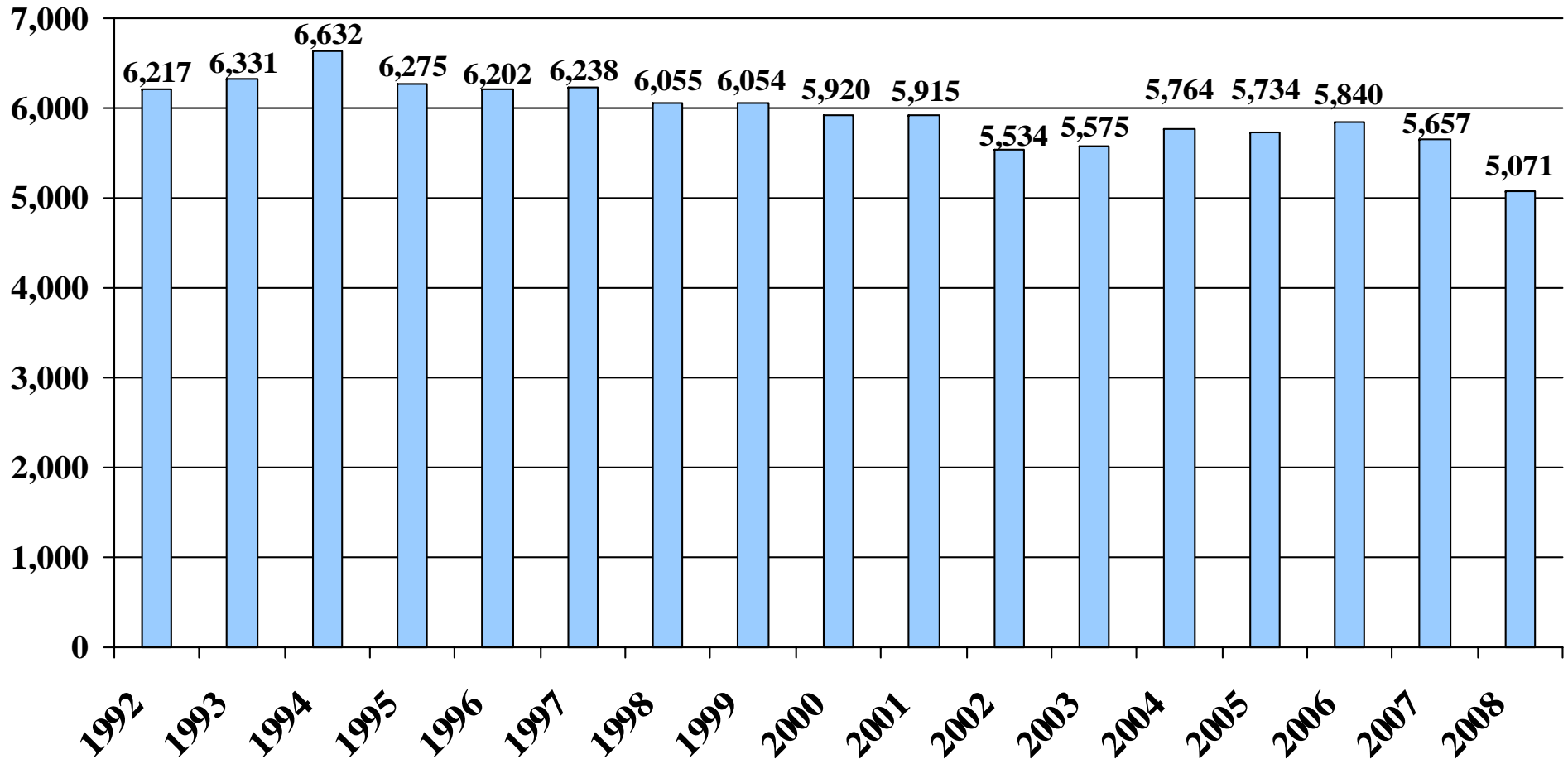


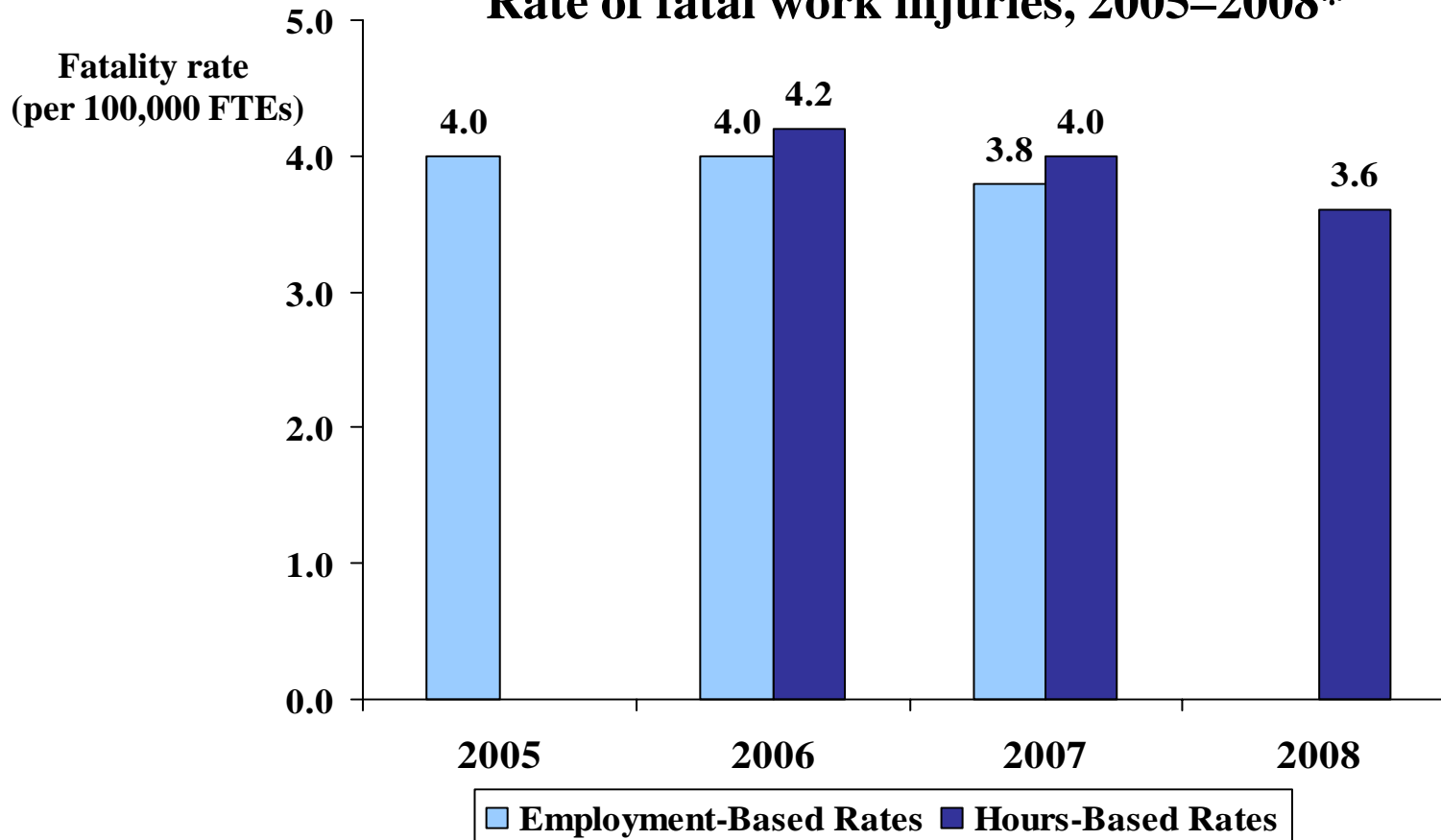
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2008*



The 2008 preliminary count of 5,071 work-related fatalities represented a 10 percent decrease from the revised total of 5,657 fatal work injuries reported for 2007.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
 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, 2009.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2005–2008*



In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatality rate calculations rather than employment. The preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2008 was 3.6 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from a final rate of 4.0 in 2007.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

