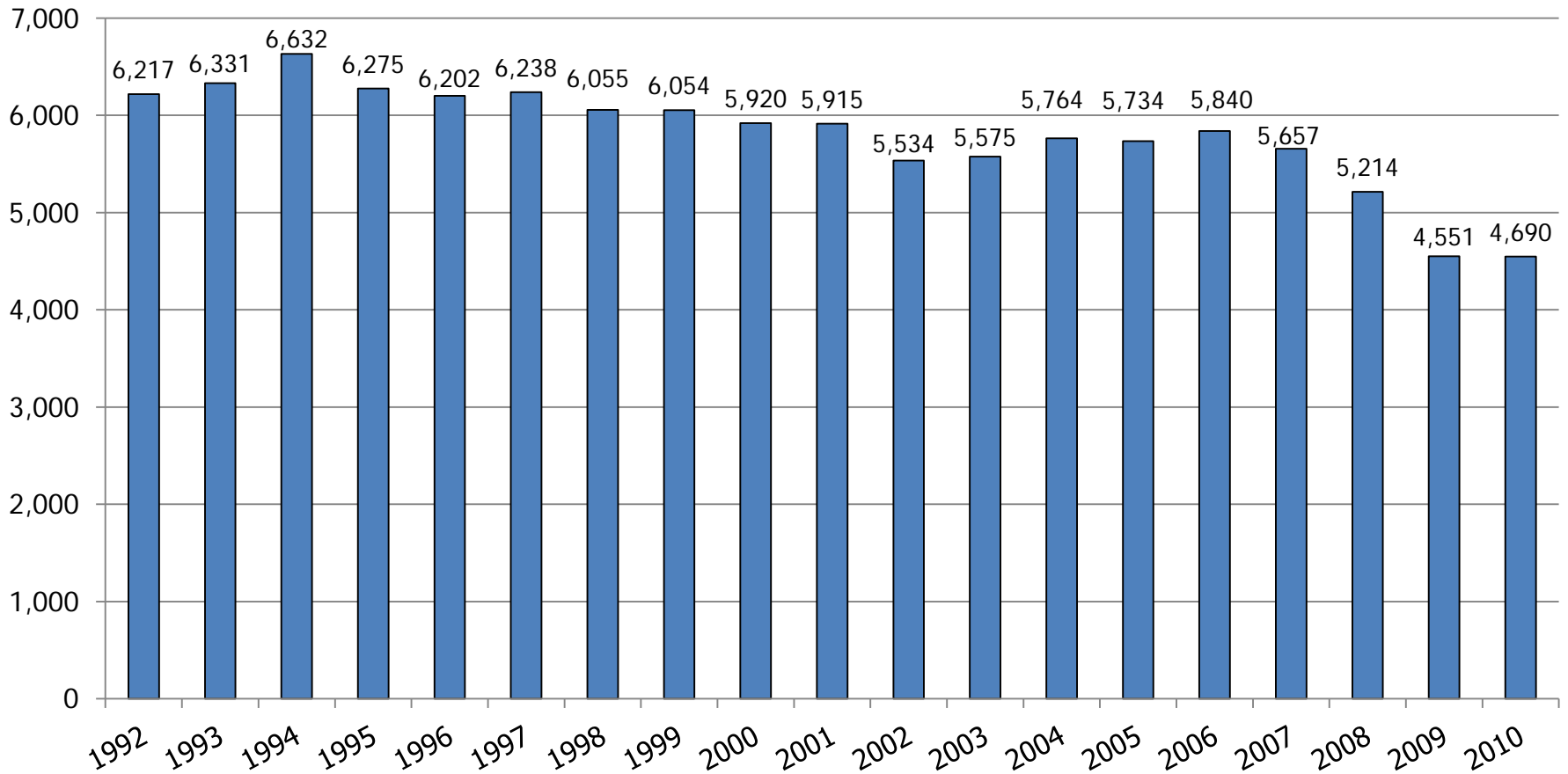


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2010

Number of fatal work injuries

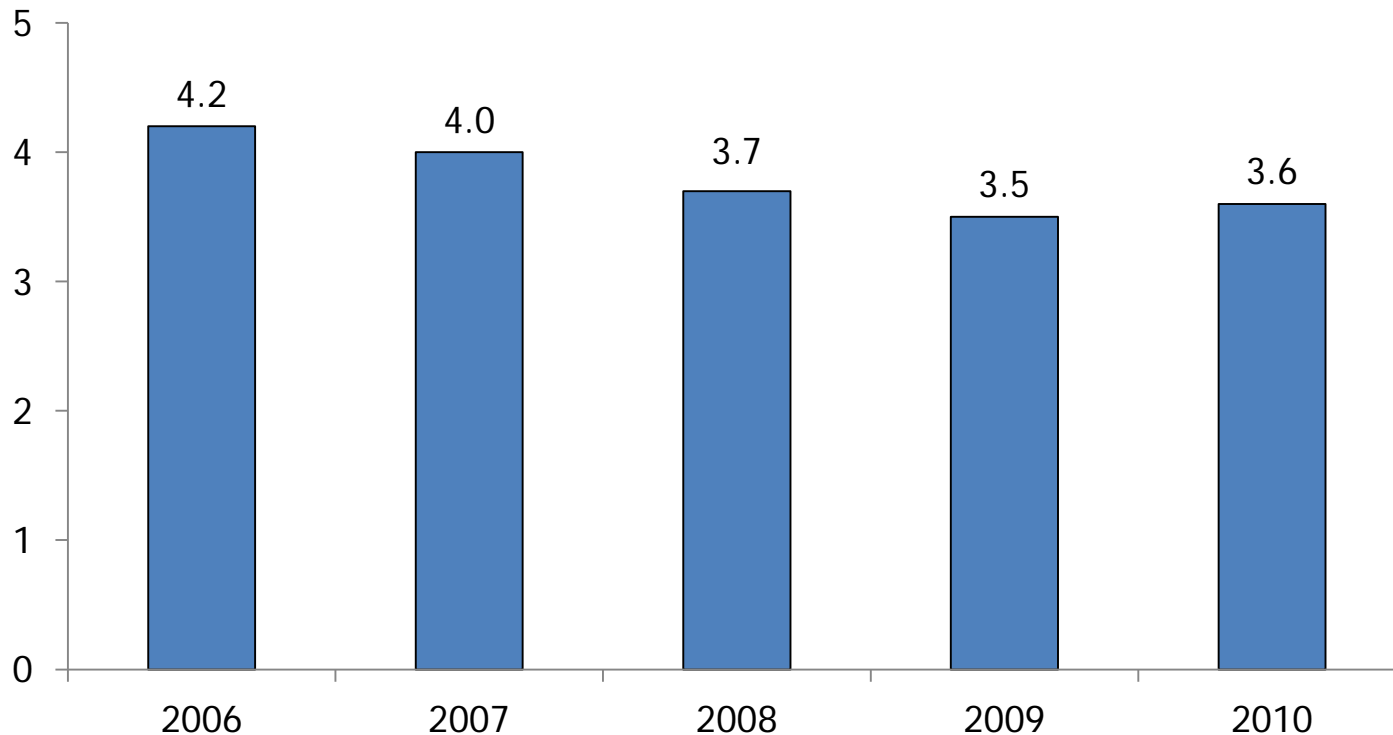


The 2010 total of 4,690 fatal work injuries represents a 3 percent increase from the 4,551 fatal work injuries reported for 2009.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2010

Fatal work injury rate
(per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)



