

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Thursday, September 20, 2012

USDL-12-1888

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2011 (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

A preliminary total of 4,609 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2011, down from a final count of 4,690 fatal work injuries in 2010, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2011 was 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, as compared to a final rate of 3.6 per 100,000 for 2010.

Over the last 3 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged 166 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised total. Final 2011 data from the CFOI program will be released in Spring 2013.

Key preliminary findings of the 2011 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Fatal work injuries in the private construction sector declined to 721 in 2011 from 774 in 2010, a decline of 7 percent and the fifth consecutive year of lower fatality counts. Fatal construction injuries are down nearly 42 percent since 2006.
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 780 fatalities, or about 17 percent of the fatal injuries in the workplace in 2011. Included in this count are 458 homicides and 242 suicides. (See note in box below about recent changes to the classification system for case characteristics.)
- Work-related fatalities in the private mining industry (which includes oil and gas extraction) were down 10 percent in 2011 after an increase of 74 percent in 2010. Coal mining fatalities fell to 17 in 2011 from 43 in 2010.
- Fatal work injuries in private truck transportation rose 14 percent in 2011—the second consecutive year that counts have risen in this sector after reaching a series low in 2009.
- Fatal work injuries increased among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers and among Hispanic or Latino workers in 2011, but declined among non-Hispanic white workers (down 3 percent).
- Fatal work injuries involving workers 55 years of age and older as well as workers under the age of 18 were both lower in 2011, but fatal work injuries among workers in the 20 to 24 age group were up nearly 18 percent.

Changes to the OIICS Structure

Information in this release incorporates a major revision in the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), which is used to describe the characteristics of fatal work injuries. Because of the extensive revisions, data for the OIICS case characteristics for reference year 2011 represent a break in series with data for prior years. More information on OIICS can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm.

Profile of fatal work injuries in 2011 by worker characteristics

The number of fatal work injuries involving non-Hispanic white workers declined 3 percent in 2011, but were higher for black or African-American workers. For black workers, this increase follows three years of declining numbers of fatal injuries.

Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers rose to 729 in 2011 from 707 in 2010, an increase of 3 percent. The higher count in 2011 was the first increase in fatal injuries for Hispanic or Latino workers since 2006. Of the 729 fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 500 (or 69 percent) involved foreign-born workers. Overall, there were 823 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2011, of which the greatest share (338 or 41 percent) were born in Mexico.

Fatal work injuries were higher for workers 20 to 24 years of age, rising to 288 in 2011 from 245 in 2010, an increase of 18 percent. For workers 55 years of age or older and workers under the age of 18, fatal work injuries were down. Fatal work injuries involving women increased slightly in 2011 to 375, but declined by 2 percent for men to 4,234 in 2011 from 4,322 in 2010.

Fatal injuries to both wage and salary workers and self-employed workers declined slightly in 2011.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by demographic characteristics, see the 2011 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Profile of 2011 fatal work injuries by type of incident

Transportation incidents accounted for more than 2 out of every 5 fatal work injuries in 2011. (See chart 1.) Of the 1,898 transportation-related incidents, about 57 percent (1,075 cases) were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Nonroadway incidents, such as a tractor overturn in a farm field, accounted for another 11 percent of the transportation-related fatal injuries. About 16 percent of fatal transportation incidents in 2011 involved pedestrians who were struck by vehicles. Of the 312 fatal work injuries involving pedestrians struck by vehicles, 61 occurred in work zones. Workers who were fatally injured in aircraft incidents in 2011 accounted for 146 fatalities or about 8 percent of the transportation total.

