The 2010 total of 4,690 fatal work injuries represents a 3 percent increase from the 4,551 fatal work injuries reported for 2009.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
The rate of fatal work injuries in 2010 was 3.6 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, up from 3.5 in 2009.
Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2010

Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia had more fatal injuries in 2010 than in 2009. Twenty states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2010 compared to 2009. New Hampshire and Vermont had the same number of fatal injuries in 2010 as in 2009.

More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for more than one out of every five fatal work injuries in 2010.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
Fires and explosions, transportation incidents, exposure to harmful substances or environments, and falls increased from 2009 to 2010. Contact with objects and equipment and assaults and violent acts decreased in 2010 compared to 2009.

Four most frequent work-related fatal injury events, 1992–2010

Workplace homicides have declined by 52 percent since 1994. Fatal work-related highway incidents have decreased by about 30 percent since 1999.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Work-related fatal falls, by type of fall, 2010

Of the 646 fatal falls in 2010, nearly two-fifths involved falls from ladders or roofs.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
Fatal work-related injuries involving aircraft and water vehicle transportation decreased in 2010, while nonhighway, pedestrian, and railway fatal injuries increased.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2010

Total workers = 401

- Transportation incidents (50%)
  - Aircraft incidents (20%)
  - Highway incidents (24%)
- Fires and explosions (20%)
- Homicides (17%)
- Other (12%)
- All other transportation incidents (5%)

Transportation incidents accounted for half of the workers killed in multiple-fatality incidents. Fires and explosions accounted for another fifth of the multiple-fatality incidents.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2010.

Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2010

A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving women resulted from highway incidents and homicides compared to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving men resulted from contact with objects and equipment and fires and explosions.

Workplace homicides incurred by men were down by 8 percent in 2010, but workplace homicides to women increased by 14 percent.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2010

Notation: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.


Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2010 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2010 were born outside of the United States.
Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (38 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2010.
Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2010

Fatal work injury rates for workers 55 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

NOTE: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology changes please see https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm
Construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2010. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.
Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining industry, 2003–2010

Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry increased by 74 percent in 2010, almost back to the 2008 level before the large decline in 2009. Fatalities in the oil and gas industry accounted for about three-fifths of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2010.

NOTE: Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21111), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).
Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2010, the highest fatal work injury rate among major occupational groups was for farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm

Some of the published fatal occupational injuries, injury rates, and the total hours worked for selected occupations, industries, and a race/ethnic origin category were improperly calculated for 2006 to 2015. For details on the affected rates and products, please visit [www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm). This chart has been revised with the corrected figures.

### Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)</th>
<th>Number of fatal work injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishers and related fishing workers</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>152.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging workers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>93.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft pilots and flight engineers</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and ranchers</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining machine operators</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofers</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse and recyclable material collectors</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver/sales workers and truck drivers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and repair workers, general</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborers</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fatal work injuries = 4,690
All-worker fatal injury rate = 3.6

Fatal work injury rates were high for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2010.

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 [https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm](https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm)