



April 2026

2024

Texas Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table of contents

Executive summary3

Key findings3

Industries.....6

Occupations.....8

Case characteristics.....8

Demographics..... 11

Endnotes 12

DWC resources 13

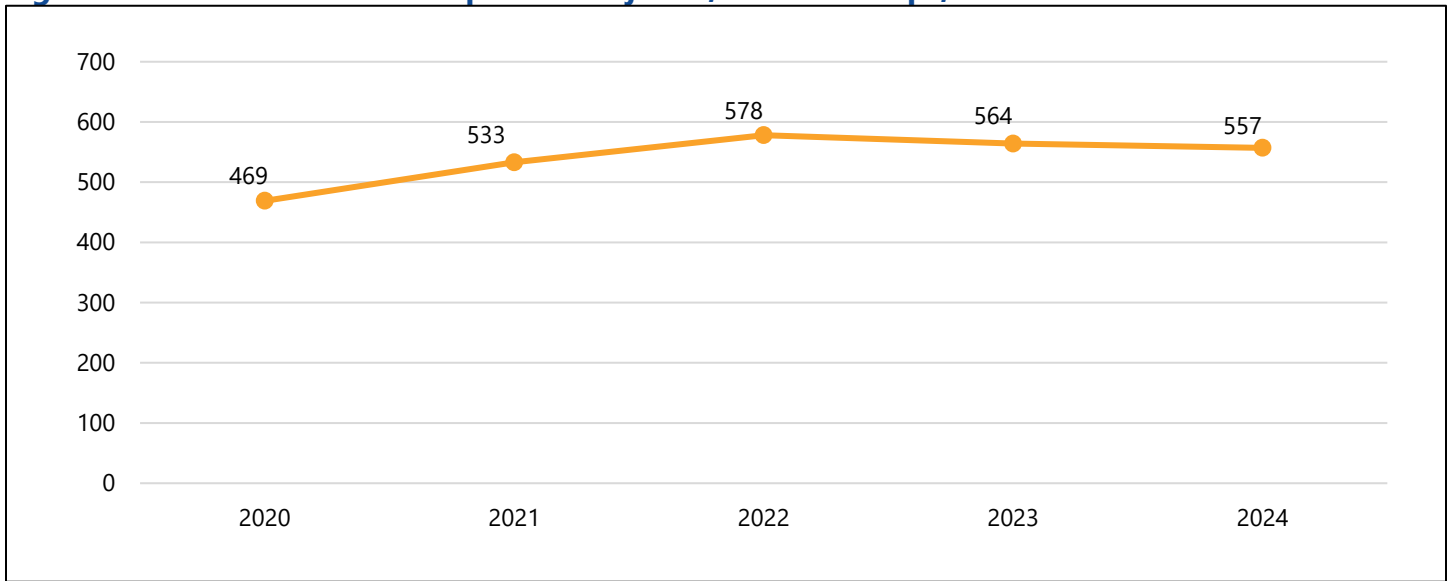
Executive summary

The Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) releases this report each year to help employers, safety professionals, and policymakers identify occupational safety and health issues. This Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is done each year in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless caused by an injury event. COVID-19-related deaths are not included in the findings below.

Key findings

In 2024, there were 557 fatal occupational injuries in Texas, seven fewer than 2023 (Figure 1). The incident rate of fatalities in Texas was 3.9 per 100,000 full-time employees (FTEs) in 2024.

Figure 1: Number of fatal occupational injuries, all ownerships, Texas 2020-2024



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Private sector employees represented 92% of total fatalities with 513 incidents in 2024. The other 44 incidents involved public/governmental sector employees — an increase of six from 2023.

Nationally, there were 5,070 fatal occupational injuries — an incident rate of 3.3.

