Contact with or exposure to electricity continues to be one of the leading causes of workplace fatalities and injuries in the United States. Between 2011 and 2022, there was a total of 1,322 workplace fatalities involving electricity, according to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). During this period, 70% of fatalities occurred in non-electrically related occupations.

**Workplace Electrical Fatalities as Reported to OSHA**

- 70% of workplace electrical fatalities occurred in non-electrical occupations
- 30% of workplace electrical fatalities occurred in electrical occupations
- 6% of all fatalities were caused by contact with electricity
- 1.5% average decrease in workplace electrical fatalities year over year

**Occupations Involved in Electrical Fatalities as Reported to OSHA**

- **Electricians:** 195
- **Construction Laborers:** 119
- **Laborers, Except Construction:** 117
- **Electrical Power Installers & Repairers:** 109
- **Tree Trimming Occupations:** 94
- **HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanics:** 42
- **Electricians’ Apprentices:** 37
- **Truck Drivers, Heavy:** 35
- **Roofers:** 29
- **Painters, Construction & Maintenance:** 28

**Electrical Fatality Causes as Reported to OSHA**

- 48% Working on or near Energized Wires or Parts
- 6% Lockout/Tagout Safety Devices Removed
- 3% PPE Issue
- 1% Arc-Flash / Blast
- 41% Contact with Overhead Power Lines

The construction industry had the highest number of electrical fatalities.

**Electrical Fatality Rates per 100,000 Workers (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Electrical fatality rates per 100,000 workers have remained consistent while overall fatality rates have increased.

Hispanic or Latino workers have the highest rate of electrical fatalities per 100,000 workers (Avg. 0.18 fatalities), followed by White, non-Hispanic workers (Avg. 0.1 fatalities), and Black or African American, non-Hispanic workers (0.06 fatalities).