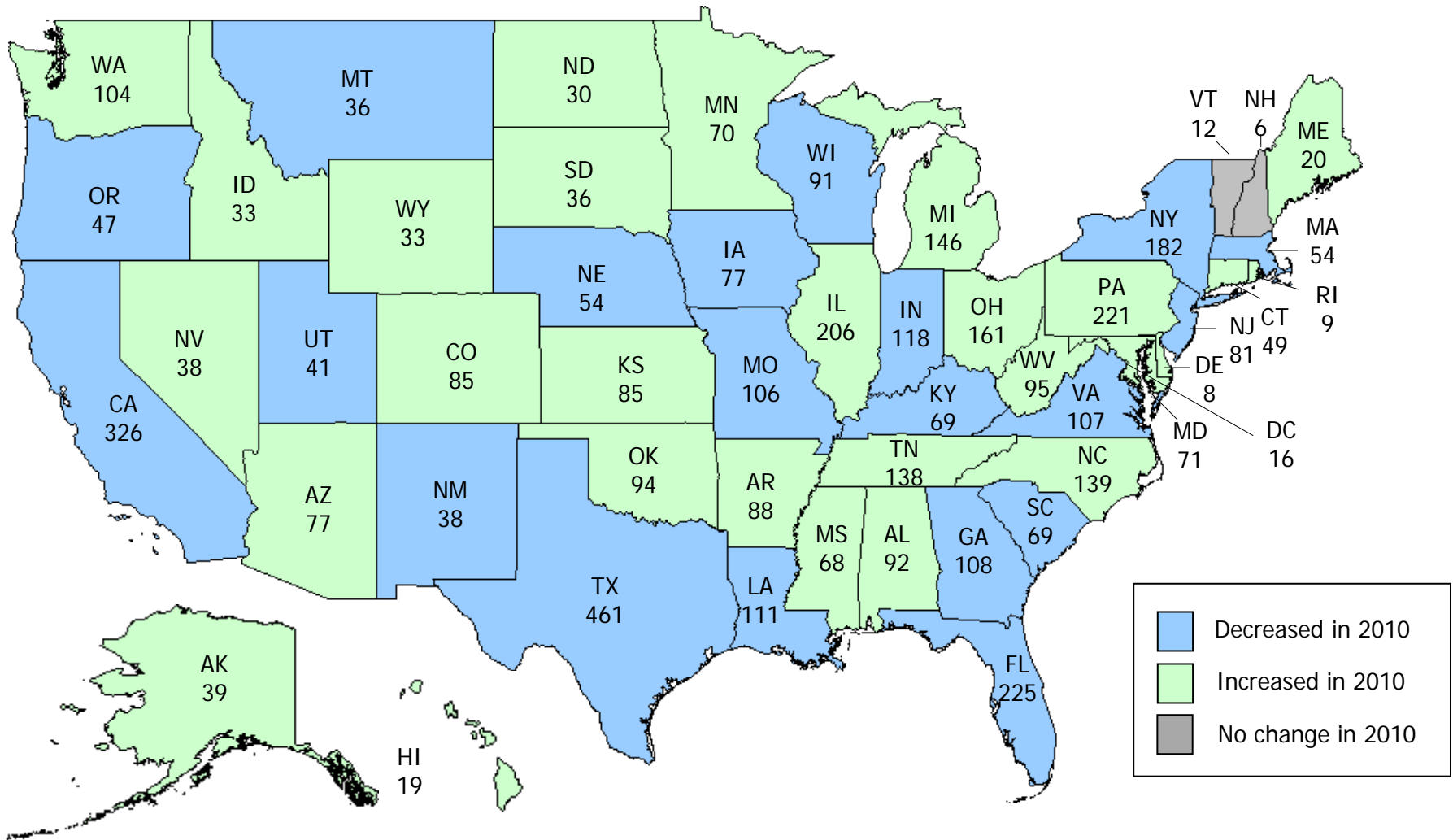
The rate of fatal work injuries in 2010 was 3.6 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, up from 3.5 in 2009.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Total hours worked by all workers) 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).

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

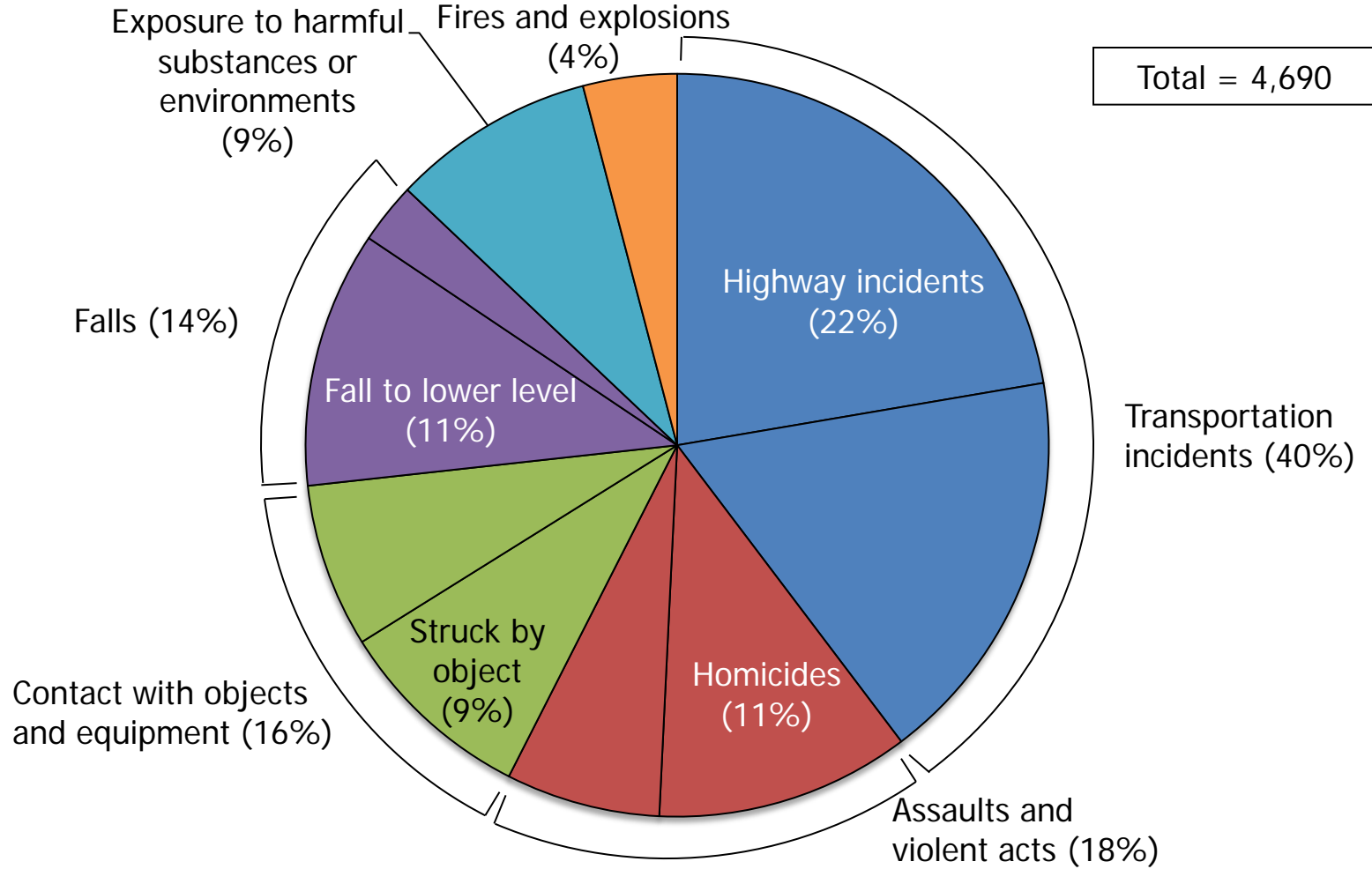
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2012.

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.

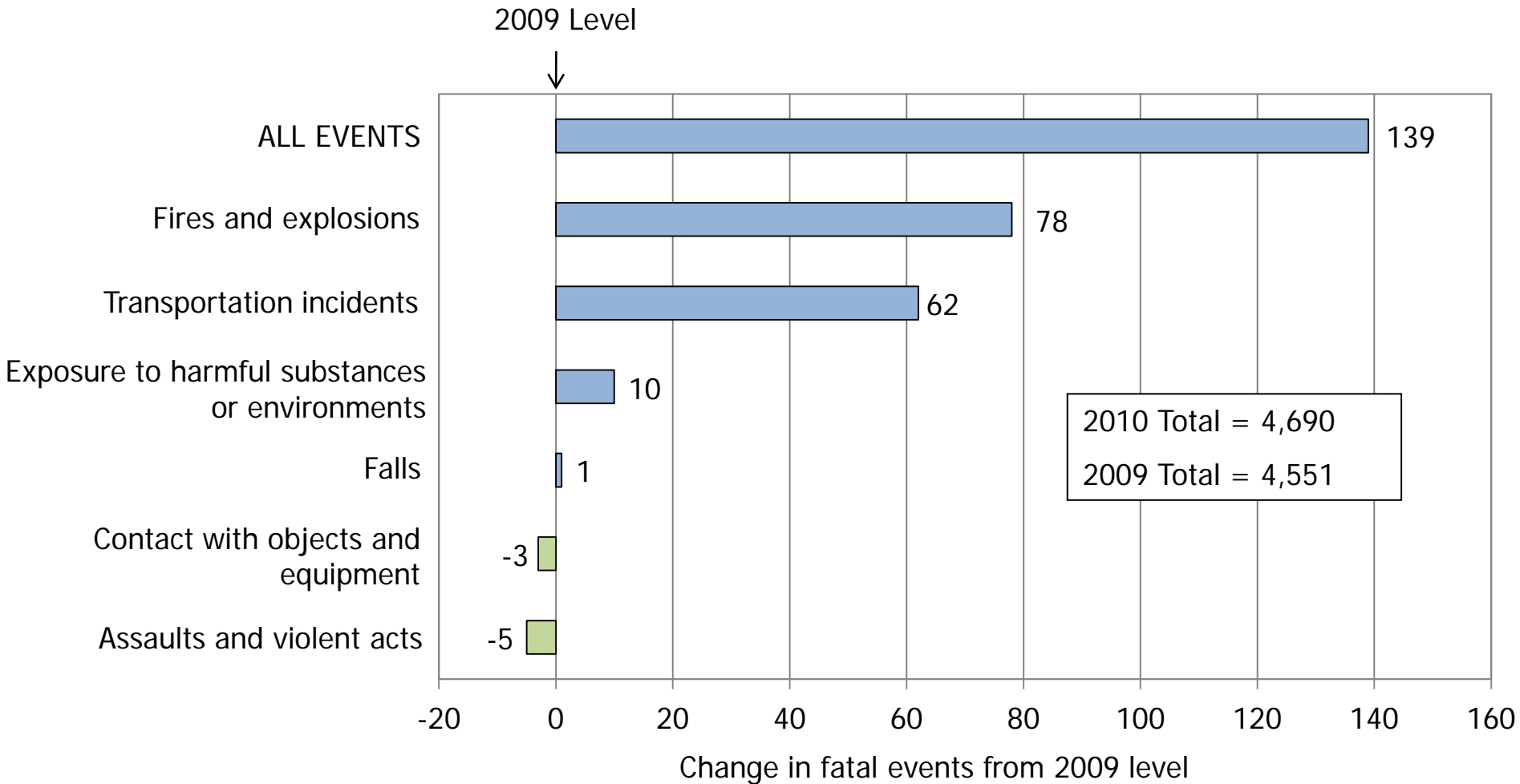
Manner in which fatal work injuries occurred, 2010



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.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

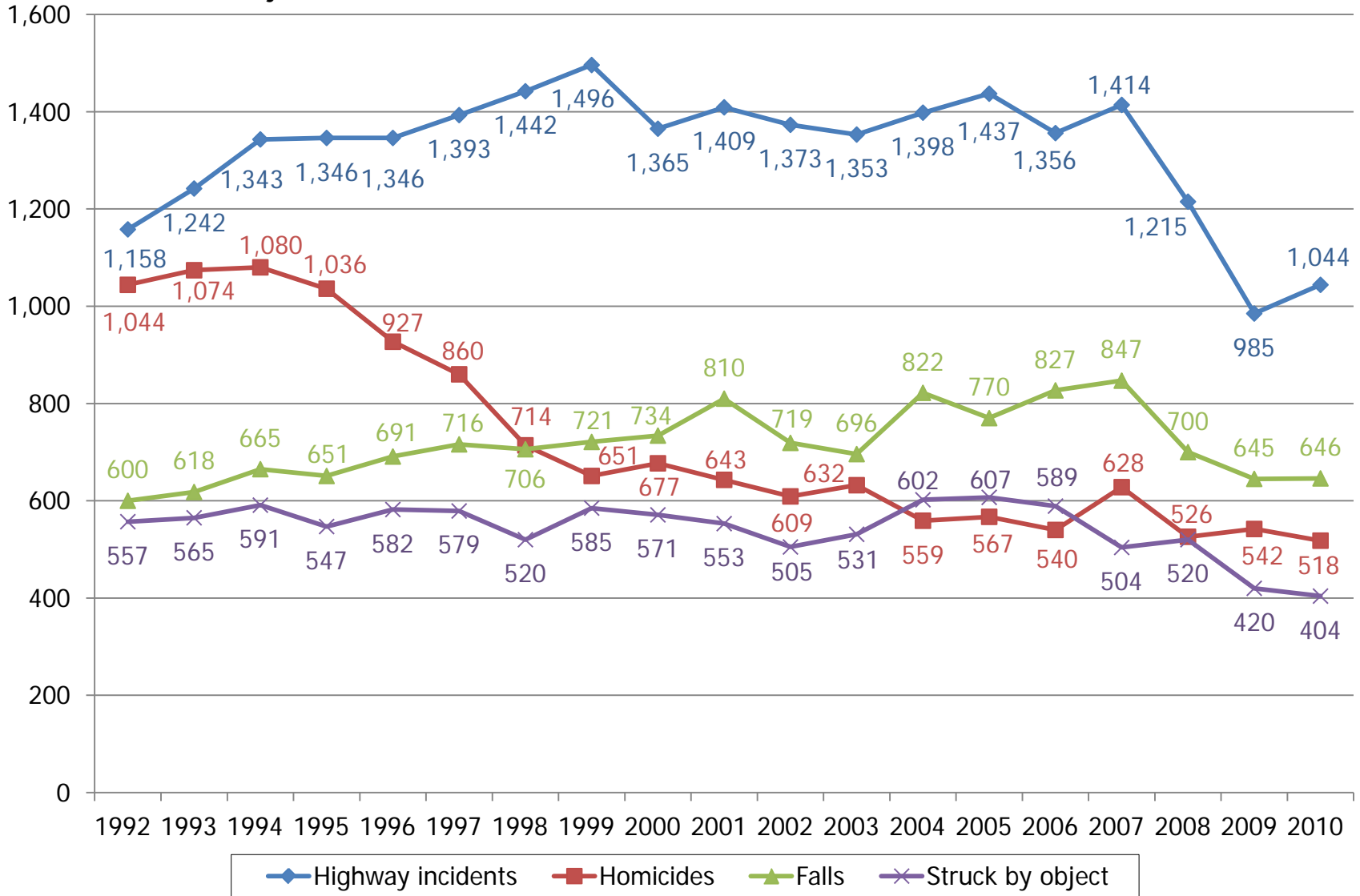
Difference in fatal work injury counts, by event, 2009–2010



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

Number of fatal work injuries

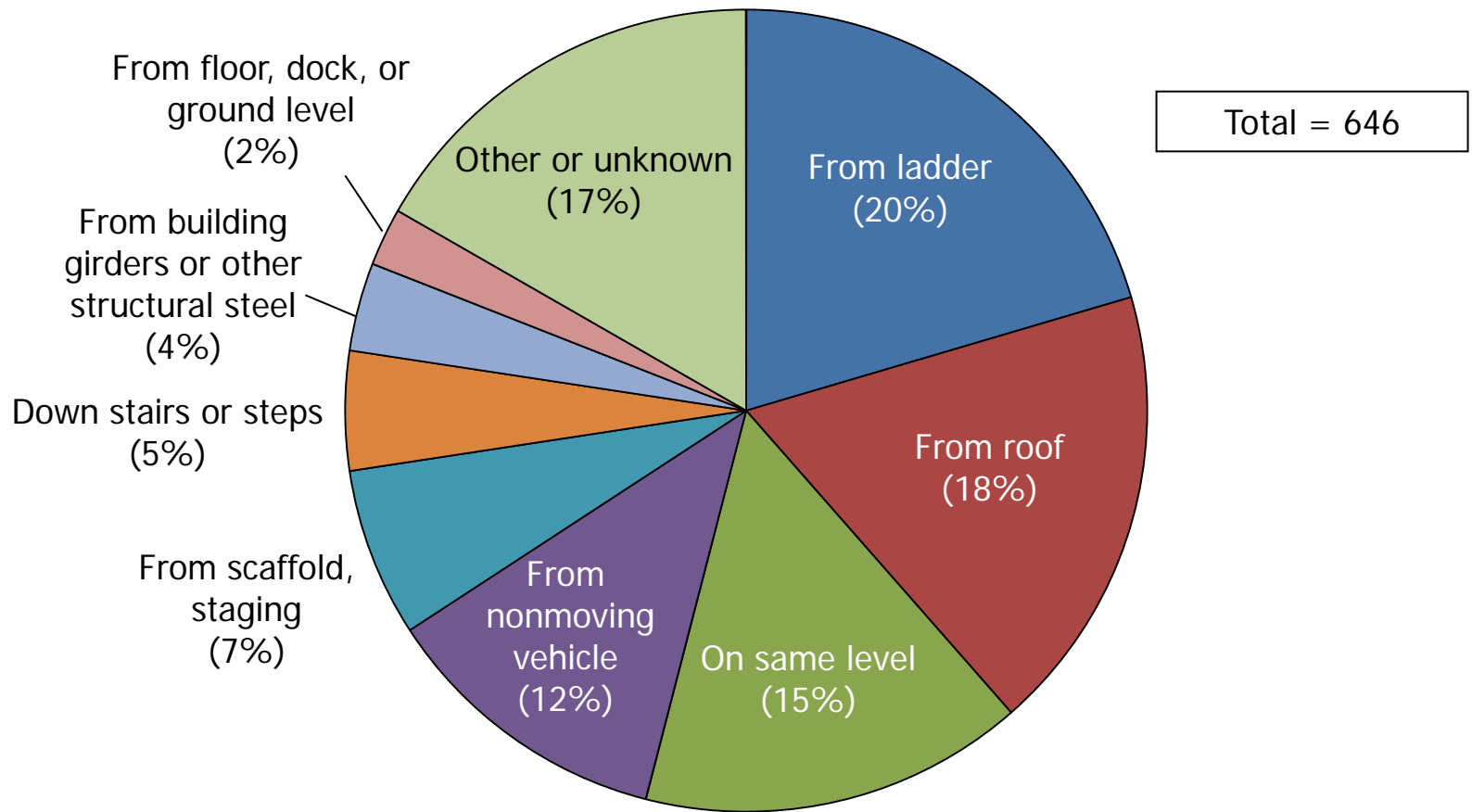


Workplace homicides have declined by 52 percent since 1994. Fatal work-related highway incidents have decreased by about 30 percent since 1999.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

