

**Information sources about work-related fatalities for
Workers' Memorial Week reports and events**

Source	What's there?	Notes about using this source
<p>AFL-CIO's annual <i>Death on the Job</i> report http://www.aflcio.org/Issues/Job-Safety/Death-on-the-Job-Report</p>	<p>Data about work-related deaths and injuries, penalties, state plans, inspection numbers and more.</p>	<p>It can be overwhelming. Best to look at the table of contents for those that might be useful to you. The AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department waits for the latest statistics that come out close to April 28. So its report is not always out in time for you to use all the information for that year. However, they may be able to provide you with some information. Check out the latest report to see the possibilities.</p>

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<p data-bbox="88 326 554 358">Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</p> <p data-bbox="88 375 590 444">Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) - Current and Revised (CFOI)</p> <p data-bbox="88 513 611 618">State information can be found within some of the tables or by going to http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.</p>	<p data-bbox="674 204 1297 347">Fatality data comes out in December. It is for the previous year (e.g., in December 2016, the data were for 2015). You also can get data from previous years.</p> <p data-bbox="674 367 1297 399">The tables are broken down by things such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="674 418 1310 829" style="list-style-type: none"> • industry by event or exposure or transportation incidents and homicides • private sector, government workers, and self-employed workers • primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division • occupation by event or exposure or transportation incidents and homicides • worker characteristics by event or exposure • event or exposure by age or major private industry division 	<p data-bbox="1354 248 2003 505">There is a huge gap every year between what state agencies report as the number of fatalities and what eventually comes out in CFOI data. “Program-related” fatalities often exclude transportation deaths, homicides and some self-employed. Check to see what your state includes as a work-related fatality.</p> <p data-bbox="1354 524 2003 846">Use the tables to make the point that a lot more workers die on the job every year than what the state agencies report to the public. (For example, North Carolina OSHA reported that 53 workers died on the job in 2011, while CFOI eventually came out with a total of 148.) Try to use total numbers in your state for the previous two years to give the best estimate of annual deaths in the state.</p>

Source	What's there?	Notes about using this source
<p>Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Industry injury and illness data and Case and demographic characteristics for work-related injuries and illnesses involving days away from work</p> <p>Information broken down by state can be found within some of the tables or by going to http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm</p>	<p>These are sources for national information about injuries and illnesses. Includes tables about such things as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • highest rates for total cases • highest rates for cases with days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (dart) • injury cases - rates, counts, and percent relative standard errors - detailed industry • illness rates by category of illness - detailed industry • number of illnesses by category of illness - detailed industry 	<p>Under-reporting is the big issue with this kind of information.</p> <p>The BLS numbers are based on a survey of employers and their Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 300 logs of workplace injuries and illnesses. They cover most private-sector industries, and state and local government. Small farms with fewer than 11 employees, federal government agencies, self-employed and household workers are not included because they are not covered by the <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act</i>.</p> <p>For more about the scope and coverage of the <i>Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i> (SOII), see www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a.htm#scope_SOII.</p>

<p>COSH groups Workers' Memorial Week reports</p>	<p>2016 reports include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYCOSH: Dirty and Dangerous: Worker Safety and Health in New York City's Scofflaw Commercial Waste Industry • Knox Area Workers' Memorial Day Committee: Tennessee Workers: Dying for a Job • MassCOSH and Massachusetts AFL-CIO: Dying for Work in Massachusetts • South Florida COSH: Workers' Memorial Day Report for Florida • Houston COSH (Fe y Justicia): Worker Memorial Day Report 2016: Workplace Fatalities in the Houston Area • Workers Defense Project and Public Citizen: The Price of Inaction: The Cost of Construction Injuries in the Lone Star State • National COSH: Preventable Deaths 2016 	<p>Use the reports for formats, ideas, etc. Call/e-mail people at each group to find out more. Ask for templates that they used for planning, etc.</p>
<p>Firefighter fatalities https://apps.usfa.fema.gov/firefighter-fatalities/</p>	<p>Names and descriptions of investigation reports.</p>	
<p>Law enforcement-related fatalities http://www.odmp.org/</p>	<p>Names and descriptions of investigation reports.</p>	

Source	What's there?	Notes about using this source
<p>Lists and data about specific hazards resulting in fatalities, including campaigns about the hazards. Also look for those about specific types of work or groups of workers (e.g., temp workers)</p>	<p>State agencies and federal OSHA can have special emphasis programs about hazards in specific sectors or individual hazards (e.g., falls). NGOs, unions and COSH groups have campaigns about particular hazards or laws and regulations.</p> <p>For example, CPWR and its partners have the Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction. The website has a map of construction fatalities and, separately, all construction fall fatalities (http://stopconstructionfalls.com/?wp_ct=1). Although names are not listed, there are links to newspaper accounts with worker information (and sometimes photos).</p> <p>There is a listing and interactive map on oil industry deaths in TX at: http://www.chron.com/news/article/Where-and-how-oil-and-gas-workers-have-died-in-4263666.php?cmpid=hcael.</p> <p>National COSH has a set of recommendations about temporary or temp workers at http://coshnetwork.org/recommendations-how-osh-a-can-improve-health-and-safety-temporary-workers</p>	<p>Check state agency and federal OSHA websites for these initiatives, programs, etc., and examples they use. Call or e-mail for more information. Consider how to include recognition of these hazards or groups of workers in your recommendations and activities.</p> <p>Ask CPWR staff to make a state map from their data. Consider how to use the maps in your report, and adapt their method for other hazards.</p> <p>Ask other COSH groups or those with Interfaith Worker Justice about campaigns they have, recommendations, studies, etc.</p>

