



## NEWS RELEASE



**For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Thursday, August 25, 2011**

**USDL-11-1247**

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • [iifstaff@bls.gov](mailto:iifstaff@bls.gov) • [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • [PressOffice@bls.gov](mailto:PressOffice@bls.gov)

### **NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2010 (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)**

A preliminary total of 4,547 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2010, about the same as the final count of 4,551 fatal work injuries in 2009, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2010 was 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, the same as the final rate for 2009. Over the last 3 years, increases in the published counts based on information received after the release of preliminary data have averaged 174 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised totals. Final 2010 CFOI data will be released in Spring 2012.

Economic factors continue to play a role in the fatal work injury counts. Total hours worked were up slightly in 2010 in contrast to the declines recorded in both 2008 and 2009, but some historically high-risk industries continued to experience declines or slow growth in total hours worked.

#### **Key preliminary findings of the 2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:**

- The number of fatal work injuries among the self-employed declined by 6 percent to 999 fatalities, more than the decline in their hours worked. The number of fatal injuries among wage and salary workers increased by 2 percent in 2010.
- Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry rose from 99 in 2009 to 172 in 2010, an increase of 74 percent. The fatal work injury rate for mining increased from 12.4 per 100,000 FTEs in 2009 to 19.9 per 100,000 in 2010. The multiple-fatality incidents at the Upper Big Branch Mine and the Deepwater Horizon oil rig are included in these figures.
- Fatal work injuries in the private construction sector declined by 10 percent from 2009 to 2010 and are down nearly 40 percent since 2006.
- Work-related fatalities resulting from fires more than doubled from 53 in 2009 to 109 in 2010--the highest count since 2003.
- Workplace homicides declined 7 percent in 2010 to the lowest total ever recorded by the fatality census, but workplace homicides involving women increased by 13 percent.
- Fatal work injuries among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers declined by 9 percent in 2010 while fatalities among non-Hispanic white workers were higher by 2 percent. Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers were down 4 percent in 2010.
- The number of fatal workplace injuries among police officers increased by 40 percent, from 96 in 2009 to 134 in 2010.

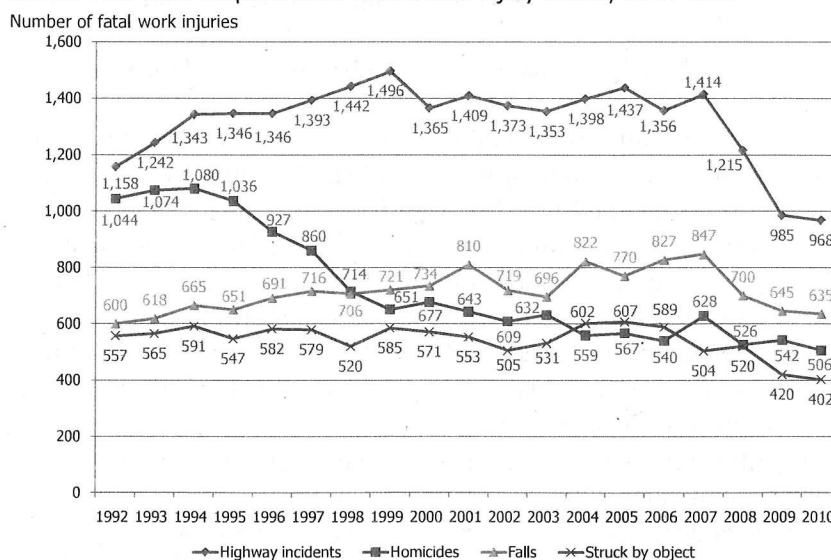
## Profile of 2010 fatal work injuries by type of incident

The number of fatal work injuries resulting from fires and explosions rose from 113 in 2009 to 187 in 2010, an increase of 65 percent. The increase was led by an increase of 106 percent in fatalities resulting from fires which rose from 53 in 2009 to 109 in 2010. Of the 187 fatalities involving fires and explosions, 82 occurred in multiple fatality incidents.

