

News

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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2007

A total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported for 2006. While these results are considered preliminary, this figure represents the smallest annual preliminary total since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was first conducted in 1992. Final results for 2007 will be released in April 2009.

Based on these preliminary counts, the rate of fatal injury for U.S. workers in 2007 was 3.7 fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers, down from the final rate of 4.0 per 100,000 workers in 2006, and the lowest annual fatality rate ever reported by the fatality census.

Key findings of the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- The number of fatal falls in 2007 rose to a series high of 835--a 39 percent increase since 1992 when the CFOI program was first conducted.
- Transportation incidents, which typically account for two-fifths of all workplace fatalities, fell to a series low of 2,234 cases in 2007.
- Workplace homicides rose 13 percent to 610 in 2007 after reaching a series low of 540 in 2006.
- The number of fatal workplace injuries among protective service occupations rose 19 percent in 2007 to 337, led by an increase in the number of police officers fatally injured on the job.
- Fatal occupational injuries incurred by non-Hispanic Black or African American workers were at the highest level since 1999, but fatal work injuries among Hispanic workers were lower by 8 percent in 2007.

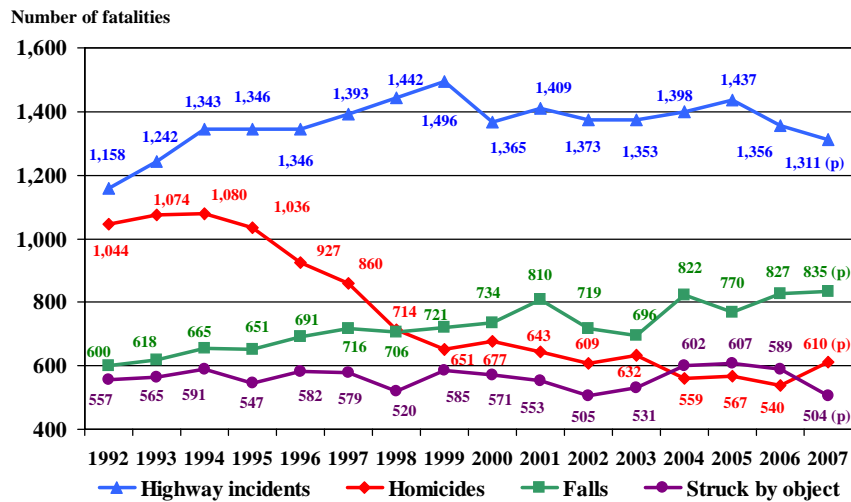
Profile of 2007 fatal work injuries by type of incident

Nearly all types of transportation fatalities saw sizable decreases in 2007 relative to 2006, including nonhighway incidents (down 15 percent); workers struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (down 10 percent); water vehicle incidents (down 28 percent); railway incidents (down 26 percent); and aircraft incidents (down 23 percent). Highway incidents also decreased, but only by 3 percent.

The 835 fatal falls in 2007 represented a series high for the fatality census. The increase for falls overall was driven primarily by increases in falls on same level (up 21 percent from 2006) and falls from nonmoving vehicles (up 17 percent). Falls from roofs, however, were down 13 percent from the number in 2006.

Workplace homicides increased by 13 percent in 2007. Even with the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from the high of 1,080 reported in 1994. Workplace homicides involving police officers and supervisors of retail sales workers both saw substantial increases in 2007.

Four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992–2007



p = Preliminary
 NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2008

Two other prominent events were at series lows in 2007. Fatal work injuries involving electrocutions were down 14 percent from the next lowest year (2003). Fatalities resulting from fires and explosions were also at the lowest totals ever in the census in 2007.