Workplace characteristics

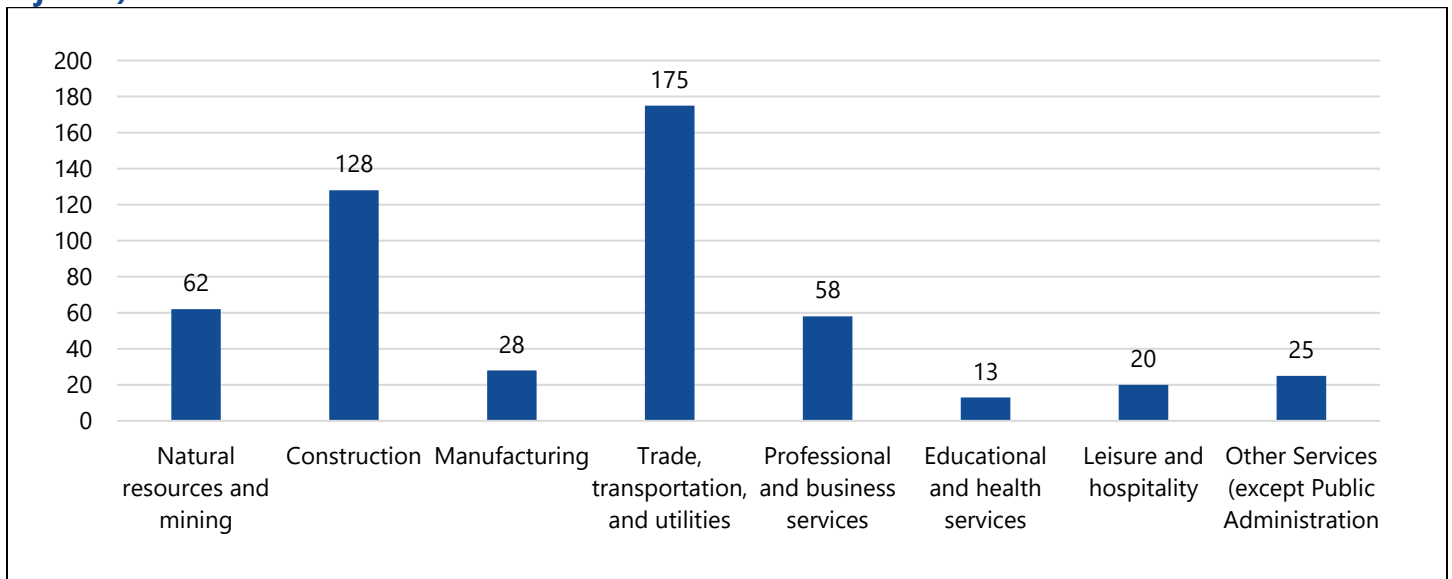
This report contains information about the industries and occupations of fatally injured employees. Industry information refers to the type of business where an employee works. Occupation information refers to the type of work an employee does. For example, a transportation company employs managers and salespeople, as well as truck drivers. Transportation and material-moving occupations are found in both goods-producing industries and service-providing industries. This report shows both industry and occupation information to give a more complete picture of the workplace characteristics of fatally

injured employees. Reported categories may change from year to year to limit the disclosure of information about individual employees.

