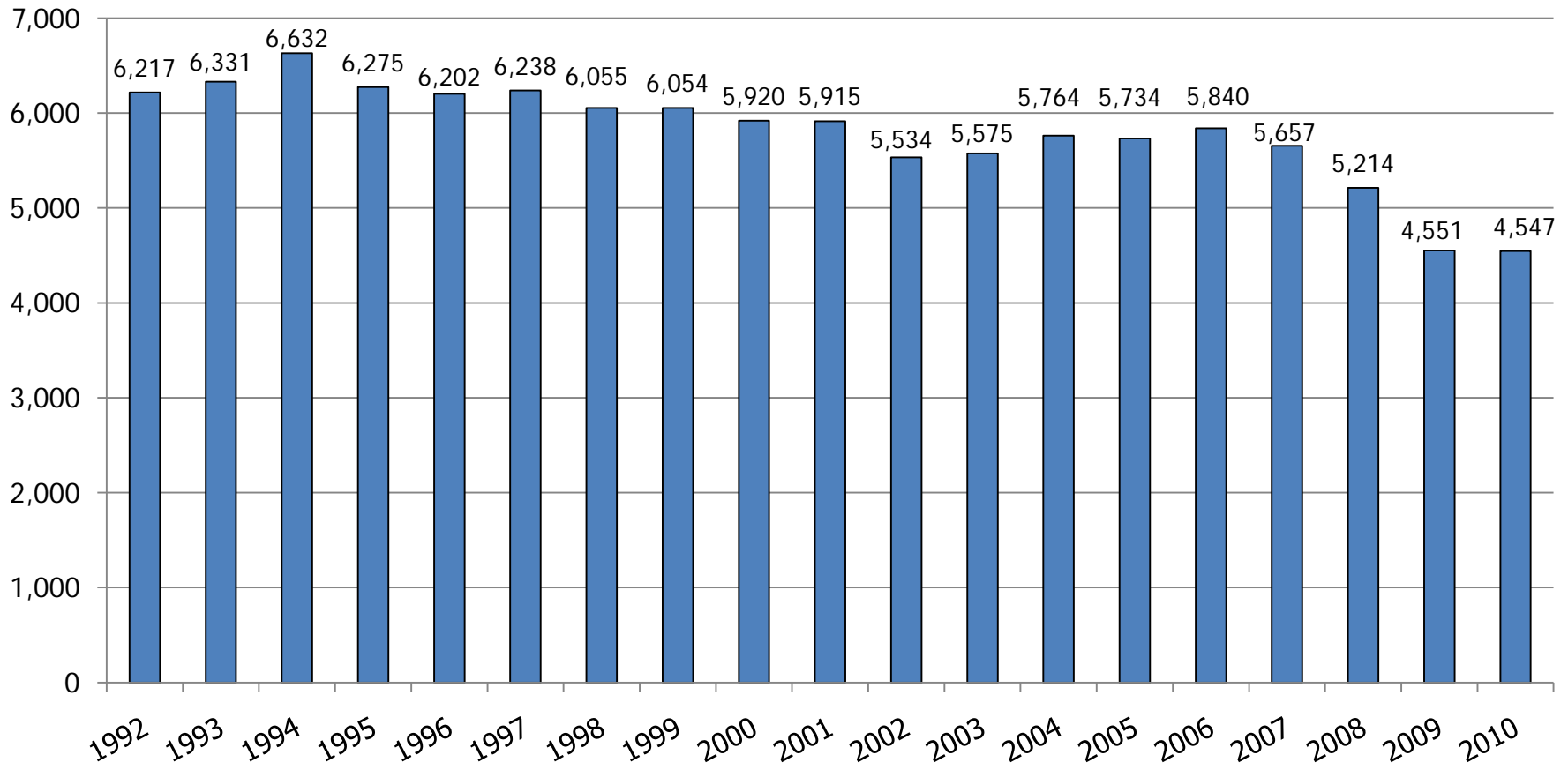


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2010*

Number of fatal work injuries

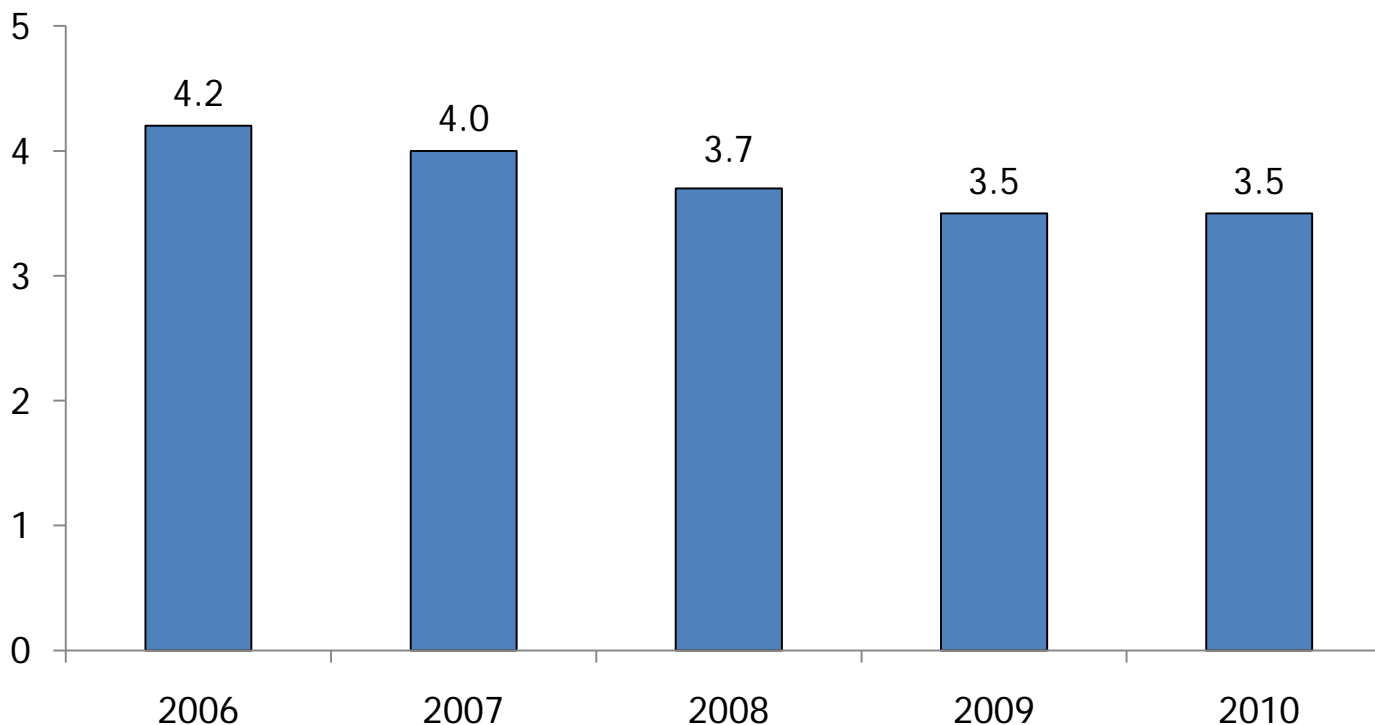


The 2010 preliminary total of 4,547 fatal work injuries stayed at about the same level as the final count of 4,551 fatal work injuries reported for 2009.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
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, 2011.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2010*

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



The preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2010 was 3.5 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, the same as the final rate for 2009.