Workplace homicides fell by 7 percent in 2010. The preliminary workplace homicide total for 2010 (506 cases) represents a decline of more than 50 percent from the high of 1,080 homicides reported in 1994. (See Chart 1.) Despite the overall decline, workplace homicides involving women were up 13 percent in 2010. Workplace suicides declined slightly from the series high of 263 cases in 2009 to 258 cases in 2010. Even with the decline, the 2010 preliminary count of workplace suicides is the third highest annual total for the fatal work injury census.

Fatal falls declined 2 percent in 2010 (from 645 in 2009 to 635 in 2010). Overall, fatal falls are down 25 percent from the series high of 847 fatal falls reported in 2007. Since 2007, fatal falls in the private construction industry have decreased by 42 percent. Fatal injuries resulting from being struck by objects or equipment were also lower, down 4 percent in 2010 to 402. Fatal work injuries involving exposure to harmful substances or environments were up slightly, but electrocutions declined.

Chart 1. Four most frequent work-related fatal injury events, 1992–2010\*



\*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.  
 NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

Transportation incidents decreased slightly in 2010 relative to 2009, but still accounted for nearly 2 out of every 5 fatal work injuries in 2010. Nonhighway incidents, such as an off-road tractor overturn, were higher in 2010 (up 4 percent) as were transportation incidents involving pedestrians and railways. Fatal occupational injuries involving water vehicle incidents and aircraft incidents

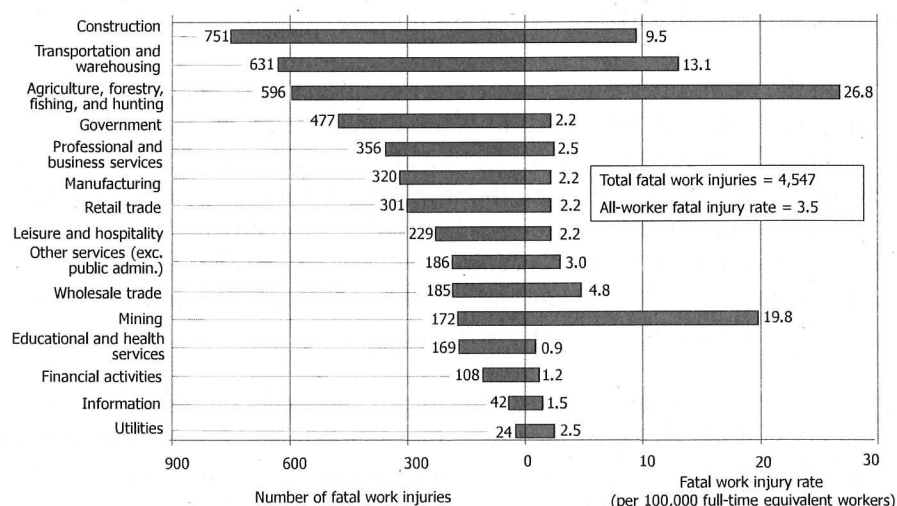
were both lower in 2010. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the 2010 tables at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm).

### Profile of fatal work injuries in 2010 by industry sector

Private sector mining fatalities were up 74 percent in 2010, increasing from 99 cases in 2009 to 172 cases in 2010. Fatal work injuries were sharply higher both in mining activities other than oil and gas (up 110 percent) and also in support activities for mining (up 71 percent). Multiple-fatality incidents in this industry were a major factor in the increased fatality total in mining. The Upper Big Branch mining disaster claimed 29 workers and 11 workers died in the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion.

Chart 2. Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2010\*



\*Data for 2010 are preliminary.  
NOTE: All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

The number of fatal work injuries in the private industry construction sector declined by 10 percent in 2010. Fatal work injuries in construction have declined every year since 2006 and are down nearly 40 percent over that time. Economic conditions may explain much of this decline with total hours worked having declined another 6 percent in construction in 2010, after declines in both 2008 and 2009. Even with the lower fatal injury total, construction accounted for more fatal work injuries than any other industry in 2010. (See Chart 2.)

Among service-providing industries in the private sector, fatal work injuries in transportation and warehousing accounted for 631 fatalities, about the same as the count in 2009 (633 fatalities). However, the number of fatal injuries in truck transportation, the largest subsector within

transportation and warehousing in terms of employment, increased by 2 percent in 2010, led by a 17 percent increase in specialized freight trucking. Among other transportation subsectors, fatal work injuries in air and rail transportation were higher, but fatalities in water transportation declined in 2010.

Fatal work injuries in the professional and business services sector were down 16 percent, led by a decline in fatalities in landscape services from 168 in 2009 to 130 in 2010. Fatal injuries in the educational and health service industries were higher by 13 percent.

Fatal work injuries among government workers were up 3 percent in 2010, due largely to an increase in fatalities to state government workers (notably police protection workers) from 75 in 2009 to 107 in 2010. Fatal work injuries incurred by local government workers were also higher in 2010, but fatal injuries among federal government workers were lower (down 21 percent to 96 fatal work injuries in 2010).

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by industry, see the 2010 tables at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoil.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoil.htm).

### **Profile of fatal work injuries in 2010 by occupation**

Fatal work injuries in the construction and extraction occupations declined by 9 percent in 2010 to the lowest level since the series high reported in 2006. Construction trades worker fatalities were down 15 percent (from 621 in 2009 to 530 in 2010) and have declined 46 percent since 2006. Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers, the worker subgroup accounting for the highest number of fatalities in the construction trades worker group, were down by 16 percent in 2010 to 193 fatal work injuries. In contrast, fatal work injuries involving extraction workers were up sharply, from 59 in 2009 to 91 in 2010 including a number of fatal work injuries from the Upper Big Branch Mine and Deepwater Horizon oil rig incidents.

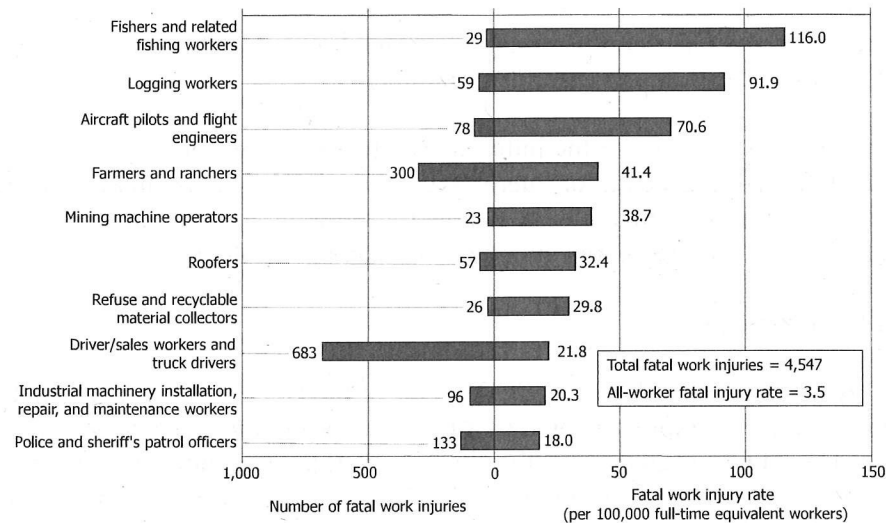
Fatal work injuries involving farming, fishing, and forestry workers increased by 9 percent in 2010. Fatalities involving agricultural workers, including farmworkers and laborers, rose from 127 in 2009 to 156 in 2010. Fatalities among logging workers also increased in 2010 from 36 in 2009 to 59 in 2010, but fatalities among fishers and related fishing workers declined.

The number of fatal work injuries among protective service occupations increased by 6 percent in 2010 after two years of declines. The increase was led by fatalities among police officers which rose 40 percent from 96 to 134 in 2010. Of the 134 fatal work injuries among police officers, 57 involved highway incidents and 48 involved homicides. Most other subgroups in the protective service occupational group declined in 2010.

Fatal work injuries involving workers in transportation and material moving occupations were higher by 5 percent in 2010 and accounted for about one quarter of all occupational fatalities. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers, the subgroup with the highest number of fatal work injuries within the transportation and material moving group, led the increase. Fatalities in this subgroup rose from 647 in 2009 to 683 in 2010, an increase of 6 percent.