Industries

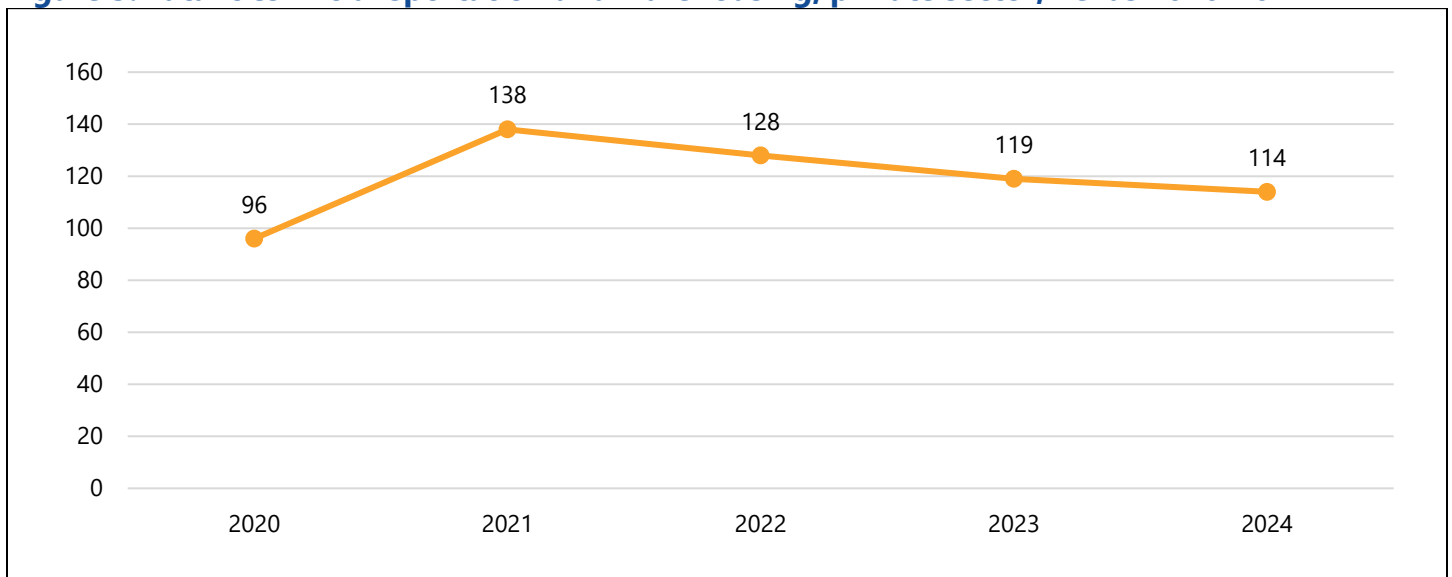
The trade, transportation, and utilities industry (public and private sector) had the highest number of fatalities with 175 incidents. The construction industry had 128 incidents, representing 23% of all fatalities in Texas (Figure 2). Fatalities in the private sector of the transportation and warehousing industry decreased from 119 in 2023 to 114 in 2024 and accounted for 20% of all fatalities in Texas (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Texas 2024 (557 total fatal injuries)



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Figure 3: Fatalities in transportation and warehousing, private sector, Texas 2020-2024