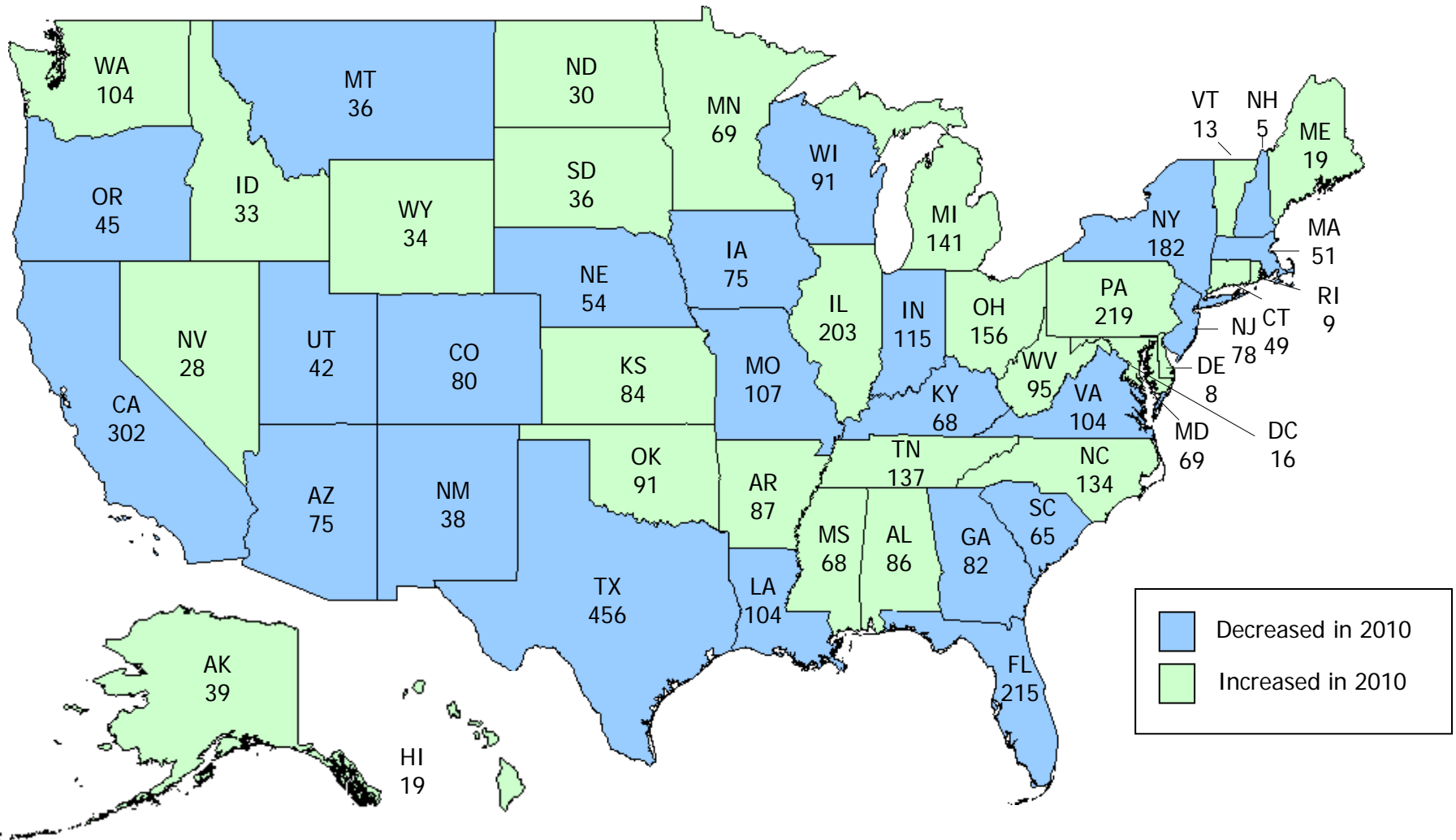
*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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).

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>.

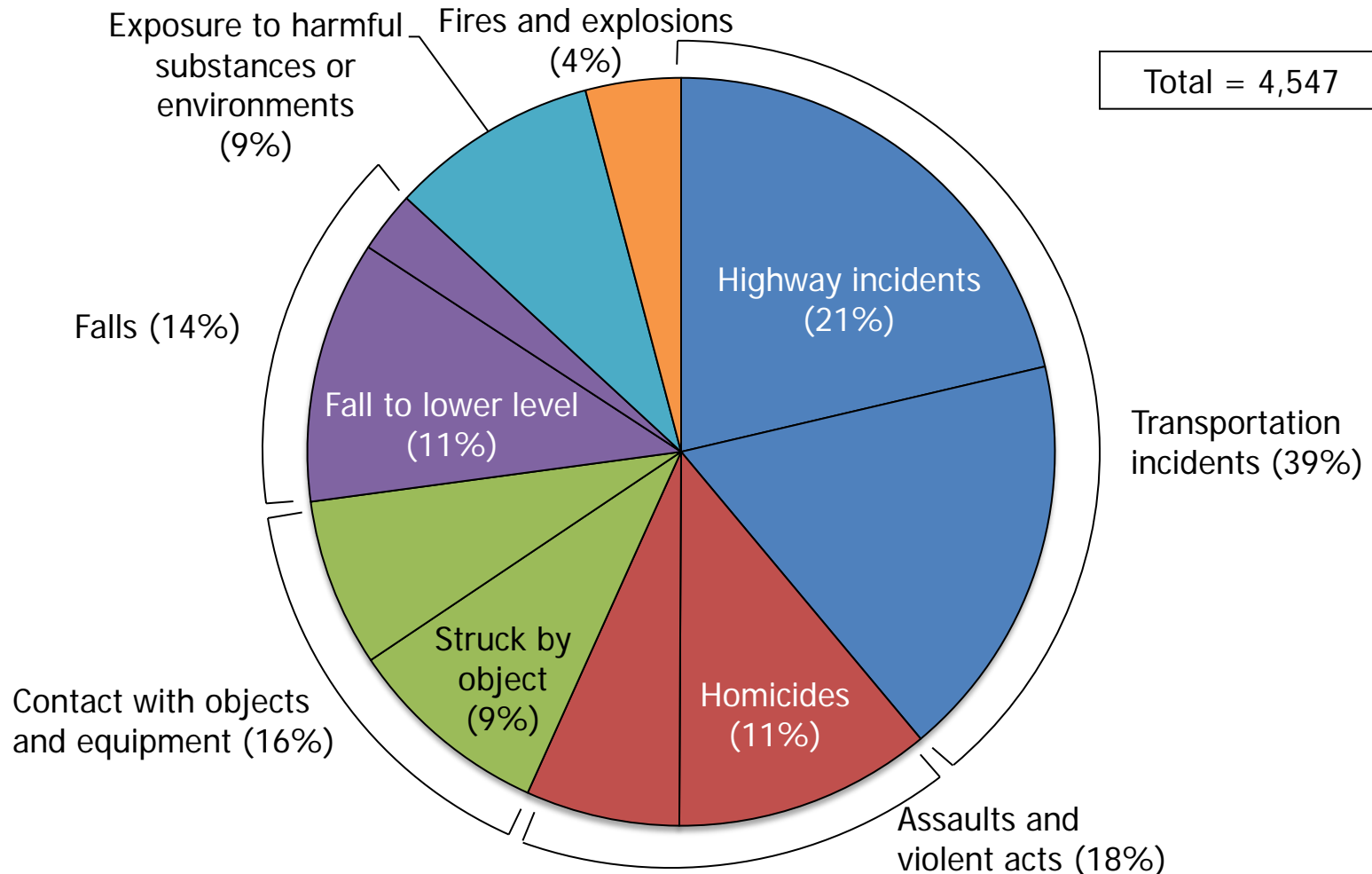
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2011.

Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2010*



Twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia had more fatal injuries in 2010 than in 2009. Twenty-three States had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2010 compared to 2009.