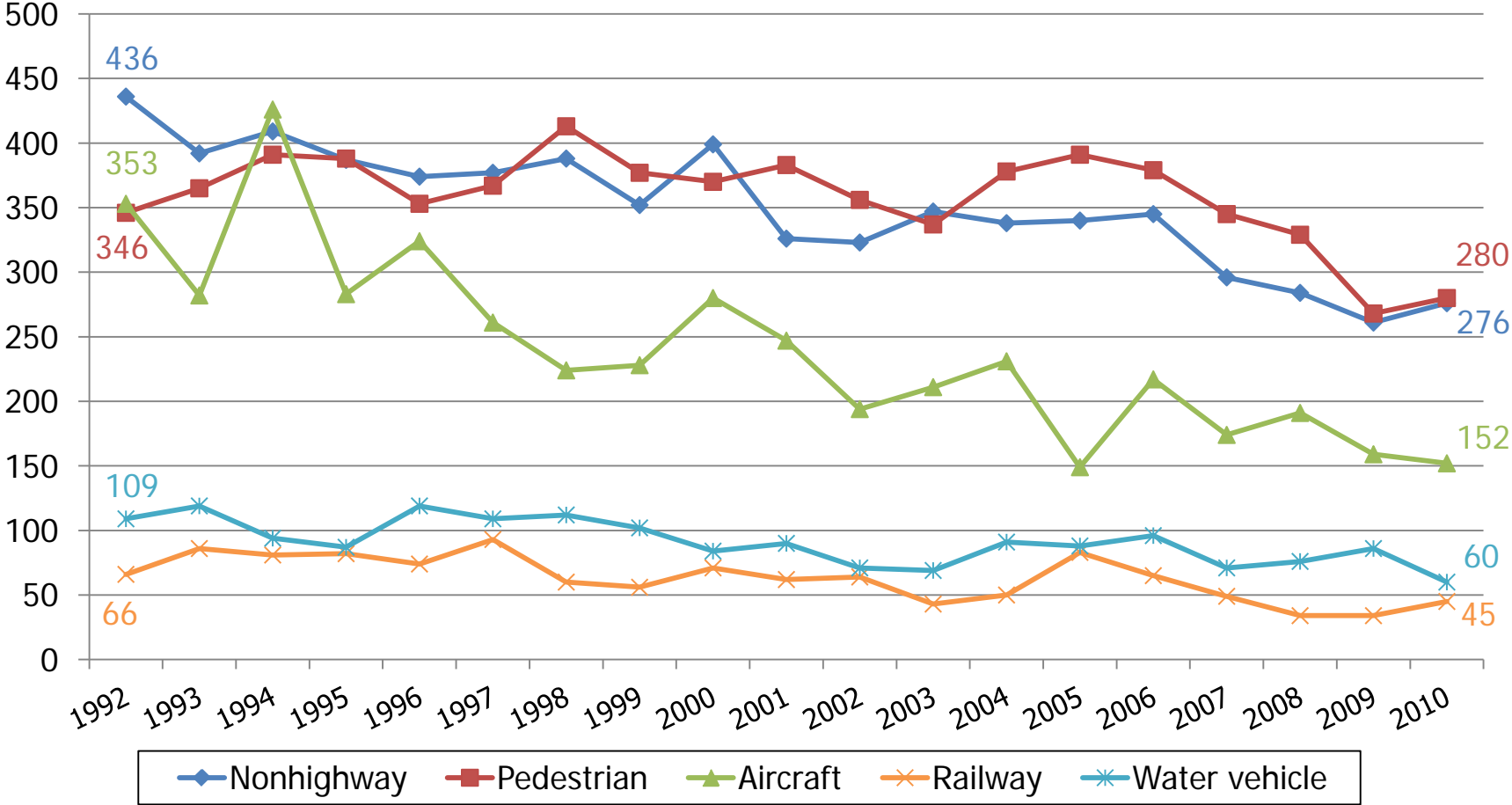
Work-related fatal falls, by type of fall, 2010



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

Selected fatal work-related transportation events, excluding highway, 1992–2010

Number of fatal work injuries

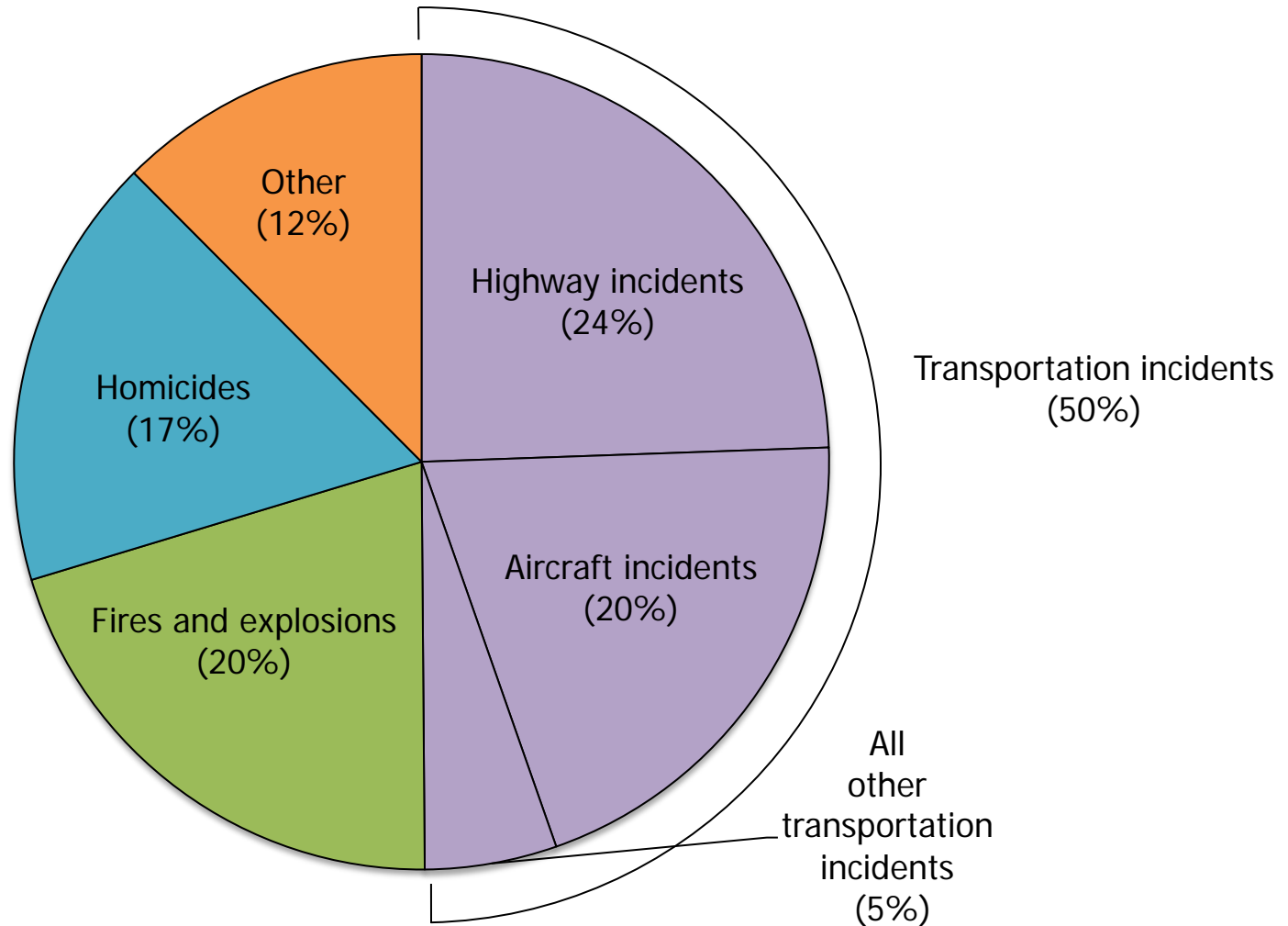


Fatal work-related injuries involving aircraft and water vehicle transportation decreased in 2010, while nonhighway, pedestrian, and railway fatal injuries increased.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

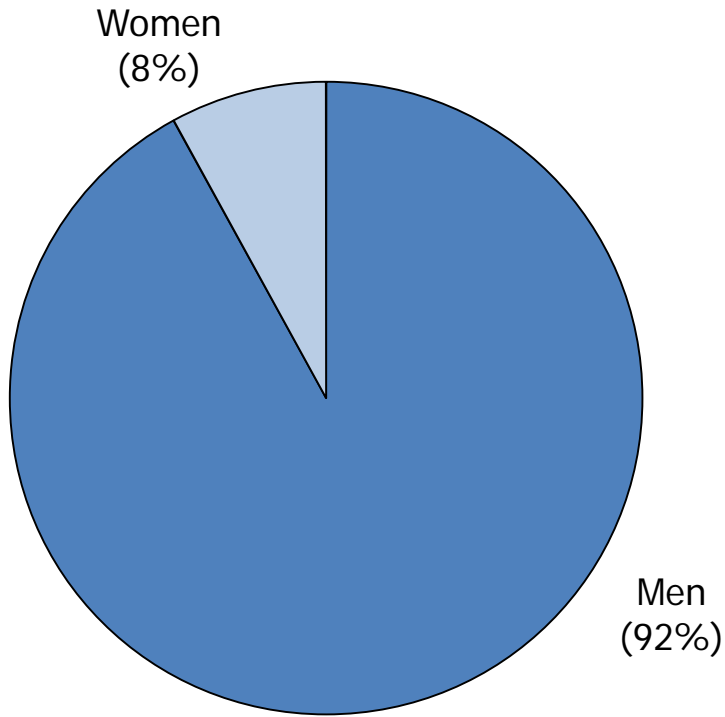
How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2010