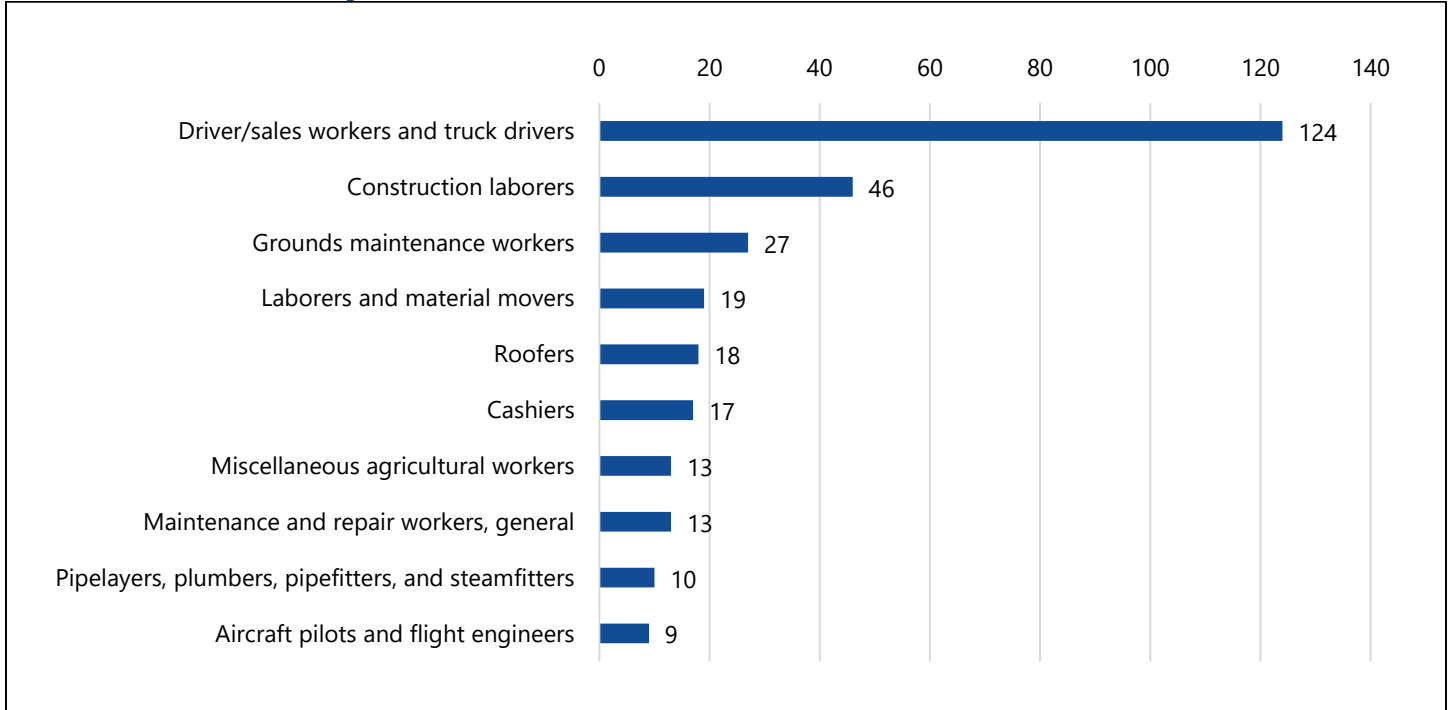


Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Occupations

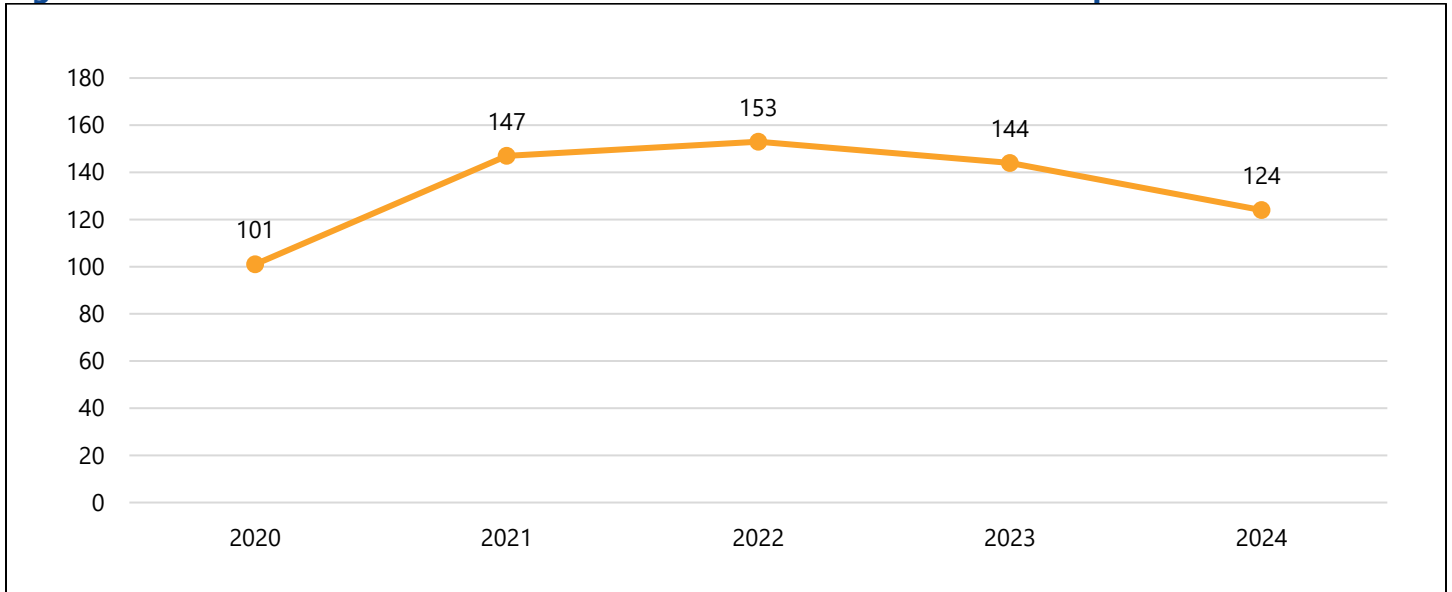
In 2024, the occupation with the highest number of fatalities was driver/sales workers and truck drivers (Figure 4). The number of incidents among drivers/sales workers and truck drivers decreased from 144 in 2023 to 124 in 2024, representing 22% of all incidents (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Texas, 2024 (557 total fatal injuries)



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Figure 5: Fatalities in driver/sales workers and truck drivers, all ownerships, Texas 2020-2024



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Industries

Industry numbers are broken down by private sector (goods-producing and service-providing) and public sector (governmental). The number of cases may not add up to 557 because of data from non-selected industries.

