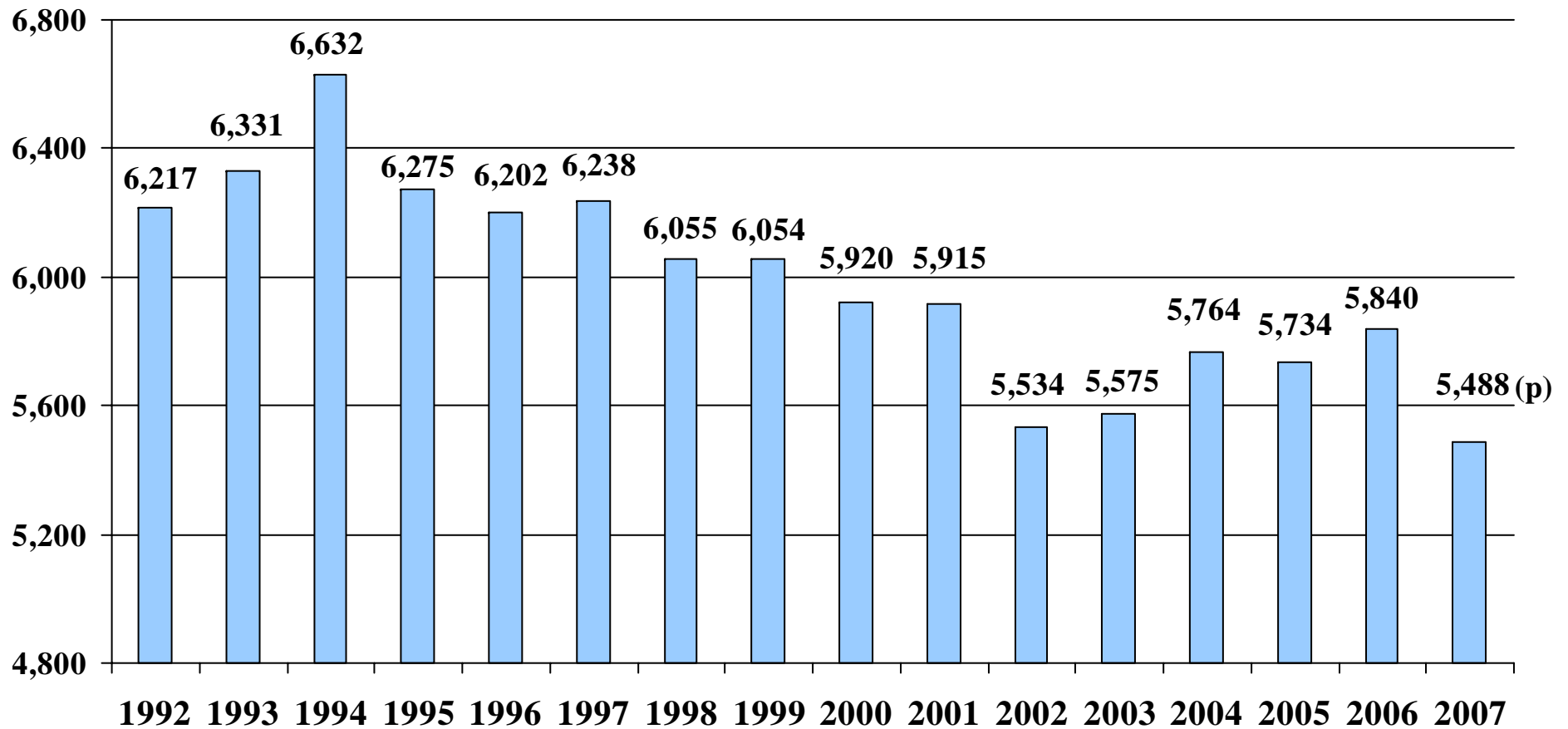


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2007



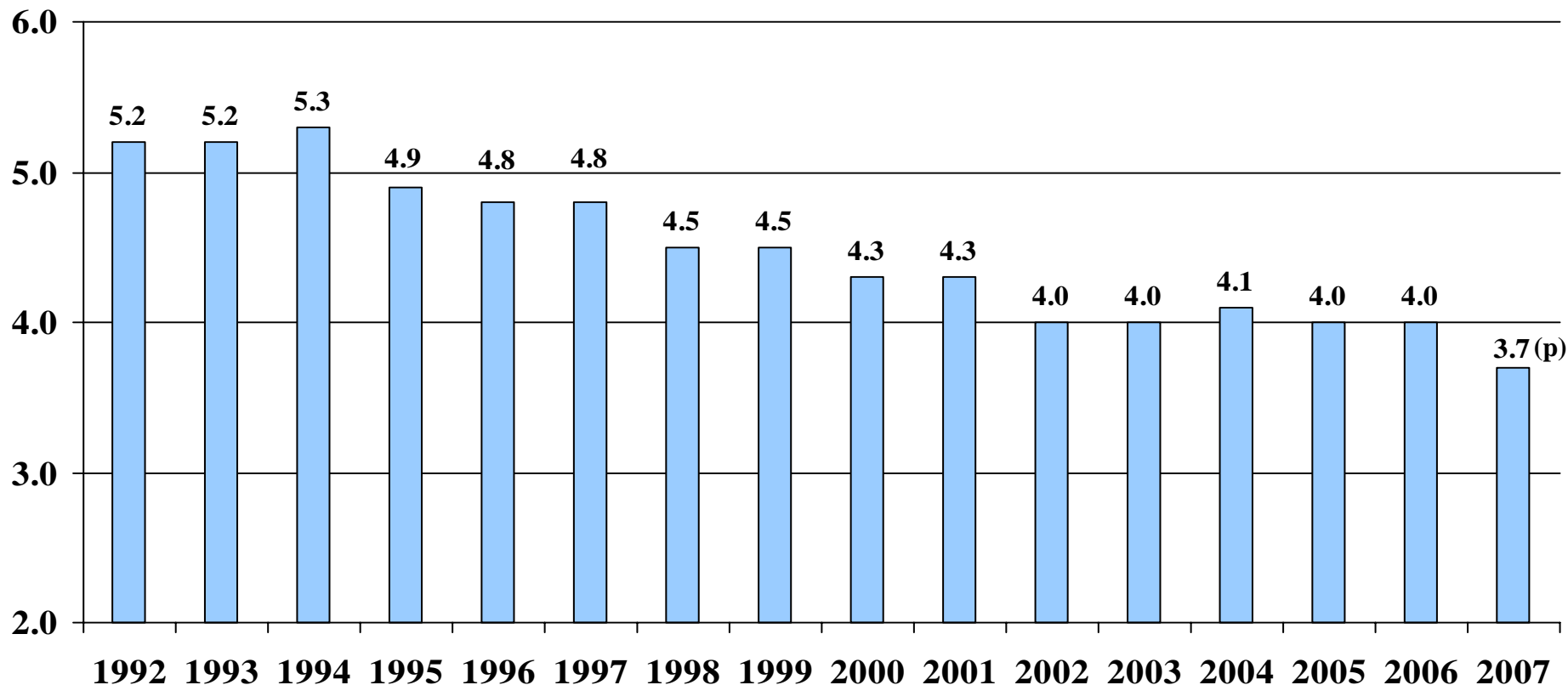
The 2007 preliminary count of 5,488 work-related fatalities represented a 6 percent decrease from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported for 2006.

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

Rate of fatal work injuries, 1992–2007



The preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2007 was 3.7 fatalities per 100,000 workers, lower than the rate for any year since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992.

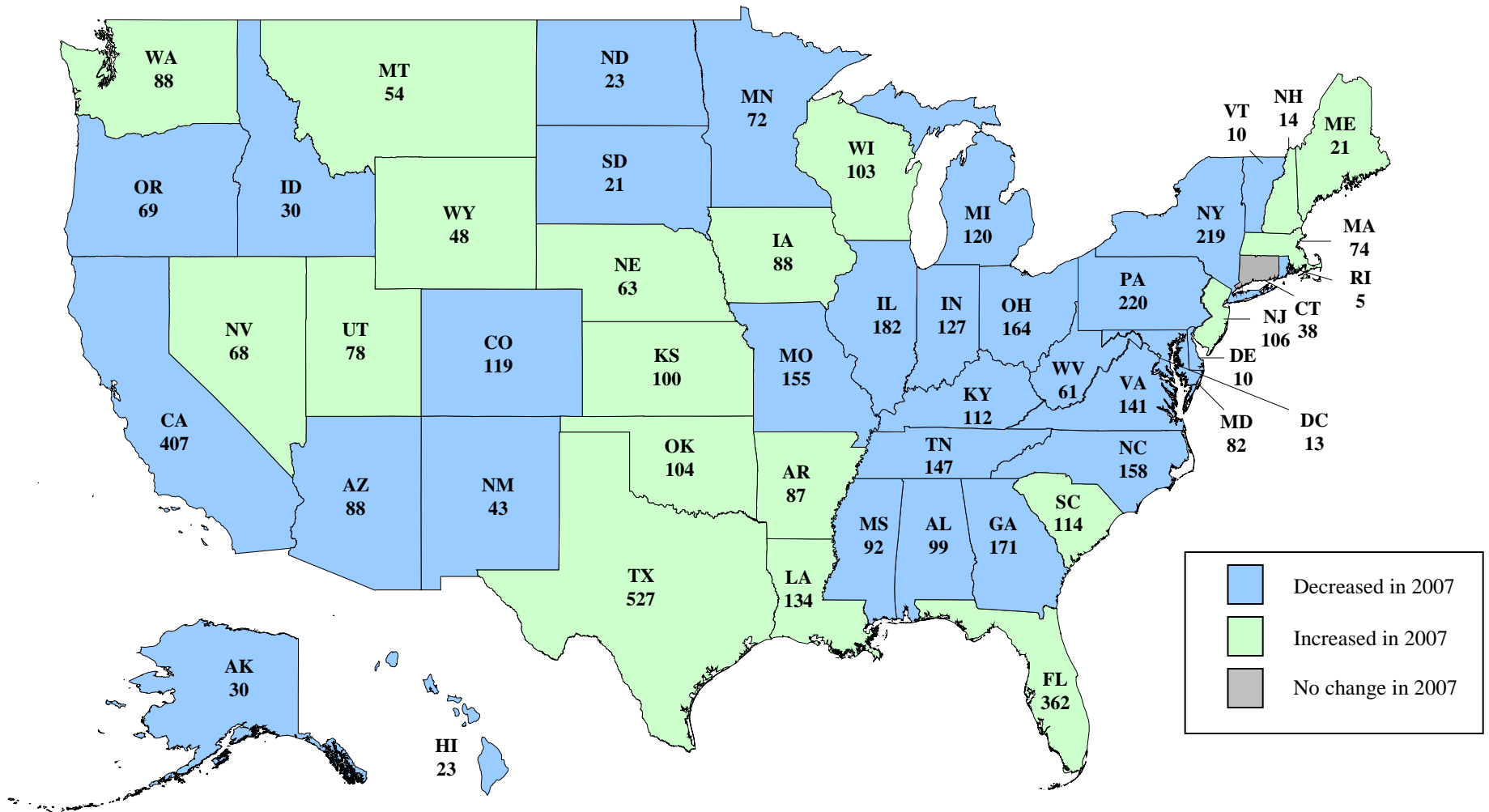
p = Preliminary

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data, except for military, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS). Prior to 1999, resident military figure derived from Bureau of the Census data. From 1999 to the present, figure based on Department of Defense (DOD) figures. Fatalities to workers under 16 were not included in the rate calculation to maintain consistency with CPS data.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Rates for 1992-2006 calculated using revised fatality data.

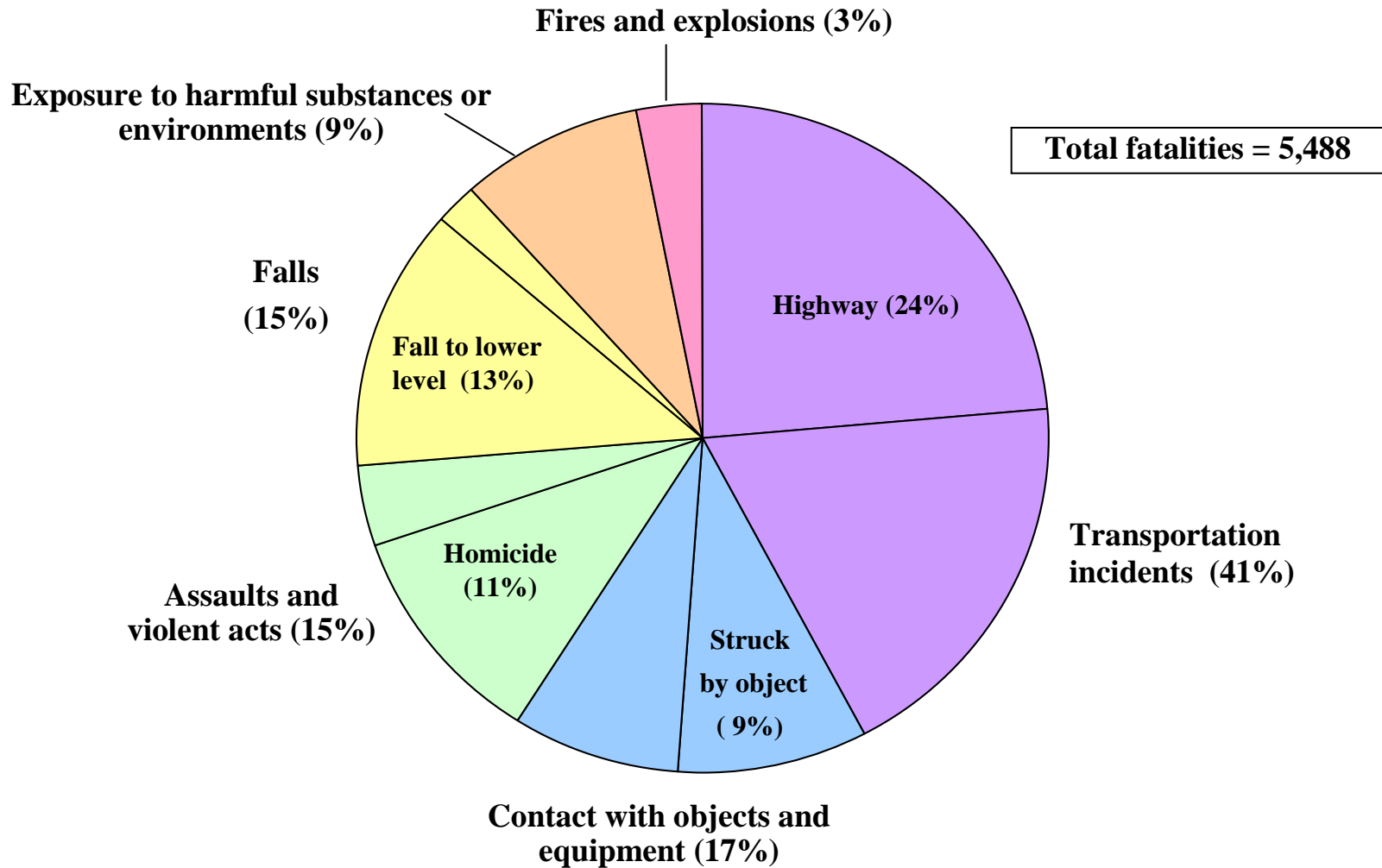
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Defense, 2008.

Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2007



Thirty States had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2007 compared to 2006. Nineteen States and the District of Columbia had more fatal injuries in 2007 than in 2006. Connecticut had the same number of fatal injuries in 2007 as in 2006.