Profile of fatal work injuries by industry

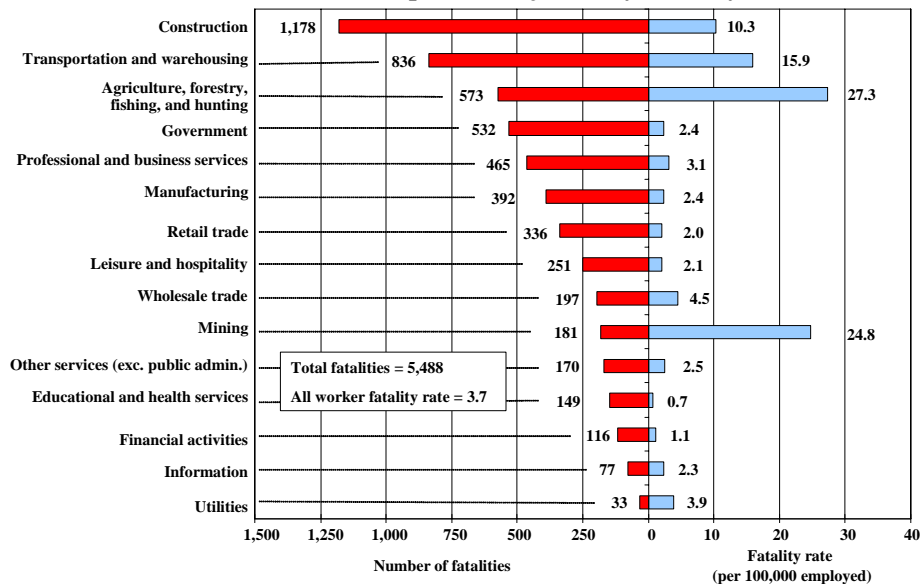
Overall, 90 percent of the fatal work injuries involved workers in private industry. Service-providing industries in the private sector recorded 48 percent of all fatal work injuries in 2007, while goods-producing industries recorded 42 percent. Another 10 percent of the fatal work injury cases in 2007 involved government workers. The number of fatal work injuries in the private sector decreased 7 percent in 2007, while fatalities among government workers, including resident military personnel, increased 2 percent.

Fatalities declined in the construction industry, but construction continued to incur the most fatalities of any industry in the private sector, as it has for the five years since the CFOI program began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to categorize industry. The percentage decrease in fatalities from 2006 (1,239 to 1,178, a 5 percent drop) was about the same as the decrease for all fatal work injuries in 2007. Of the three major subsectors within

construction, fatalities among workers in construction of buildings actually rose 11 percent from 2006, with most of the increase in non-residential construction industries. The largest construction subsector, specialty trade contractors, had 6 percent fewer fatalities in 2007 as compared to 2006.

Fatalities among private sector workers in transportation and warehousing sector, which had the second largest number of fatalities, decreased 3 percent from the number reported in 2006. Truck transportation, the largest subsector in transportation and warehousing, also had a 3 percent decrease in 2007. The number of fatal injuries in air, rail, and water transportation were also lower.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2007



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2008

Fatalities were down 13 percent among private sector workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry sector in 2007. Non-highway incidents in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting decreased 17 percent, and incidents of being struck by an object decreased 12 percent, each of which accounts for about one-fifth of fatalities in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry. Fatalities to workers in crop production fell 19 percent while fatalities to workers in animal production rose 7 percent. Fishing and logging, two of the industries with the highest fatality rates, had lower numbers of fatalities in 2007.

In the trade industry (wholesale and retail), fatal work injuries were down 8 percent from their 2006 level. While most wholesale trade subsectors declined, fatal work injuries in retail grocery stores were up 26 percent (from 57 in 2006 to 72 in 2007), due largely to an increase in workplace homicides in that industry.

