

## Revisions to the 2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) counts

The final count of fatal work injuries in the U.S. in 2010 was 4,690, up from the preliminary count of 4,547 reported in August 2011. The final 2010 total was the second lowest annual total since the fatal injury census was first conducted in 1992. As a result of the increase, the overall 2010 fatal work injury rate for the U.S. rose slightly from 3.5 to 3.6 fatal injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.

The final numbers reflect updates to the 2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) file made after the release of preliminary results in August 2011. Revisions and additions to the 2010 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 changes resulting from the updates:

- Workplace suicides were higher by 12 cases after the updates, bringing the workplace suicide total in 2010 to 270 cases—the highest annual total ever reported by the fatal injury census. In contrast, the final number of workplace homicides in 2010 (518) was the lowest ever for the series.
- Highway incidents were higher by 76 cases (or 8 percent) from the preliminary count, bringing the total number of fatal work-related highway incidents in 2010 to 1,044 cases. The final 2010 highway incident count was 6 percent higher than the final 2009 final number, but was still the second lowest annual total ever reported by the program.
- The final, revised count for black, non-Hispanic workers (412 fatal work injuries) was the lowest annual total ever reported by CFOI. The revised number of fatal work injuries involving white, non-Hispanic workers was higher by 84 cases, but the total number of fatal work injuries for this worker group (3,363) was the second lowest total ever for the series. The number of fatal work injuries in 2010 for Hispanic or Latino workers rose by 4 percent to 707 after the updates were added—the lowest annual count for that worker group since 1998.
- In the private construction sector fatal injuries increased by 23 cases from the preliminary count. The final fatal work injury total was down 7 percent from the final 2009 total and 2010 was the fourth consecutive year that fatal work injury totals have declined in this industry sector.
- The largest net increase in fatal work injuries among occupations involved drivers of tractor trailer or other heavy trucks. The total for this occupation rose from 577 cases to 610 after updates were added—an increase of 6 percent.
- Overall, 30 States revised their counts upward as a result of the update process.

The CFOI Program has compiled an annual 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 [https://www.bls.gov/pub/hom/homch9.htm#census\\_fatal](https://www.bls.gov/pub/hom/homch9.htm#census_fatal)

The revised data can be accessed using the following tools: [Create Customized Tables \(Multiple Screens\)](#) and the [Online Profiles System](#). The original August 2011 press release with the preliminary results can be found here: [National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2010](#). Additional tables and charts can be found on the [CFOI homepage](#) and on the [CFOI State page](#).

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries, comparison of 2010 preliminary and updated, selected characteristics**

Characteristics	Number			Rate <sup>1</sup>		
	Preliminary	Final	Difference	Preliminary	Final	Difference
Total	4,547	4,690	143	3.5	3.6	0.1
<b>Employee status</b>						
Wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>	3,548	3,651	103	2.9	3.0	0.1
Self-employed <sup>3</sup>	999	1,039	40	12.1	12.6	0.5
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	4,192	4,322	130	5.7	5.8	0.1
Women	355	368	13	0.6	0.6	0.0
<b>Age</b>						
16 to 17 years	19	18	-1	3.1	3.0	-0.1
18 to 19 years	53	56	3	2.7	2.8	0.1
20 to 24 years	240	245	5	2.2	2.2	0.0
25 to 34 years	756	785	29	2.6	2.7	0.1
35 to 44 years	849	868	19	2.8	2.9	0.1
45 to 54 years	1,124	1,169	45	3.4	3.6	0.2
55 to 64 years	921	948	27	4.5	4.7	0.2
65 years and over	565	582	17	11.5	11.9	0.4
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>4</sup></b>						
White, non-Hispanic	3,279	3,363	84	3.6	3.7	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	384	412	28	2.8	3.0	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	682	707	25	3.7	3.9	0.2
<b>Occupation<sup>5</sup></b>						
Management occupations	533	545	12	3.4	3.4	0.0
Protective service occupations	258	261	3	7.4	7.5	0.1
Sales and related occupations	274	280	6	1.9	2.0	0.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	260	276	16	25.3	27.0	1.7
Construction and extraction occupations	760	780	20	11.5	11.8	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	351	363	12	7.0	7.3	0.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,115	1,160	45	14.2	14.8	0.6
Military occupations	42	46	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Industry<sup>6</sup></b>						
Private Industry	4,070	4,206	136	3.7	3.8	0.1
Goods Producing	1,839	1,896	57	7.2	7.4	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	596	621	25	26.8	27.9	1.1
Construction	751	774	23	9.5	9.8	0.3
Manufacturing	320	329	9	2.2	2.3	0.1
Service providing	2,231	2,310	79	2.6	2.7	0.1
Wholesale trade	185	191	6	4.8	4.9	0.1
Retail trade	301	311	10	2.2	2.2	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	631	661	30	13.1	13.7	0.6
Professional and business services	356	364	8	2.5	2.6	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	229	238	9	2.2	2.3	0.1
Government <sup>7</sup>	477	484	7	2.2	2.2	0.0
<b>Event or exposure<sup>8</sup></b>						
Transportation accidents	1,766	1,857	91	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highway accidents <sup>9</sup>	968	1,044	76	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assaults and violent acts	808	832	24	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homicides	506	518	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contact with objects and equipment	732	738	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falls	635	646	11	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	409	414	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other events or exposures	197	203	6	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000,000 where

N = the number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the Current Population Survey (CPS) employment.

<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, 2007.

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

<sup>8</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

<sup>9</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.

NOTE: Data for 2010 are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. N/A indicates that this type of data is not available for this data element. 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