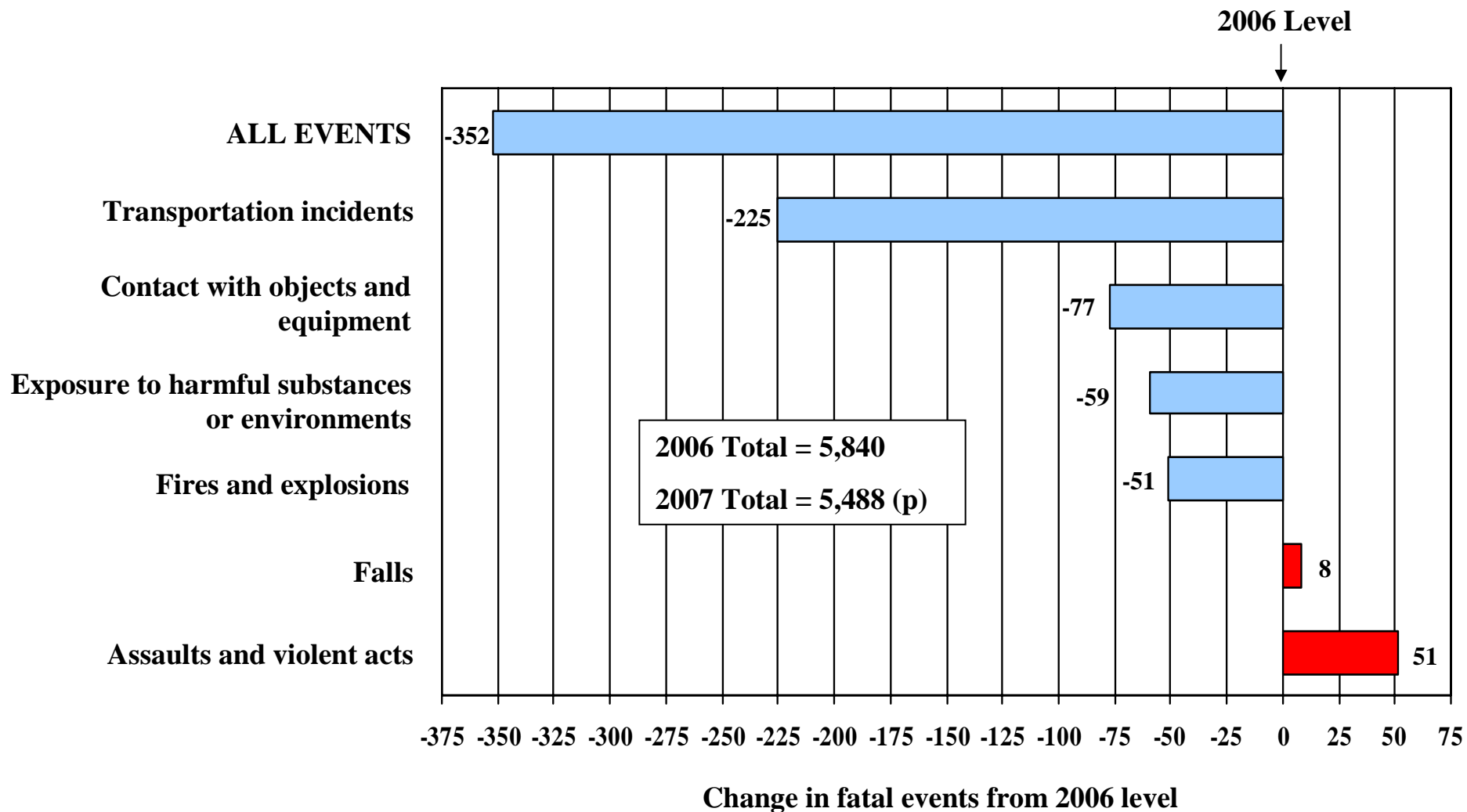
Manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2007



More work-related fatalities resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2007.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2008

Difference in workplace fatality counts, by event, 2006–07



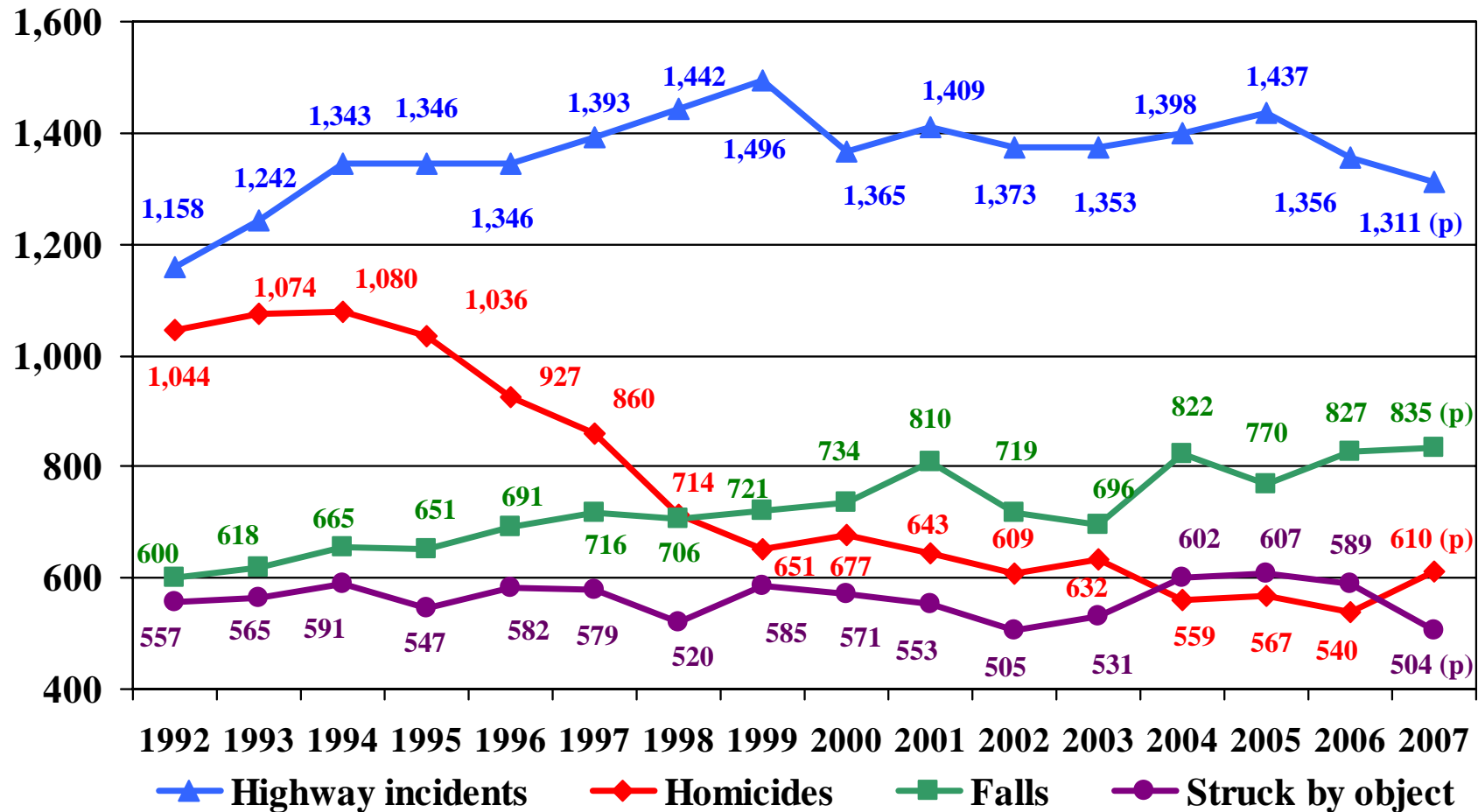
Fatal work injuries resulting from transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, exposure to harmful substances or environments, and fires and explosions all decreased in 2007. Fatal work injuries resulting from falls and assaults and violent acts increased in 2007 from 2006 levels.