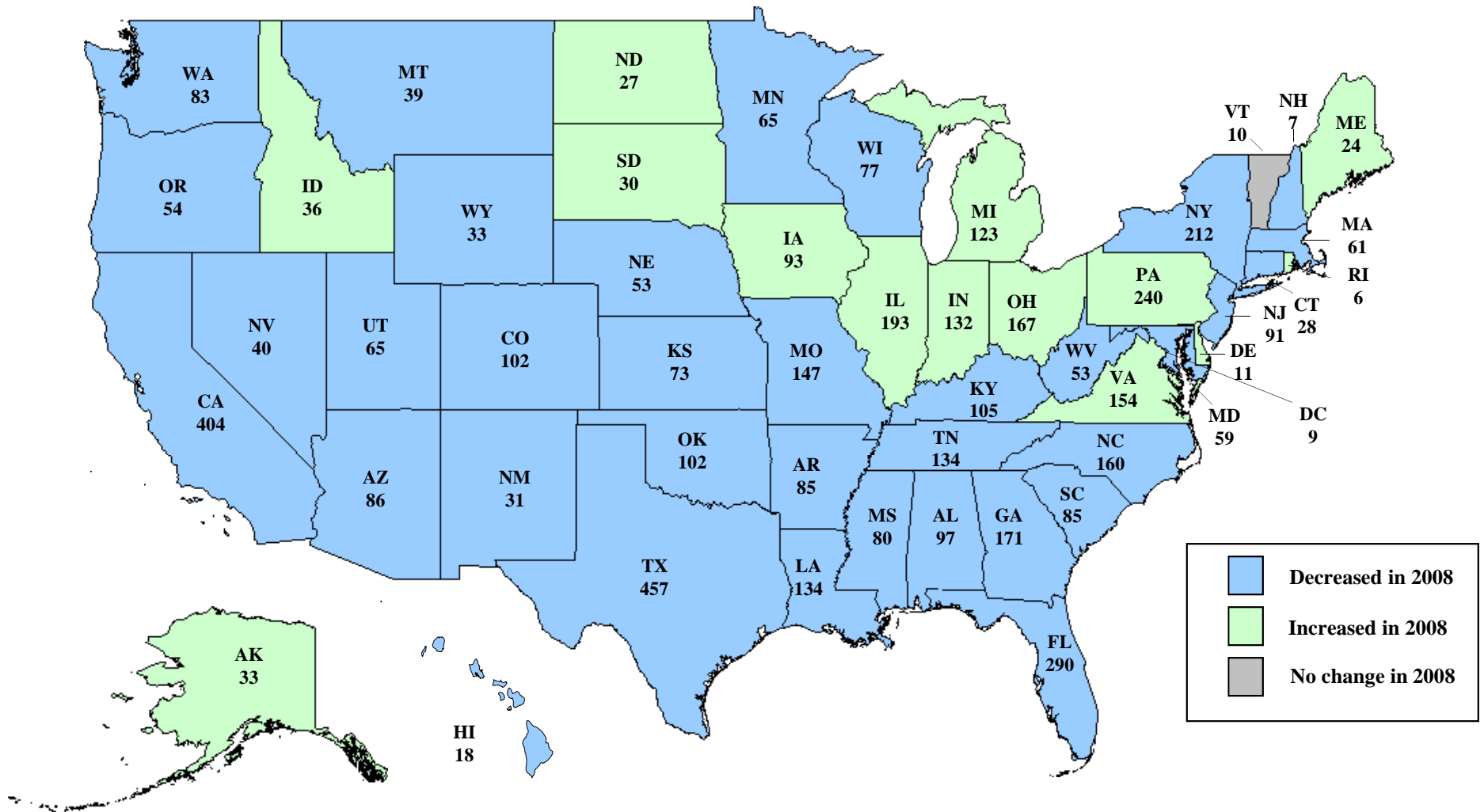
Employment-Based Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. The employment figures, except for military, are annual average estimates of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The resident military figure, obtained from the Department of Defense, was added to the CPS employment total.

Hours-Based Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Total hours worked by all employees) x 200,000,000 where 200,000,000 = base for 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year. The total hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

For additional information on the fatality rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Census Bureau, and U.S. Department of Defense, 2009.

Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2008*

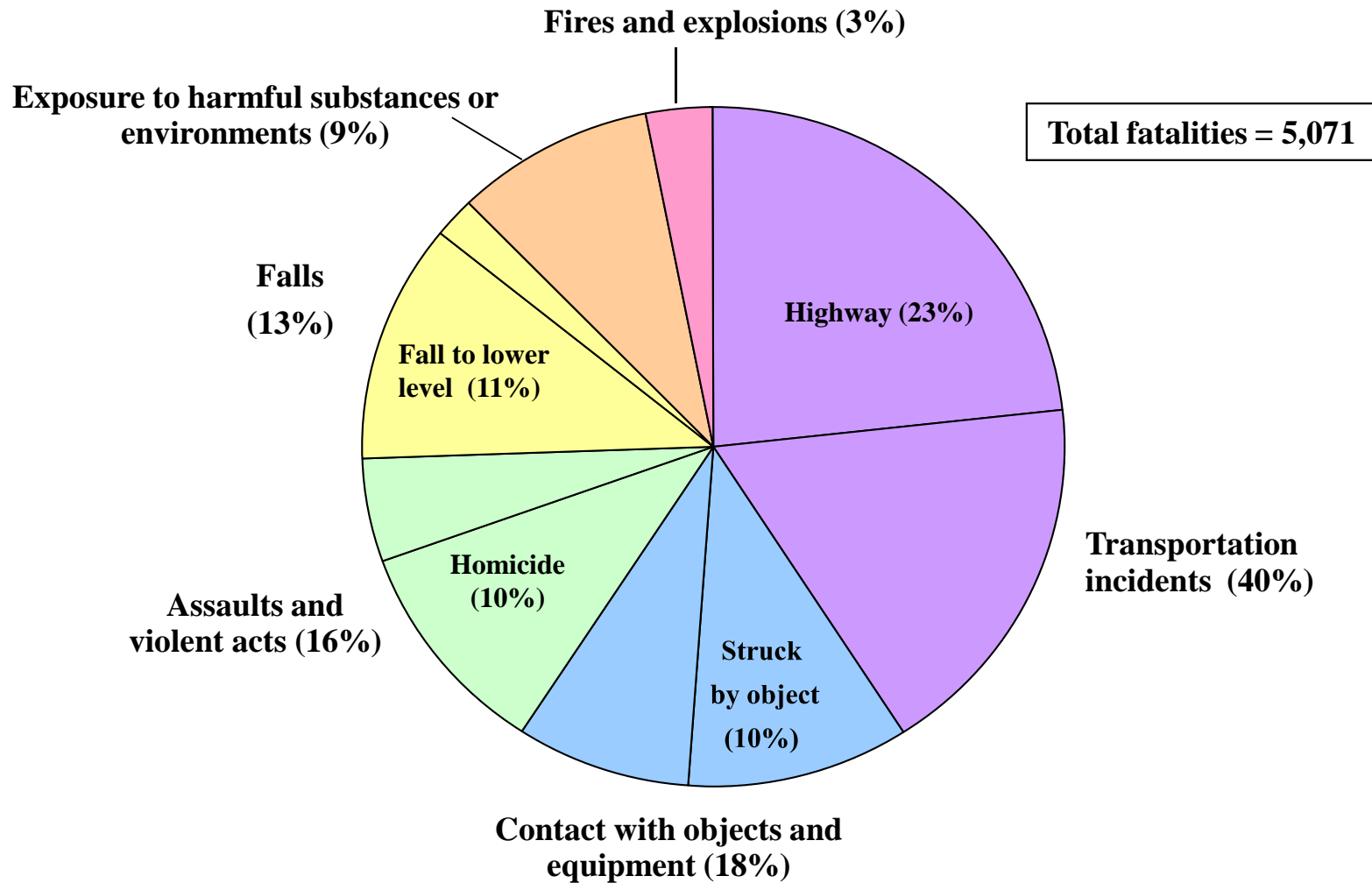


Thirty-five States and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2008 compared to the revised and final 2007 figures. Fourteen States had more fatal injuries in 2008 than in 2007. Vermont had the same number of fatal injuries in 2008 as in 2007.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2008*



