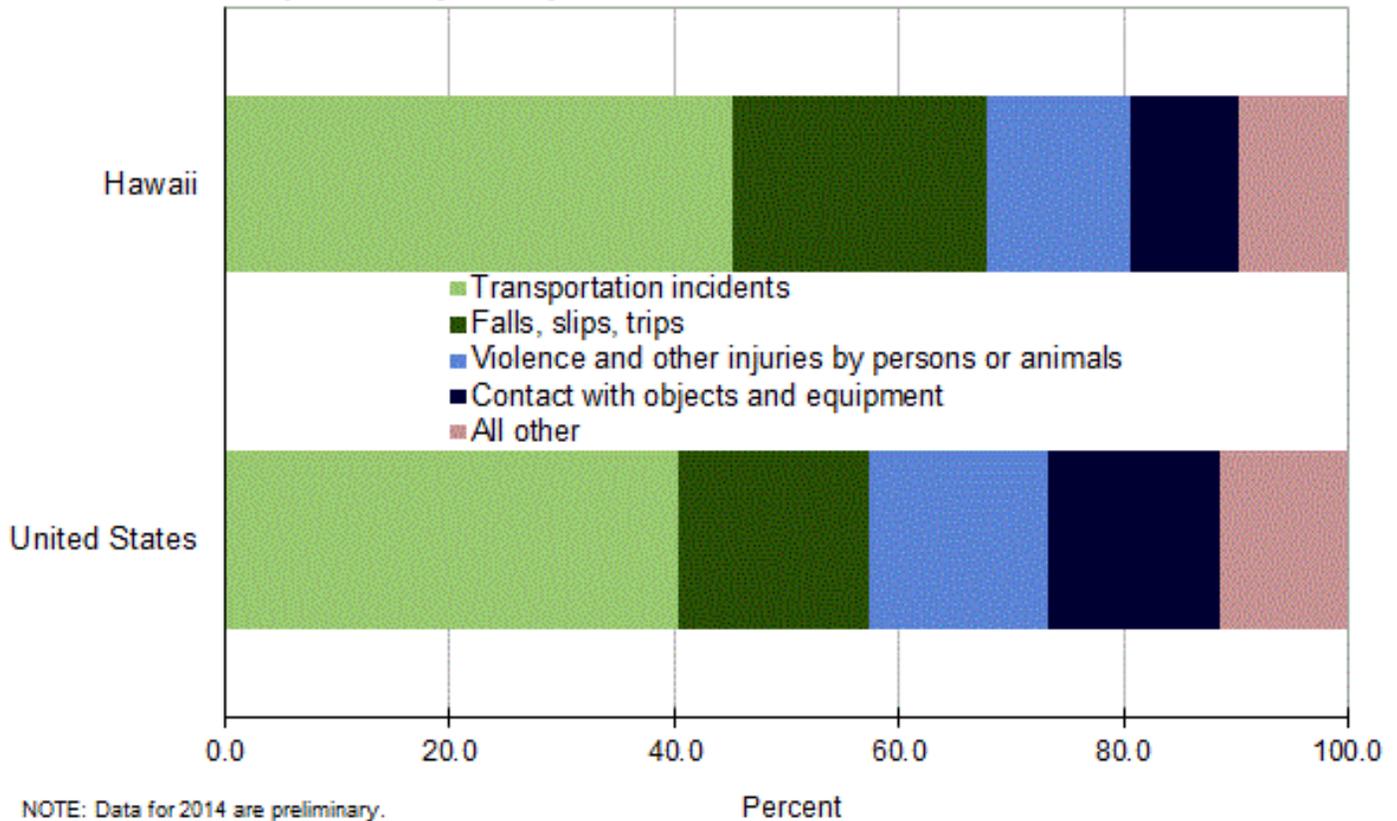
NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 31 fatal work injuries reported in Hawaii in 2014, 14 resulted from transportation incidents and 7 from falls, slips, or trips. Together these two major categories accounted for over one-half of all fatal work injuries reported in the state. (See [table 1](#).) Among transportation workplace fatalities, six occurred from nonroadway

incidents involving motorized land vehicles. In the falls, slips, or trips major category, six deaths resulted from falls to a lower level. These two categories accounted for nearly 40 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. Other major event categories each reported four or fewer deaths.

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 Hawaii, transportation incidents accounted for 45 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 Hawaii was 23 percent. Contact with objects or equipment and violence and other injuries by persons or animals each accounted for around 16 percent of the nation’s workplace fatalities, while in the state, these events were responsible for 10 and 13 percent of workplace fatalities, respectively.