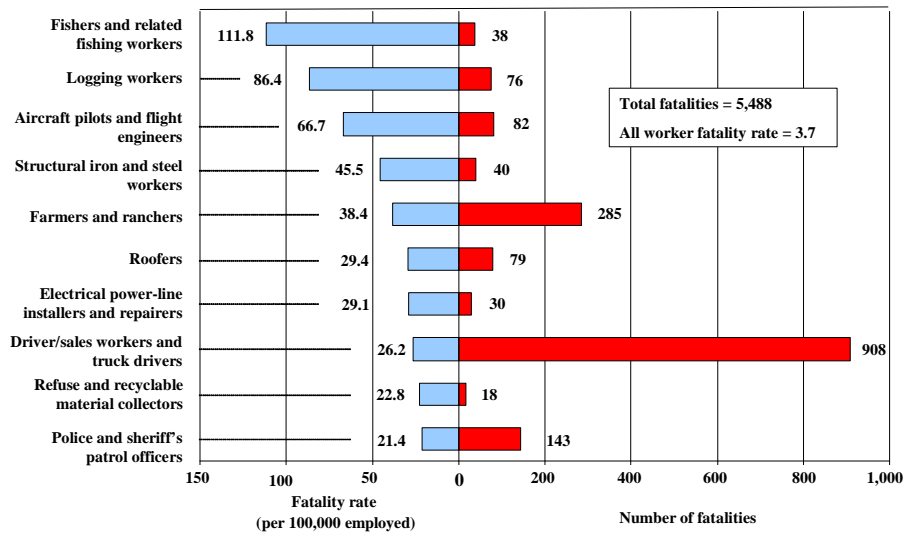
The preliminary total of 392 fatal work injuries in manufacturing represents the lowest total recorded in the five years since the CFOI program began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The 2007 total for manufacturing represents a 14 percent decrease from the 2006 count.

Fatalities among government workers were up 2 percent from 2006, primarily due to a 14 percent increase in workplace fatalities among local government workers. The increase among local government workers was primarily attributable to higher numbers of fatalities in police protection and fire protection (up 32 and 43 percent, respectively). Fatal work injury rates were lower for Federal and State workers.

Profile of fatal work injuries by occupation

About one-fourth of all occupational fatalities in 2007 involved workers in transportation and material moving occupations, though fatalities among these workers declined by 5 percent in 2007. This decline was largely the result of a 6 percent decline in highway incidents, which account for about 50 percent of the fatalities in this occupation. Construction and extraction occupations, which accounted for 21 percent of all fatalities, decreased by 10 percent from 2006 to 2007 after increasing the previous 3 years. Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators; painters, construction and maintenance; and electricians all saw decreases of 20 percent or more.

Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2007



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2008

Fatalities among workers employed in protective service occupations rose 19 percent from 2006 to 2007, including police officers (up 30 percent), fire fighters (up 17 percent), and security guards (up 11 percent). Among other occupation groups, fatalities incurred by workers in sales and related occupations decreased 2 percent although fatalities incurred by supervisors of sales

workers increased by 10 percent. Office and administrative support occupations had 50 percent more workplace fatalities in 2007 (from 88 in 2006 to 132 in 2007), due in part to an increase in fatal transportation incidents.

The four occupations with the highest fatality rates were fishers and related fishing workers with a fatality rate of 111.8 per 100,000 workers, logging workers (86.4), aircraft pilots and flight engineers (66.7), and structural iron and steel workers (45.5).

Profile of fatal work injuries by demographic characteristics

While fatal work injuries in general fell 6 percent, those incurred by non-Hispanic Black or African American workers increased by 5 percent to 591 in 2007. This is the highest number reported for Black or African American workers since 1999. A tripling in the number of fatalities involving Black or African American police officers in local government (from 6 to 18) was one of the reasons for the higher number of fatalities. Fatalities among Hispanic or Latino workers decreased 8 percent from 2006 and among White, non-Hispanic workers by 6 percent.

While fatalities incurred by workers age 65 and older decreased 7 percent, these workers were about 3 times more likely than all workers to be killed on the job. Self-employed workers had a 2 percent drop in fatalities, while their wage and salary counterparts fell by 7 percent. Workplace fatalities incurred by both male and female workers decreased 6 percent.

Of the 5,488 fatal occupational injuries in 2007, 959 were incurred by workers who were born outside of the United States. Of the foreign-born workers who were fatally-injured in the U.S. in 2007, the largest share were born in Mexico (44 percent).

Profile of fatal work injuries by State

Thirty States reported lower numbers of fatal work injuries in 2007 than in 2006, 19 States and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers, and one State was unchanged.

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 are not included in the national totals for this release, results for Puerto Rico are available. Participating agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 6.