Goods-producing industries

Among the goods-producing industries in the private sector, the construction industry continues to have the highest number of fatalities with 125 in 2024, accounting for 24% of the total private sector fatalities. Within construction, specialty trade contractors had a decrease of 11%, from 79 in 2023 to 70 in 2024.

Natural resources and mining increased 22%, from 51 in 2023 to 62 in 2024, and accounted for 12% of private sector fatalities in 2024 (Table 1).

Service-providing industries

Among the service-providing industries in the private sector, trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest number of incidents at 174. Transportation and warehousing industries experienced a decrease overall. Meanwhile, the retail trade industries experienced an increase of 11 fatal injuries.

Government

There were 44 fatalities that involved governmental employees in 2024, an increase of 16% from 38 in 2023. Local government accounted for 66% with 29 fatal injuries.

Table 1: Number of fatalities by industry, Texas 2022-2024¹

Industry	2022	2023	2024
Private industry	529	526	513
Goods-producing	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ²	61	51	62
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	20	15	26
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	41	36	36
Support activities for oil and gas operations	30	30	26
Construction	140	124	125
Heavy and civil engineering construction	26	27	38
Specialty trade contractors	94	79	70
Manufacturing	34	32	28
Service-providing	--	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities	179	174	174
Utilities	6	13	11
Wholesale trade	23	22	16
Retail trade	22	20	33
Transportation and warehousing	128	119	114
Truck transportation	89	78	76
Financial activities	--	18	--
Real estate and rental leasing	6	14	10
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6	5	12
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	65	43
Administrative and support services	--	50	38
Investigation and security services	--	7	7
Services to buildings and dwellings	--	33	25
Landscaping services	--	27	25
Waste management and remediation services	--	15	5
Education and health services	19	14	10
Health care and social assistance	15	11	7
Leisure and hospitality	23	20	20
Accommodation and food services	13	15	15
Food services and drinking places	9	11	--
Other services, except public administration	17	19	24
Repair and maintenance	13	13	20
Government³	49	38	44
Federal government	9	9	10
State government	6	5	5
Local government	34	22	29
Educational services	5	3	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	18	14	--
Police protection	--	6	--
Fire protection	--	8	--
Total	578	564	557

Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Occupations

Types of occupations that saw large changes from 2023 to 2024 include:

- Sales and related occupations increased 138% from 13 in 2023 to 31 in 2024.
- Farming, fishing, and forestry had a 110% increase from 10 in 2023 to 21 in 2024.
- Management, with a 69% increase from 13 in 2023 to 22 in 2024.
- Roofers, with a 64% increase from 11 in 2023 to 18 in 2024.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had a decrease in fatal injuries overall.
- Production related occupations had a 33% decrease from 33 in 2023 to 22 in 2024.

Table 2: Number of fatalities by major occupational group, all ownerships, Texas 2022-2024⁴

Major occupational group	2022	2023	2024
Transportation and material moving	197	196	180
Motor vehicle operators	156	154	130
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	153	144	124
Material moving workers	23	34	29
Laborers and material movers	11	14	19
Construction and extraction	133	128	130
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	11	3	7
Construction trades workers	89	91	95
Construction laborers	30	48	46
Electricians	13	8	8
Roofers	16	11	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair	57	52	53
Protective service	35	28	31
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	28	41	29
Grounds maintenance workers	23	31	27
Production	23	33	22
Sales and related	16	13	31
Management	31	13	22
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9	10	21
Office and administrative support	9	12	7
Food preparation and serving	5	7	9
Personal care and service	3	4	--
Total	578	564	557

Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Case characteristics

Case characteristics give details of the fatal injuries. Each injury is broken out into multiple characteristics including, nature of injury or illness; part of body affected; event or exposure; source of injury or illness; and location where injury was sustained. Two of those characteristics, event or exposure and location,

are discussed below. The number of cases may not add up to 557 because of data from non-selected characteristics.