Manner in which fatal work injuries occurred, 2010*



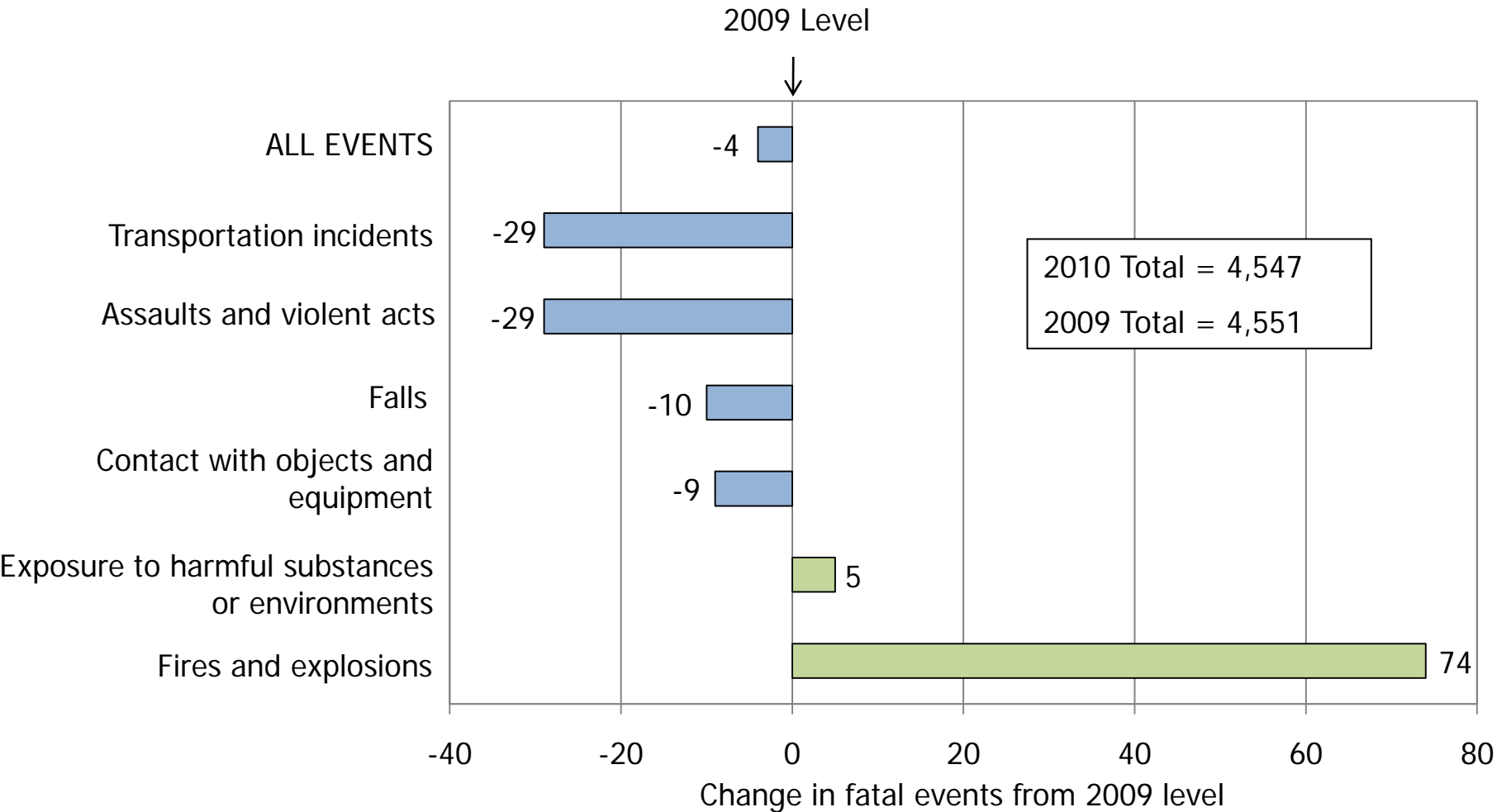
More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for more than one out of every five fatal work injuries in 2010.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

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



Exposure to harmful substances or environments and fires and explosions saw increases from 2009 to 2010. Transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, falls, and contact with objects and equipment decreased in 2010 compared to 2009.

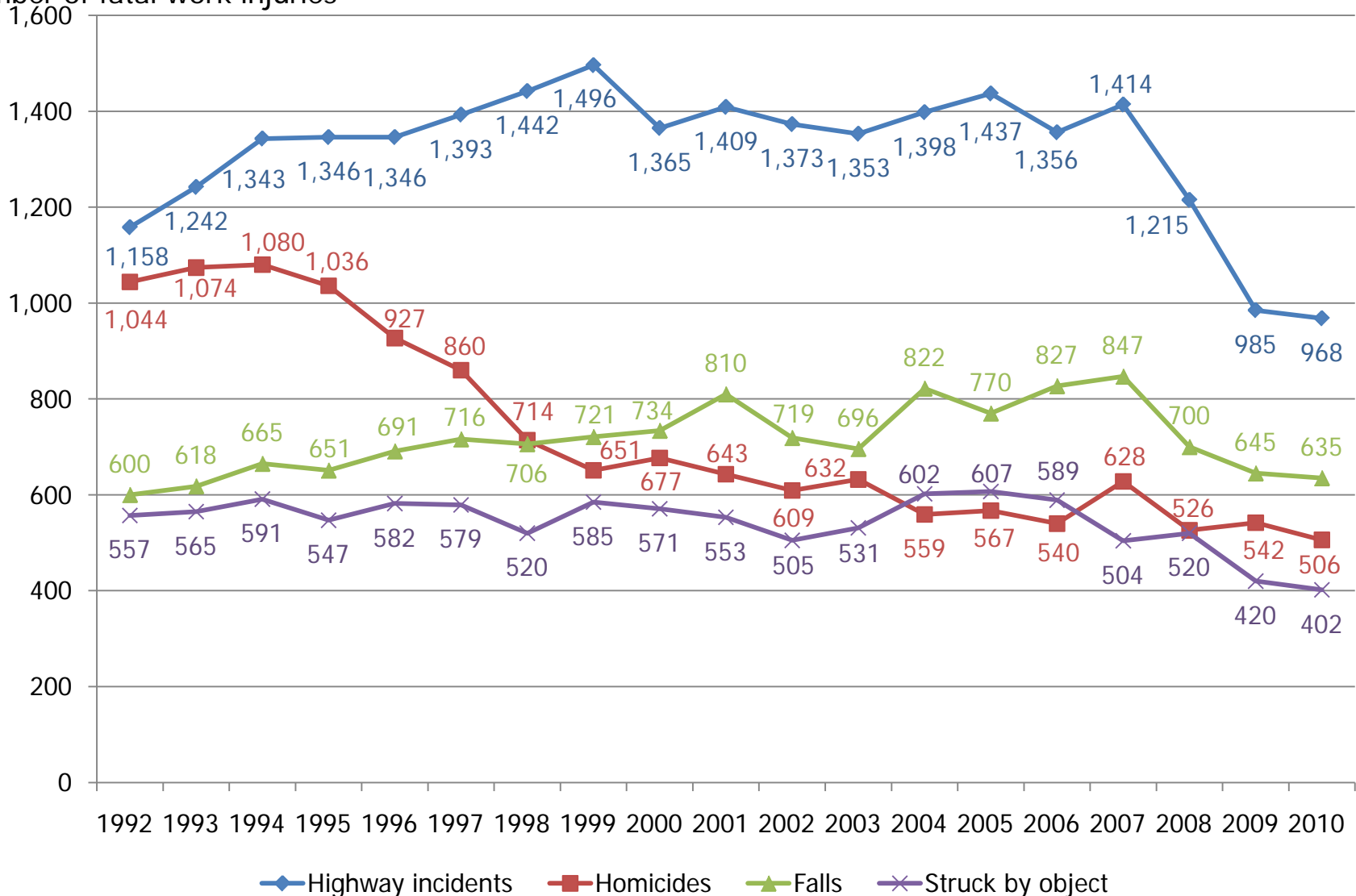
*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for 2009 are revised and final.

