

Revisions to the 2006 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) file

The final count of fatal work injuries in the U.S. in 2006 was revised upward to 5,840, from the preliminary count of 5,703. The overall 2006 fatality rate for the U.S. was revised upward from 3.9 per 100,000 employed workers to 4.0 per 100,000 employed workers.

The final numbers reflect updates to the 2006 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) file made after the release of preliminary results in August 2007. Revisions and additions to the 2006 CFOI counts result from the identification of new cases and the revision of existing cases based on source documents received after the release of preliminary results.

A table summarizing the results of the update process appears on the next page. Among the important changes resulting from the updates:

- The revised fatality total for 2006 represents a 2 percent increase over the final 2005 total. The preliminary results released in August 2007 showed a decline in the number of cases. The higher fatality rate resulting from the revision indicates that the fatal work injury rate in 2006 was unchanged from the 2005 fatality rate.
- Fatal work injuries incurred by Hispanic or Latino workers rose by 53 cases from the preliminary figure, bringing the total number for that worker group to 990 fatal work injuries. The higher number of fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers also pushed the rate of fatal injury for that worker group to 5.0 per 100,000 employed workers, up from the previously-reported rate of 4.7 per 100,000 employed workers for 2006. In 2005, 923 Hispanic workers were fatally injured on the job and the rate of fatal injury among Hispanic workers in 2005 was 4.9 per 100,000 employed workers.
- The number of fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers increased from 997 cases to 1,046 cases as a result of the updates. Of the 1,046 cases involving foreign-born workers, 667 involved Hispanic or Latino workers. Both the foreign-born total and the Hispanic or Latino foreign-born total were new highs for the series.
- Fatal occupational injuries in California increased by 89 cases from the preliminary figure. As a result of the increase, California surpassed Texas as the State with the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2006. The totals for Oregon (up by 15), Georgia (9), and Florida (5) also increased. Overall, 15 States revised the counts upward as a result of the update process.
- In terms of occupations, the largest revision in fatalities was in transportation and material moving occupations (up by 38 fatalities), followed by construction and extraction occupations (15 fatalities).
- The industry sectors reporting the largest increases in fatal work injuries due to updates were transportation and warehousing (28 new cases), government (19), construction (13), and accommodation and food services (12).

The CFOI Program has compiled a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. since 1992 by using diverse data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. For more information, see chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.

The revised data can be accessed using the following tools: [Most Requested Statistics](#), [Create Customized Tables \(One Screen\)](#), and [Create Customized Tables \(Multiple Screens\)](#). The original August 2007 press release with the preliminary results can be found here: [National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2006](#). Additional tables and charts can be found on [Current and Revised Data](#) and on the [CFOI State page](#).

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries, comparison of 2006 preliminary and updated, selected characteristics

Characteristics	Number			Rate ¹		
	Preliminary	Final	Difference	Preliminary	Final	Difference
Total.....	5,703	5,840	137	3.9	4.0	0.1
Employee Status						
Wage and salary workers ²	4,690	4,808	118	3.5	3.6	0.1
Self-employed ³	1,013	1,032	19	9.4	9.6	0.2
Sex						
Men.....	5,275	5,396	121	6.7	6.9	0.2
Women.....	428	444	16	0.6	0.7	0.1
Age						
16 to 17 years.....	20	21	1	0.8	0.9	0.1
18 to 19 years.....	104	106	2	2.7	2.8	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	382	390	8	2.7	2.7	-
25 to 34 years.....	1,016	1,041	25	3.2	3.3	0.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,266	1,288	22	3.6	3.7	0.1
45 to 54 years.....	1,378	1,417	39	4.0	4.2	0.2
55 to 64 years.....	941	963	22	4.9	5.0	0.1
65 and older.....	577	599	22	10.8	11.2	0.4
Race⁴						
White.....	3,945	4,019	74	3.9	4.0	0.1
Black or African American.....	552	565	13	3.6	3.7	0.1
Hispanic.....	937	990	53	4.7	5.0	0.3
Occupation⁵						
Protective service occupations.....	274	284	10	9.3	9.7	0.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	289	297	8	29.2	30.0	0.8
Construction and extraction occupations.....	1,258	1,273	15	13.2	13.4	0.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	415	423	8	7.7	7.9	0.2
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,463	1,501	38	16.5	17.0	0.5
Military occupations.....	51	57	6	4.7	5.3	0.6
Industry⁶						
Private Industry.....	5,202	5,320	118	4.2	4.3	0.1
Goods-Producing.....	2,509	2,542	33	8.2	8.3	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	646	655	9	29.6	30.0	0.4
Construction.....	1,226	1,239	13	10.8	10.9	0.1
Service-providing.....	2,693	2,778	85	2.9	3.0	0.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	832	860	28	16.3	16.8	0.5
Accommodation and food services.....	173	185	12	1.8	2.0	0.2
Government ⁷	501	520	19	2.3	2.4	0.1
Federal government.....	111	122	11	2.5	2.8	0.3
Event or Exposure						
Transportation Incidents.....	2,413	2,459	46			
Highway incidents ⁸	1,329	1,356	27			
Assaults and Violent Acts.....	754	788	34			
Homicides.....	516	540	24			
Contact with objects and equipment.....	983	993	10			
Falls.....	809	827	18			
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	525	547	22			
Other events or exposures.....	219	226	7			

1 The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed workers and was calculated as follows: (N/W) x 100,000, where N = the number of fatal work injuries, and W = the number of employed workers.

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

3 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.

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

5 Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

6 Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

7 Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

8 "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.

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