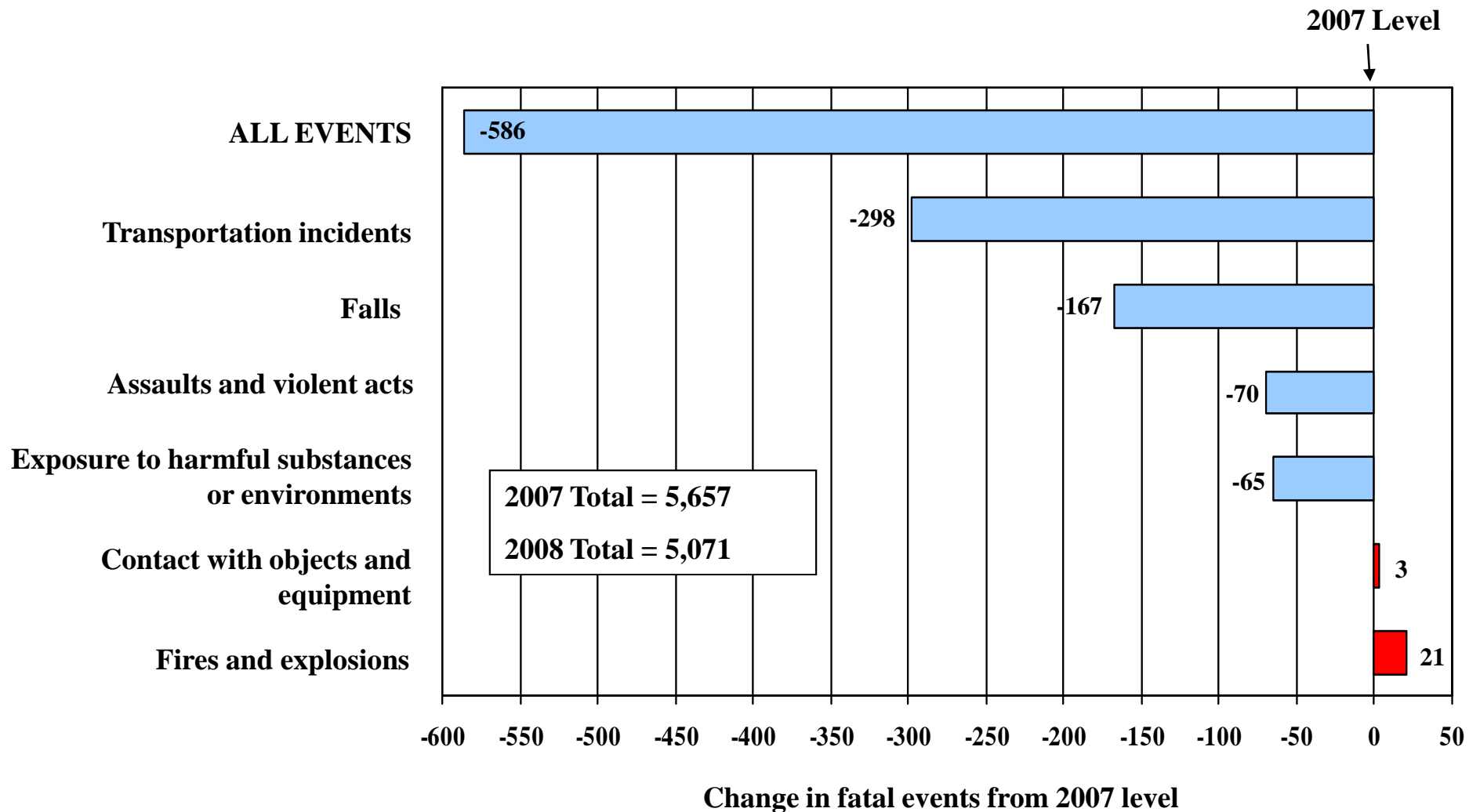
More work-related fatalities resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for almost one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Difference in workplace fatality counts, by event, 2007–08*

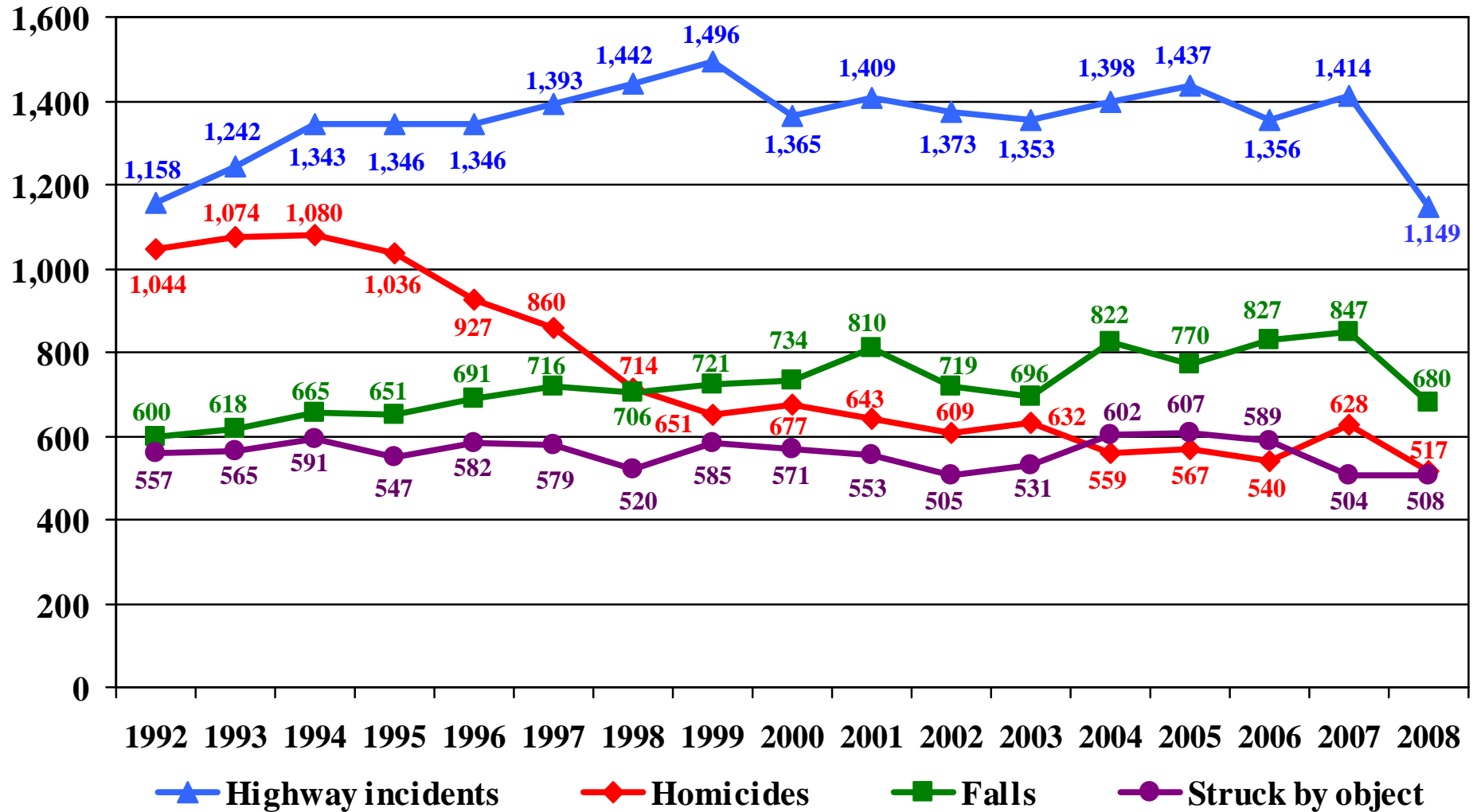


Fatal work injuries resulting from transportation incidents, falls, assaults and violent acts, and exposure to harmful substances or environments all decreased in 2008. Fatal work injuries resulting from contact with objects and equipment and from fires and explosions both increased in 2008 from 2007 levels.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Four most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992–2008*

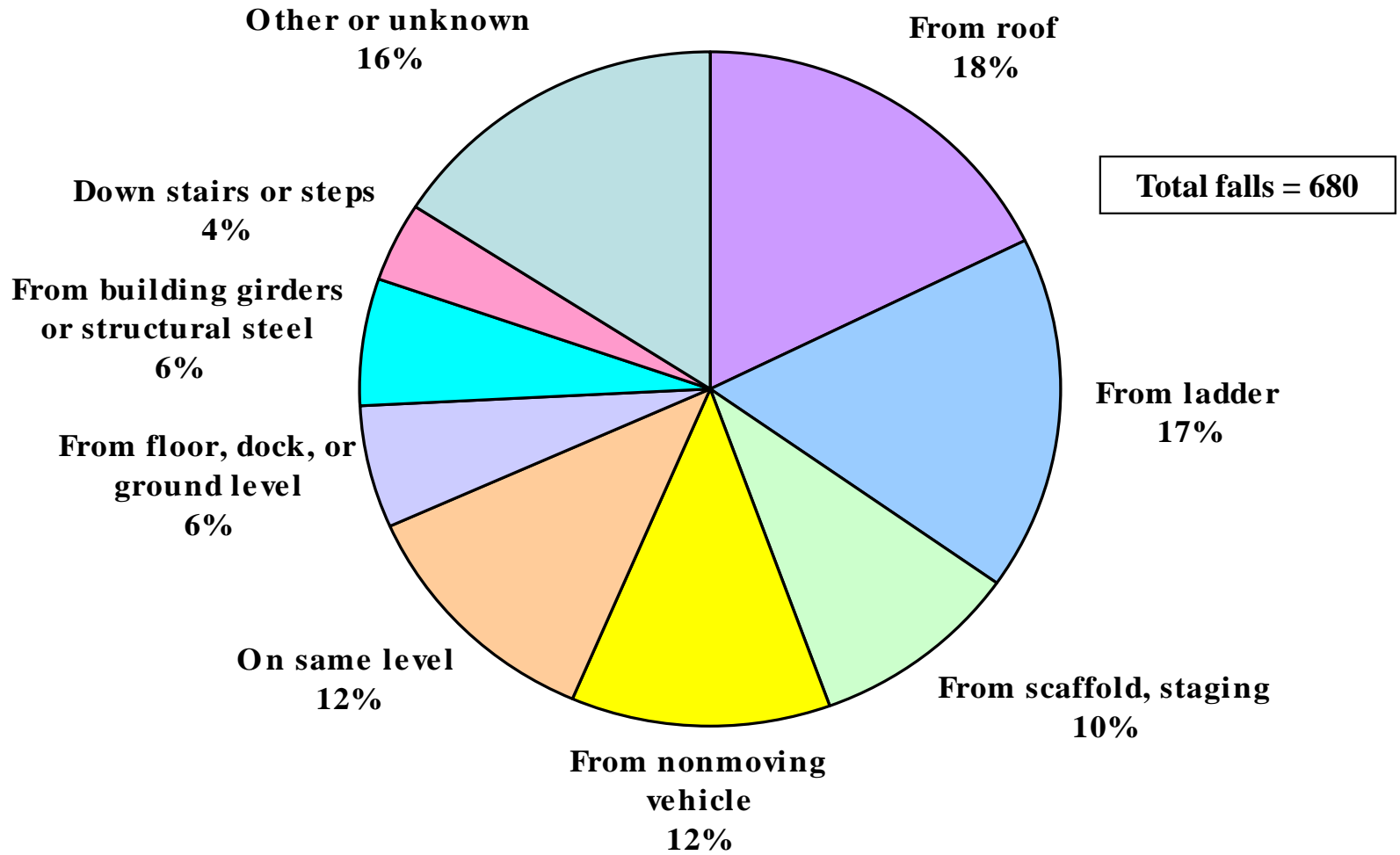
Number of fatalities



Workplace homicides have declined over 50 percent since 1994. Fatal falls are at their lowest level since 1995. Highway incidents declined from 1,414 in 2007 to 1,149 in 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
 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, 2009.