NOTE: Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

Four most frequent work-related fatal injury events, 1992–2010*

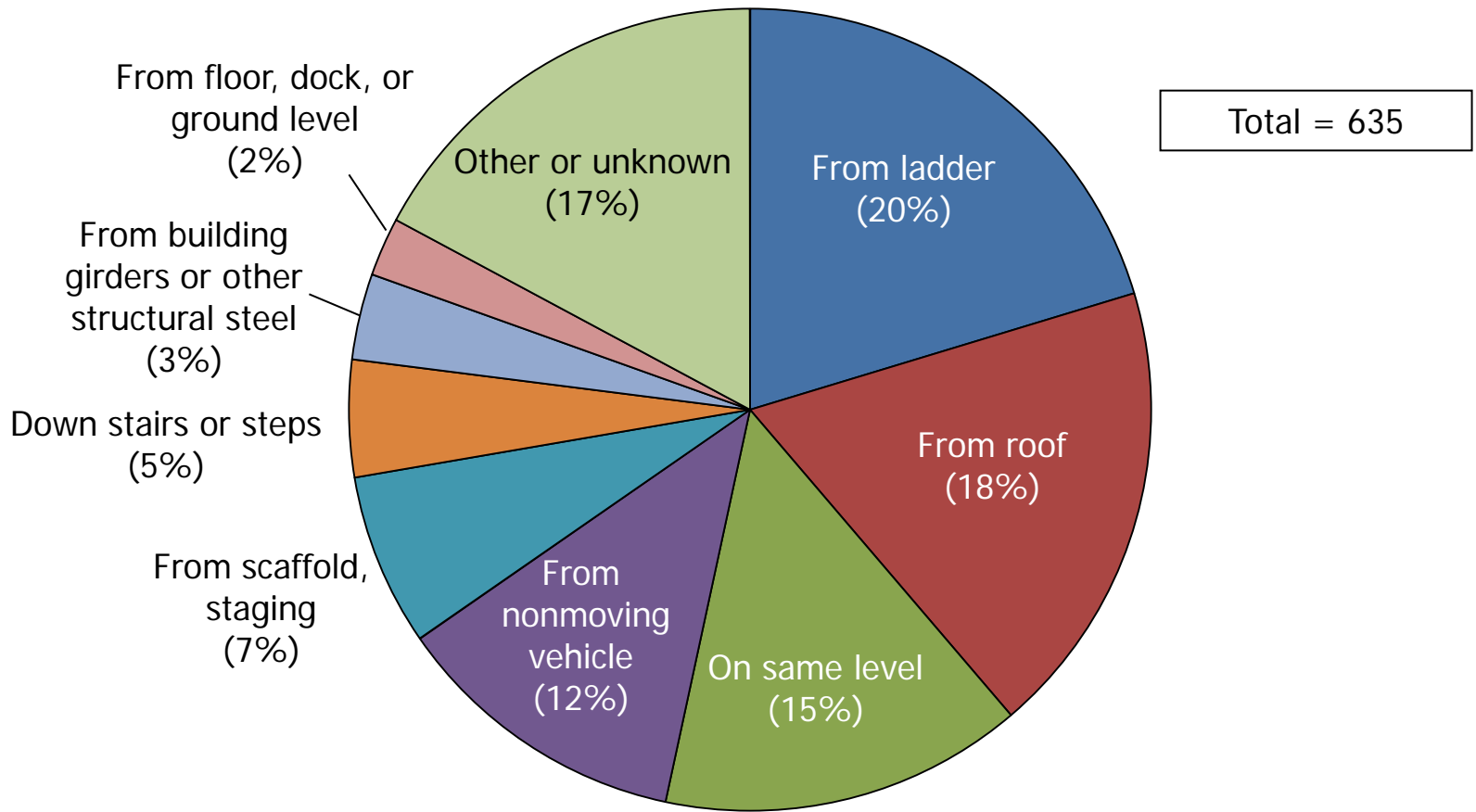
Number of fatal work injuries



Workplace homicides have declined by 53 percent since 1994. Fatal work-related highway incidents have decreased over 30 percent since 2007.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
 NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

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

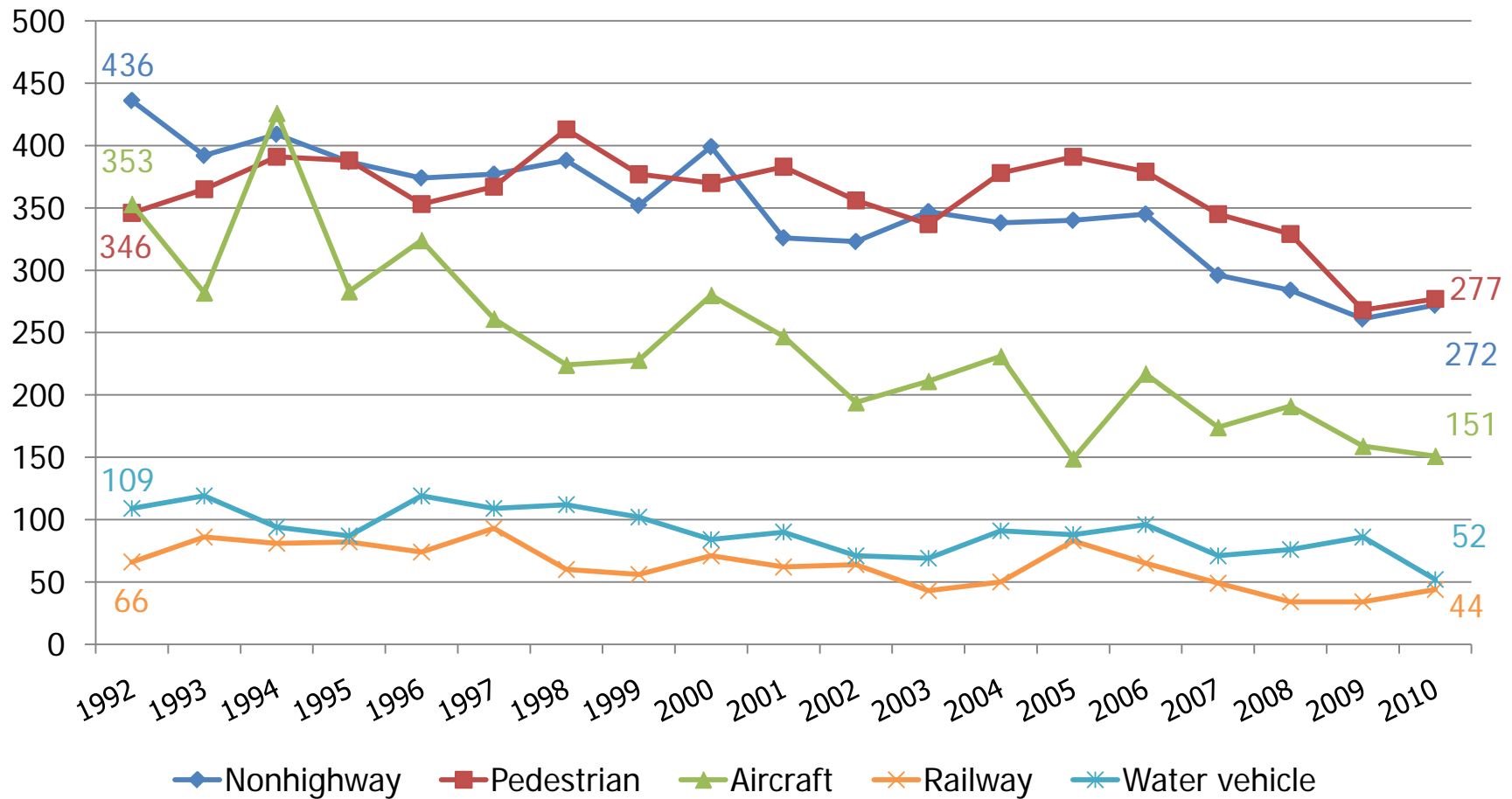


Of the 635 fatal falls in 2010, over one-third involved falls from ladders or roofs.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