p = Preliminary

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

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

Number of fatalities



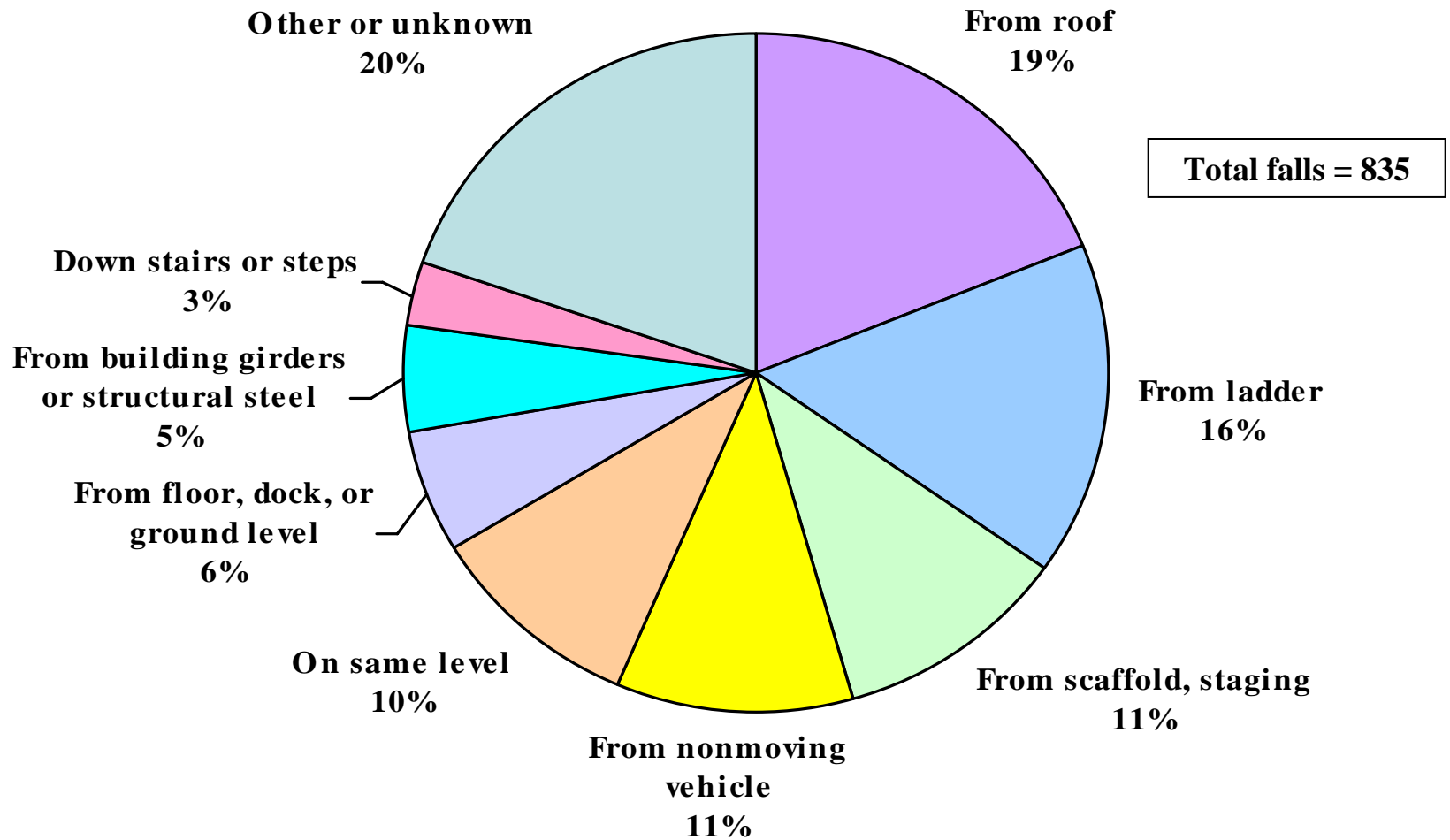
Workplace homicides have declined over 40 percent since 1994, while fatal falls have trended higher. For the first time since 2003, homicides outnumbered struck by object fatalities as the third most frequent fatal event in 2007.

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

Falls, by type of fall, 2007

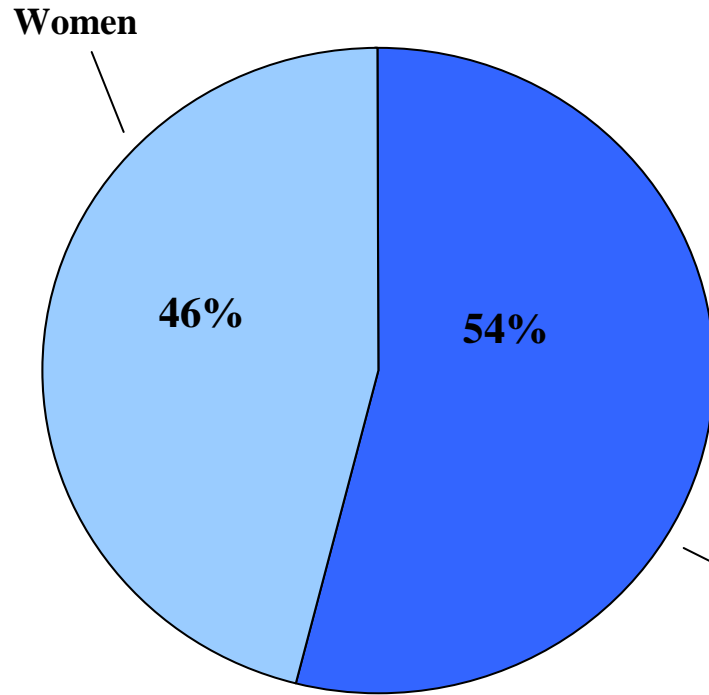


Of the 835 fatal falls in 2007, over one-third involved falls from roofs or ladders.

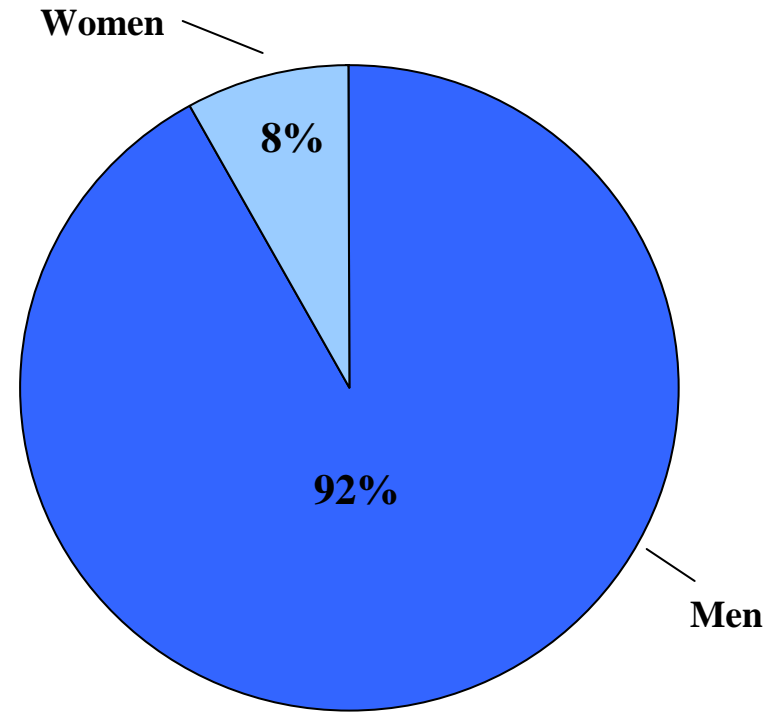
NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