Falls, by type of fall, 2008*



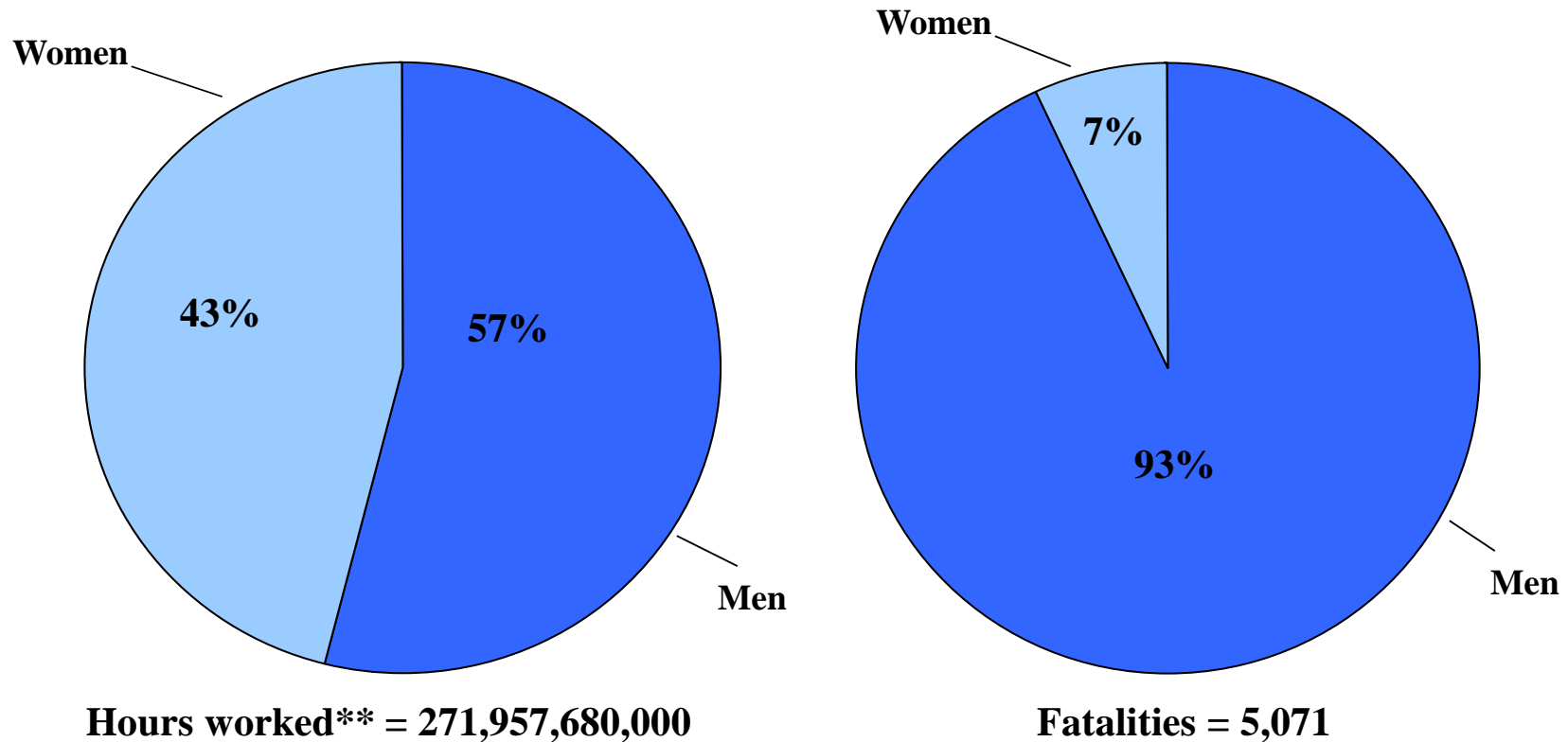
Of the 680 fatal falls in 2008, over one-third involved falls from roofs or ladders.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Hours worked and fatalities, by gender of worker, 2008*



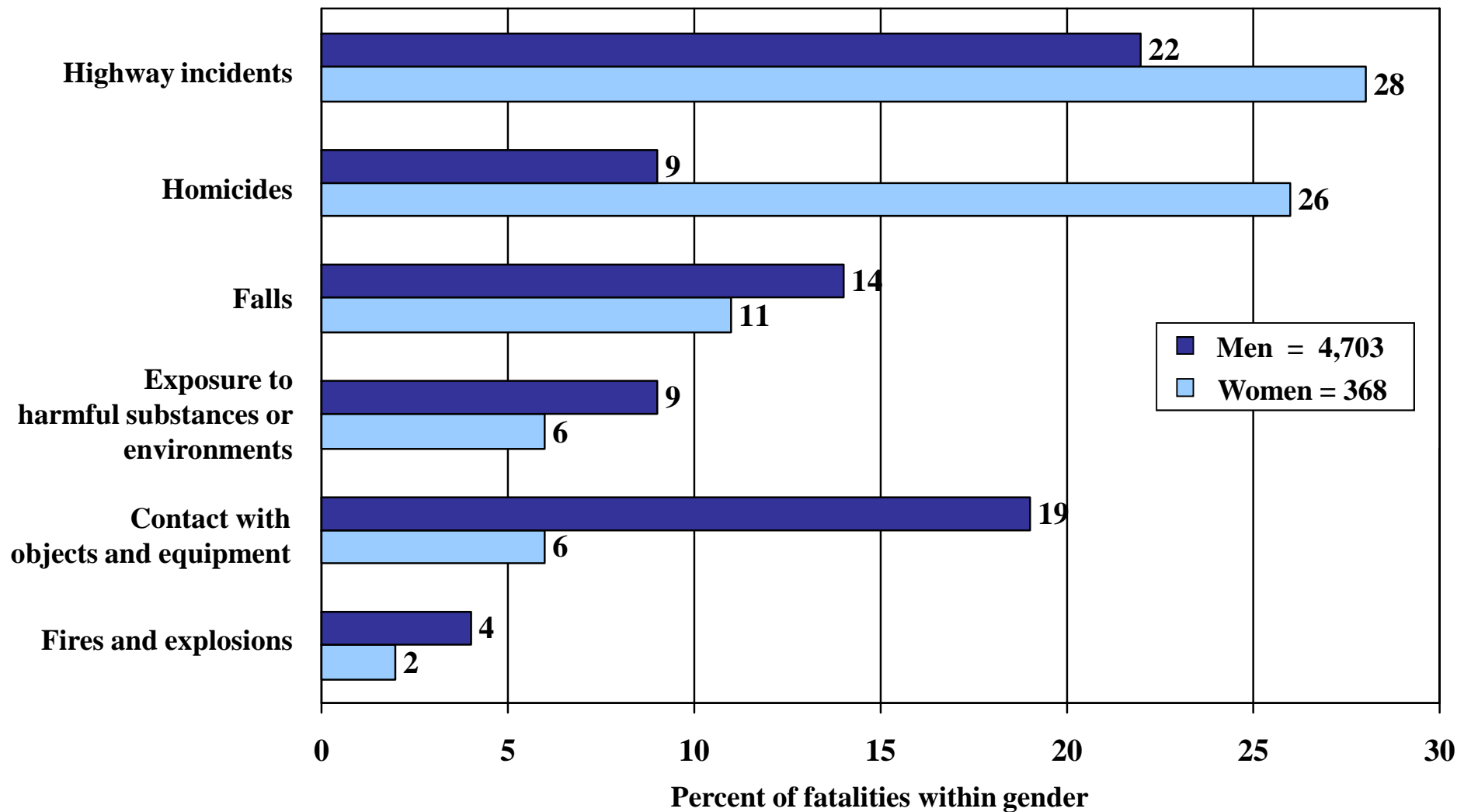
Men recorded a disproportionate share of fatalities relative to their hours worked in 2008.

*Fatality data for 2008 are preliminary.