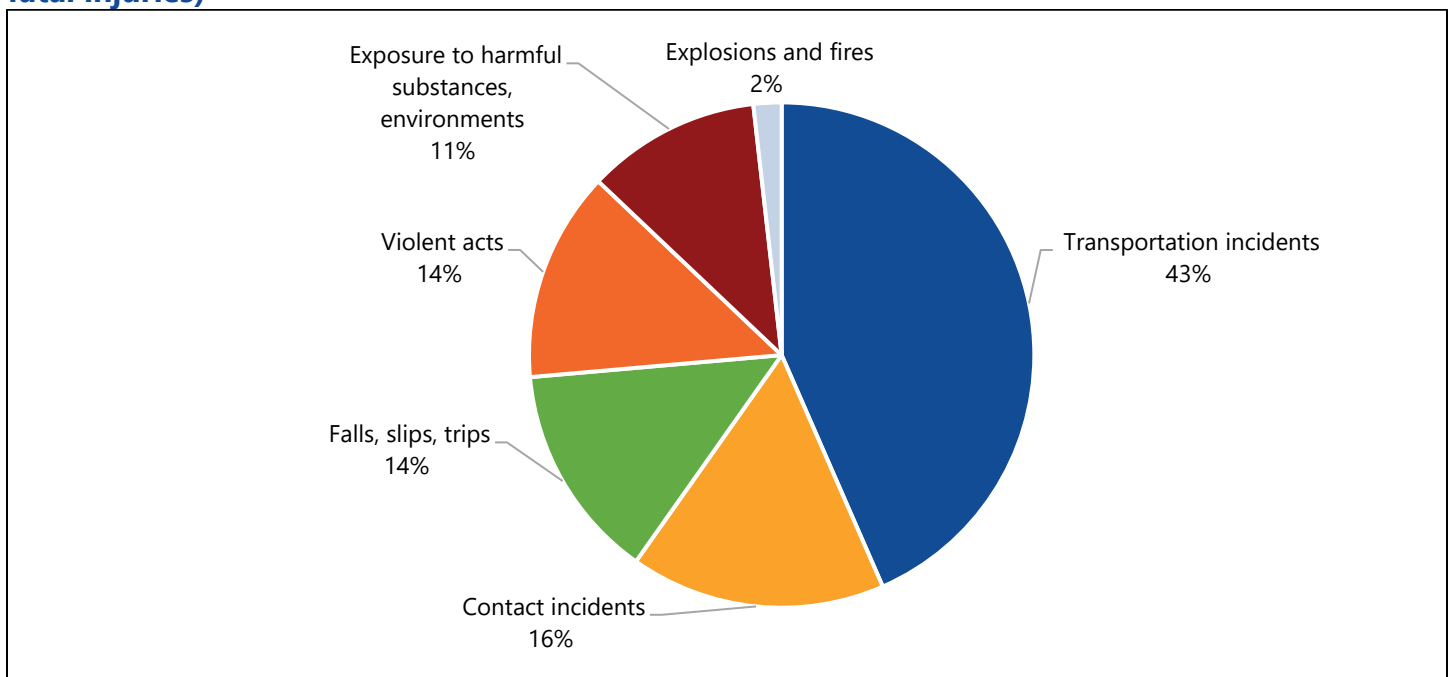
Event or exposure

There were 75 fatalities due to violent acts in 2024, with 79% from another person (Figure 6 and Table 3). Deaths due to intentional self-harm decreased 43% from 28 in 2023 to 16 in 2024.

In 2024 there were 242 transportation incidents representing 43% of all incidents. There were 156 roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles, with 51% from roadway collisions with other vehicles.

Ten workplace fatalities involved explosions and fires. Falls, slips, trips accounted for 14% of all fatal injuries. Within this category, 34% were attributed to other falls to lower level — 6 to 30 feet. Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 11% of all cases, with 24 of them due to exposure to electricity and 24 due to exposure to harmful substances. Sixteen percent of all fatal injuries involved contact incidents, with 56% of them due to being struck by propelled, falling, or suspended objects.