Employment and fatalities, by gender of worker, 2007



Employment = 147,215,000

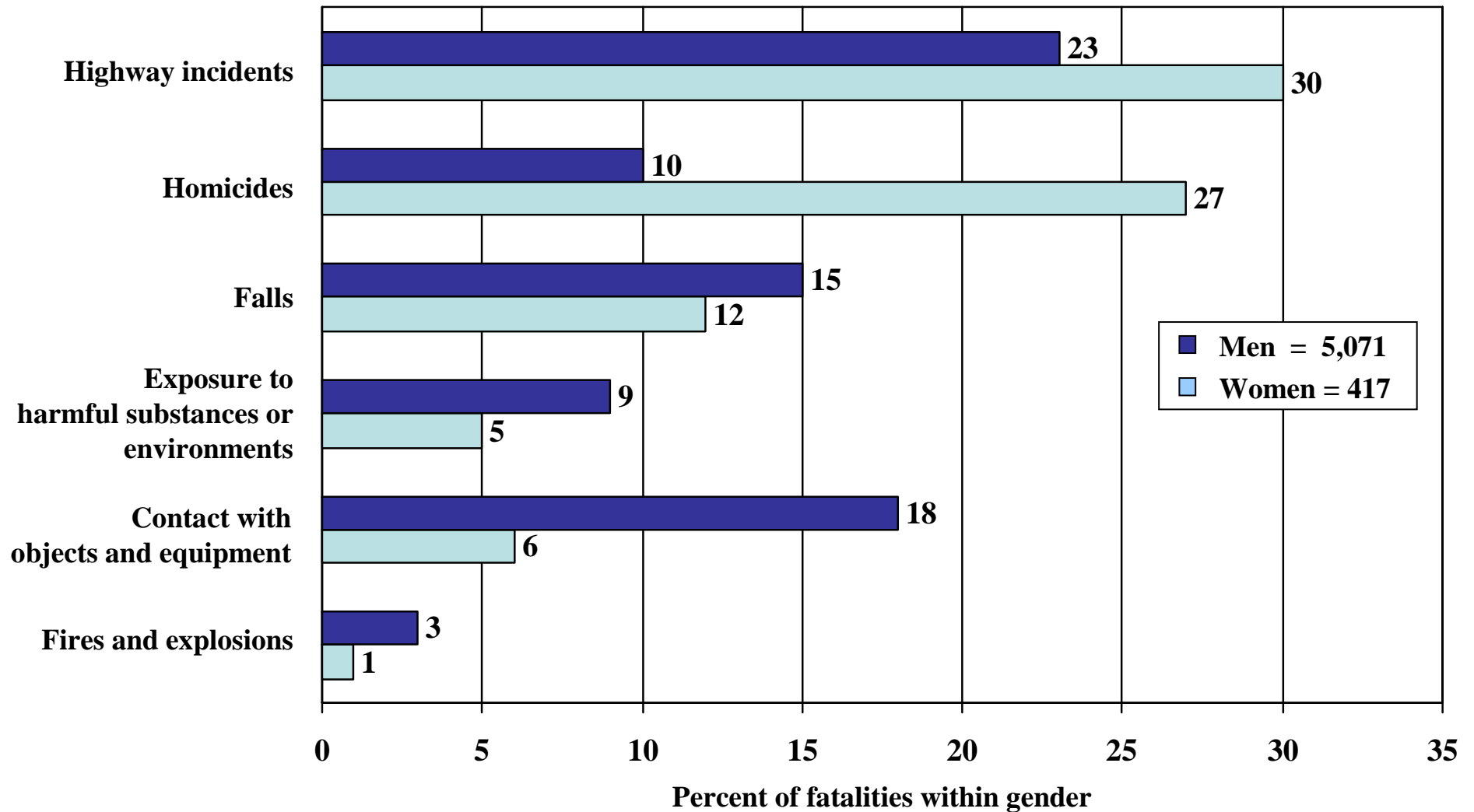


Fatalities = 5,488

Men continued to record a disproportionate share of fatalities relative to their employment in 2007.

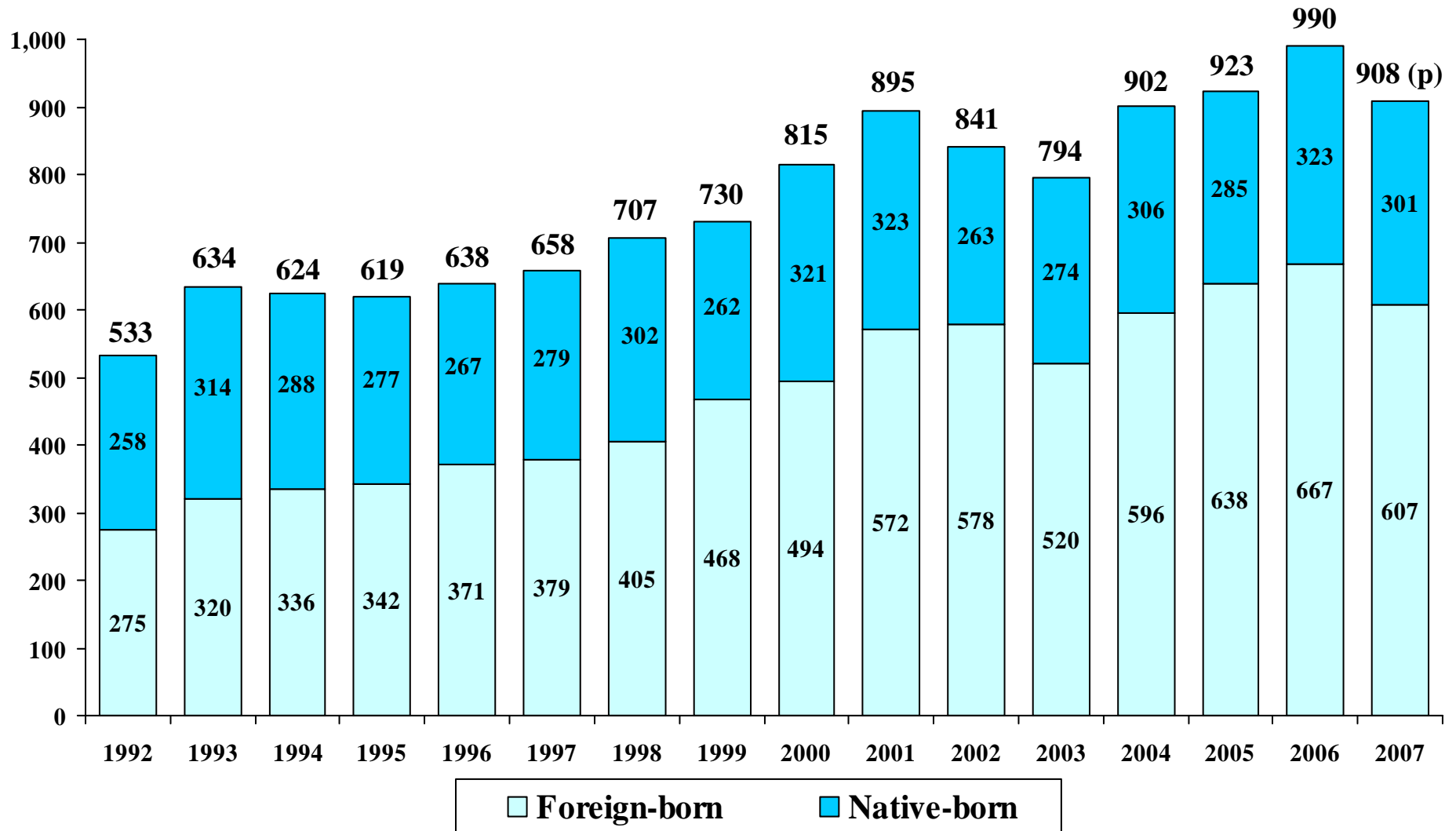
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Department of Defense, 2008.

Fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2007



A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to women resulted from highway incidents and homicides than to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to men resulted from falls, exposure to harmful substances and environments, contact with objects and equipment, and fires and explosions.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2007



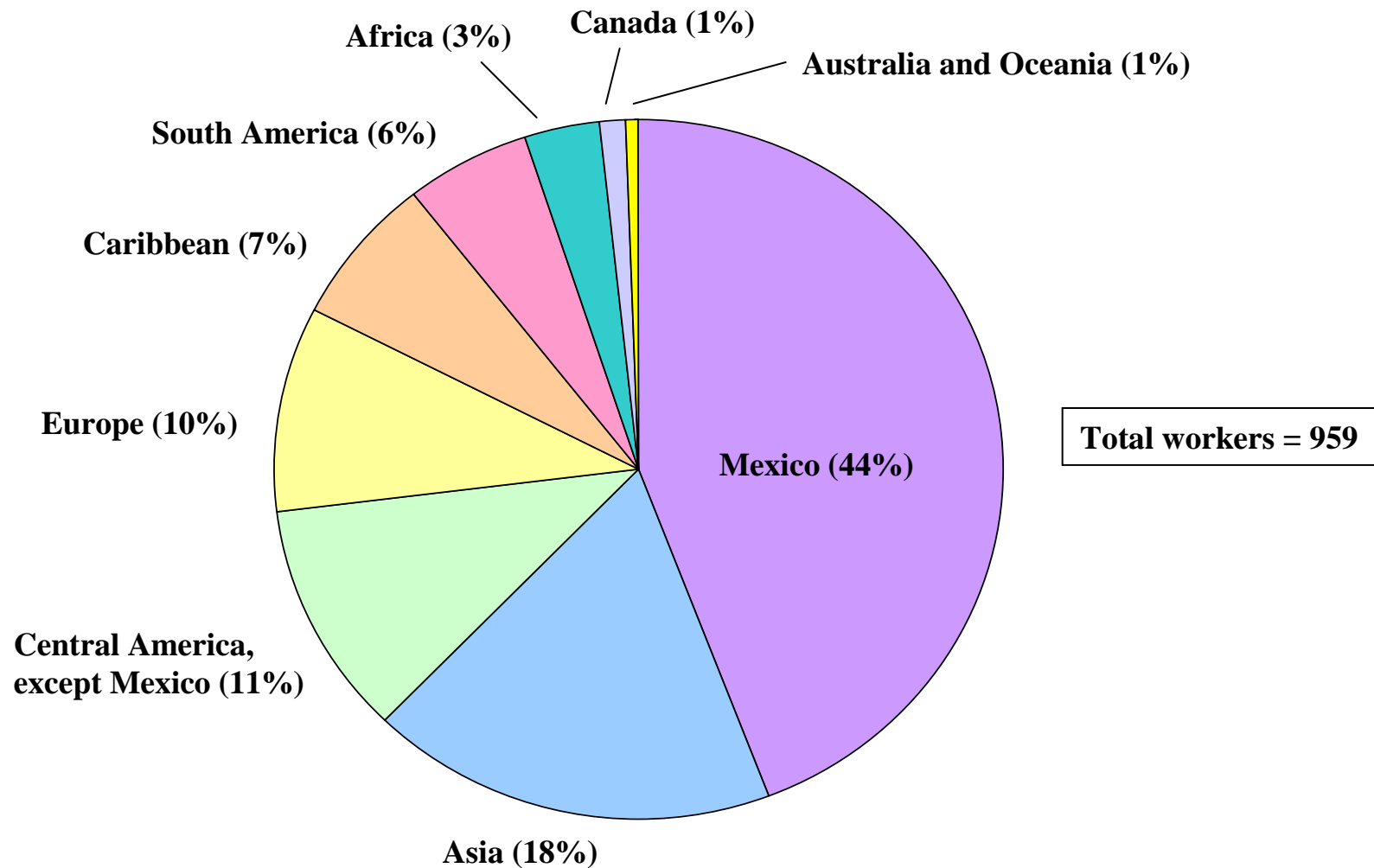
Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers decreased in 2007 after reaching a series high in 2006. More than two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2007 were born outside of the United States.