**Starting with reference year 2008, calculations are based on total hours worked rather than total workers. The figure shown represents the full-time equivalent (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year) of 135,978,840 civilian workers.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2009.

Fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2008*

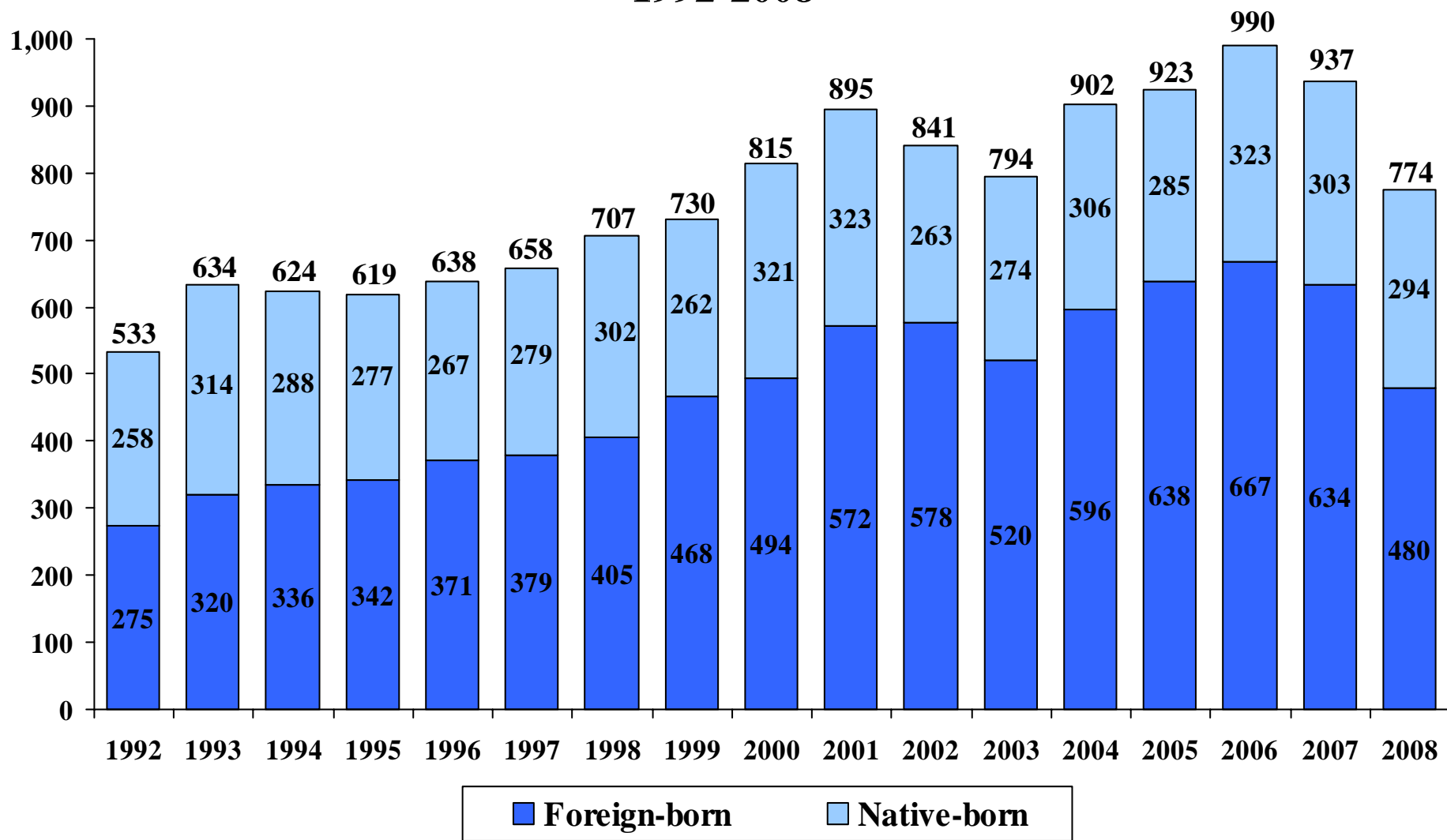


A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to women resulted from highway incidents and homicides than to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to men resulted from falls, exposure to harmful substances or environments, contact with objects and equipment, and fires and explosions.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2008*



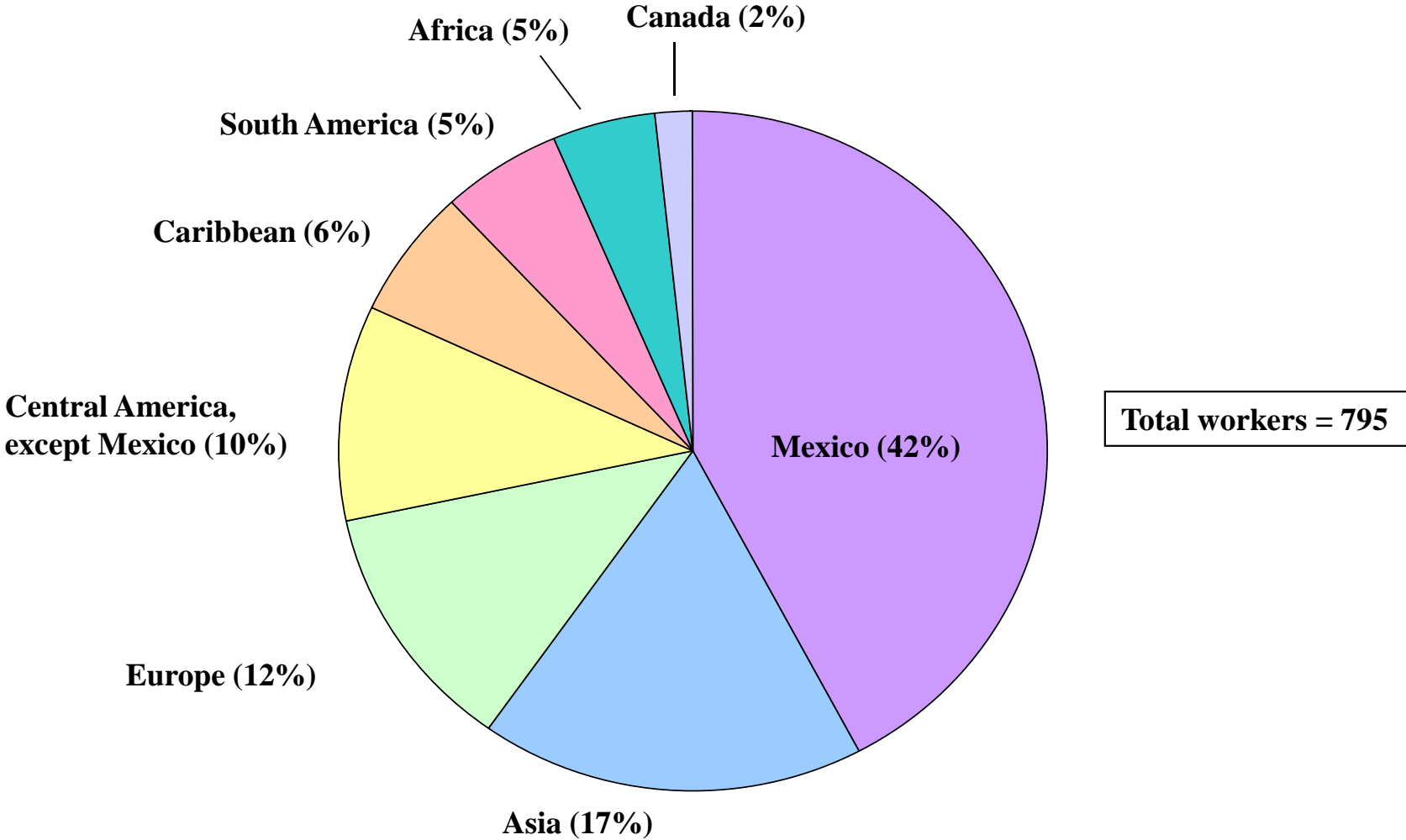
Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2008 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2008 were born outside of the United States.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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, 2009.