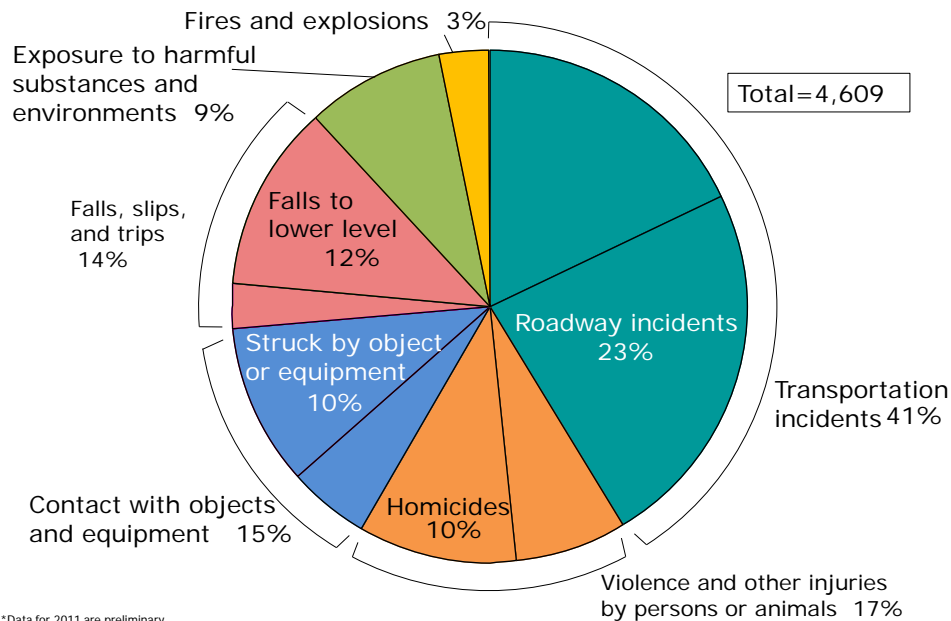
Overall, 780 workers were killed as a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals, including 458 homicides and 242 suicides. Shootings were the most frequent manner of death in both homicides (78 percent) and suicides (45 percent). Another 37 deaths were due to animal- or insect-related incidents. Of the 375 fatal work injuries involving female workers overall, 21 percent involved homicides. In nearly 2 out of every 5 homicides to female workers, the assailants were relatives, with almost all of the relatives being spouses or domestic partners (current and former). Robbers were the assailants in another 22 percent of these fatalities. For male workers, homicides accounted for approximately 9 percent of all fatal injuries. In contrast to female workers, relatives accounted for only about 2 percent of assailants. Robbers were the assailants in over one third of the homicide cases involving male workers.

Fatal falls, slips, or trips took the lives of 666 workers in 2011, or about 14 percent of all fatal work injuries. Falls to lower level accounted for 541 of those fatalities. The revised Occupational Injury and

Illness Classification System (OIICS) added the capability of recording the height of the fall. In 2011, the height of the fall was reported in 451 of the 541 fatal falls from higher level. Of those 451 cases, about one in four (115) occurred after a fall of 10 feet or less. Another fourth (118) occurred from a fall of over 30 feet.

A total of 472 workers were fatally injured after being struck by objects or equipment, including 219 workers who were struck by falling objects or equipment and 192 who were struck by powered vehicles or mobile equipment not in normal operation.

Chart 1. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2011*



*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
 NOTE: Event data for 2011 are not comparable to prior years due to the implementation of the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01. See http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

There were 152 multiple-fatality incidents in 2011 (incidents in which more than one worker was killed) in which 354 workers died.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by incident, see the 2011 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Profile of fatal work injuries in 2011 by industry sector

The number of fatal work injuries in the private construction sector declined by 7 percent in 2011. Fatal work injuries in construction have declined every year since 2006 and are down nearly 42 percent over that time. Economic conditions may explain much of this decline. Despite the lower fatal injury total, construction accounted for the second most fatal work injuries of any industry sector in 2011 with transportation and warehousing having the most fatal work injuries. (See chart 2.)

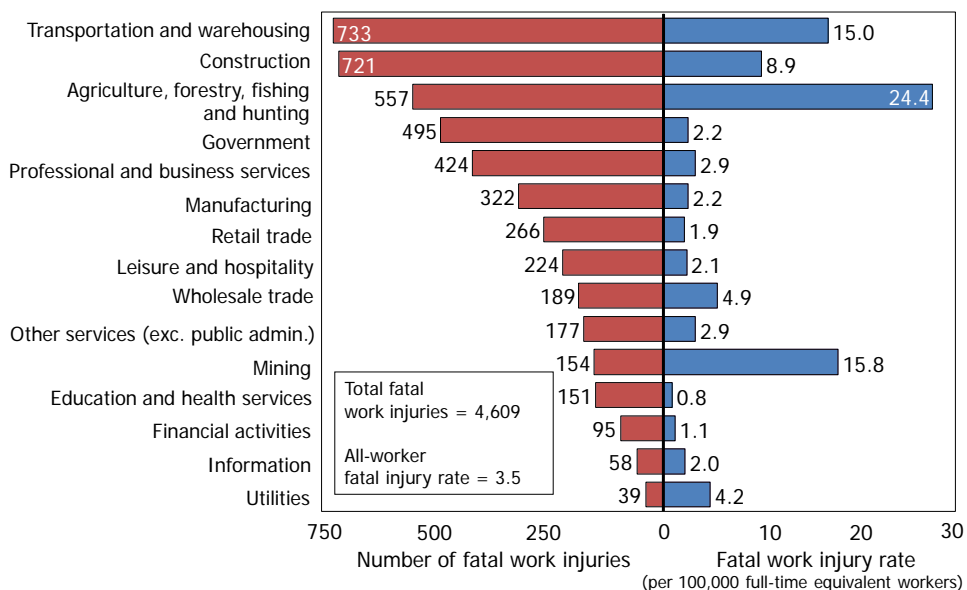
Private sector mining fatalities were down 10 percent to 154 in 2011 from 172 in 2010 after rising 74 percent in 2010. Fatal work injuries were down sharply in coal mining to 17 in 2011 from 43 in 2010;

the Upper Big Branch mining disaster in 2010 which killed 29 workers was a major factor in the high fatality counts in 2010. Fatal work injuries in support activities for mining were up 6 percent.

Fatalities in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting were down by 10 percent to 557 in 2011 from 621 in 2010, led by a sharp drop in crop production fatalities. Manufacturing fatalities were also slightly lower.

Among service-providing industries in the private sector, fatal work injuries in transportation and warehousing accounted for 733 fatal work injuries in 2011, an increase of 11 percent over the final 2010 count (661 fatalities) and the highest count since 2008. The number of fatal injuries in truck transportation, the largest subsector within transportation and warehousing in terms of employment, increased by 14 percent in 2011, led by a 16 percent increase in general freight trucking and a 12 percent increase in specialized freight trucking. Among other transportation subsectors, fatal work injuries in air transportation were lower, but fatalities in water and rail transportation were higher in 2011.

Chart 2. Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2011*



*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
NOTE: All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatalities 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 work injuries in the professional and business services sector were up 16 percent, led by an increase in fatalities in landscape services to 167 in 2011 from 133 in 2010.

Fatal occupational injuries among government workers increased by 2 percent from 2010 to 495. Local government increased to 294 in 2011 from 269 in 2010 due to a 24 percent increase in police protection. Fatal work injuries were lower among both state and federal workers.

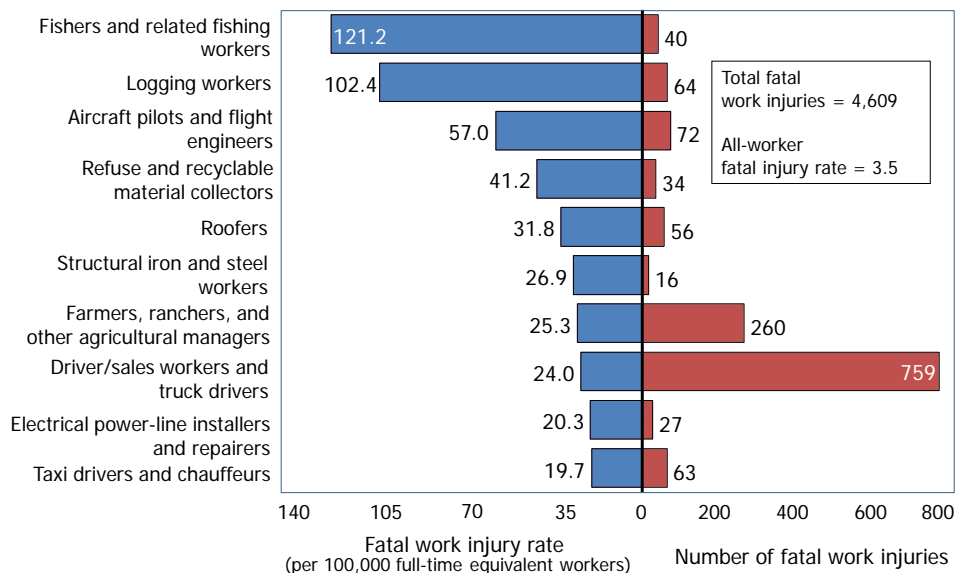
In 2011, CFOI began collecting additional information on fatally-injured workers who were working as contractors at the time of their deaths. Preliminary 2011 data show that 492 of the 4,609 fatally-injured workers were classified as contractors at the time of their fatal injuries. (For more information on contractor definitions and other new data elements please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.)

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by industry, see the 2011 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Profile of fatal work injuries in 2011 by occupation

Fatal work injuries in construction and extraction occupations declined slightly in 2011 to 770--the lowest level since the occupational series began in 2003. Fatal injuries among construction trades workers also recorded a series low in 2011, falling 7 percent to 511 in 2011 and have declined 48 percent from the high reported in 2006. Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers, the worker subgroup accounting for the highest number of fatalities in the construction trades worker group, were down 6 percent in 2011 to 190 fatal work injuries. The number of fatal work injuries involving extraction workers was about the same as in 2010.

Chart 3. Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2011*



*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
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.

Fatal work injuries in the building and grounds cleaning, and maintenance occupational group were up 14 percent to 265 fatalities in 2011--the highest level since 2006. The biggest increases within this occupational group were among landscaping and groundskeeping workers and among tree trimmers and pruners.

Fatal work injuries involving farming, fishing, and forestry workers declined by 5 percent in 2011 after increasing in 2010. Fatalities involving agricultural workers, including farm workers and laborers, declined to 138 in 2011 from 161 in 2010. Fatalities among logging workers were higher in 2011, to 64 in 2011 from 60 in 2010, but fatal work injuries among fishers and related fishing workers were about the same as in 2010.

The number of fatal work injuries among protective service occupations increased for the second straight year, rising to 278 in 2011 from 261 in 2010. The increase in 2011 was led by higher numbers of fatal injuries among security guards and first-line supervisors of police and detectives.

Fatal work injuries involving workers in transportation and material moving occupations increased by 5 percent in 2011 to 1,213 fatalities, which is the highest level since 2008. Fatal work injuries in this occupational group accounted for about one quarter of all occupational fatalities. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers, the subgroup with the highest number of fatal work injuries within the transportation and material moving group, led the increase. Fatalities in this subgroup rose to 759 in 2011 from 718 in 2010, an increase of 6 percent.

Fatal work injuries involving resident military personnel increased to 54 in 2011 from 46 in 2010.

For more detailed information on fatal injuries by occupation, see the 2011 tables at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm.

Profile of fatal work injuries by state

Twenty-three states reported higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2011 than in 2010, while 25 states and the District of Columbia reported lower numbers. Two states reported the same number as in 2010.

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, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 6.

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI 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 2011 data, over 20,000 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process.

Another OSHS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2011 by industry will be published in October 2012, and information on 2011 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2012. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: www.bls.gov/iif/. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2011^P

Event or exposure ¹	Number	Percent
Total	4,609	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	780	17
Homicides - intentional injury by other person	458	10
Shooting by other person - intentional	358	8
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	1
Self-inflicted injury - intentional	242	5
Transportation incidents	1,898	41
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,075	23
Roadway collision with other vehicle	512	11
Roadway collision - moving in same direction	143	3
Roadway collision - moving in opposite directions, oncoming	168	4
Roadway collision - moving perpendicularly	110	2
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	301	7
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	281	6
Roadway noncollision incident	259	6
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	206	4
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	216	5
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	109	2
Pedestrian vehicular incident	312	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	61	1
Rail vehicle incidents	50	1
Water vehicle incidents	70	2
Aircraft incidents	146	3
Fires and explosions	143	3
Falls, slips, trips	666	14
Falls to lower level	541	12
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	1
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	1
Fall on same level	108	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	401	9
Exposure to electricity	171	4
Exposure to temperature extremes	61	1
Exposure to other harmful substances	130	3
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	1
Contact with objects and equipment	708	15
Struck by object or equipment	472	10
Struck by falling object or equipment - other than powered vehicle	219	5
Struck by discharged or flying object	24	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	147	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery	119	3
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	2

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

^P Data for 2011 are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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, 2011^P

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,609	100	10	23	14	10
Private industry	4,114	89	9	23	15	11
Goods producing	1,754	38	1	14	20	15
Natural resources and mining	711	15	1	17	7	19
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	557	12	1	13	7	19
Crop production	238	5	2	18	8	13
Animal production	147	3	–	12	7	14
Forestry and logging	78	2	–	10	4	67
Mining ⁴	154	3	–	31	8	19
Mining, except oil and gas	37	1	–	8	8	30
Support activities for mining	106	2	–	39	8	16
Construction	721	16	1	12	35	10
Construction	721	16	1	12	35	10
Construction of buildings	121	3	1	8	43	10
Heavy and civil engineering construction	155	3	1	18	9	14
Specialty trade contractors	418	9	1	12	42	9
Manufacturing	322	7	3	13	15	14
Manufacturing	322	7	3	13	15	14
Food manufacturing	50	1	–	16	16	12
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	40	1	2	8	20	15
Service providing	2,360	51	15	30	11	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,227	27	13	43	6	8
Wholesale trade	189	4	5	30	11	15
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	106	2	7	20	11	22
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	77	2	3	42	10	6
Retail trade	266	6	41	20	9	7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	42	1	–	36	7	21
Food and beverage stores	85	2	69	11	6	–
Transportation and warehousing	733	16	5	56	4	7
Truck transportation	474	10	1	73	3	7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	72	2	44	36	4	–
Utilities	39	1	–	15	18	8
Information	58	1	–	33	28	5
Financial activities	95	2	31	15	9	4
Finance and insurance	35	1	31	9	9	–
Real estate and rental and leasing	60	1	30	18	10	7
Professional and business services	424	9	7	18	24	11
Professional and technical services	74	2	5	19	9	–
Administrative and waste services	350	8	7	18	27	13
Educational and health services	151	3	13	19	14	–
Educational services	38	1	–	8	11	3
Health care and social assistance	113	2	16	23	15	–
Leisure and hospitality	224	5	30	6	11	4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	93	2	3	2	14	5
Accommodation and food services	131	3	50	8	9	3
Other services, except public administration	177	4	21	14	9	18
Government⁵	495	11	18	24	10	3
Federal government	93	2	9	24	9	–
State government	106	2	8	34	10	5
Local government	294	6	25	20	10	3

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that industry group.

³ "Roadway" 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 fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007, 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 fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

^P Data for 2011 are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: 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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were two fatal injuries for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry 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 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and selected event or exposure, 2011^P

Occupation ¹	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ³	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,609	100	10	23	14	10
Management occupations	456	10	13	14	9	12
Top executives	34	1	21	18	18	—
Operations specialties managers	28	1	36	18	—	—
Other management occupations	388	8	11	14	8	14
Business and financial operations occupations	29	1	14	48	—	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	5	(4)	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	39	1	—	26	8	—
Engineers	26	1	—	31	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22	(4)	—	18	23	—
Community and social services occupations	22	(4)	27	41	—	—
Legal occupations	13	(4)	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	34	1	—	12	24	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	53	1	—	6	21	—
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	37	1	—	3	11	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54	1	17	20	7	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	37	1	19	24	—	—
Health technologists and technicians	16	(4)	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	20	(4)	15	25	—	—
Protective service occupations	278	6	40	21	6	—
Fire fighting and prevention workers	31	1	—	16	13	—
Law enforcement workers	149	3	45	28	2	—
Other protective service workers	74	2	51	5	11	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	45	1	42	—	16	—
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	11	(4)	45	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	265	6	3	9	31	15
Building cleaning and pest control workers	52	1	10	12	40	—
Grounds maintenance workers	182	4	2	9	28	17
Personal care and service occupations	72	2	28	6	12	—
Sales and related occupations	228	5	45	14	7	4
Supervisors, sales workers	121	3	49	11	4	7
Retail sales workers	61	1	61	—	13	—
Sales representatives, services	9	(4)	11	—	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	14	(4)	—	50	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	92	2	15	33	18	3
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	54	1	15	43	11	—
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	262	6	2	11	6	24
Agricultural workers	138	3	—	17	7	7
Fishing and hunting workers	40	1	2	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	67	1	—	—	—	75
Construction and extraction occupations	770	17	1	12	32	12
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	99	2	1	22	30	16
Construction trades workers	511	11	1	8	37	9
Extraction workers	92	2	1	20	14	24
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	362	8	2	13	18	18
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	115	2	2	13	3	38
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	203	4	2	13	26	7
Production occupations	218	5	6	6	18	13
Supervisors, production workers	31	1	13	13	10	—
Metal workers and plastic workers	66	1	2	—	23	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,213	26	5	50	5	9
Air transportation workers	72	2	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	851	18	6	67	3	7
Water transportation workers	14	(4)	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers	227	5	2	12	14	16
Military occupations⁵	54	1	9	19	6	—

¹ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that occupation group.

³ "Roadway" 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.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

^P Data for 2011 are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: 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. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. There were two fatal injuries 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, 2011^P

Characteristic	Fatal injuries		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Homicides	Roadway ²	Falls, slips, trips	Struck by object or equipment
Total	4,609	100	10	23	14	10
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,594	78	9	26	15	10
Self-employed ⁴	1,015	22	13	14	13	12
Gender						
Men	4,234	92	9	23	14	11
Women	375	8	21	27	14	4
Age⁵						
Under 16 years	10	(6)	10	—	—	—
16-17 years	14	(6)	14	—	7	—
18-19 years	58	1	14	16	5	12
20-24 years	288	6	9	28	8	9
25-34 years	704	15	13	19	10	10
35-44 years	858	19	12	25	12	8
45-54 years	1,207	26	10	23	16	11
55-64 years	911	20	8	26	17	11
65 years and over	558	12	6	21	22	12
Race or ethnic origin⁷						
White, non-Hispanic	3,257	71	8	25	14	10
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	433	9	21	29	8	9
Hispanic or Latino	729	16	10	14	22	11
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	29	1	—	—	14	14
Asian, non-Hispanic	113	2	35	24	8	4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	3	(6)	—	—	—	—
Multiple races, non-Hispanic	15	(6)	—	—	7	—
Other or not reported, non-Hispanic	30	1	13	40	—	—

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatal injuries for that demographic characteristic.

² "Roadway" 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, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ There was 1 fatal injury 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.

^P Data for 2011 are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: 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. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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, 2010-2011