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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.

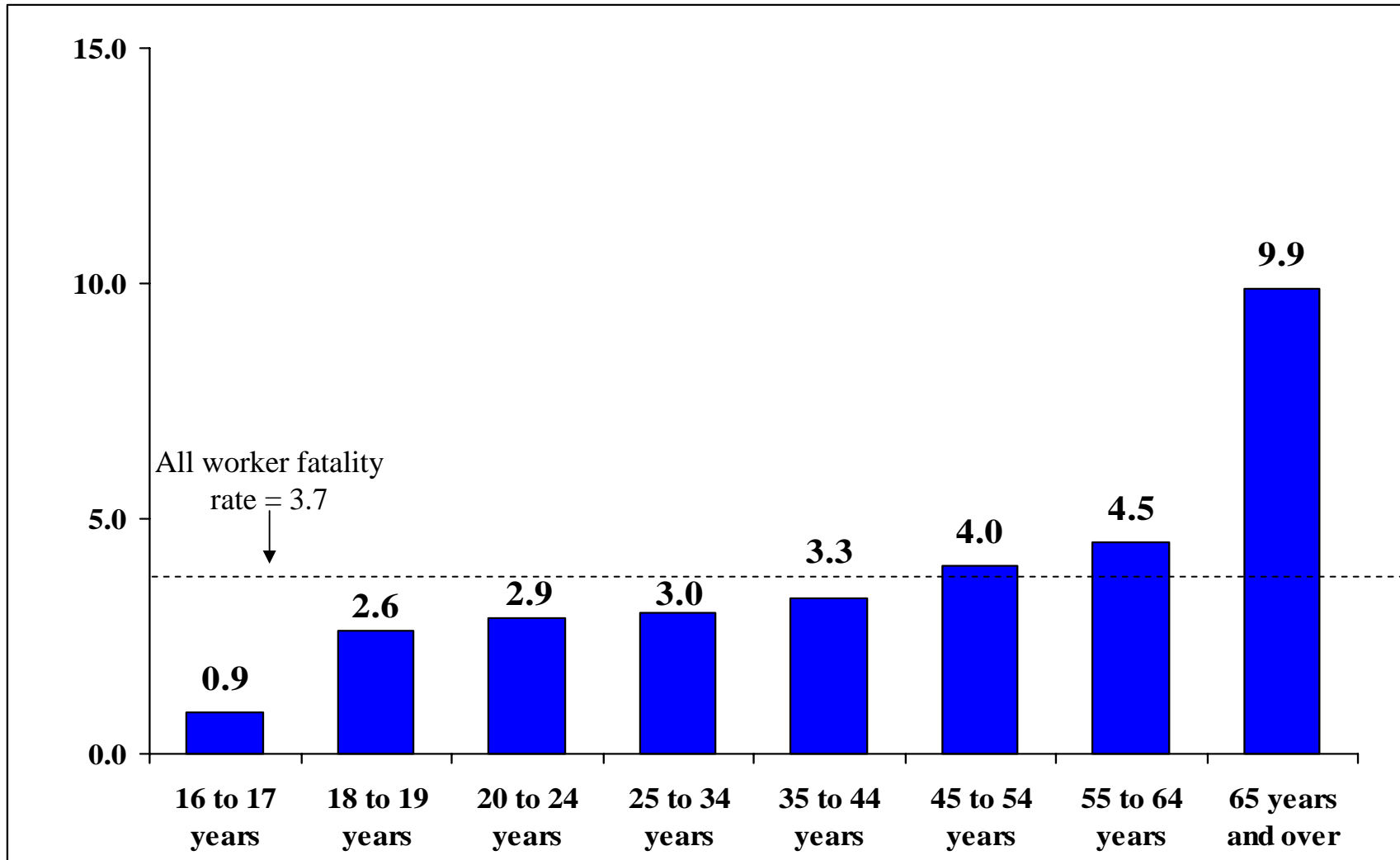
Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers, by region of origin, 2007



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (44 percent) of foreign-born workers who died at work in the United States.

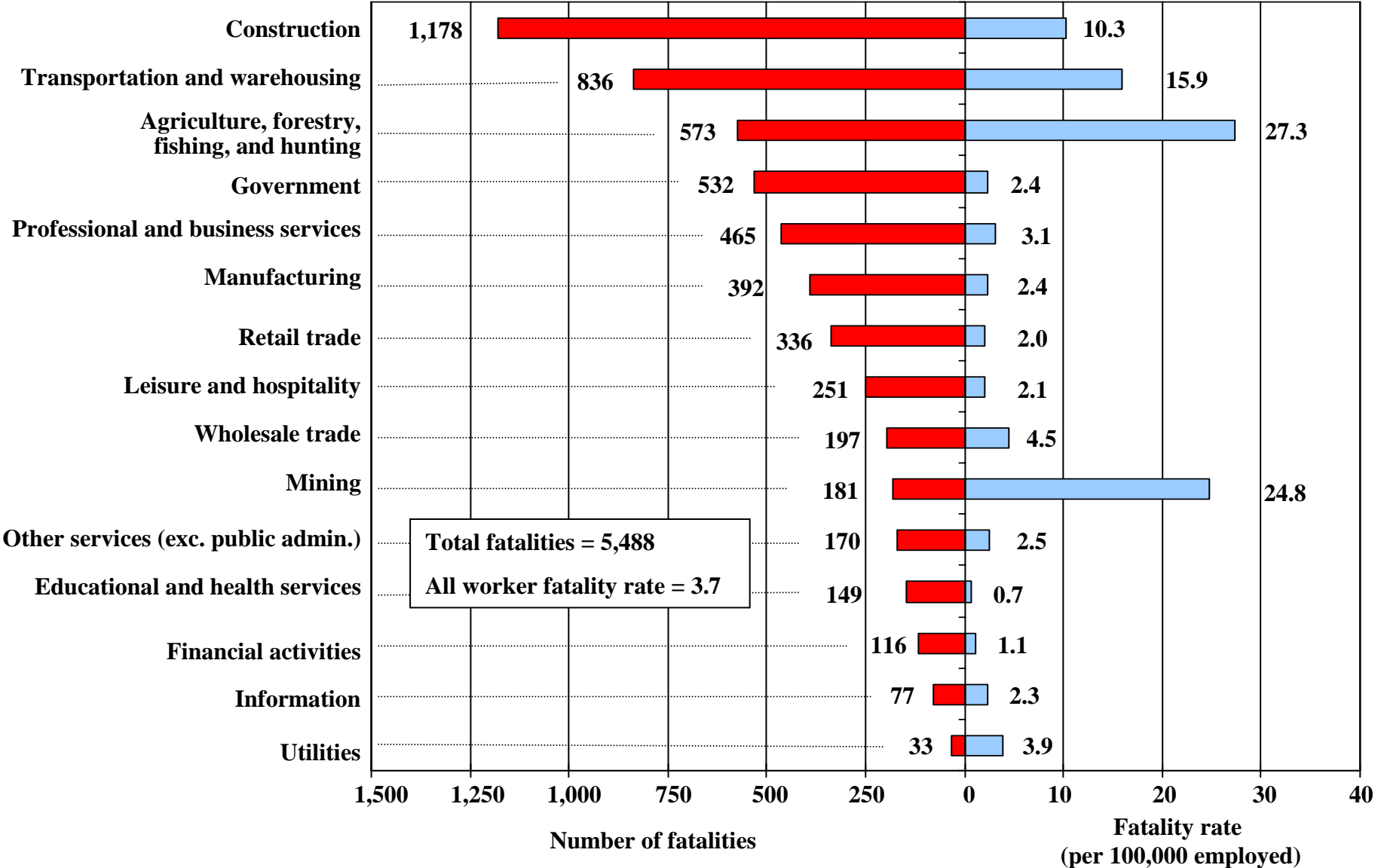
NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2008

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2007



Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and over were higher than the overall U.S. rate, but workers 44 years of age and under had lower rates.