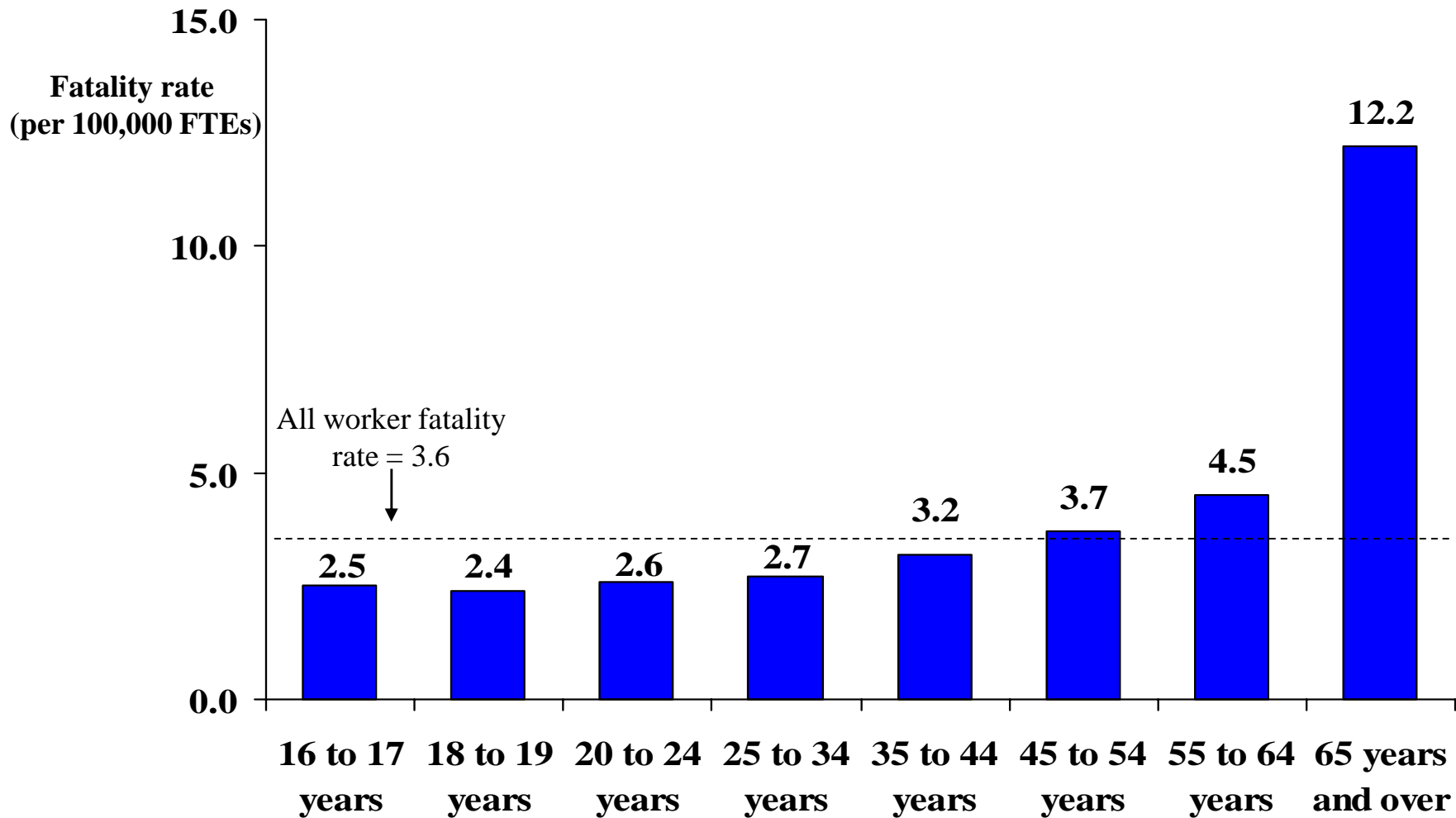
Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers, by region of birth, 2008*



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (42 percent) of foreign-born workers who died at work in the United States in 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2008*



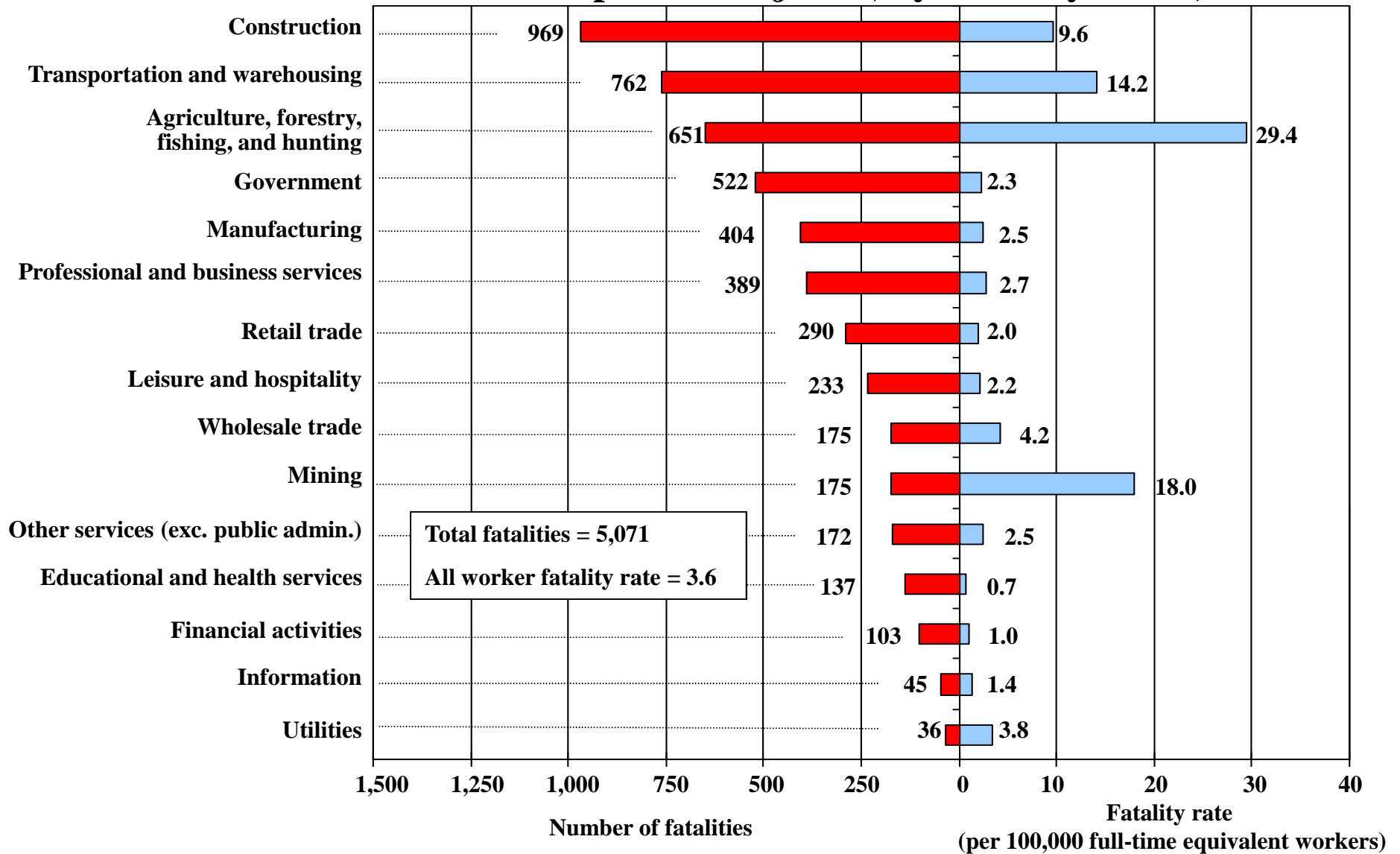
Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and over were higher than the overall U.S. rate, but workers 44 years of age and under had lower rates.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

NOTE: In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatality rate calculations rather than employment.. Rates are expressed per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). For additional information on the fatality rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2008*



Although construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2008, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting had the highest fatality rate.

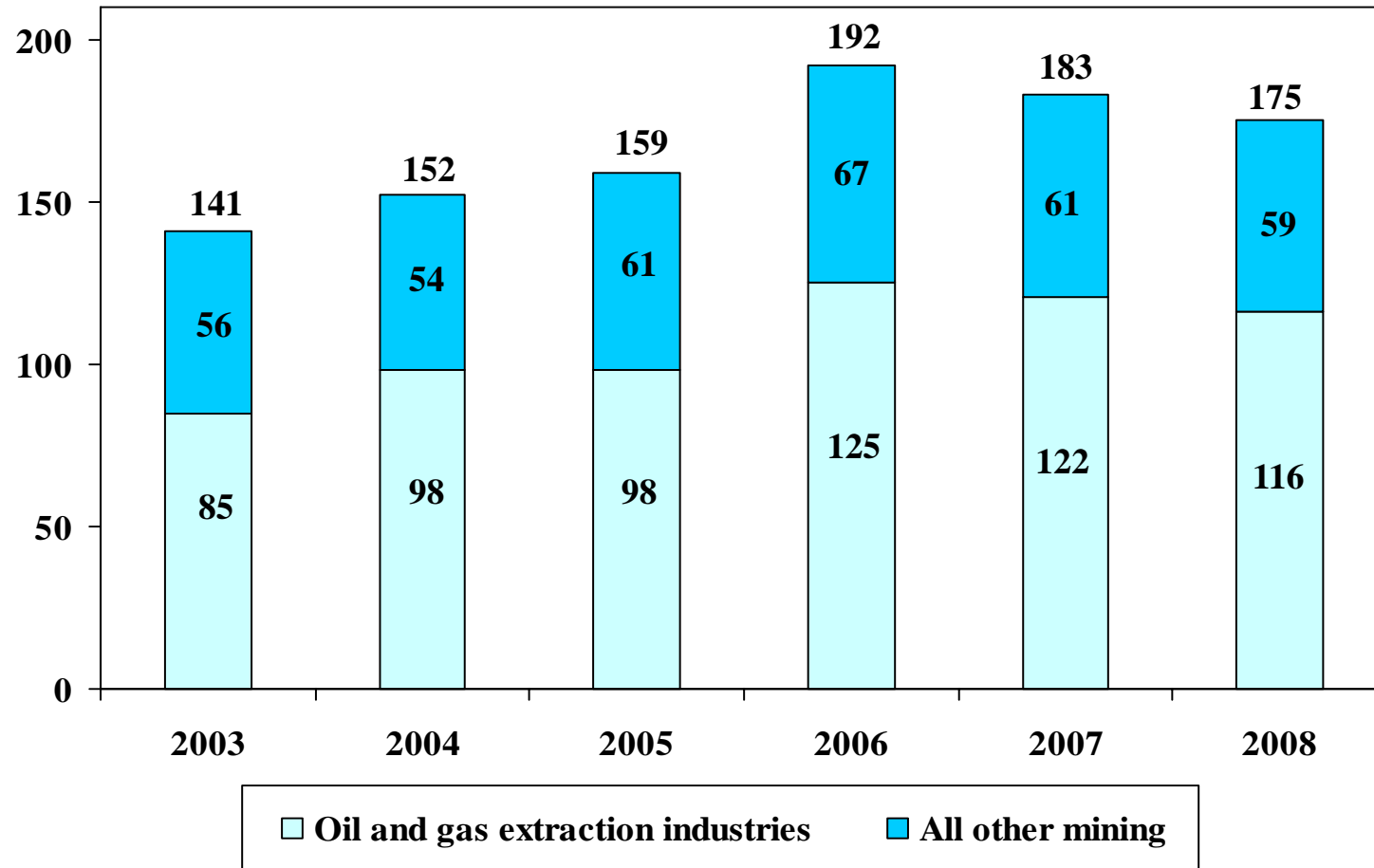
*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