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

Number of fatal work injuries

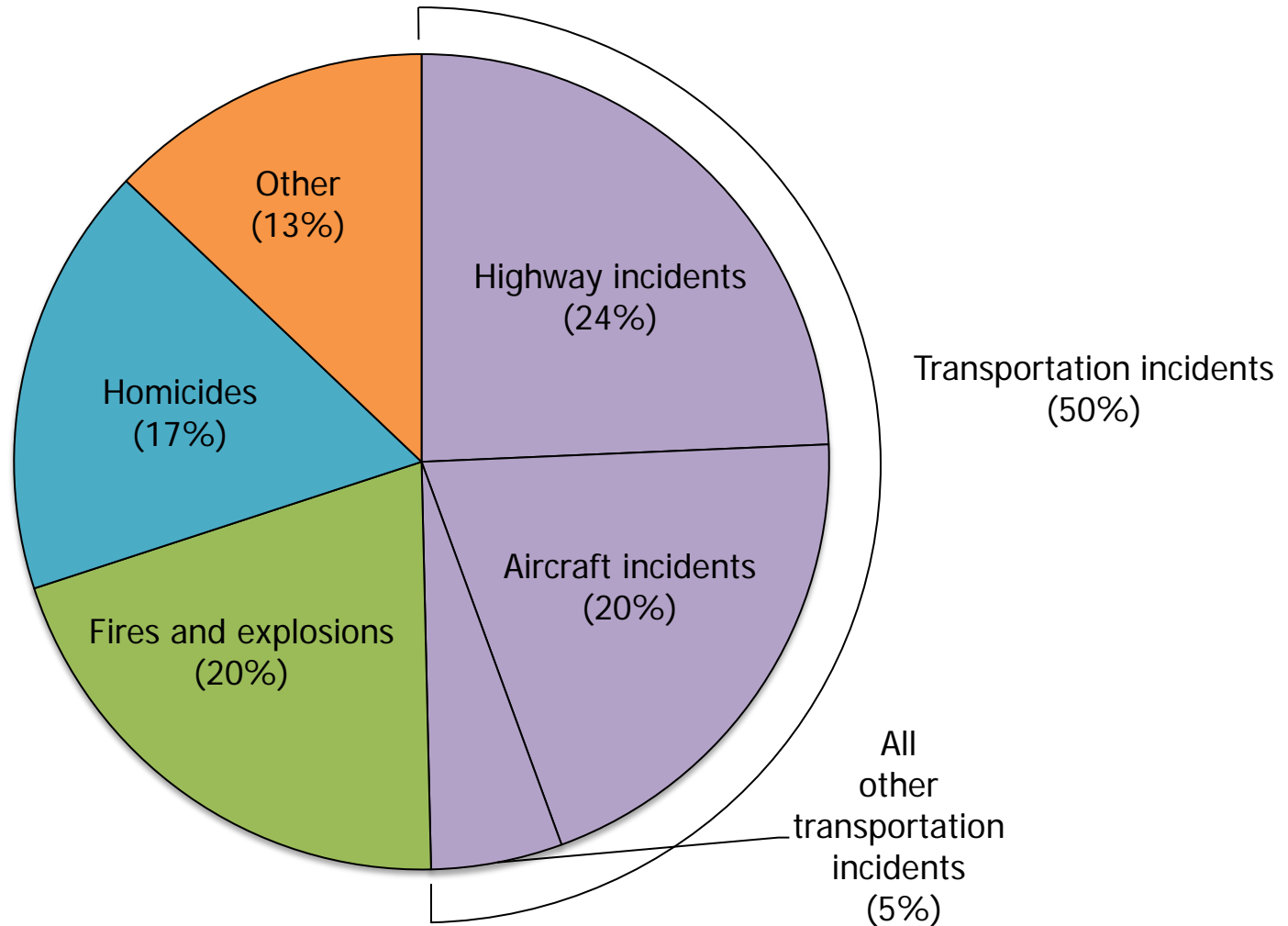


Fatal work-related injuries involving aircraft and water vehicle transportation decreased in 2010, while nonhighway, pedestrian, and railway fatal injuries increased.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
 NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2010*

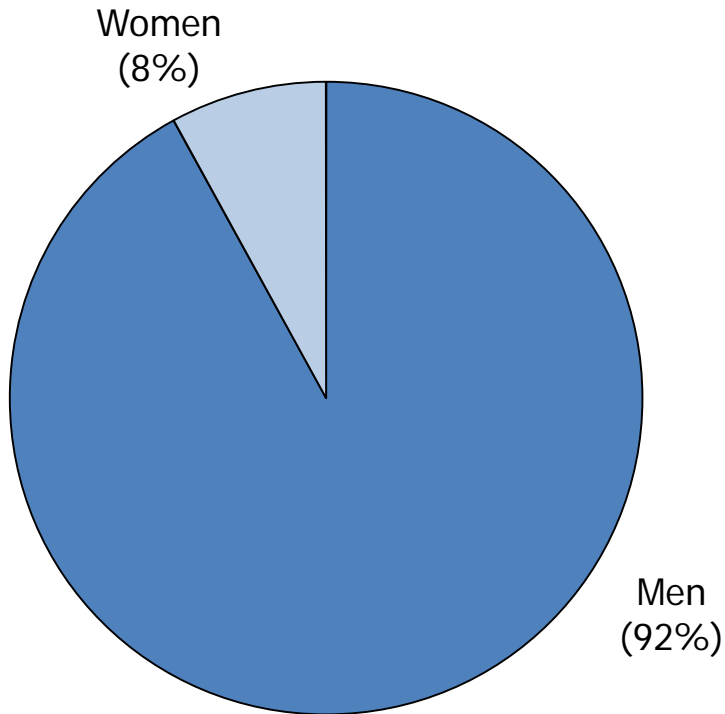
Total workers = 403



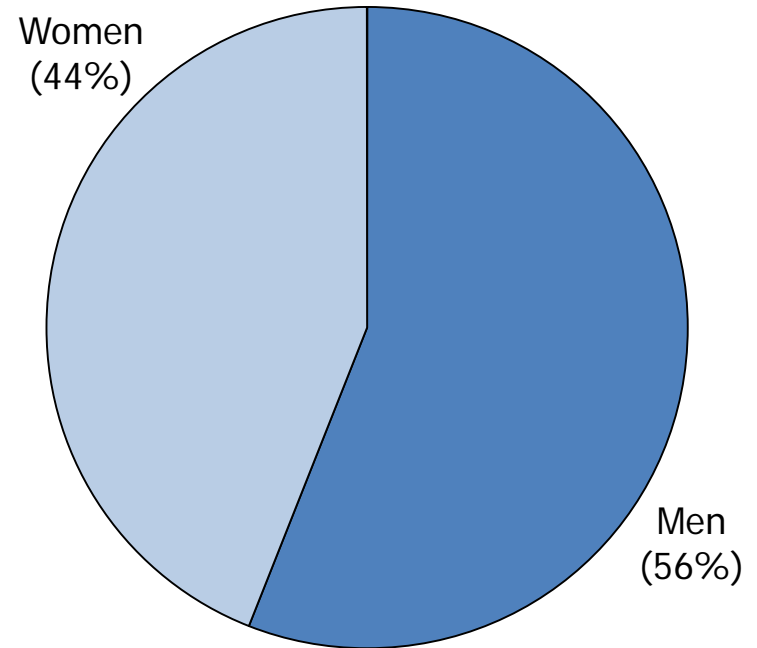
Transportation incidents accounted for half of the workers killed in multiple-fatality events. Fires and explosions, accounted for another fifth of the multiple-fatality incidents.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