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

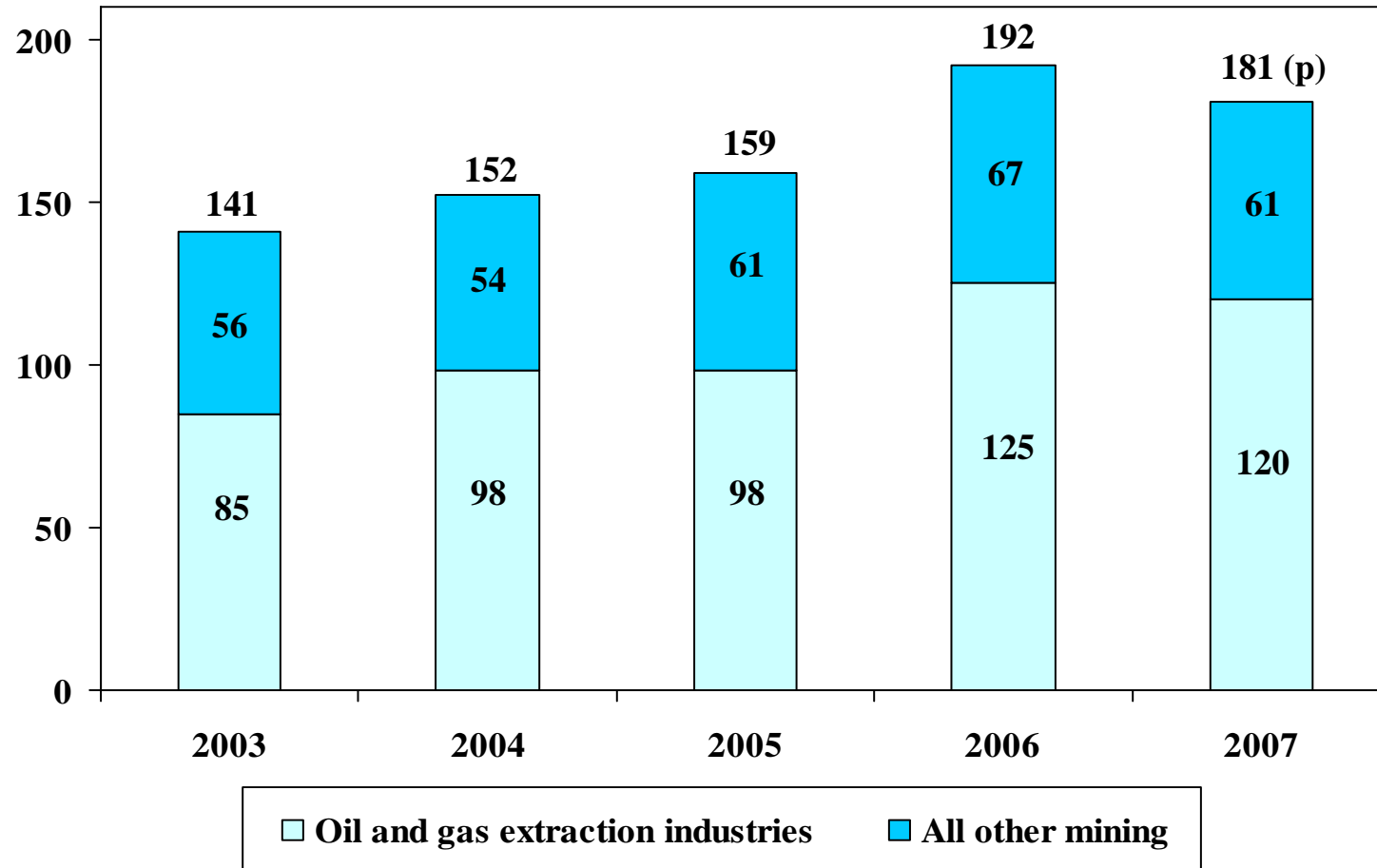


Although construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2007, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and mining had the highest fatality rates.

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

Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003–07

Number of fatalities



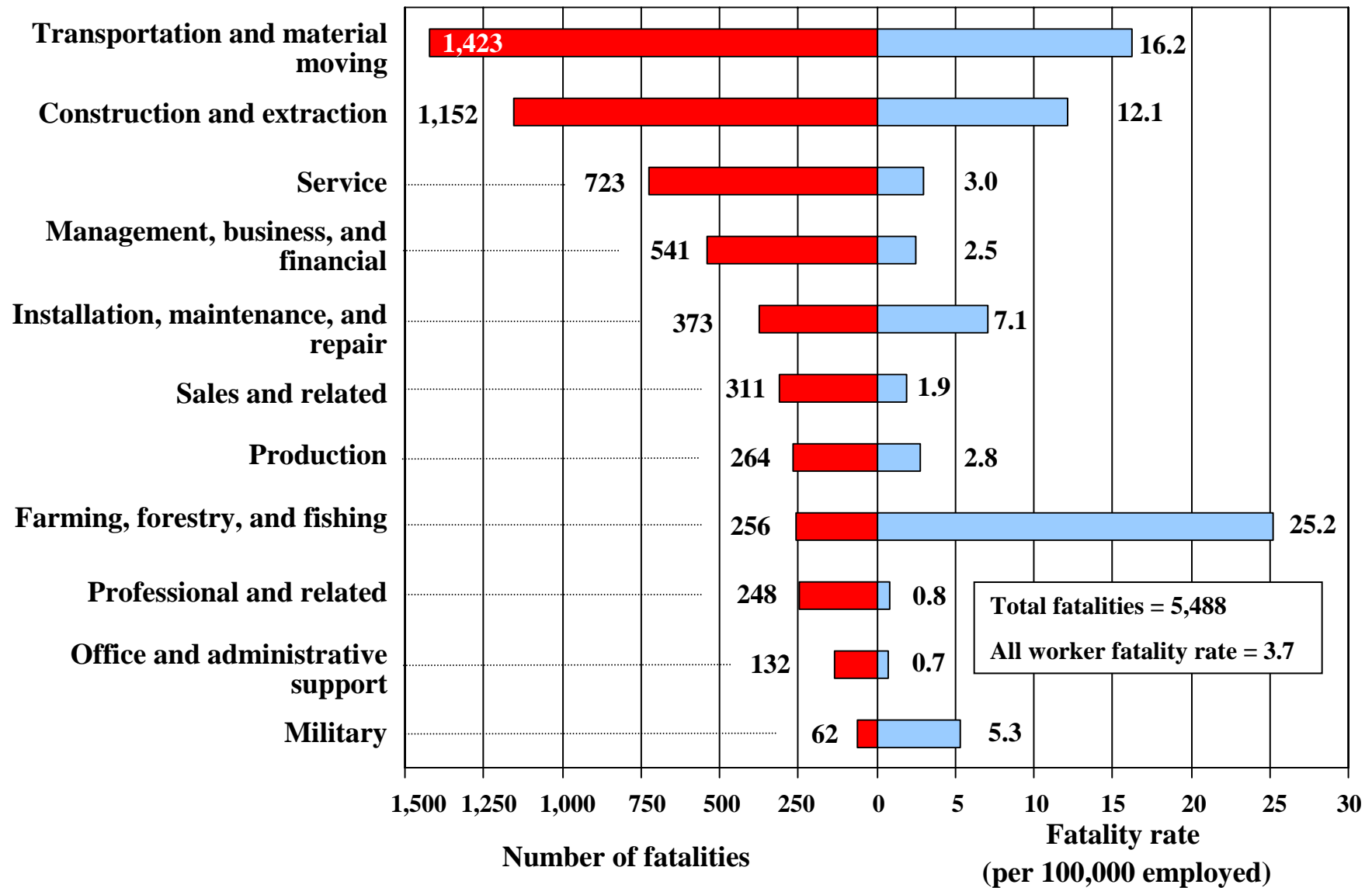
Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry declined in 2007, led by a 43 percent decrease in coal mining fatalities (from 47 in 2006 to 27 in 2007). Oil and gas industry fatalities accounted for nearly two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in mining in 2007.

p = Preliminary

NOTE: Oil and gas extraction industries includes NAICS 211 (oil and gas extraction), NAICS 213111 (drilling oil and gas wells), and NAICS 213112 (support activities for oil and gas operations).