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The 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 2007 data, over 21,000 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also detailed worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2007 by industry will be published in October 2008, and information on 2007 worker and case characteristics will be available in November 2008. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on “BLS Handbook of Methods.” The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2006-2007

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities		
	2006 ²	2007	
		Number	Percent
Total	5,840	5,488	100
Transportation incidents	2,459	2,234	41
Highway	1,356	1,311	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	657	639	12
Moving in same direction	155	144	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	239	264	5
Moving in intersection	140	121	2
Vehicle struck object in roadway	19	32	1
Vehicle struck object on side of road	345	337	6
Noncollision	303	286	5
Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision	254	250	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	345	292	5
Overturned	165	165	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	379	342	6
Railway accident	65	48	1
Water vehicle accident	96	69	1
Aircraft accident	217	167	3
Assaults and violent acts	788	839	15
Homicides	540	610	11
Shooting	436	491	9
Stabbing	39	43	1
Self-inflicted injuries	208	189	3
Contact with objects and equipment	993	916	17
Struck by object or equipment	589	504	9
Struck by falling object or equipment	382	329	6
Struck by flying object	70	57	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	283	294	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	148	139	3
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	108	107	2
Falls	827	835	15
Fall to lower level	738	733	13
Fall from ladder	132	132	2
Fall from roof	185	161	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	88	2
Fall on same level	67	81	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	547	488	9
Contact with electric current	250	212	4
Contact with overhead power lines	109	93	2
Contact with temperature extremes	56	38	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	165	156	3
Inhalation of substance	59	64	1
Oxygen deficiency	68	80	1
Drowning, submersion	53	60	1
Fires and explosions	202	151	3

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 The BLS news release issued August 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840.

NOTE: Totals for 2007 are preliminary. Totals for 2006 are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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, 2007

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	5,488	100	24	11	15	9
Private industry	4,956	90	23	11	16	10
Goods producing	2,324	42	14	2	23	14
Natural resources and mining	754	14	14	1	6	20
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	573	10	11	1	5	21
Crop production	249	5	11	—	5	16
Animal production	162	3	12	—	7	10
Forestry and logging	92	2	12	—	4	66
Mining ⁴	181	3	27	—	7	16
Mining, except oil and gas	53	1	11	—	9	13
Support activities for mining	112	2	36	—	5	18
Construction	1,178	21	12	2	38	9
Construction	1,178	21	12	2	38	9
Construction of buildings	244	4	9	3	44	10
Heavy and civil engineering construction	216	4	19	—	14	13
Specialty trade contractors	680	12	11	1	43	7
Manufacturing	392	7	15	4	12	15
Manufacturing	392	7	15	4	12	15
Food manufacturing	49	1	29	6	12	—
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	71	1	10	—	14	18
Service providing	2,632	48	32	18	10	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,402	26	42	17	6	6
Wholesale trade	197	4	38	4	10	12
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	98	2	31	4	7	18
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	89	2	44	4	10	6
Retail trade	336	6	17	48	9	4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	60	1	37	15	—	7
Food and beverage stores	86	2	—	81	6	—
Transportation and warehousing	836	15	54	7	4	5
Truck transportation	538	10	70	3	4	5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	74	1	35	50	—	—
Utilities	33	1	9	—	12	9
Information	77	1	49	8	14	—
Financial activities	116	2	22	33	14	3
Finance and insurance	45	1	27	49	7	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	71	1	20	23	18	4
Professional and business services	465	8	21	9	21	10
Professional and technical services	75	1	24	9	13	—
Administrative and waste services	386	7	20	8	23	11
Educational and health services	149	3	28	11	7	2
Educational services	35	1	9	—	—	—
Health care and social assistance	114	2	34	15	9	—
Leisure and hospitality	251	5	10	44	11	3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	92	2	12	10	14	8
Accommodation and food services	159	3	9	64	9	—
Other services, except public administration	170	3	18	24	9	11
Government ⁵	532	10	29	16	6	5
Federal government	106	2	22	—	7	5
State government	107	2	27	21	8	3
Local government	316	6	32	19	5	6

¹ Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities 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 fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, 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 fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for 2007 are preliminary. 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.