Total workers = 401

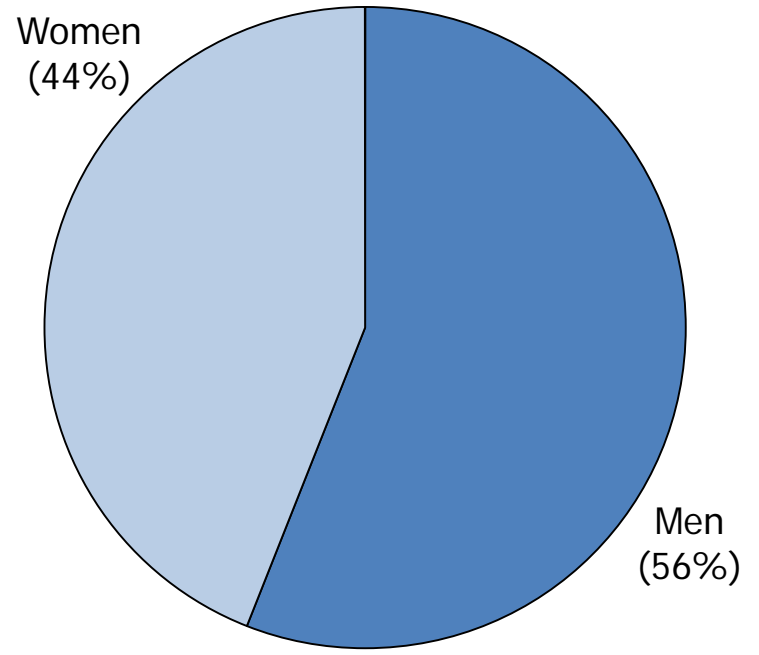


Transportation incidents accounted for half of the workers killed in multiple-fatality incidents. Fires and explosions accounted for another fifth of the multiple-fatality incidents.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked, by gender of worker, 2010



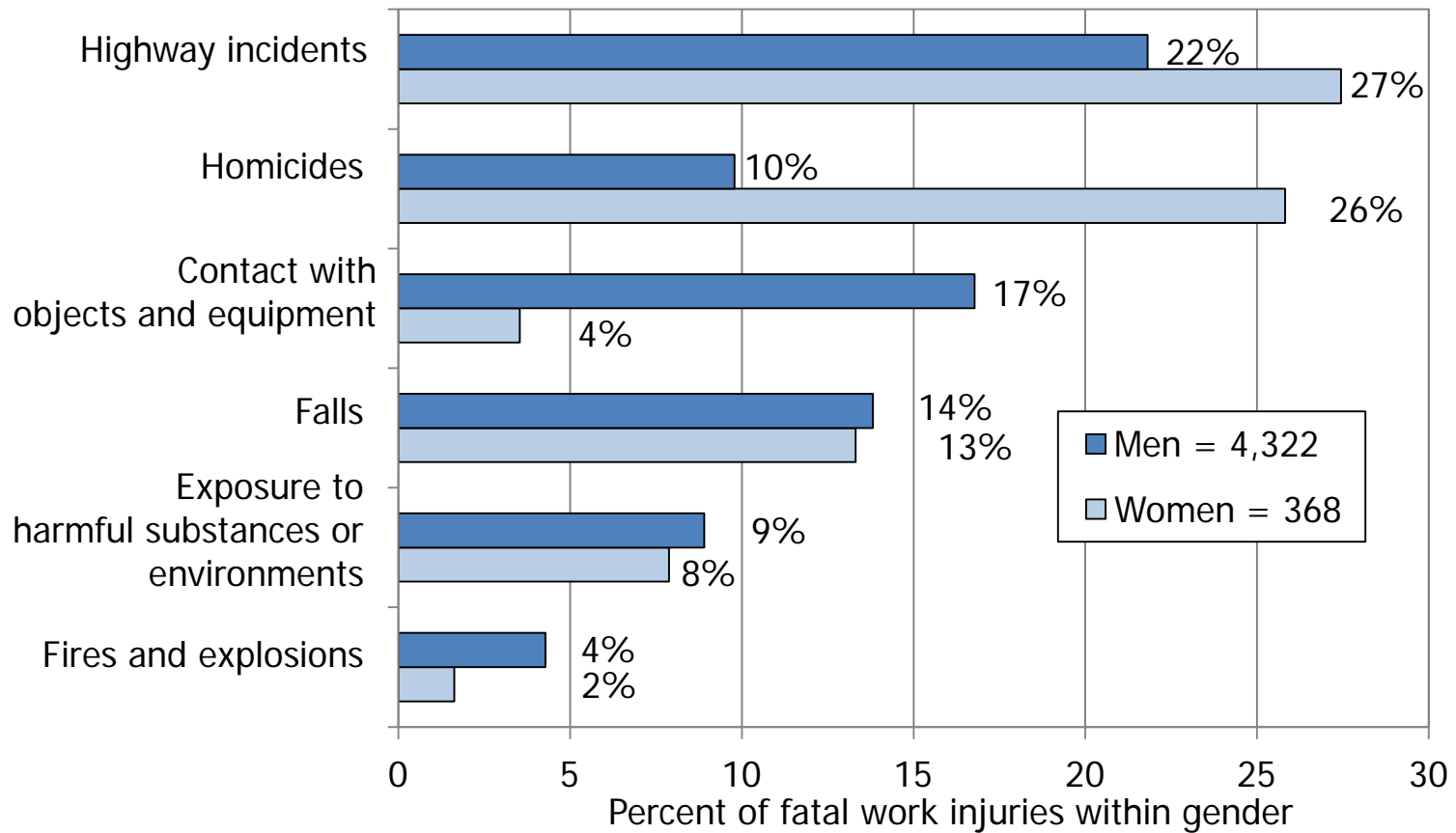
Fatal work injuries = 4,690



Hours worked = 255,947,640,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2010.

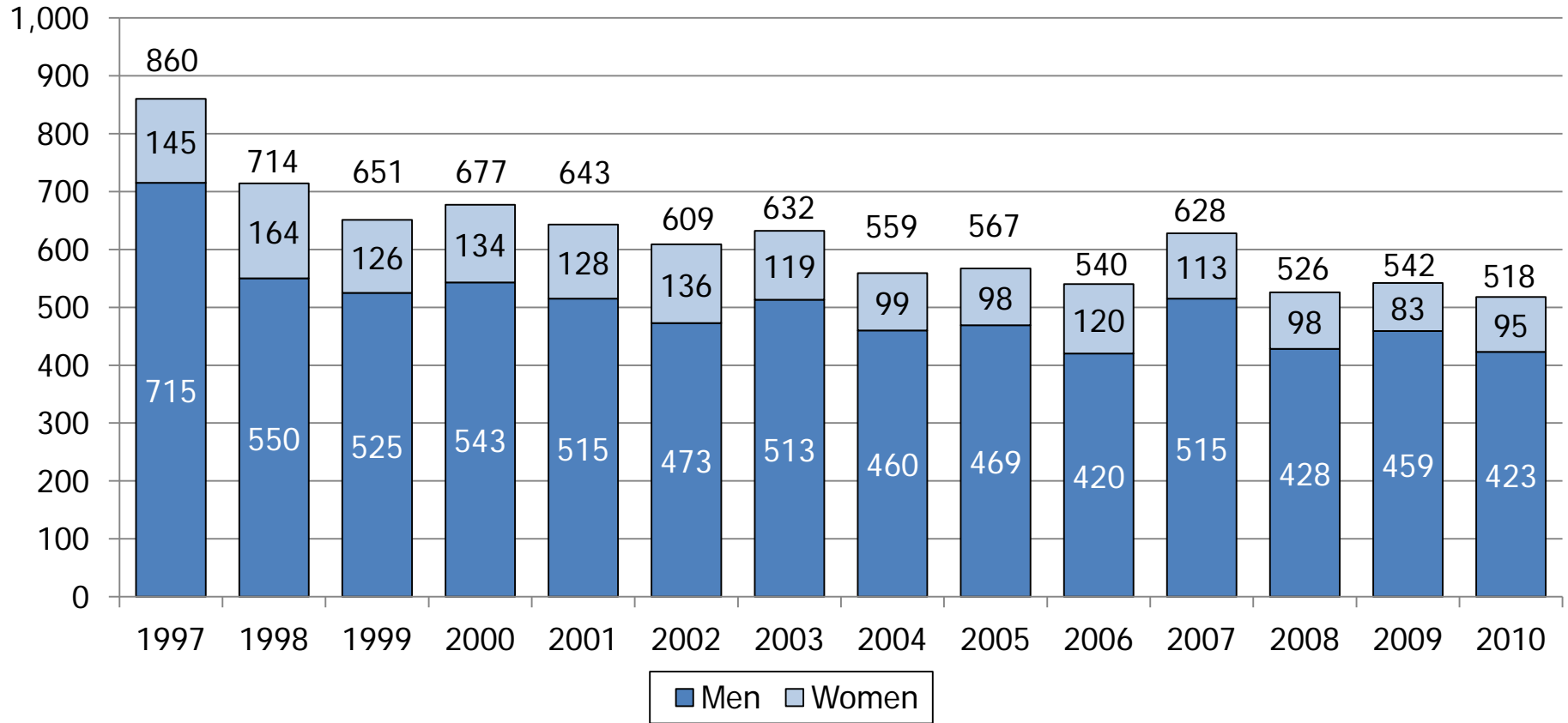
Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2010



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.