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



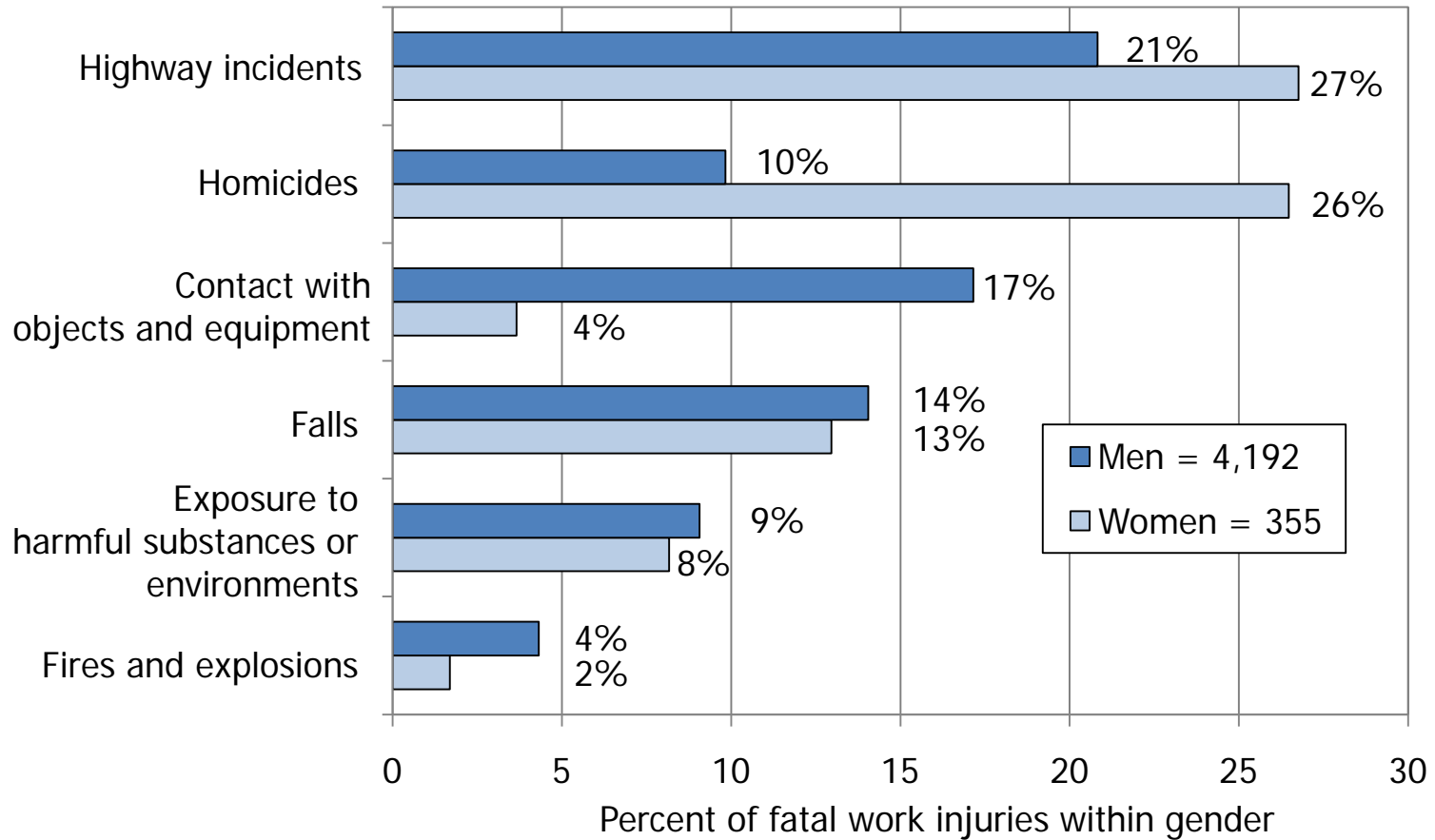
Fatal work injuries = 4,547



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*

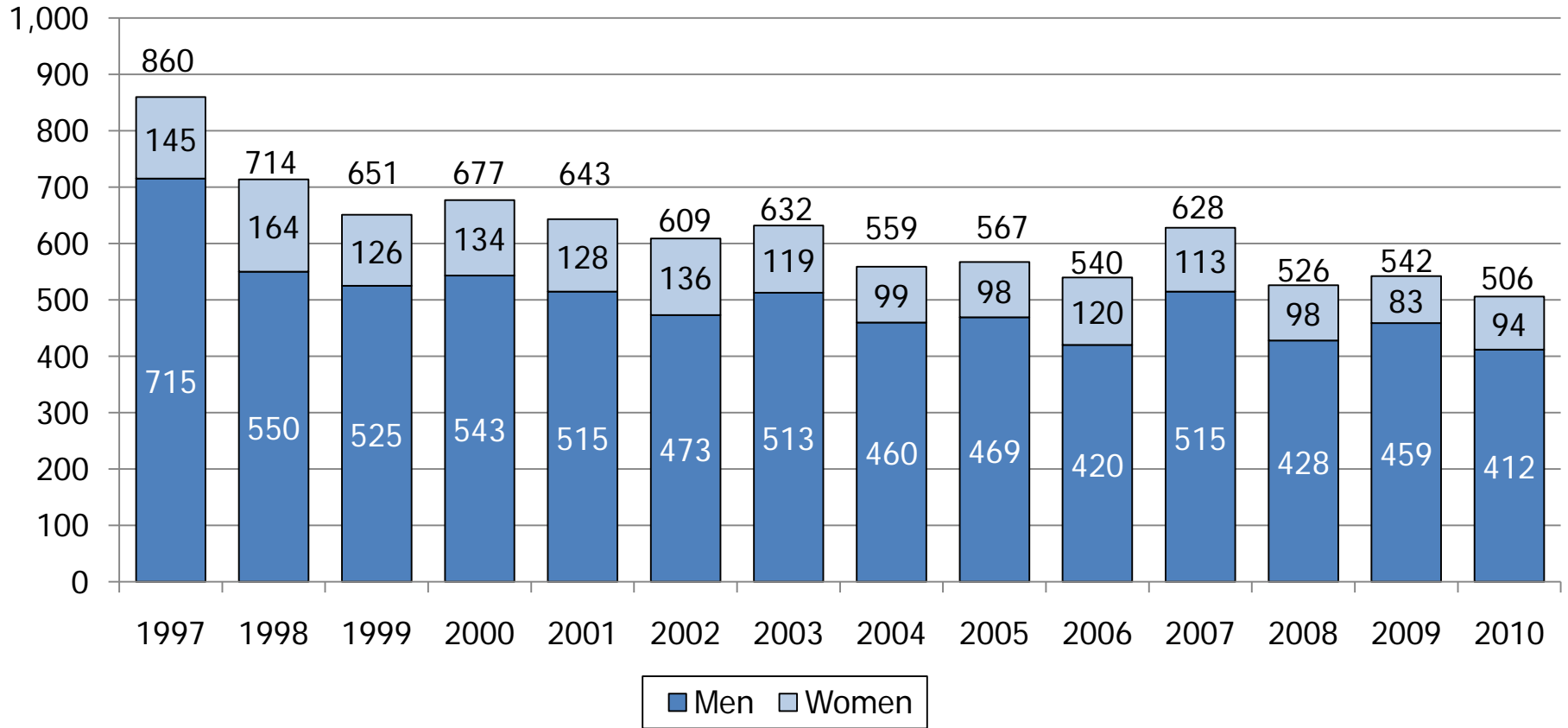


A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving women resulted from highway incidents and homicides compared to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving men resulted from contact with objects and equipment.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.
 NOTE: Transportation counts are expected to rise when updated 2010 data are released in Spring 2012 because key source documentation on specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