Fatal work injuries involving resident military personnel decreased 44 percent in 2010 to 42 fatalities.

Chart 3. Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2010\*



\*Data for 2010 are preliminary.  
NOTE: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnc10.htm>.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by occupation, see the 2010 tables at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm).

### Profile of fatal work injuries in 2010 by worker characteristics

The number of fatal work injuries rose 2 percent among non-Hispanic white workers in 2010, but were lower for both non-Hispanic black or African-American workers and for Hispanic or Latino workers. The largest decline was among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers who recorded 9 percent fewer fatalities in 2010 after a decline of 21 percent in 2009. With the lower count in 2010, fatal work injuries among black or African-American workers have decreased by more than a third (37 percent) since 2007.

Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were down 4 percent in 2010 to the lowest level since 1997. Of the 682 fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 427 (or 63 percent) involved foreign-born workers. Overall, there were 774 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2010, of which the greatest share (297 or 38 percent) were born in Mexico.

Total hours worked for wage and salary workers increased slightly in 2010, but declined by nearly 2 percent for the self-employed. Fatal injuries to self-employed workers (the lowest annual total since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992) declined 6 percent from 2009 to 2010, while fatalities among wage and salary workers rose by 2 percent.

Fatal work injuries incurred by women increased by 6 percent in 2010, but declined by 1 percent for men. Fatal work injuries increased for workers under 18 years of age, workers age 25 to 34, and for workers 55 years of age and older. All other age groups recorded lower numbers of fatalities.

### **Profile of fatal work injuries by state**

Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2010 than in 2009, while 23 states reported lower numbers.

For more detailed state results, contact the individual state agency responsible for the collection of CFOI data in that state. Although data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 6.

### **Background of the program**

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI 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 the 2010 data, over 18,000 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process.

Another OSHS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2010 by industry will be published in October 2011, and information on 2010 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2011. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: [www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/). For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9\\_al.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_al.htm).

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2009-2010**

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		
	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>P</sup>	
	Number		Percent
Total .....	4,551	4,547	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	1,795	1,766	39
Highway .....	985	968	21
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment .....	466	501	11
Moving in same direction .....	117	119	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming .....	184	182	4
Moving in intersection .....	82	102	2
Vehicle struck object on side of road .....	255	244	5
Noncollision .....	240	195	4
Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision .....	202	173	4
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) .....	261	272	6
Overturned .....	133	154	3
Worker struck by a vehicle .....	268	277	6
Railway accident .....	34	44	1
Water vehicle accident .....	86	52	1
Aircraft accident .....	159	151	3
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	837	808	18
Homicides .....	542	506	11
Shooting .....	434	401	9
Stabbing .....	49	34	1
Self-inflicted injuries .....	263	258	6
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	741	732	16
Struck by object or equipment .....	420	402	9
Struck by falling object or equipment .....	272	263	6
Struck by flying object or equipment .....	41	36	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects .....	233	224	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery .....	114	90	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials .....	80	91	2
<b>Falls</b> .....	645	635	14
Fall to lower level .....	538	515	11
Fall from ladder .....	127	129	3
Fall from roof .....	109	117	3
Fall from scaffold, staging .....	54	44	1
Fall on same level .....	93	93	2
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	404	409	9
Contact with electric current .....	170	163	4
Contact with overhead power lines .....	63	76	2
Contact with temperature extremes .....	41	45	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances .....	129	139	3
Inhalation of substance .....	45	57	1
Oxygen deficiency .....	62	60	1
Drowning, submersion .....	51	45	1
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	113	187	4

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for 2009 are revised and final. Preliminary 2009 data issued August 19, 2010, reported a total of 4,340 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2009. Since then, an additional 211 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2009 to 4,551.

<sup>P</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary. Revised and final 2010 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2012.