Figure 6: Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure⁵, all ownerships, Texas, 2024 (557 total fatal injuries)



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Table 3: Number of fatalities by event or exposure, all ownerships, Texas 2024⁵

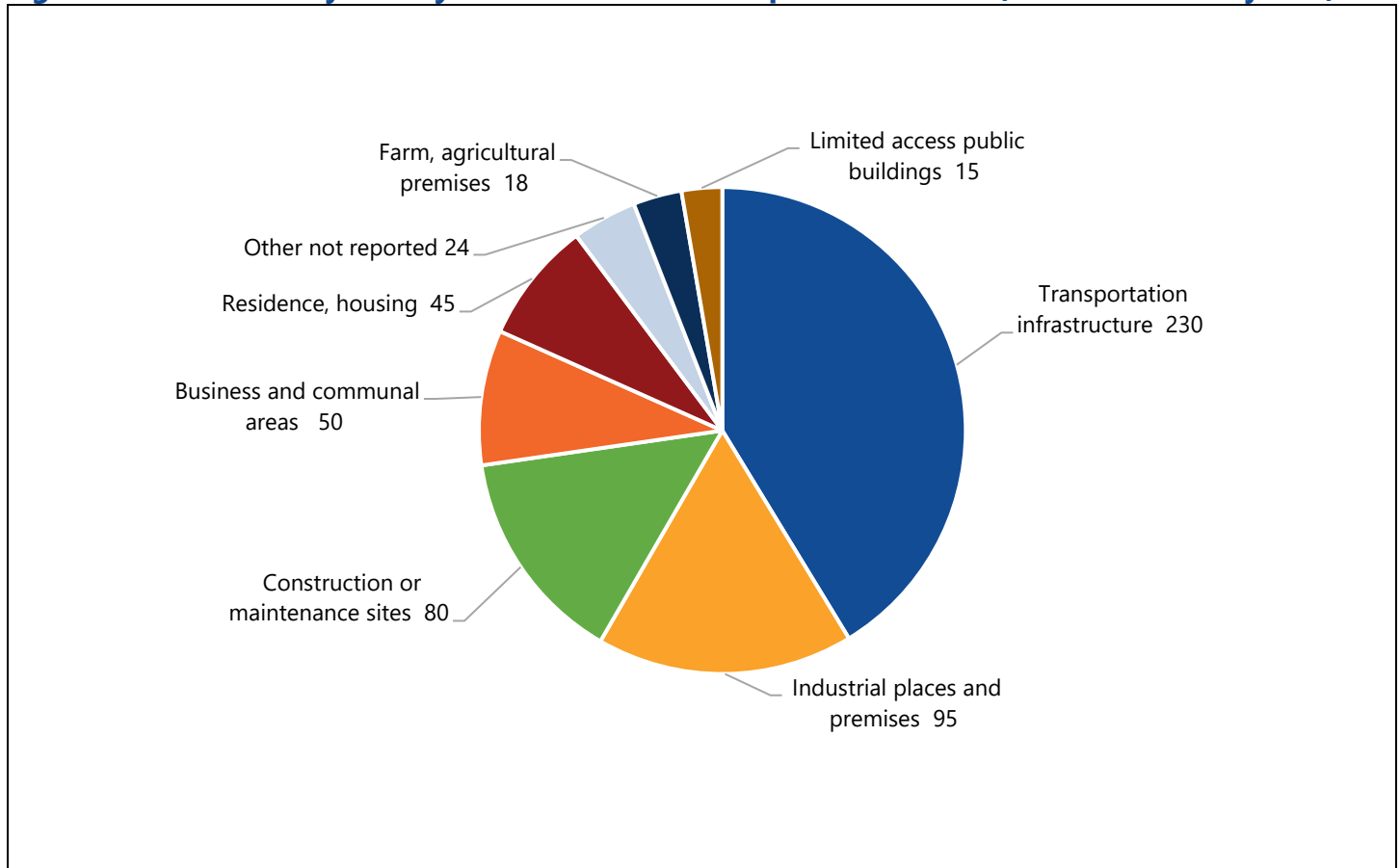
Event or exposure	2024
Violent acts	75
Violent acts by another person	59
Intentional self-harm	16
Intentional self-harm — shooting	7
Transportation incidents	242
Aircraft incidents	15
Water vehicle incidents	10
Pedestrian incidents involving motorized land vehicles	40
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	21
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	156
Roadway collision with another vehicle(s)	80
Intersecting, turning	23
Moving in same direction	19
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	29
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	42
Collision with object or animal on side of roadway	39
Roadway non-collision incident	34
Vehicle overturn	26
Non-roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	16
Explosions and fires	10
Falls, slips, trips	77
Fall to lower level	61
Other fall to lower level	49
Other fall to lower level — 6 to 30 feet	28
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	62
Exposure to electricity	24
Indirect exposure to electricity	11
Exposure to temperature extremes	8
Exposure to harmful substances	24
Drug, alcohol overdose	19
Exposure to oxygen deficiency	6
Contact incidents	91
Collapse, engulfment	6
Struck by propelled, falling, or suspended object	51
Struck by falling object	36
Struck, caught, or compressed by running powered equipment	22
Struck by rolling powered vehicle or machinery	9
Total	557

Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Location

The most common location for a fatal injury is on transportation infrastructure, accounting for 41% of all fatal injuries. Industrial place and premises accounts for 17%, while construction or maintenance sites account for 15% of all fatal injuries in 2024 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Texas, 2024 (557 total fatal injuries)



Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Demographics

Men accounted for 92% of the 557 total incidents in 2024. Employees 55 and older accounted for 28% of all incidents in 2024.

Hispanic or Latino employees had the highest number of fatal injuries with 253 incidents, accounting for 45% of all fatalities. White (non-Hispanic) employees accounted for 39% of fatalities. Black or African American (non-Hispanic) employees accounted for 11% of fatal injuries, and Asian (non-Hispanic) employees accounted for 4%.

Table 4: Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, All ownerships, Texas 2024

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)
Sex	
Female	43
Male	514
Age	
Under 16 years	--
16 to 17 years	--
18 to 19 years	9
20 to 24 years	41
25 to 34 years	103
35 to 44 years	128
45 to 54 years	116
55 to 64 years	90
65 years and over	67
Race or ethnic origin	
White, non-Hispanic	219
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	60
Hispanic or Latino	253
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	--
Asian, non-Hispanic	23
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	--

Source: BLS CFOI in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

To view CFOI data tables, visit www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/fathomepage.html. For more information about fatal occupational injuries, contact DWC at 512-804-4640 or cfoi@tdi.texas.gov.

Endnotes

In accordance with [BLS policies](#), individually-identifiable data collected by the CFOI program is used exclusively for statistical purposes and is protected under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA). Data are collected under a pledge of confidentiality and require BLS to prevent disclosure of identifying information of decedents. Disclosure of confidential information is a serious issue, a violation of CIPSEA, and a matter that BLS has addressed with new disclosure protections beginning with the 2019 CFOI release. These disclosure protections have significant impacts on the data that are publishable for 2019 to present and have resulted in the suppression of some private sector numbers to protect the confidentiality of all employees in the private and public sectors.

CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless caused by an injury event.

Data for all years are revised and final.

For all charts, see data definitions on BLS' [website](#).

NAICS and OIICS comparisons

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2022 update resulted in minor revisions within five industries, as well as major revisions within the Retail trade and Information sectors. More information is available on the U.S. Census' [website](#).

Comparison of industry data using NAICS 2022 with prior NAICS coding structures should be made with caution. For a concordance of 2017 NAICS to 2022 NAICS, visit the U.S. Census' [website](#). Industry sector level comparisons made in this publication are included where the 2017 NAICS is comparable to 2022 NAICS.

A list of major changes implemented in the comprehensive Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Classification System (OIICS) revision is available on BLS' [website](#). This change resulted in a break in series for 2023 case characteristics data.

Note: A dash in place of a number in a table or chart means data does not meet publication guidelines.

Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, CFOI, in cooperation with participating state agencies, March 2026.

Footnotes

¹ Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts. Cases classified as foreign government and other government are included in all government counts but not displayed separately. Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

² Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in NAICS, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by federal, state, local, and foreign governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used this year, see the definitions page on BLS' [website](#).

⁵ Based on the BLS OIICS 3.02 implemented for 2023 data forward.

DWC resources

DWC provides various safety and health services to help reduce injuries and illnesses in the workplace, including:

- Free safety and health consultations on Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.
- Regional and onsite safety training.

- Free safety and health publications.
- Free safety training streaming videos.

For more information on these services, visit www.txsafetyatwork.com or call 800-252-7031, option 2. Employers that carry workers' compensation insurance in Texas can get accident prevention services from their insurance companies at no added cost.