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

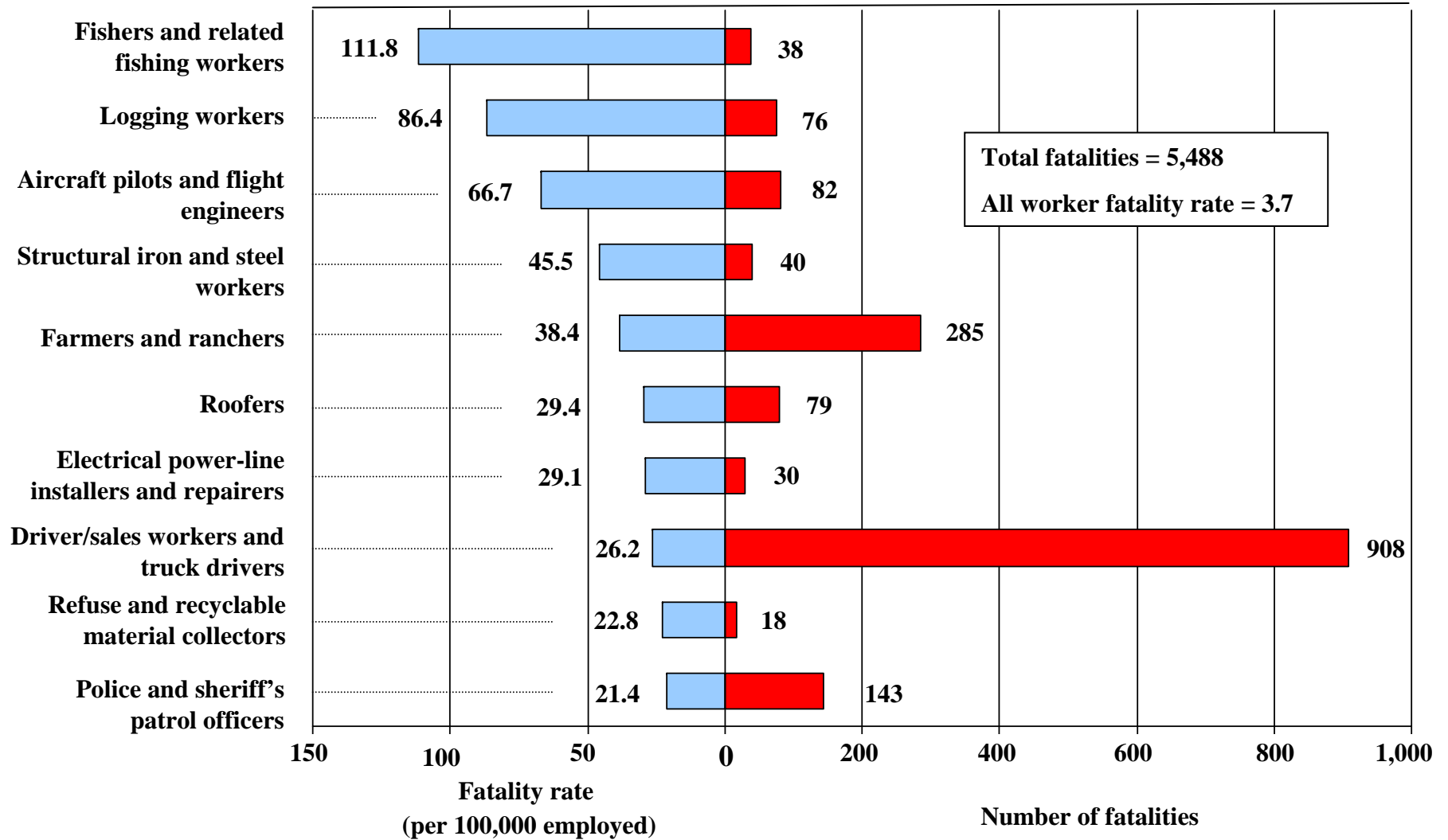
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major occupation group, 2007



Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2007, the highest fatality rate among major occupational groups was for farming, fishing, and forestry.

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

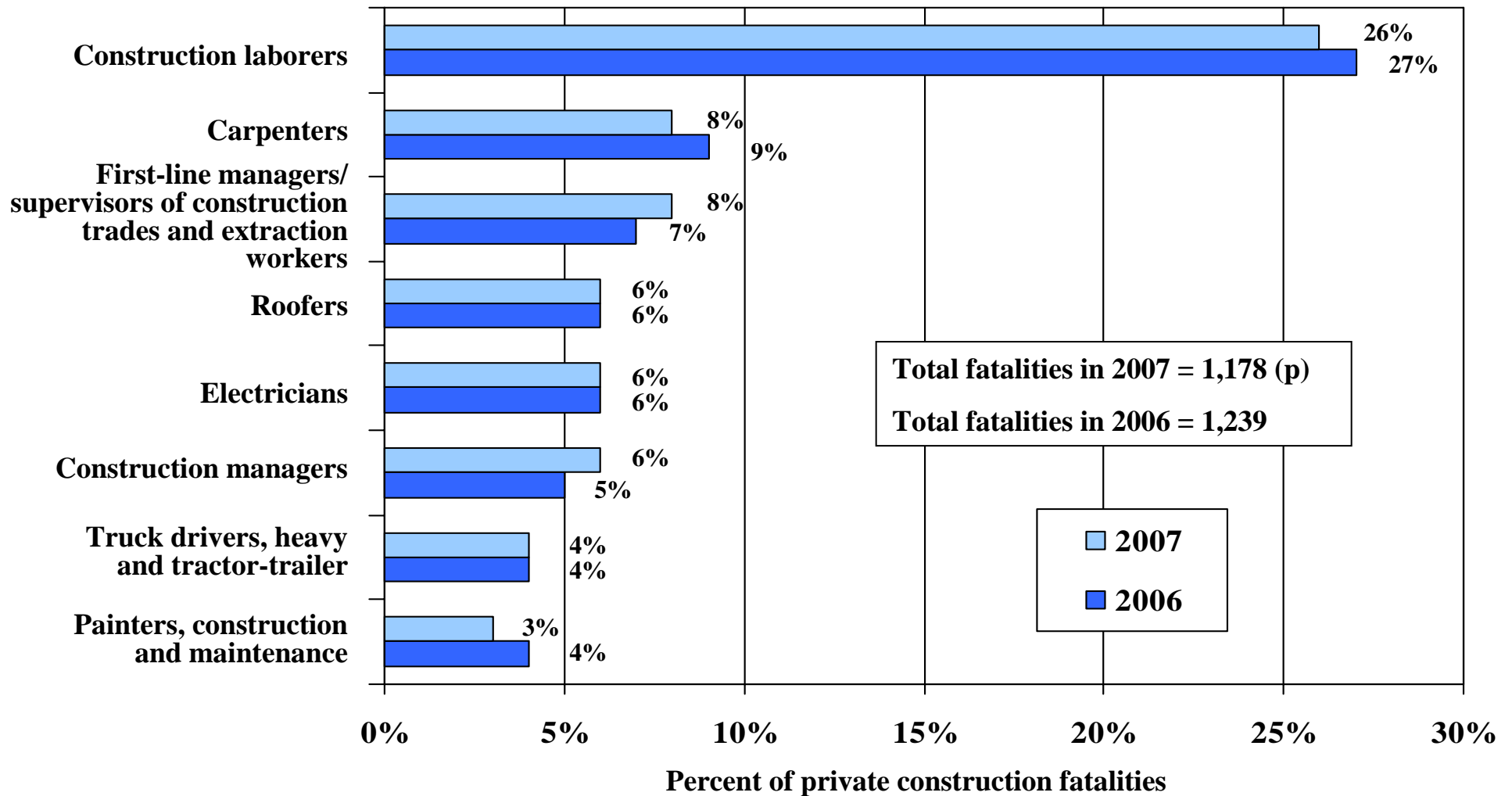
Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2007



Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2007.

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

Distribution of fatalities by selected occupations in the private construction industry, 2006–07



Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for more than one out of every four private construction fatalities in both 2006 and 2007.

p = Preliminary

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