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

Number of homicides

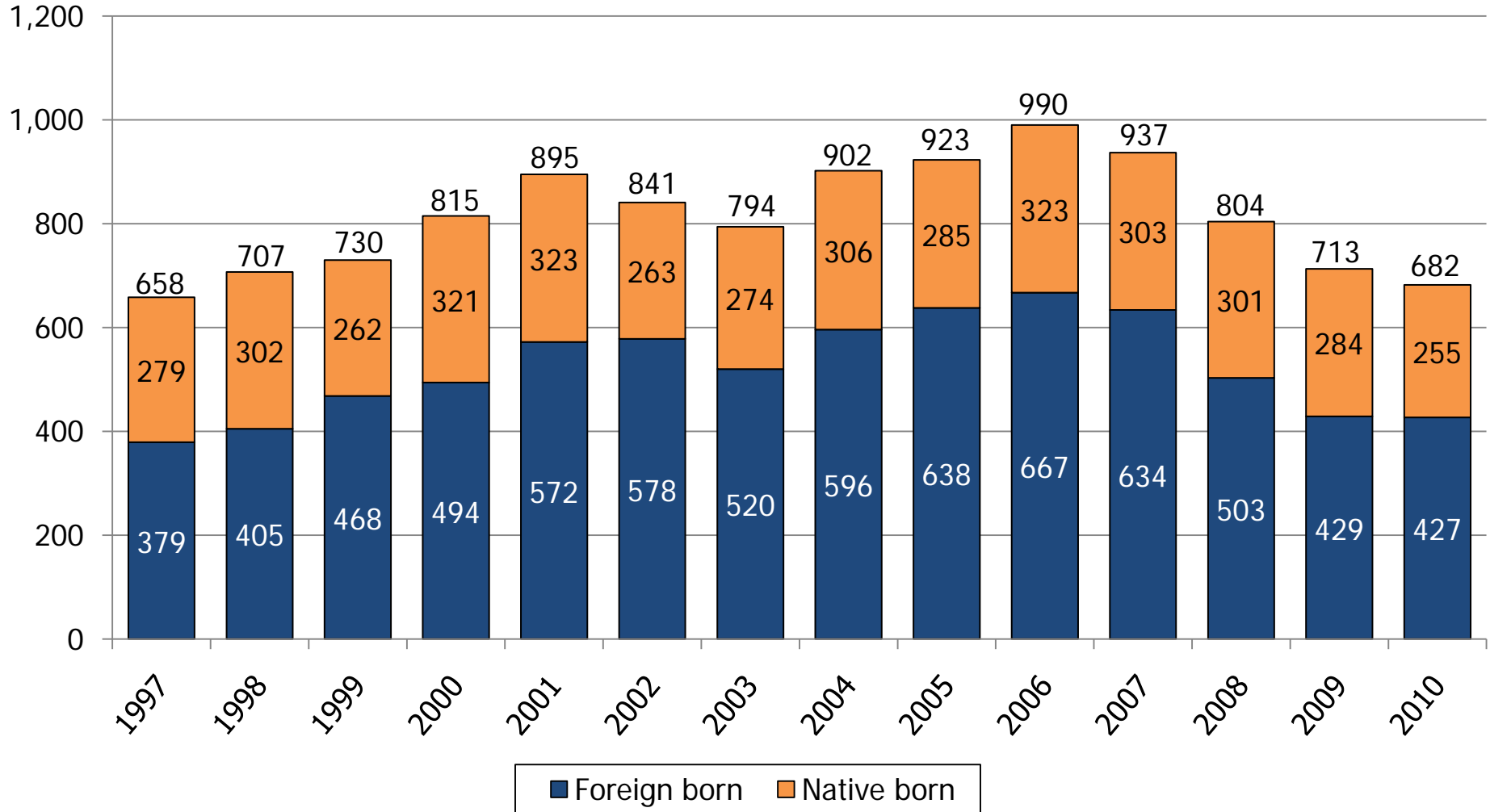


Workplace homicides incurred by men were down by 10 percent in 2010, but workplace homicides to women increased by 13 percent.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
 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, 2011.

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

Number of fatal work injuries



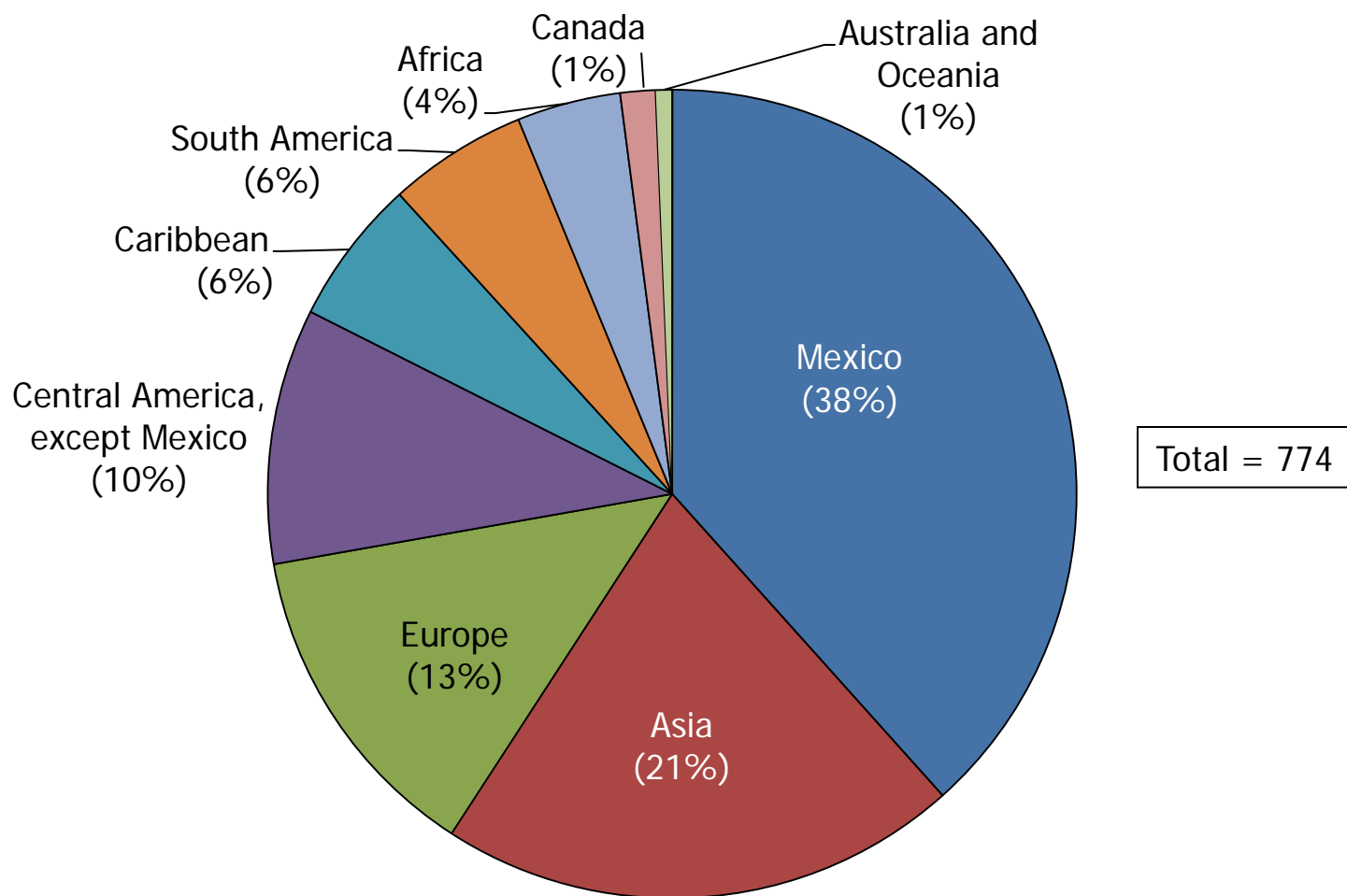
Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2010 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2010 were born outside of the United States.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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, 2011.