Number of work-related homicides, by gender of decedent, 1997–2010

Number of homicides

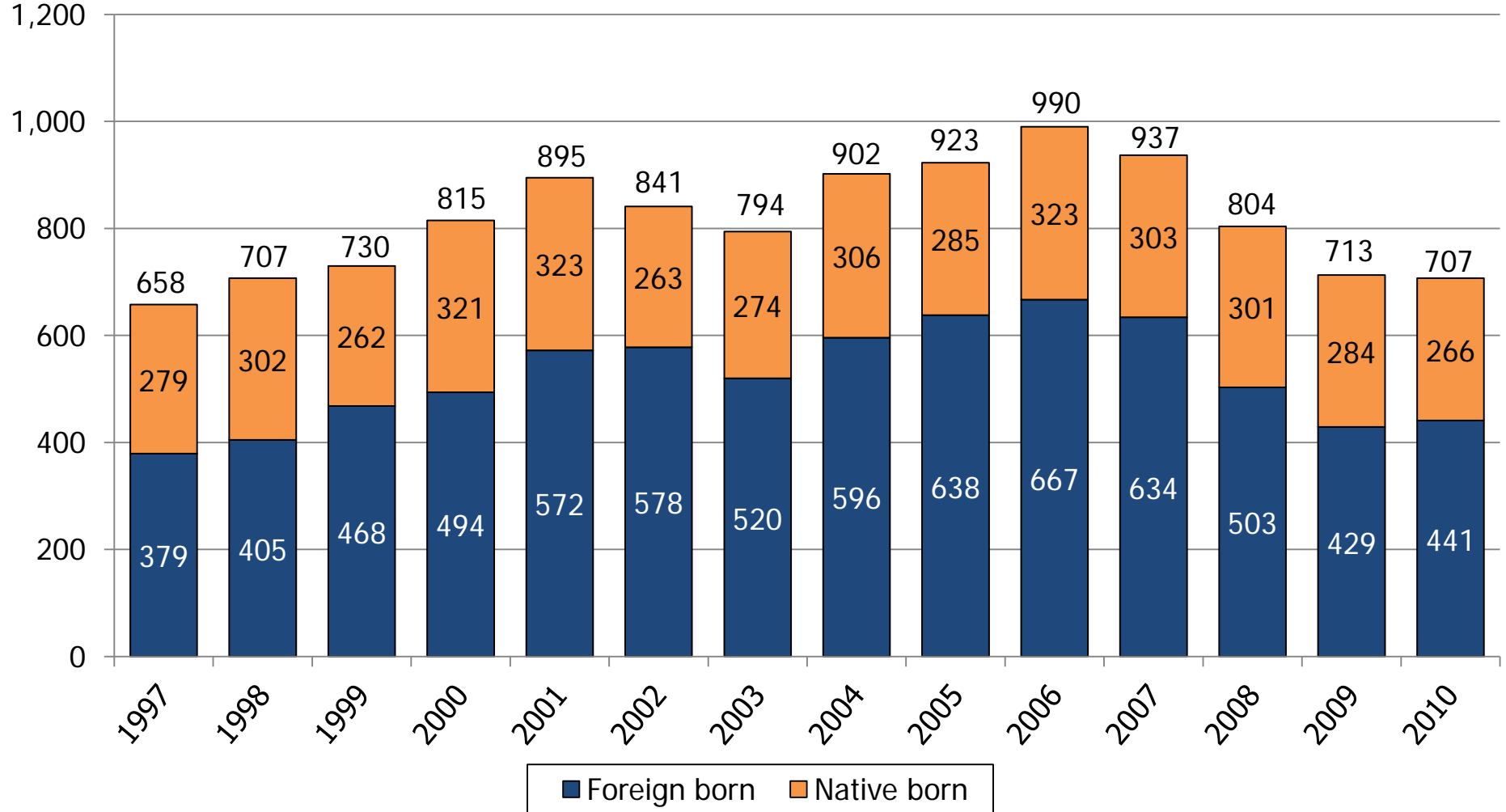


Workplace homicides incurred by men were down by 8 percent in 2010, but workplace homicides to women increased by 14 percent.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2010

Number of fatal work injuries

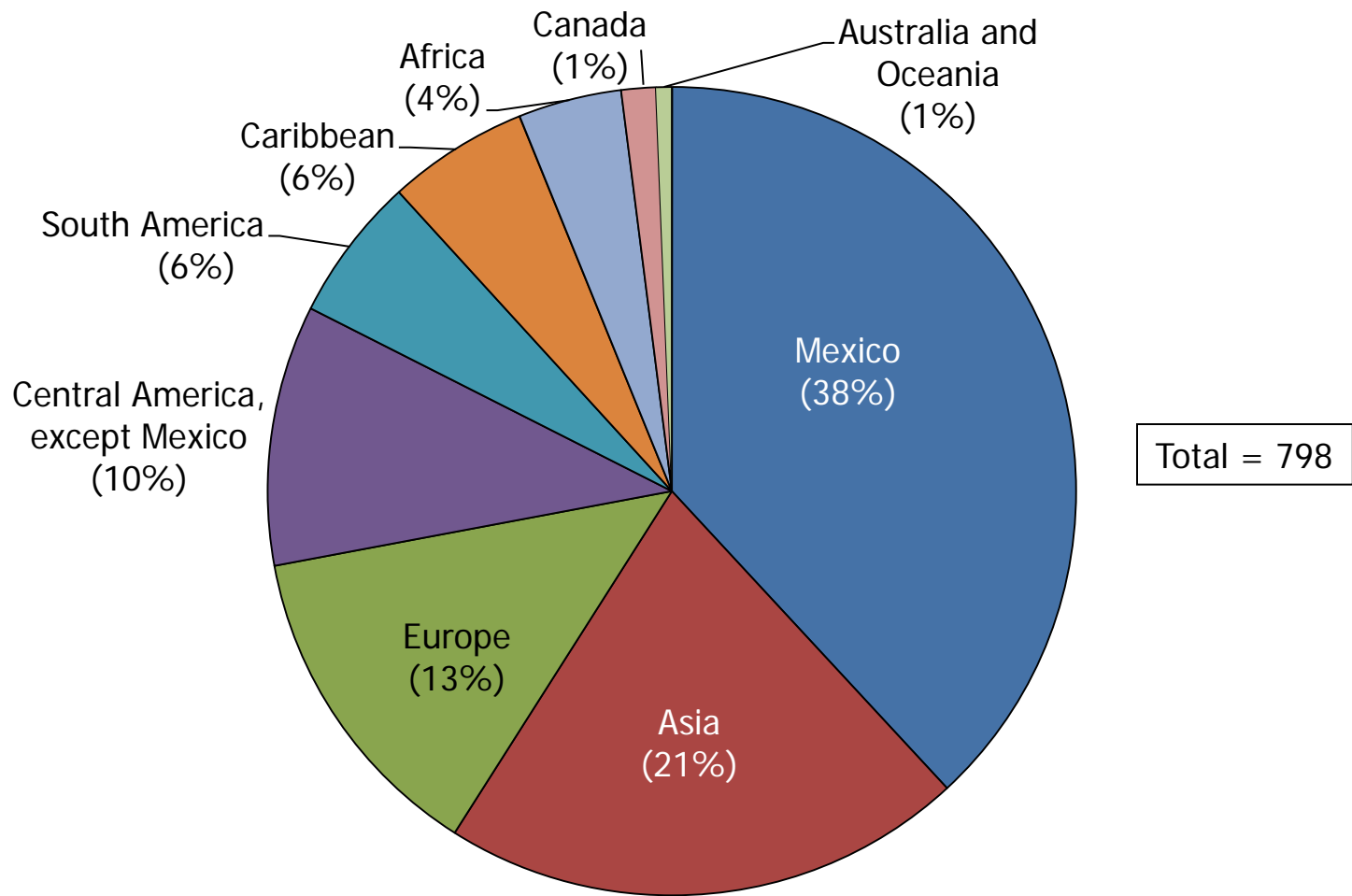


Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2010 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2010 were born outside of the United States.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

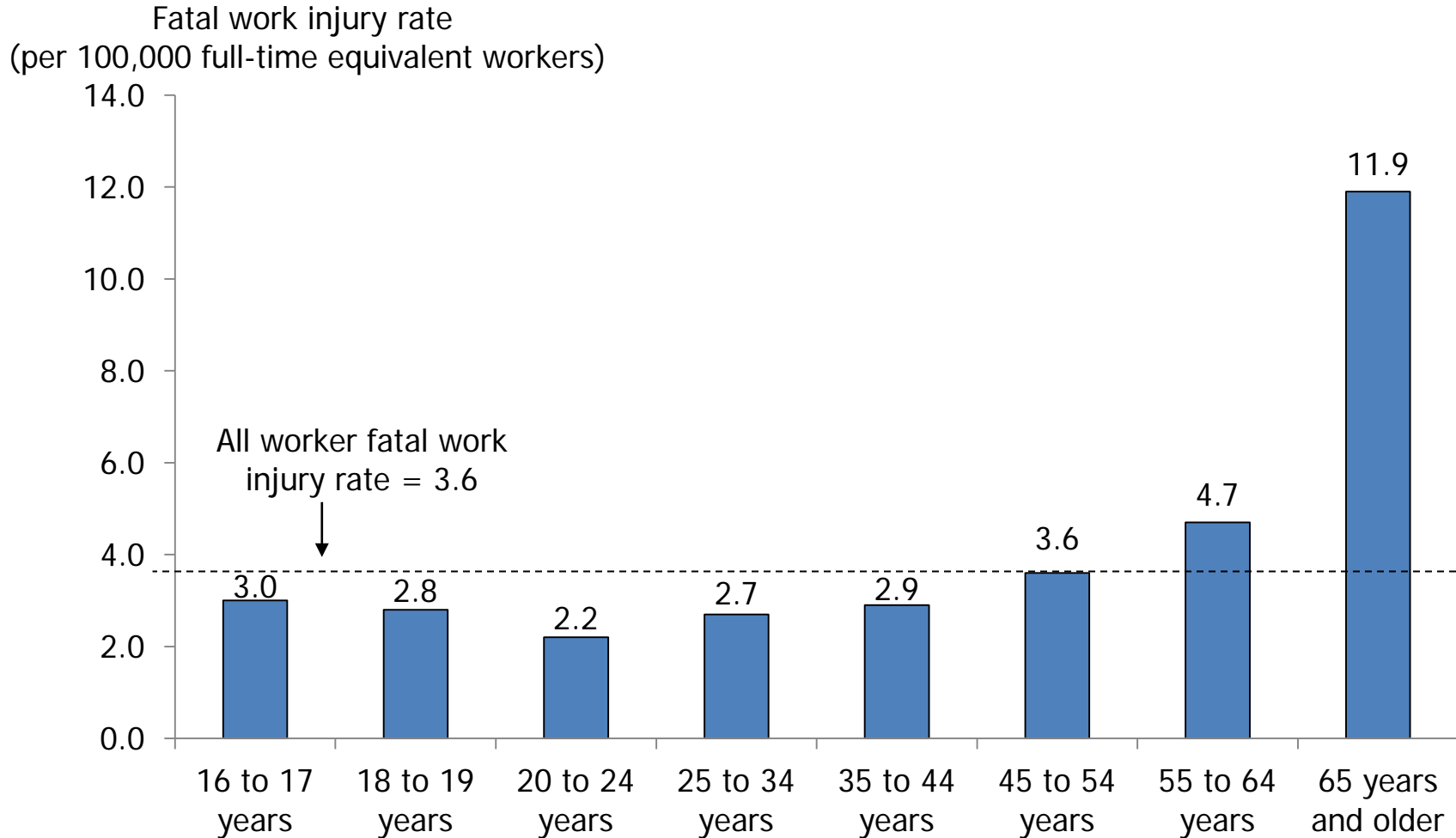
Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2010



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.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2010

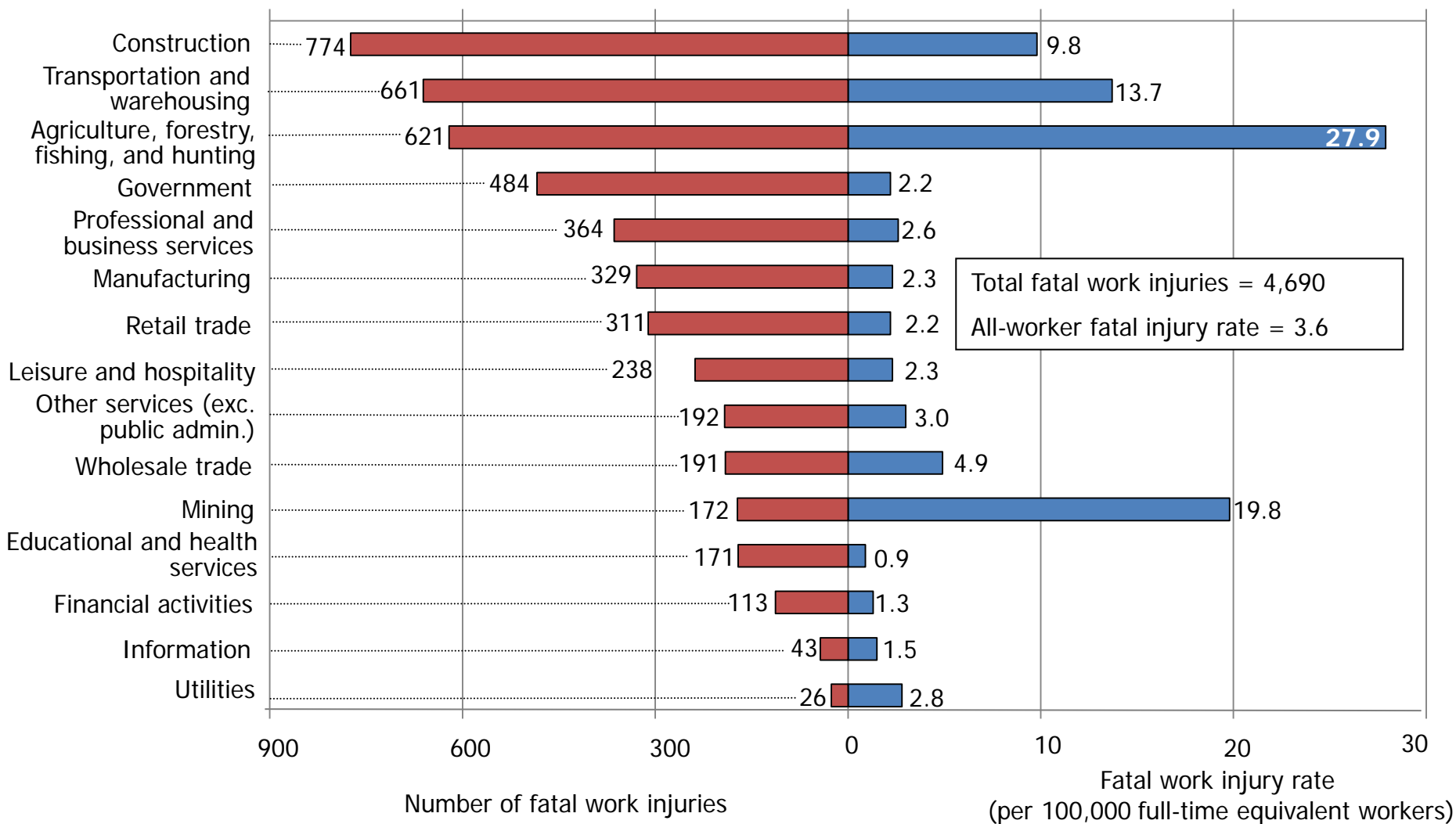


Fatal work injury rates for workers 55 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

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 <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2010

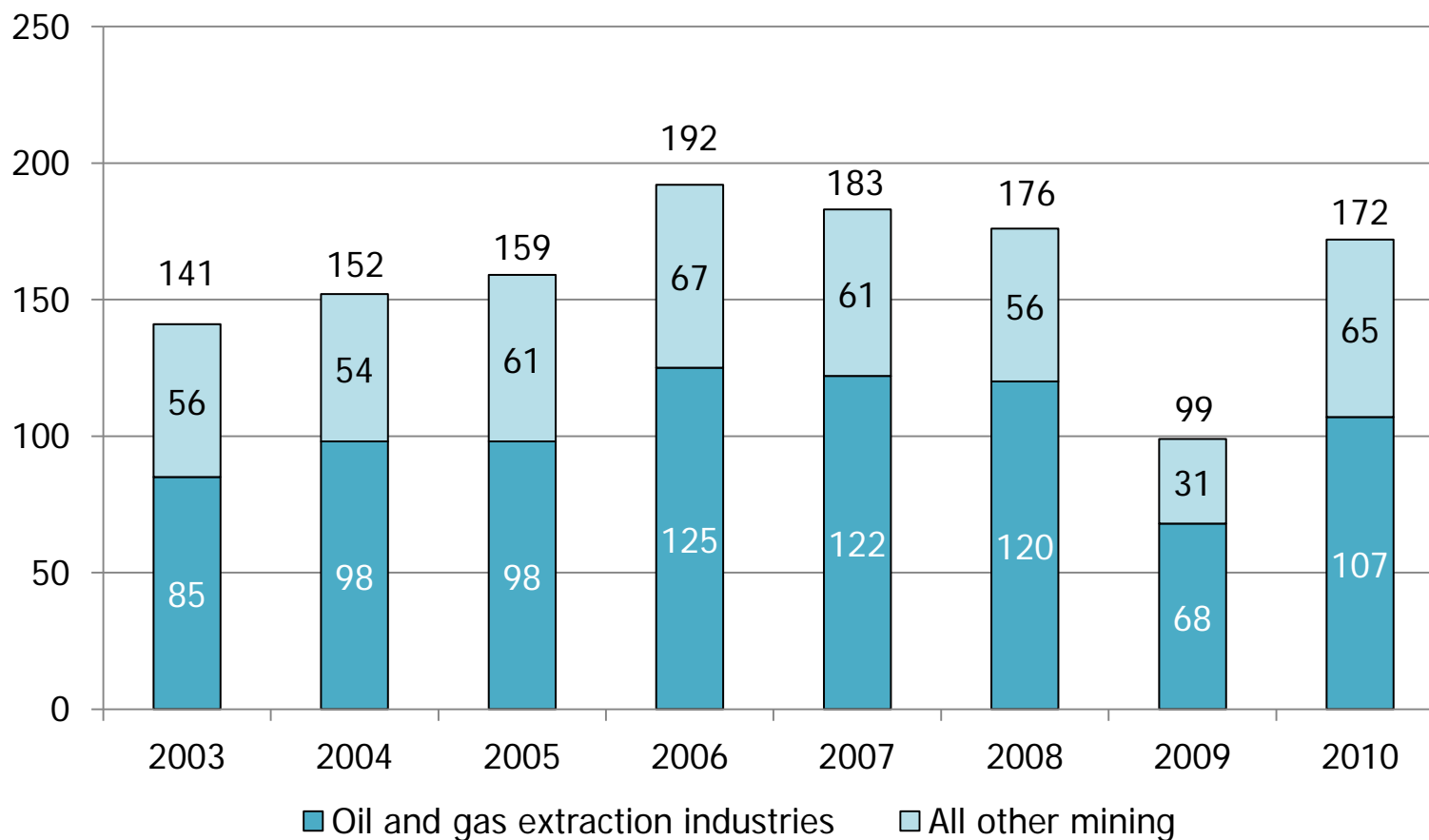


Construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2010. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