NOTE: In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatality rate calculations rather than employment. For additional information on the fatality rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003–08*

Number of fatalities



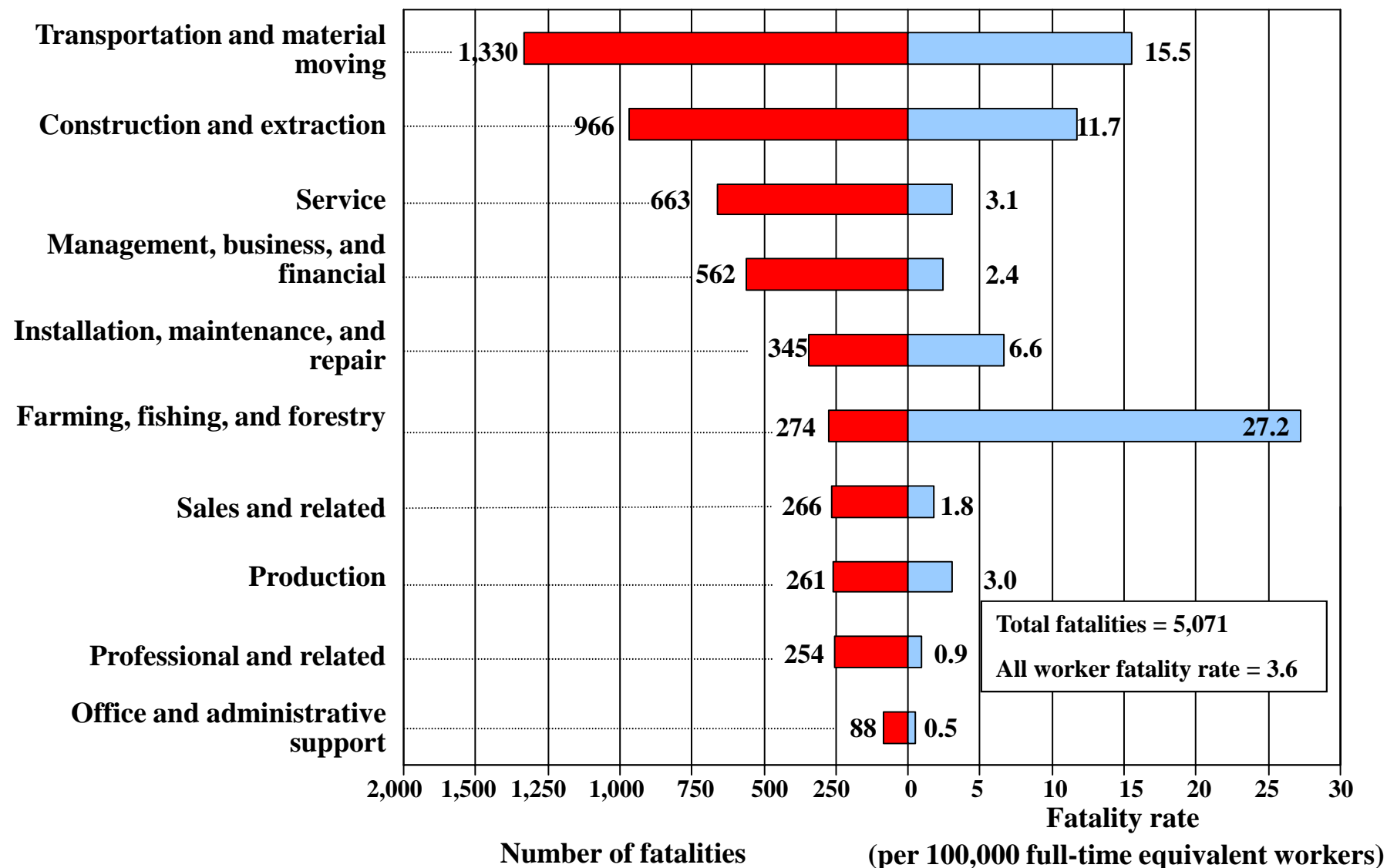
Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry declined in 2008. Oil and gas industry fatalities accounted for nearly two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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). NAICS 213110 (support activities for mining, unspecified) may include some oil and gas activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2008*



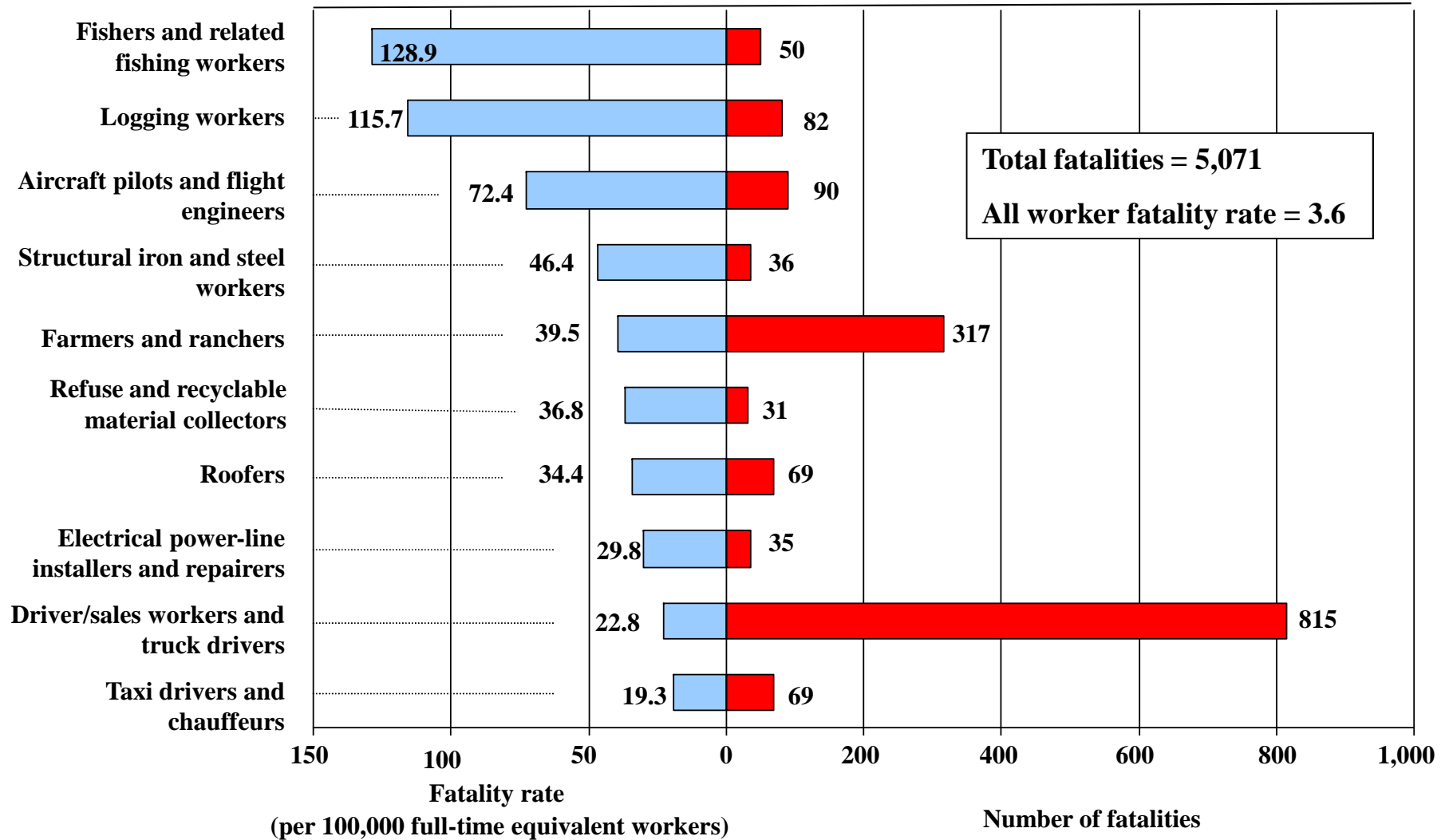
Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2008, the highest fatality rate among major occupational groups was for farming, fishing, and forestry.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