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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and selected event or exposure, 2010<sup>P</sup>**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Highway <sup>3</sup>	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total .....	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
<b>Private industry</b> .....	4,070	90	21	10	15	9
<b>Goods producing</b> .....	1,839	40	13	2	19	13
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	768	17	14	1	5	17
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .....	596	13	12	1	5	18
Crop production .....	312	7	12	1	6	16
Animal production .....	151	3	10	—	7	11
Forestry and logging .....	70	2	17	—	—	54
Mining <sup>4</sup> .....	172	4	23	—	6	15
Mining, except oil and gas .....	61	1	—	—	—	13
Support activities for mining .....	99	2	35	—	7	16
<b>Construction</b> .....	751	17	11	1	35	8
Construction .....	751	17	11	1	35	8
Construction of buildings .....	157	3	7	2	50	9
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	143	3	16	—	9	10
Specialty trade contractors .....	430	9	11	1	37	8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	320	7	16	4	13	15
Manufacturing .....	320	7	16	4	13	15
Food manufacturing .....	53	1	21	9	21	—
Fabricated metal product manufacturing .....	47	1	11	—	21	26
<b>Service providing</b> .....	2,231	49	26	18	11	6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	1,141	25	36	17	8	6
Wholesale trade .....	185	4	32	12	8	13
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods .....	87	2	32	9	—	22
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods .....	91	2	31	15	11	4
Retail trade .....	301	7	14	45	12	5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	45	1	31	22	9	11
Food and beverage stores .....	79	2	5	72	8	—
Transportation and warehousing .....	631	14	48	6	6	5
Truck transportation .....	396	9	64	1	7	6
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	62	1	35	45	5	—
Utilities .....	24	1	17	—	—	—
<b>Information</b> .....	42	1	45	—	12	—
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	108	2	14	30	20	—
Finance and insurance .....	23	1	17	30	30	—
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	85	2	13	29	18	—
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	356	8	17	6	18	12
Professional and technical services .....	76	2	21	—	9	4
Administrative and waste services .....	280	6	16	6	20	14
<b>Educational and health services</b> .....	169	4	20	13	16	—
Educational services .....	30	1	—	—	20	—
Health care and social assistance .....	139	3	23	14	15	—
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	229	5	10	35	10	3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	79	2	13	8	10	6
Accommodation and food services .....	150	3	9	50	11	—
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	186	4	17	23	11	10
<b>Government<sup>5</sup></b> .....	477	10	27	17	8	4
Federal government .....	96	2	21	11	5	5
State government .....	107	2	25	18	5	—
Local government .....	267	6	30	20	10	5

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that industry group.

<sup>3</sup> "Highway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers.

<sup>4</sup> Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

<sup>P</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary. Revised and final 2010 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2012.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and selected event or exposure, 2010<sup>P</sup>**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Highway <sup>3</sup>	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total .....	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	533	12	14	10	9	12
Top executives .....	29	1	21	10	—	—
Operations specialties managers .....	34	1	18	9	21	12
Other management occupations .....	463	10	12	10	9	13
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	25	1	28	—	16	—
<b>Computer and mathematical occupations</b> .....	11	( 4 )	—	—	—	—
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b> .....	51	1	25	—	12	—
Engineers .....	32	1	31	—	12	—
<b>Life, physical, and social science occupations</b> .....	28	1	11	—	—	—
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	24	1	58	12	12	—
<b>Legal occupations</b> .....	9	( 4 )	—	—	—	—
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	30	1	17	33	23	—
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations</b> .....	53	1	19	6	17	—
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers .....	36	1	19	—	11	—
<b>Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations</b> .....	65	1	15	11	6	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners .....	41	1	15	10	7	—
Health technologists and technicians .....	24	1	17	12	—	—
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	17	( 4 )	24	29	—	—
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	258	6	31	37	3	2
Fire fighting and prevention workers .....	27	1	33	—	11	—
Law enforcement workers .....	145	3	41	37	—	2
Other protective service workers .....	63	1	11	56	—	—
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	60	1	7	40	18	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers .....	21	( 4 )	—	24	—	—
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	226	5	8	5	25	16
Building cleaning and pest control workers .....	45	1	9	20	24	—
Grounds maintenance workers .....	141	3	10	—	21	21
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b> .....	65	1	11	25	6	—
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	274	6	16	48	9	4
Supervisors, sales workers .....	140	3	10	48	8	7
Retail sales workers .....	86	2	7	62	10	—
Sales representatives, services .....	9	( 4 )	67	—	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing .....	17	( 4 )	76	—	—	—
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	68	1	31	16	15	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers .....	29	1	28	17	10	10
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b> .....	260	6	11	1	6	20
Agricultural workers .....	156	3	12	—	10	6
Fishing and hunting workers .....	30	1	—	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers .....	60	1	12	—	—	67
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	760	17	9	1	33	9
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers .....	110	2	18	—	25	14
Construction trades workers .....	530	12	7	1	40	7
Extraction workers .....	91	2	10	—	10	20
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	351	8	11	6	17	17
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	121	3	13	10	5	32
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	190	4	8	3	23	9
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	222	5	7	8	14	13
Supervisors, production workers .....	35	1	9	14	17	—
Metal workers and plastic workers .....	68	1	7	—	12	24
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	1,115	25	45	7	6	5
Air transportation workers .....	78	2	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators .....	767	17	62	7	5	4
Water transportation workers .....	19	( 4 )	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers .....	200	4	6	6	15	11
<b>Military occupations<sup>5</sup></b> .....	42	1	—	—	—	7

