

## Revisions to the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

The final count of fatal work injuries in the U.S. in 2007 was 5,657, up from the preliminary count of 5,488. The final 2007 total was the third lowest annual total since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992. As a result of the increase, the overall 2007 fatality rate for the U.S. was revised upward from 3.7 per 100,000 employed workers to 3.8 per 100,000 employed workers. Even with the upward revision, the 2007 fatality rate remains the lowest fatal work injury rate ever recorded by the fatality census.

The final numbers reflect updates to the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) file made after the release of preliminary results in August 2008. Revisions and additions to the 2007 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 final fatal work injury total for 2007 represents a 3 percent decrease from the final 2006 total. Only 2002 and 2003 had lower fatality totals than the final 2007 count.
- Fatal work injuries involving highway incidents were up by 103 cases (or 8 percent) from the preliminary 2007 count, bringing the total number of fatal work-related highway incidents to 1,414 cases. The final 2007 count was 4 percent higher than the final 2006 number, but lower than the number in 2005.
- Fatal injuries involving a fall to a lower level increased from the preliminary count by 13 to 746 cases. The final 2007 count of fatal falls to a lower level was a series high for the fatality census.
- The number of fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers increased as a result of the updates from 959 cases to 1,009 cases, an increase of 5 percent. In spite of the increase, the final count for 2007 was lower than the totals for 2005 and 2006. Of the 1,009 cases involving foreign-born workers in 2007, 634 (or 63 percent) involved Hispanic or Latino workers.
- The private industry sectors reporting the largest increases in fatal work injuries due to the updates were transportation and warehousing (54 cases) and construction (26). These two industries also had the highest numbers of fatal work injuries among industry sectors.
- Overall, 28 States revised their counts upward as a result of the update process.

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](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm).

The revised data can be accessed using the following tools: [Create Customized Tables \(Multiple Screens\)](#) and the [Online Profiles System](#). The original August 2007 press release with the preliminary results can be found here: [National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2007](#). 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 2007 preliminary and updated, selected characteristics**

Characteristics	Number			Rate <sup>1</sup>		
	Preliminary	Final	Difference	Preliminary	Final	Difference
Total	5,488	5,657	169	3.7	3.8	0.1
<b>Employee status</b>						
Wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>	4,477	4,613	136	3.3	3.4	0.1
Self-employed <sup>3</sup>	1,011	1,044	33	9.5	9.8	0.3
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	5,071	5,228	157	6.4	6.6	0.2
Women	417	429	12	0.6	0.6	-
<b>Age</b>						
16 to 17 years	20	20	0	0.9	0.9	-
18 to 19 years	95	97	2	2.6	2.6	-
20 to 24 years	410	424	14	2.9	3.0	0.1
25 to 34 years	967	991	24	3.0	3.1	0.1
35 to 44 years	1,132	1,168	36	3.3	3.4	0.1
45 to 54 years	1,382	1,425	43	4.0	4.1	0.1
55 to 64 years	901	934	33	4.5	4.6	0.1
65 years and over	558	574	16	9.9	10.2	0.3
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>4</sup></b>						
White, non-Hispanic	3,758	3,867	109	3.7	3.8	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	591	609	18	3.8	3.9	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	908	937	29	4.4	4.6	0.2
<b>Occupation<sup>5</sup></b>						
Management occupations	511	525	14	3.3	3.4	0.1
Protective service occupations	337	346	9	11.0	11.3	0.3
Sales and related occupations	311	327	16	1.9	2.0	0.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	256	258	2	25.2	25.4	0.2
Construction and extraction occupations	1,152	1,172	20	12.1	12.3	0.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	373	380	7	7.1	7.2	0.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,423	1,503	80	16.2	17.1	0.9
Military occupations	62	64	2	5.3	5.5	0.2
<b>Industry<sup>6</sup></b>						
Private Industry	4,956	5,112	156	4.0	4.1	0.1
Goods Producing	2,324	2,372	48	7.6	7.8	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	573	585	12	27.3	27.9	0.6
Construction	1,178	1,204	26	10.3	10.5	0.2
Manufacturing	392	400	8	2.4	2.5	0.1
Service providing	2,632	2,740	108	2.8	2.9	0.1
Wholesale trade	197	207	10	4.5	4.7	0.2
Retail trade	336	348	12	2.0	2.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	836	890	54	15.9	16.9	1.0
Professional and business services	465	476	11	3.1	3.1	-
Leisure and hospitality	251	260	9	2.1	2.2	0.1
Government <sup>7</sup>	532	545	13	2.4	2.5	0.1
<b>Event or exposure</b>						
Transportation accidents	2,234	2,351	117			
Highway accidents <sup>8</sup>	1,311	1,414	103			
Assaults and violent acts	839	864	25			
Homicides	610	628	18			
Contact with objects and equipment	916	920	4			
Falls	835	847	12			
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	488	497	9			
Other events or exposures	176	178	2			

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>3</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>4</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

<sup>6</sup> Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

<sup>8</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.