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



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

Additional highlights:

- The construction industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with nine, compared to three the previous year. Falls, slips, or trips accounted for about one-half of the fatal work injuries in this industry. (See [table 2.](#))
- Government had the second highest fatality count with five, little changed from the previous year. Construction and extraction occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with eight. Construction laborers suffered one-half of the fatalities within this occupation. (See [table 3.](#))
- Men accounted for 26, or 84 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up 42 percent of these fatalities.
- In Hawaii, 26 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were Asian, non-Hispanic. Nationwide, this group accounted for 3 percent of work-related deaths.

- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 20, or 65 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 31 fatal work injuries in Hawaii, 81 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. For both wage and salary and the self-employed the most frequent fatal even was transportation incidents, with 10 and 4 fatalities, respectively.

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.

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, Hawaii, 2013-14

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	11	31	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	--	4	13
Intentional injury by person.....	--	4	13
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person).....	--	1	3
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing.....	--	1	3
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional).....	--	3	10
Transportation incidents.....	4	14	45
Aircraft incidents.....	1	4	13
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing.....	--	3	10
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing--into structure, object, or ground.....	--	3	10
Other in-flight crash.....	1	1	3
Other in-flight crash due to mechanical failure.....	1	1	3
Pedestrian vehicular incident.....	--	2	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road.....	--	1	3
Pedestrian struck by vehicle propelled by another vehicle on side of road.....	--	1	3
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area.....	--	1	3
Pedestrian struck by vehicle backing up in nonroadway area.....	--	1	3
Water vehicle incidents.....	--	2	6
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle.....	--	2	6
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles.....	--	6	19
Nonroadway noncollision incident.....	--	4	13
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway.....	--	3	10
Falls, slips, trips.....	4	7	23
Falls to lower level.....	4	6	19
Fall through surface or existing opening.....	--	1	3
Fall through surface or existing opening 26 to 30 feet.....	--	1	3
Other fall to lower level.....	3	4	13
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet.....	--	1	3
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet.....	1	1	3
Exposure through scratch or other open wound.....	--	1	3
Contact with objects and equipment.....	--	3	10
Struck by object or equipment.....	--	3	10
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport.....	--	1	3

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, Hawaii, 2013–14

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	11	31	100
Private industry.....	7	26	84
Natural resources and mining.....	--	3	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	--	3	10
Animal production and aquaculture.....	--	1	3
Construction.....	3	9	29
Construction.....	3	9	29
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	--	2	6
Specialty trade contractors.....	3	3	10
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1	6	19
Wholesale trade.....	--	1	3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	--	1	3
Retail trade.....	--	3	10
Food and beverage stores.....	--	1	3
Nonstore retailers.....	--	1	3
Transportation and warehousing.....	1	2	6
Air transportation.....	--	2	6
Financial activities.....	--	4	13
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	--	4	13
Real estate.....	--	3	10
Educational and health services.....	--	2	6
Educational services.....	--	1	3
Educational services.....	--	1	3
Health care and social assistance.....	--	1	3
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	--	1	3
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	2	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	--	1	3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries.....	--	1	3
Accommodation and food services.....	--	1	3
Food services and drinking places.....	--	1	3
Government ⁽³⁾	4	5	16
State government.....	--	1	3

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, Hawaii, 2013-14

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	11	31	100
Management occupations	1	3	10
Other management occupations	--	3	10
Lodging managers.....	--	1	3
Lodging managers.....	--	1	3
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	1	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	3	10
Building cleaning and pest control workers.....	--	1	3
Building cleaning workers.....	--	1	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	--	1	3
Grounds maintenance workers	--	1	3
Grounds maintenance workers	--	1	3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	--	1	3
Sales and related occupations	--	3	10
Other sales and related workers	--	1	3
Miscellaneous sales and related workers.....	--	1	3
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers.....	--	1	3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	1	3
Secretaries and administrative assistants.....	--	1	3
Secretaries and administrative assistants.....	--	1	3
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive.....	--	1	3
Construction and extraction occupations	--	8	26
Construction trades workers.....	--	8	26
Carpenters.....	--	1	3
Carpenters.....	--	1	3
Construction laborers	--	4	13
Construction laborers	--	4	13
Construction equipment operators	--	1	3
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	--	1	3
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2	6	19
Air transportation workers	--	2	6
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	--	2	6
Commercial pilots.....	--	2	6
Material moving workers	--	4	13

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.

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, Hawaii, 2013-14

Worker characteristics	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	11	31	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	11	25	81
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	--	6	19
Gender			
Men.....	10	26	84
Women.....	1	5	16
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
20 to 24 years.....	--	3	10
25 to 34 years.....	2	7	23
35 to 44 years.....	3	5	16
45 to 54 years.....	1	8	26
55 to 64 years.....	3	6	19
65 years and over.....	1	2	6
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic.....	3	7	23
Hispanic or Latino.....	--	4	13
Asian, non-Hispanic.....	--	8	26

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.