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 2007 BLS Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that occupation group.

<sup>3</sup> "Highway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other non passengers.

<sup>4</sup> Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

<sup>P</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary. Revised and final 2010 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2012.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were zero fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific occupation classification.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected worker characteristics and selected event or exposure, 2010<sup>p</sup>**

Characteristic	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure <sup>1</sup> (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Highway <sup>2</sup>	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total .....	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
<b>Employee status</b>						
Wage and salary <sup>3</sup> .....	3,548	78	24	10	14	8
Self-employed <sup>4</sup> .....	999	22	11	14	14	13
<b>Sex</b>						
Men .....	4,192	92	21	10	14	9
Women .....	355	8	27	26	13	2
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>						
Under 16 years .....	16	( 6 )	19	—	—	—
16-17 years .....	19	( 6 )	21	—	—	—
18-19 years .....	53	1	15	11	6	8
20-24 years .....	240	5	19	12	9	10
25-34 years .....	756	17	24	12	9	8
35-44 years .....	849	19	19	13	11	9
45-54 years .....	1,124	25	22	11	16	7
55-64 years .....	921	20	22	11	18	9
65 years and older .....	565	12	20	7	18	12
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>7</sup></b>						
White .....	3,279	72	22	8	14	10
Black or African-American .....	384	8	27	26	9	5
Hispanic or Latino .....	682	15	15	13	18	9
American Indian or Alaska Native .....	31	1	23	—	16	—
Asian .....	136	3	15	43	8	2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander .....	5	( 6 )	—	—	—	—
Multiple races .....	7	( 6 )	—	43	43	—
Other or not reported .....	23	1	17	13	13	—

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that demographic group.

<sup>2</sup> "Highway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers.

<sup>3</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, members of partnerships, and may include owners of incorporated businesses.

<sup>5</sup> There were 4 fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine the age of the decedent.

<sup>6</sup> Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

<sup>p</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary. Revised and final 2010 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2012.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by state and event or exposure, 2009-2010**