There were 2 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, although a distinction between private and government was made for each.

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, 2007

Occupation ¹	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	5,488	100	24	11	15	9
Management occupations	511	9	14	10	10	11
Top executives	29	1	14	—	10	—
Operations specialties managers	24	(⁴)	17	38	—	—
Other management occupations	448	8	12	8	10	12
Business and financial operations occupations	30	1	47	10	—	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	3	(⁴)	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	49	1	22	6	12	—
Engineers	28	1	25	—	11	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	(⁴)	40	—	15	15
Community and social services occupations	28	1	54	25	—	—
Legal occupations	11	(⁴)	—	27	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21	(⁴)	19	33	19	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	51	1	22	16	14	10
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	29	1	21	10	10	17
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	65	1	34	5	9	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	43	1	30	—	14	—
Health technologists and technicians	20	(⁴)	40	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14	(⁴)	29	36	—	—
Protective service occupations	337	6	31	32	4	3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	50	1	36	—	6	—
Law enforcement workers	165	3	39	37	2	2
Other protective service workers	103	2	15	43	5	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	61	1	—	79	7	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	24	(⁴)	—	83	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	250	5	8	6	33	15
Building cleaning and pest control workers	62	1	10	16	52	—
Grounds maintenance workers	156	3	7	—	28	19
Personal care and service occupations	61	1	16	23	13	5
Sales and related occupations	311	6	17	54	9	2
Supervisors, sales workers	148	3	14	63	6	3
Retail sales workers	94	2	6	66	11	—
Sales representatives, services	14	(⁴)	64	29	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	26	(⁴)	58	—	12	—
Office and administrative support occupations	132	2	31	24	14	5
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	63	1	38	16	14	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	256	5	9	1	5	29
Agricultural workers	123	2	15	2	7	9
Fishing and hunting workers	39	1	—	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	78	1	4	—	4	76
Construction and extraction occupations	1,152	21	11	1	36	10
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	118	2	15	6	29	6
Construction trades workers	877	16	8	1	40	9
Extraction workers	102	2	22	—	8	19
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	373	7	14	5	21	15
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	116	2	9	6	9	29
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	214	4	13	3	28	9
Production occupations	264	5	7	5	11	15
Supervisors, production workers	30	1	—	13	13	—
Metal workers and plastic workers	86	2	—	3	13	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,423	26	49	6	4	6
Air transportation workers	82	1	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	1,020	19	66	7	3	5
Water transportation workers	34	1	—	—	—	12
Material moving workers	255	5	10	2	13	15
Military occupations	62	1	11	—	—	6

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

² The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities 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.

NOTE: Totals for 2007 are preliminary. 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.

There were 3 fatalities 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, 2007

Characteristic	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ²	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	5,488	100	24	11	15	9
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	4,477	82	26	10	15	9
Self-employed ⁴	1,011	18	13	16	16	12
Sex						
Men	5,071	92	23	10	15	10
Women	417	8	30	27	12	2
Age⁵						
Under 16 years	18	(6)	17	—	—	—
16-17 years	20	(6)	15	—	25	—
18-19 years	95	2	17	12	12	9
20-24 years	410	7	20	15	11	10
25-34 years	967	18	22	14	14	9
35-44 years	1,132	21	26	12	14	9
45-54 years	1,382	25	24	10	17	10
55-64 years	901	16	27	9	16	8
65 years and older	558	10	23	7	19	9
Race or ethnic origin⁷						
White	3,758	68	26	8	15	9
Black or African-American	591	11	25	22	8	8
Hispanic or Latino	908	17	16	10	20	11
American Indian or Alaska Native	28	1	29	—	18	11
Asian	154	3	14	45	14	4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	(6)	—	—	—	—
Multiple races	10	(6)	—	—	50	—
Other or not reported	33	1	30	18	12	—

¹ The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities 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 5 fatalities 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.

NOTE: Totals for 2007 are preliminary. 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.