State of injury	Total fatal injuries ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2011					
	2010 ² (revised)	2011 ^{3,p}	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁵	Transpor- tation incidents ⁶	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	4,690	4,609	780	1,898	143	666	401	708
Alabama	92	74	6	36	1	10	4	17
Alaska	39	38	8	18	1	4	5	-
Arizona	77	65	14	25	3	13	5	-
Arkansas	88	93	11	50	1	6	14	11
California	326	360	85	118	9	60	36	50
Colorado	85	87	16	34	-	15	5	16
Connecticut	49	36	12	13	-	7	1	3
Delaware	8	10	5	3	-	-	1	-
District of Columbia	16	9	3	-	-	-	-	3
Florida	225	227	44	90	4	36	27	26
Georgia	108	107	17	45	5	16	9	15
Hawaii	19	26	-	10	5	6	2	-
Idaho	33	37	-	26	-	3	-	5
Illinois	206	177	44	54	4	29	25	20
Indiana	118	122	17	61	3	16	7	18
Iowa	77	93	11	55	2	7	2	16
Kansas	85	77	7	38	8	8	7	9
Kentucky	69	86	10	39	6	6	7	17
Louisiana	111	109	10	54	6	14	13	12
Maine	20	26	4	16	-	-	3	-
Maryland	71	71	17	29	3	8	4	9
Massachusetts	54	63	19	17	3	16	3	5
Michigan	146	139	33	46	3	24	12	21
Minnesota	70	60	5	16	-	14	5	19
Mississippi	68	63	9	31	-	5	7	9
Missouri	106	133	14	60	5	16	10	28
Montana	36	49	5	25	-	5	3	8
Nebraska	54	39	2	25	-	3	-	5
Nevada	38	38	9	22	-	4	-	-
New Hampshire	6	9	-	4	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	81	98	24	37	-	15	7	15
New Mexico	38	51	4	21	-	3	6	15
New York (including N.Y.C.)	182	205	48	69	-	39	14	34
New York City	68	71	24	13	-	15	6	13
North Carolina	139	148	29	51	4	28	12	24
North Dakota	30	44	5	23	-	3	-	9
Ohio	161	153	22	61	3	22	20	25
Oklahoma	94	77	6	38	-	9	10	12
Oregon	47	57	10	20	3	9	-	12
Pennsylvania	221	186	28	69	6	34	17	32
Rhode Island	9	7	-	-	-	5	-	-
South Carolina	69	81	12	46	-	12	5	5
South Dakota	36	31	5	14	3	-	-	7
Tennessee	138	120	26	39	10	15	5	24
Texas	461	433	70	168	18	67	43	66
Utah	41	39	3	24	-	5	-	5
Vermont	12	8	-	-	-	-	2	4
Virginia	107	127	23	60	1	10	12	21
Washington	104	58	6	29	-	9	5	9
West Virginia	95	43	3	18	-	6	5	11
Wisconsin	91	89	13	33	-	12	9	22
Wyoming	33	29	-	17	-	3	-	-

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

² Totals for 2010 are revised and final. Preliminary 2010 data issued August 25, 2011, reported a total of 4,547 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2010. Since then, an additional 143 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2010 to 4,690. Includes one fatal injury that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

³ Includes two fatal injuries that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

⁴ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁵ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

⁶ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

^p Data for 2011 are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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) 242-3463
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission	(602) 542-3737
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(626) 472-0446 ext. 5443
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 691-4938
Connecticut	Department of Labor	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8219
Dist. of Columbia	Department of Health	(202) 442-9010
Florida	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Atlanta Region	(404) 893-8339
Georgia	Office of Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner	(404) 463-0738
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9002
Idaho	Bureau of Labor Statistics – San Francisco Region	(415) 625-2261
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(312) 814-8194
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-5000 ext. 2576
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-4136
Louisiana	Workforce Commission	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7905
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 527-4463
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	(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) 751-2719
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(702) 486-9197
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health	(609) 826-4984
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health and Injury Prevention	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	(212) 788-4584
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 41
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 644-0135
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 521-6855
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7364
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-2548
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-8051
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 41
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Dept. of Insurance, Div. of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4658
Utah	Labor Commission, Statistics Program	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5985
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5510
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor Statistics - Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5637
Wisconsin	State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6293
Wyoming	Department of Workforce Services	(307) 473-3810
Guam	Department of Labor	(671) 475-7056
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5300 ext.3056
U.S. Virgin Islands	Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(340) 776-3700 ext. 2019

TECHNICAL NOTES

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2011, there were 7 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 (CFOI) counts. An additional 101 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 7 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 2011 will be available in 2013.

Over the last 3 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged 166 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised total. The BLS news release issued August 25, 2011 reported a total of 4,547 fatal work injuries for 2010. With the April 2012 release of final data, an additional 143 net fatal work injuries were added, bringing the total for 2010 to 4,690.

In September 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics completed a major revision to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). The new version constitutes the first comprehensive revision to the OIICS since its creation in December 1992. The revised structure (OIICS 2.01) will be used beginning with reference year 2011 for both the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). As a result of the break in series, new survey ID's have been created for the public IIF databases (www.bls.gov/iif/data.htm) for CFOI and SOII.

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.

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.