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**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.

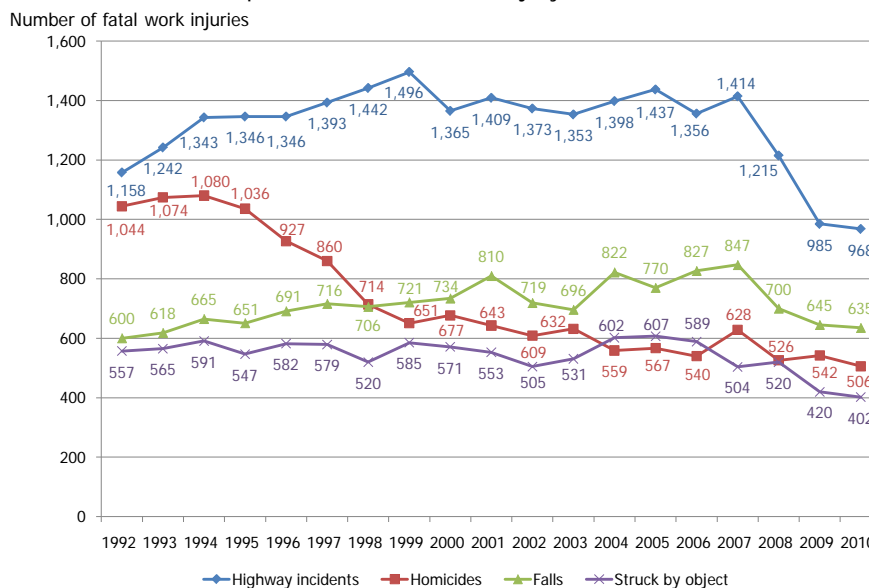
Profile of 2010 fatal work injuries by type of incident

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

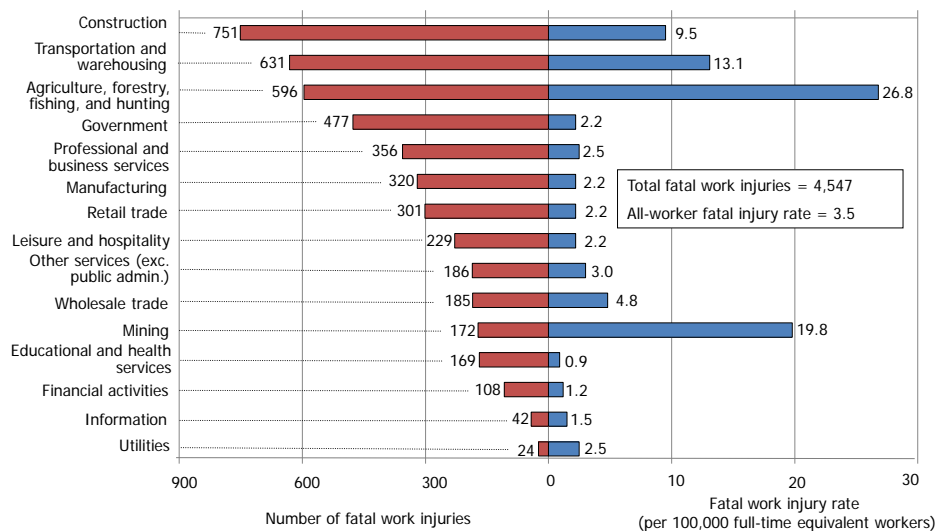
were both lower in 2010. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the 2010 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

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/oshcfoi1.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.