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, 2006-2007

State of injury	Total fatalities ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2007					
	2006 ² (revised)	2007 ³	Transportation incidents ⁵	Assaults and violent acts ⁶	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	5,840	5,488	2,234	839	916	835	488	151
Alabama	100	99	42	18	13	15	8	3
Alaska	45	30	17	-	4	-	5	-
Arizona	112	88	30	9	17	20	10	-
Arkansas	78	87	42	9	18	7	8	3
California	537	407	148	78	58	66	37	17
Colorado	137	119	58	18	21	11	11	-
Connecticut	38	38	8	9	-	10	6	-
Delaware	15	10	4	3	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	7	13	-	5	-	5	-	-
Florida	360	362	136	70	45	62	42	5
Georgia	201	171	68	25	31	22	16	8
Hawaii	30	23	4	4	3	7	5	-
Idaho	38	30	14	5	6	3	-	-
Illinois	207	182	57	29	24	34	32	6
Indiana	148	127	62	20	18	13	10	4
Iowa	71	88	51	5	18	9	3	-
Kansas	85	100	47	8	23	13	9	-
Kentucky	147	112	57	10	21	19	-	4
Louisiana	118	134	70	13	17	15	17	-
Maine	20	21	11	-	3	5	-	-
Maryland	106	82	33	18	7	14	7	-
Massachusetts	66	74	27	11	5	18	7	6
Michigan	157	120	35	27	27	17	11	-
Minnesota	78	72	24	9	16	11	7	5
Mississippi	96	92	34	14	16	12	13	-
Missouri	167	155	73	27	23	20	7	4
Montana	45	54	37	4	5	5	3	-
Nebraska	57	63	24	13	17	6	-	-
Nevada	49	68	28	7	10	17	5	-
New Hampshire	13	14	4	3	4	-	-	-
New Jersey	88	106	40	27	11	17	10	-
New Mexico	59	43	20	5	9	3	5	-
New York (including N.Y.C.)	234	219	71	43	35	53	12	5
New York City	99	81	12	27	12	23	5	-
North Carolina	168	158	72	31	27	18	9	-
North Dakota	31	23	10	-	7	4	-	-
Ohio	193	164	57	23	37	26	16	4
Oklahoma	91	104	50	6	20	16	9	-
Oregon	87	69	29	9	13	13	4	-
Pennsylvania	240	220	93	36	36	36	12	6
Rhode Island	10	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	95	114	45	25	12	15	7	10
South Dakota	37	21	12	-	3	6	-	-
Tennessee	153	147	66	18	32	25	4	-
Texas	489	527	192	86	85	78	66	17
Utah	60	78	38	7	19	3	5	6
Vermont	14	10	4	-	3	-	-	-
Virginia	165	141	53	21	22	25	16	-
Washington	87	88	36	6	25	11	4	-
West Virginia	79	61	18	4	17	10	6	5
Wisconsin	91	103	45	14	20	12	10	-
Wyoming	36	48	34	-	7	-	3	-

¹ State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² The BLS news release issued August 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840. Includes 5 fatalities that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

³ Includes 4 fatalities 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 fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁶ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for 2007 are preliminary. Totals for 2006 are revised and final. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

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) 242-3460
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission of Arizona	(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) 692-2168
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8217
District of Columbia	State Center for Health Statistics	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Department of Financial Services	(850) 413-1611
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-0687 ext. 113
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 558-0500
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) 564-4258
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7907
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Labor and Economic Growth	(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) 751-2454
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7081
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 984-1863
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	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 728-4116
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 528-1500 ext. 236
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 378-7364
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 265-8761
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	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4651
Utah	Utah Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5512
West Virginia	Division of Labor	(304) 558-7890 ext. 121
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6289
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3819
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5300

TECHNICAL NOTES

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2007, there were 40 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 31 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 seven 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 2007 will be available in April 2009.

Over the last 5 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged approximately 50 fatalities per year or less than 0.9 percent of the revised total. There was a larger-than-normal update last year. The BLS news release issued August 9, 2007 reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for 2006. With the April 2008 release of final data, an additional 137 net fatal work injuries were added, bringing the total for 2006 to 5,840.

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.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

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