State of injury	Total fatal injuries <sup>1</sup>		Event or exposure <sup>4</sup> 2010					
	2009 <sup>2</sup> (revised)	2010 <sup>3,p</sup>	Transportation incidents <sup>5</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>6</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total .....	4,551	4,547	1,766	808	732	635	409	187
Alabama .....	75	86	30	20	16	13	4	—
Alaska .....	17	39	24	4	5	—	4	—
Arizona .....	76	75	27	24	8	9	7	—
Arkansas .....	75	87	40	9	13	12	12	—
California .....	409	302	91	73	43	59	26	10
Colorado .....	83	80	27	21	15	11	3	3
Connecticut .....	34	49	11	17	3	5	4	8
Delaware .....	7	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia .....	11	16	—	7	—	5	—	—
Florida .....	245	215	88	46	19	32	28	—
Georgia .....	110	82	18	23	16	15	6	4
Hawaii .....	13	19	8	5	—	4	—	—
Idaho .....	27	33	20	—	6	—	4	—
Illinois .....	158	203	72	38	39	31	15	7
Indiana .....	125	115	54	13	19	17	8	4
Iowa .....	80	75	43	6	15	7	4	—
Kansas .....	76	84	38	4	16	11	6	9
Kentucky .....	101	68	30	3	20	7	4	4
Louisiana .....	140	104	40	12	14	11	12	15
Maine .....	16	19	12	—	3	3	—	—
Maryland .....	65	69	22	17	12	12	3	—
Massachusetts .....	64	51	14	12	4	15	5	—
Michigan .....	94	141	42	35	22	22	17	—
Minnesota .....	61	69	25	13	17	10	4	—
Mississippi .....	67	68	35	9	7	10	6	—
Missouri .....	142	107	60	13	14	14	6	—
Montana .....	52	36	19	7	3	3	3	—
Nebraska .....	57	54	22	6	8	8	9	—
Nevada .....	24	28	4	9	7	6	—	—
New Hampshire .....	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey .....	99	78	31	17	5	13	11	—
New Mexico .....	42	38	12	10	—	6	6	—
New York (including N.Y.C.) .....	185	182	54	45	31	28	15	8
New York City .....	63	68	7	29	5	16	8	3
North Carolina .....	129	134	43	31	23	22	15	—
North Dakota .....	25	30	15	—	8	5	—	—
Ohio .....	137	156	61	28	38	12	13	4
Oklahoma .....	82	91	40	7	17	9	11	7
Oregon .....	66	45	18	11	8	4	4	—
Pennsylvania .....	168	219	78	39	36	46	13	7
Rhode Island .....	7	9	—	4	—	—	—	—
South Carolina .....	73	65	29	12	4	11	6	3
South Dakota .....	24	36	19	—	10	5	—	—
Tennessee .....	111	137	50	15	31	21	13	5
Texas .....	482	456	196	74	64	50	53	18
Utah .....	48	42	15	7	8	8	4	—
Vermont .....	12	13	7	—	3	—	—	—
Virginia .....	119	104	54	17	13	9	9	—
Washington .....	76	104	40	17	21	9	8	7
West Virginia .....	41	95	32	—	14	5	8	34
Wisconsin .....	94	91	28	12	26	12	8	5
Wyoming .....	19	34	18	8	4	—	3	—

<sup>1</sup> State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for 2009 are revised and final. Preliminary 2009 data issued August 19, 2010, reported a total of 4,340 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2009. Since then, an additional 211 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2009 to 4,551. Includes two fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

<sup>3</sup> Includes one fatal injury that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>5</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>6</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

<sup>p</sup> Data for 2010 are preliminary. Revised and final 2010 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2012.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 6. CFOI participating agencies and telephone numbers**

<b>State</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Telephone number</b>
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3463
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(510) 286-0702
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2170
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8219
Dist. of Columbia	Department of Health	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Atlanta Region	(404) 893-8339
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-1656
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(312) 814-8194
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-1640
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-4136
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7904
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 527-4463
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7186
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2719
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7083
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 826-4984
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4584
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 644-0135
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 521-6855
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7364
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4658
Utah	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5985
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5510
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5637
Wisconsin	State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6294
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3804
Guam	Department of Labor	(671) 475-7056
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5300 ext.3056
Virgin Islands	Department of Labor	(340) 776-3700 ext. 2135

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **Identification and verification of work-related fatalities**

In 2010, there were 20 cases included for which work relationship could not be independently verified; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. An additional 66 fatalities submitted by states were not included because the source documents had insufficient information to determine work relationship and could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to 7 months from this release to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that legitimate cases are not excluded from the final counts. Thus, each year's initial release of data should be considered preliminary. Final data are released in the Spring of the following year; revised counts for 2010 will be available in 2012.

Over the last 3 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged 174 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised total. The BLS news release issued August 19, 2010 reported a total of 4,340 fatal work injuries for 2009. With the May 2011 release of final data, an additional 211 net fatal work injuries were added, bringing the total for 2009 to 4,551.

### **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.

### **Acknowledgements**

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam 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 submitted 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 industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.