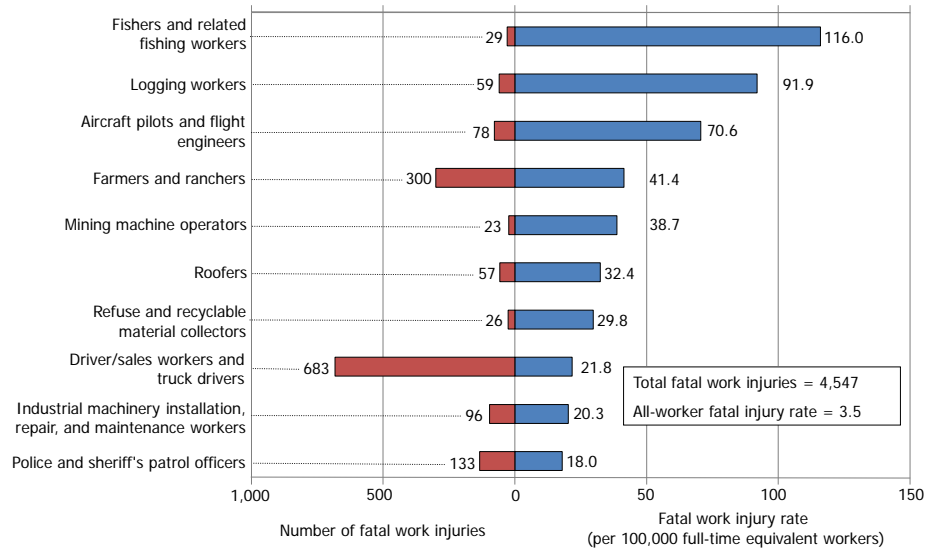
Fatal work injuries involving farming, fishing, and forestry workers increased by 9 percent in 2010. Fatalities involving agricultural workers, including farmworkers and laborers, rose from 127 in 2009 to 156 in 2010. Fatalities among logging workers also increased in 2010 from 36 in 2009 to 59 in 2010, 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/oshnotice10.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.

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/. 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_a1.htm.

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

Event or exposure ¹	Fatal injuries		
	2009 ²	2010 ^P	
		Number	Percent
Total	4,551	4,547	100
Transportation incidents	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
Assaults and violent acts	837	808	18
Homicides	542	506	11
Shooting	434	401	9
Stabbing	49	34	1
Self-inflicted injuries	263	258	6
Contact with objects and equipment	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
Falls	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
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	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
Fires and explosions	113	187	4

¹ 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.

² 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.

^P 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^P

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
Private industry	4,070	90	21	10	15	9
Goods producing	1,839	40	13	2	19	13
Natural resources and mining	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 ⁴	172	4	23	–	6	15
Mining, except oil and gas	61	1	–	–	–	13
Support activities for mining	99	2	35	–	7	16
Construction	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
Manufacturing	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
Service providing	2,231	49	26	18	11	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	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	–	–	–
Information	42	1	45	–	12	–
Financial activities	108	2	14	30	20	–
Finance and insurance	23	1	17	30	30	–
Real estate and rental and leasing	85	2	13	29	18	–
Professional and business services	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
Educational and health services	169	4	20	13	16	–
Educational services	30	1	–	–	20	–
Health care and social assistance	139	3	23	14	15	–
Leisure and hospitality	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	–
Other services, except public administration	186	4	17	23	11	10
Government⁵	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

¹ Based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

² 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.

³ "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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

^P 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 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^P

Occupation ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
Management occupations	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
Business and financial operations occupations	25	1	28	-	16	-
Computer and mathematical occupations	11	(4)	-	-	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	51	1	25	-	12	-
Engineers	32	1	31	-	12	-
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28	1	11	-	-	-
Community and social services occupations	24	1	58	12	12	-
Legal occupations	9	(4)	-	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	30	1	17	33	23	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	53	1	19	6	17	-
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	36	1	19	-	11	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	65	1	15	11	6	-
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	41	1	15	10	7	-
Health technologists and technicians	24	1	17	12	-	-
Healthcare support occupations	17	(4)	24	29	-	-
Protective service occupations	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	-	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	60	1	7	40	18	-
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	21	(4)	-	24	-	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	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
Personal care and service occupations	65	1	11	25	6	-
Sales and related occupations	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	-	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	68	1	31	16	15	4
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	29	1	28	17	10	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	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
Construction and extraction occupations	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
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	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
Production occupations	222	5	7	8	14	13
Supervisors, production workers	35	1	9	14	17	-
Metal workers and plastic workers	68	1	7	-	12	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	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
Military occupations⁵	42	1	-	-	-	7

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

² 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.

³ "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.

⁴ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

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

^P 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 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^P

Characteristic	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ²	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,547	100	21	11	14	9
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,548	78	24	10	14	8
Self-employed ⁴	999	22	11	14	14	13
Sex						
Men	4,192	92	21	10	14	9
Women	355	8	27	26	13	2
Age⁵						
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
Race or ethnic origin⁷						
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	—

¹ 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.

² "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.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

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

^P 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.

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 ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2010					
	2009 ² (revised)	2010 ^{3,p}	Transportation incidents ⁵	Assaults and violent acts ⁶	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	-

¹ State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.
² 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.
³ Includes one fatal injury that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.
⁴ Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
⁵ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
⁶ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.
^p 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. 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 6. CFOI participating agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
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.

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