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Mines Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) fatality data https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/fatality-reports	They compile annual summaries of the information, separated into coal or metal mining. Information about each fatal injury is posted, including the name and age of the victim.	The information is normally posted 3-5 days after the incident occurs. Here's an example: http://www.msha.gov/FATALS/2012/2012C01prelim.pdf
National COSH – Workers Memorial Week Resources US Worker Fatality Database	National COSH offers a variety of resources for WorkersThe U.S. Worker Fatality Database is a catalog of publicly available information about workplace fatalities in the United States in 2014. The database is a joint effort between COSH, AFL-CIO, the Center for Construction Research and Training, <i>Fe Y Justicia</i> , Global Worker Watch, the Massachusetts Coalition for Occupational Safety and Health (MassCOSH), United Support and Memorial for Workplace Fatalities (USMWF), and Celeste Monforton, DrPH and MPH, George Washington University.	This can be vital information to piece together the story behind the data. Look for information from previous years for stories and families to include.
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Program http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/facecount.html	All the fatality reports NIOSH has done or received from state partners.	Tend to be for fatalities a few years before, not in the last year.
Occupational health and safety magazines, on-line versions, etc. (e.g., <i>CalOSHA Reporter</i> , <i>EHS Today</i> , Bloomberg BNA) and those that cite them (e.g., NYCOSH Newslines)	Often report what OSHA puts out, but sometimes have coverage from local media or other sources.	Can give you the worker's name, employer's name, information about what happened and perhaps the company's history. Sometimes need to pay for access but you could get a free trial subscriptions when you're doing a final push for information.

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<p>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inspection data (sometimes called the <i>Integrated Management Information System/IMIS</i>), which you can start with at https://www.osha.gov/oshstats/ reviews of state programs (Federal Annual Monitoring and Evaluation/FAME) reports http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/efame/index.html 	<p>IMIS is the database with reports of all finished inspections done by federal and state OSHA agencies. The final citations may not be set, if appeals are underway. You will find information by sector (SIC or NCAIS codes), establishment, frequently-cited parts of the law and regulations, etc.</p> <p>OSHA evaluates the 27 state plans every year. They cover everything from number of inspectors to how well investigations are done, to the numbers of deaths, injuries, illnesses, etc. State agencies get to respond too.</p>	<p>Information about an employer's history with OSHA or a state agency, or the trends in the sector can be useful in stories and recommendations. It's not always easy to use but don't be put off. Someone with a librarian's mind-set could be helpful.</p> <p>Issues about state plans can inform your recommendations and the stories you chose to tell.</p>
<p>State plans sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLS data: http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm Occupational Health Surveillance Clearinghouse: http://wwwn.cdc.gov/niosh-survapps/statedocs/ state agency information: from the agency itself 	<p>The BLS survey is employer reported information about fatalities, injuries and illnesses.</p> <p>The Clearinghouse is maintained by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). It includes state investigations of fatalities (called FACE reports) and work-related injuries and illnesses.</p> <p>For specifics about names, employers, what happened to cause a death, ask state agencies for their data. They will have at least one person who keeps track of these things.</p>	<p>Most state plans have some information about fatalities in their jurisdiction. You need to request this information from the agency. Some state agencies (e.g., Washington State) organize a Worker Memorial Week event themselves.</p> <p>The NIOSH Clearinghouse can be searched by type of injury, just using the word "fatality", a state's name, etc.</p> <p>Some state reports may not be posted on the NIOSH site. For example, Washington has their own website: http://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Research/FACE/default.asp.</p>
<p>Unions</p>	<p>Many unions -- e.g., the USW and UAW -- put together lists of members workers killed on the job.</p>	<p>This is one way to get names and details about fatalities.</p>

Source	What's there?	Notes about using this source
United Support and Memorial for Workplace Fatalities (USMWF) http://www.USMWF.org	Information about fatalities, with names, details, and more. Aimed at families of those who are killed at work.	This can be a source for stories and speakers at events. Check with USMWF for help and guidance about how to reach out to families.
Web searches for cases in the state or region	Media reports, obituaries, health and safety magazines, OSHA group websites, and much more.	Search for phrases such as "worker dies" or "worker died", "worker killed", "workplace accident," or "unexpected death". Add the name of the location/area. Use words or phrases from one story to find others that are similar. This can yield a lot of names and detailed stories in news reports, obituaries, etc., as well as possible contacts for family members.