NOTE: In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatality rate calculations rather than employment. For additional information on the fatality rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Selected occupations with high fatality rates, 2008*



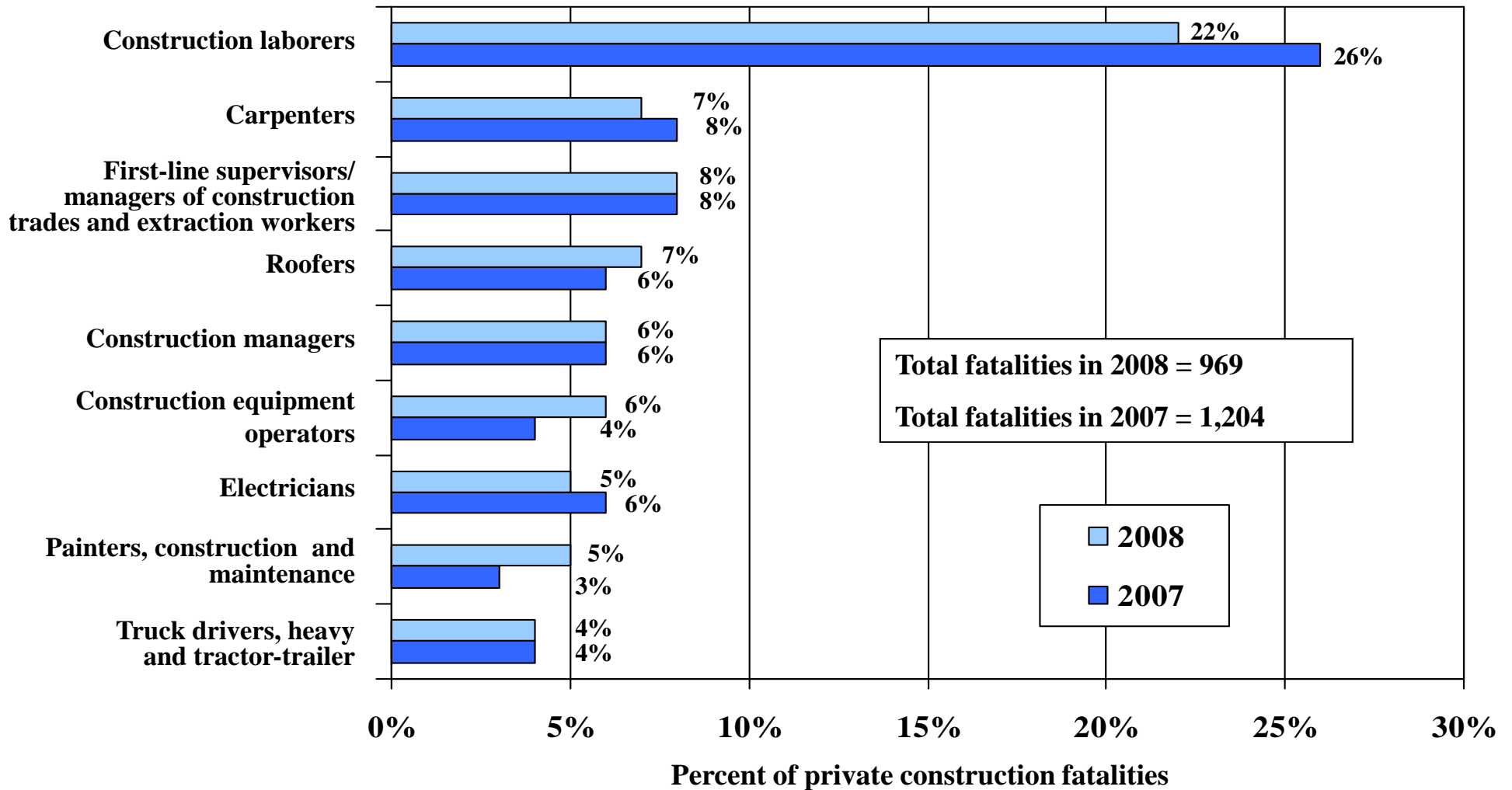
Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

NOTE: In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatality rate calculations rather than employment. For additional information on the fatality rate methodology changes please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

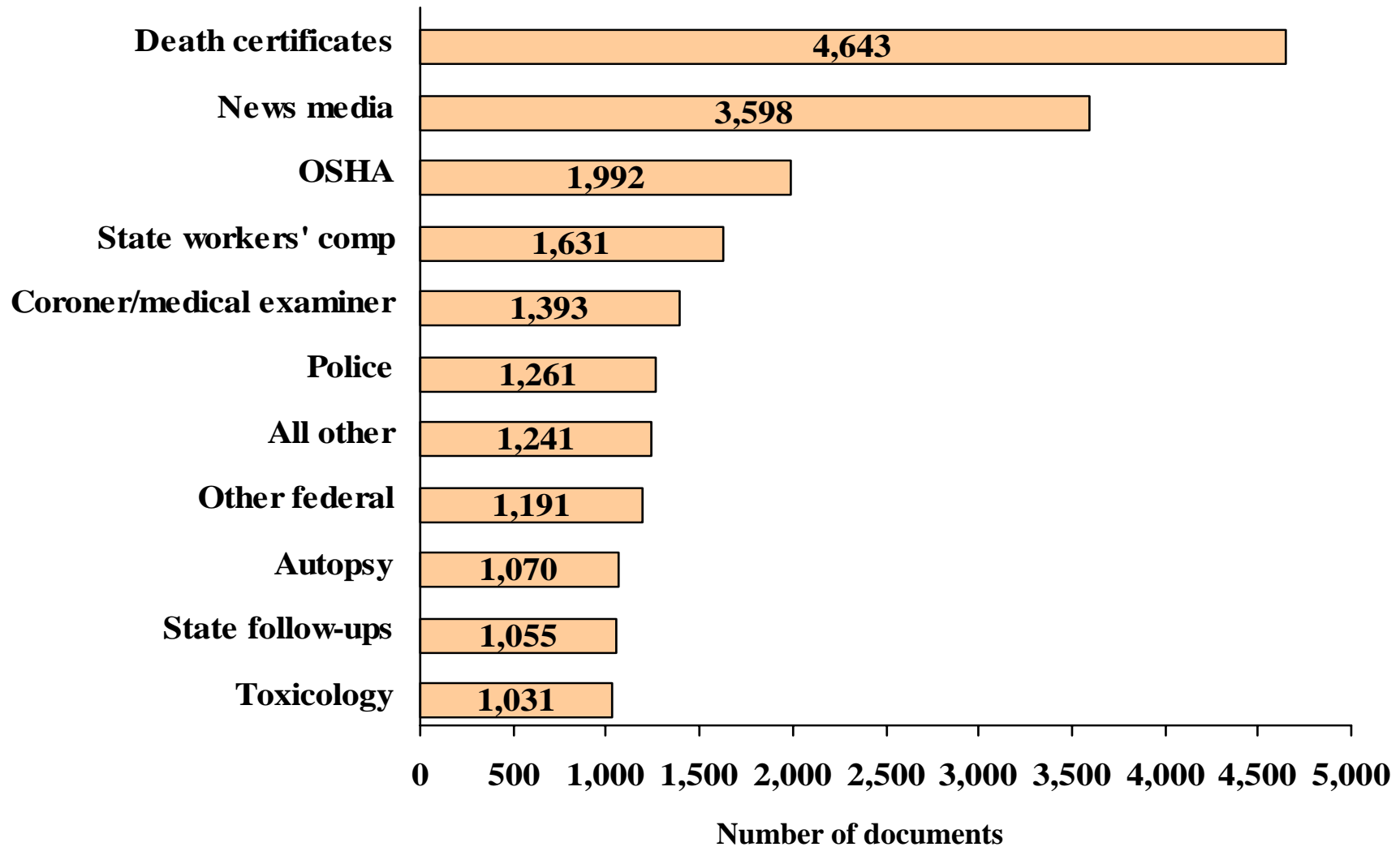
Distribution of fatalities by selected occupations in the private construction industry, 2007–08*



Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for about one out of every five private construction fatalities in 2008. Total fatalities declined by 20 percent from 2007 to 2008.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2008*



Over 20,000 source documents helped identify and verify information on 5,071 fatal work injuries.

*Data for 2008 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2009.