NOTE: All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. 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 <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining industry, 2003–2010

Number of fatal work injuries

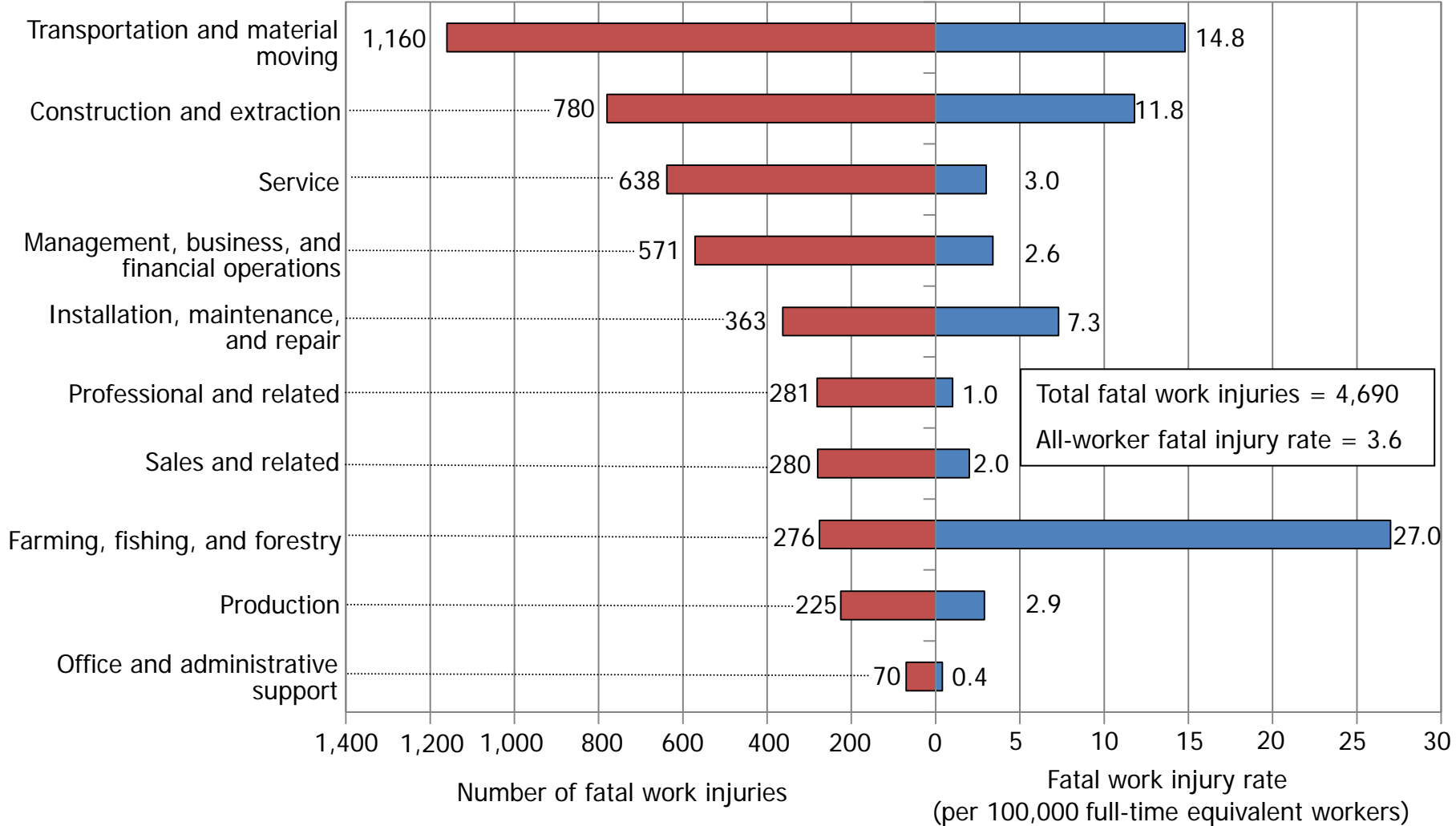


Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry increased by 74 percent in 2010, almost back to the 2008 level before the large decline in 2009. Fatalities in the oil and gas industry accounted for about three-fifths of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2010.

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).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

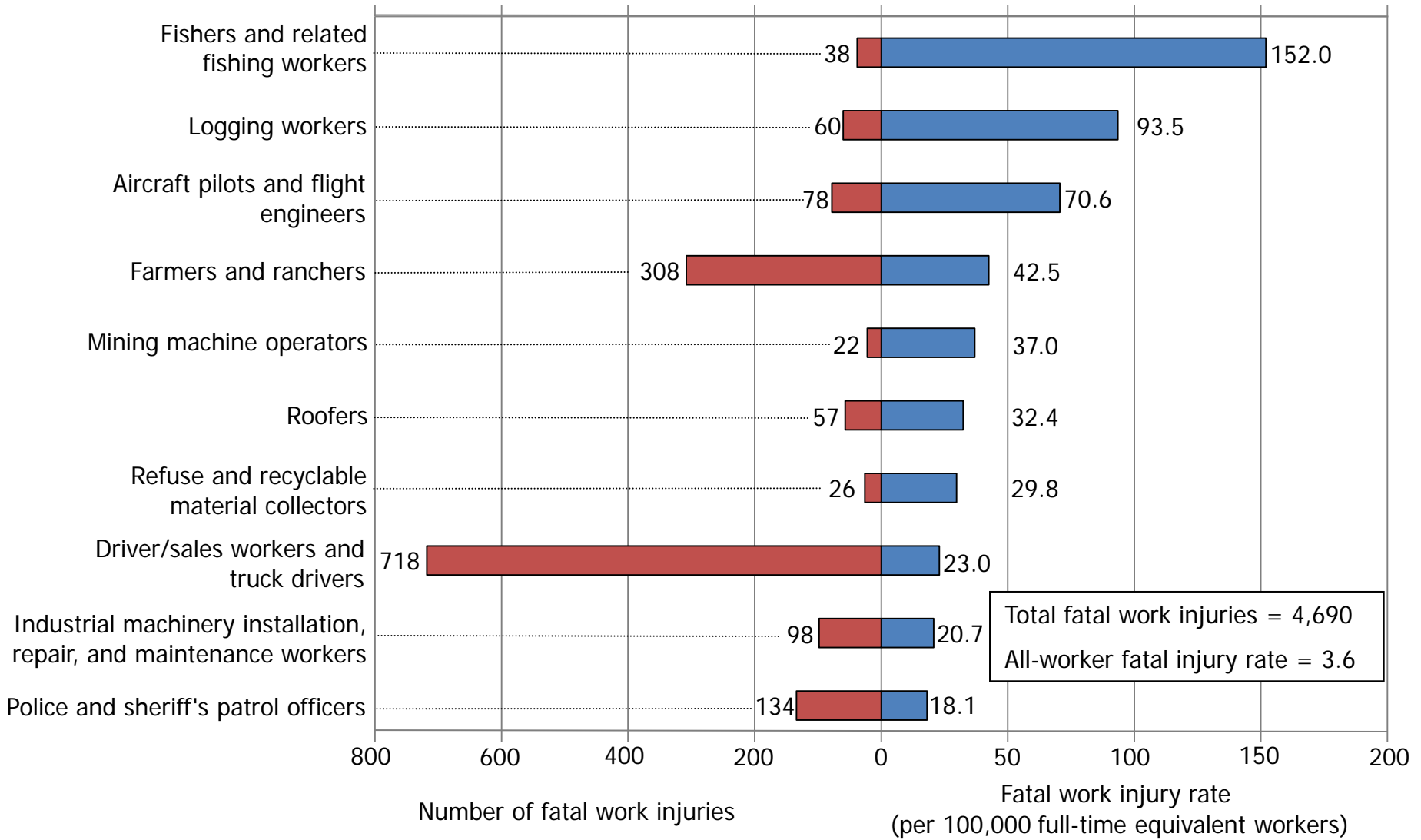
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2010



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 <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2010



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