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



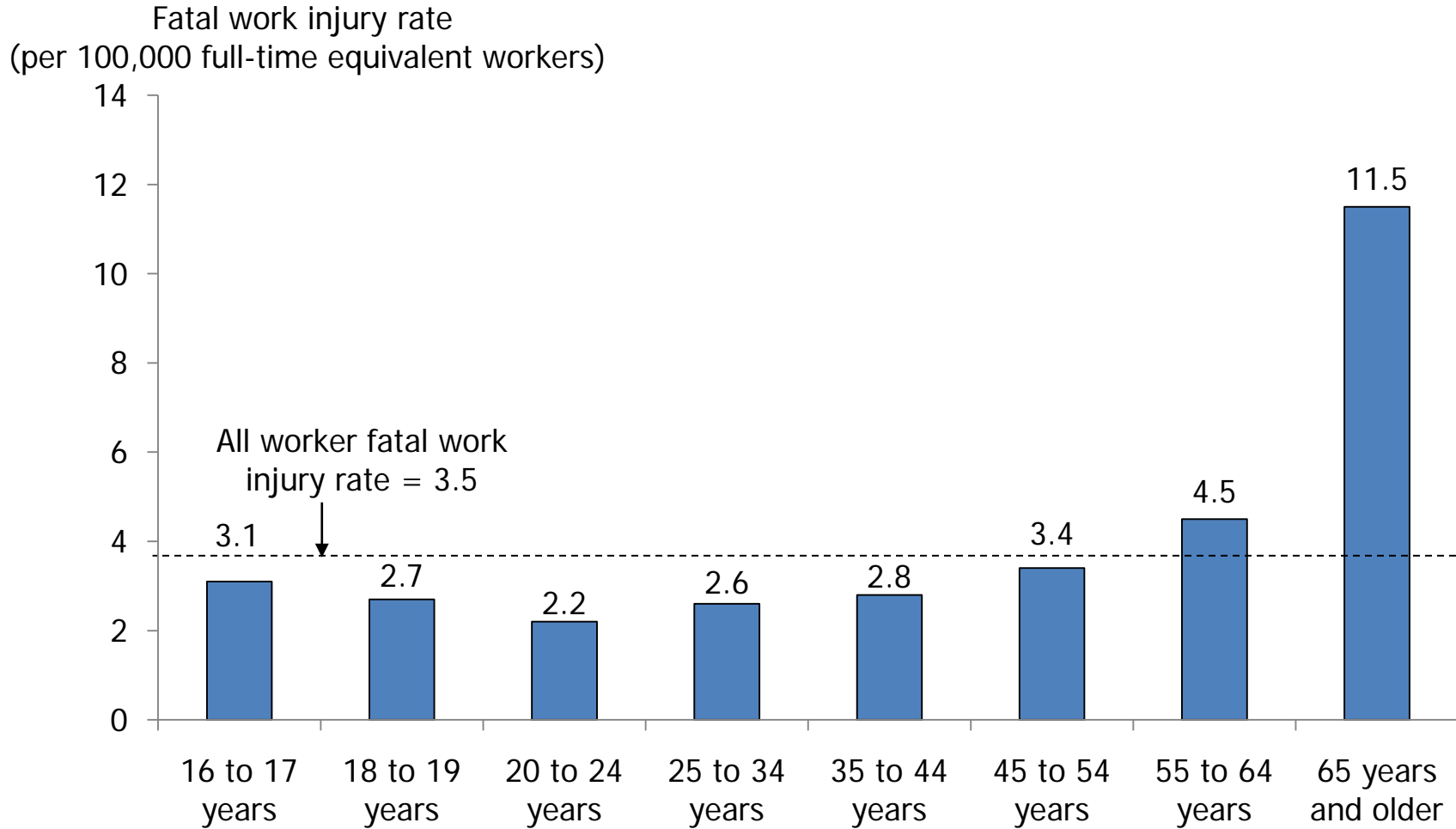
Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (38 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2010.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2010*



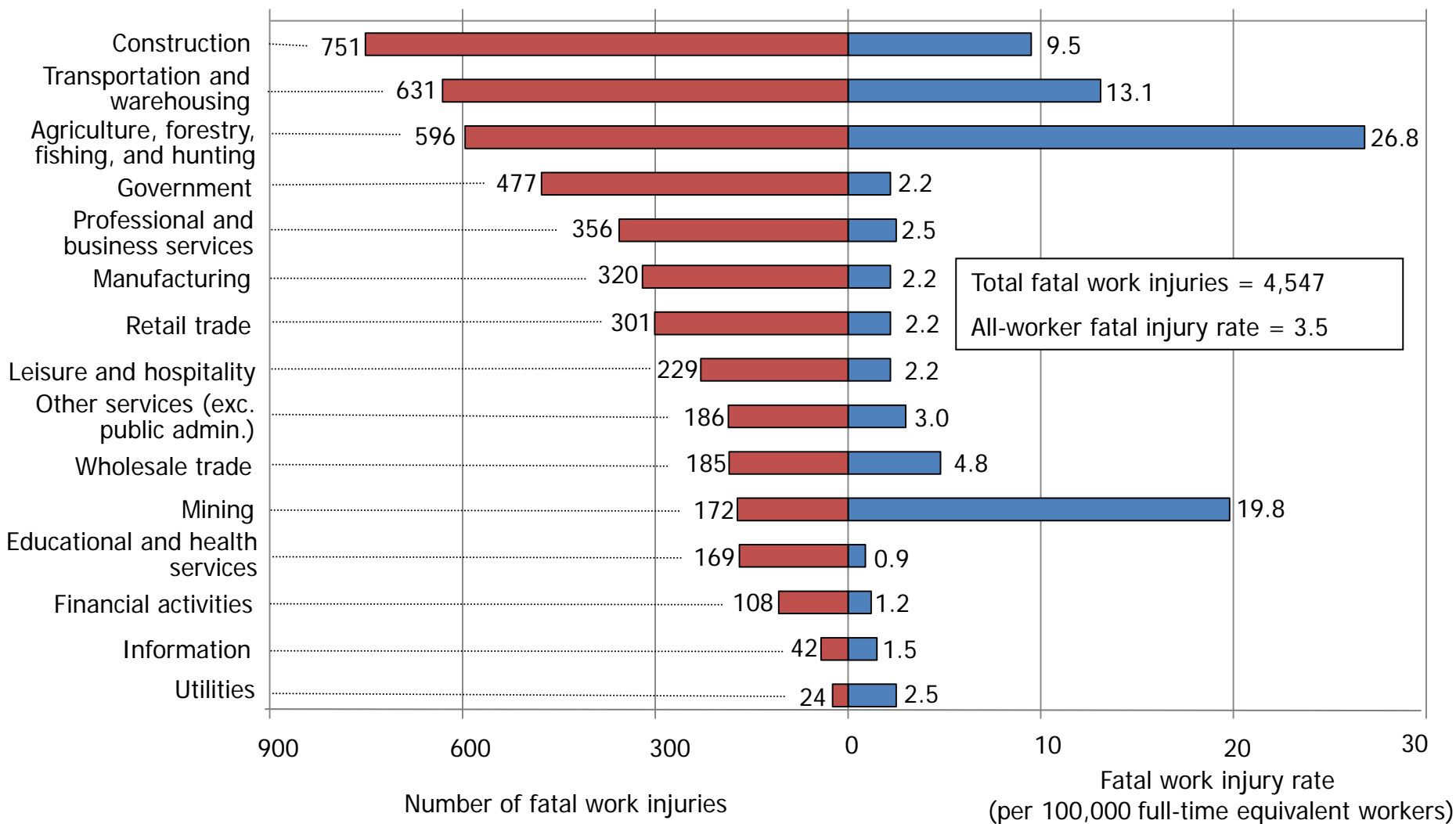
Fatal work injury rates for workers 55 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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, 2011.

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



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

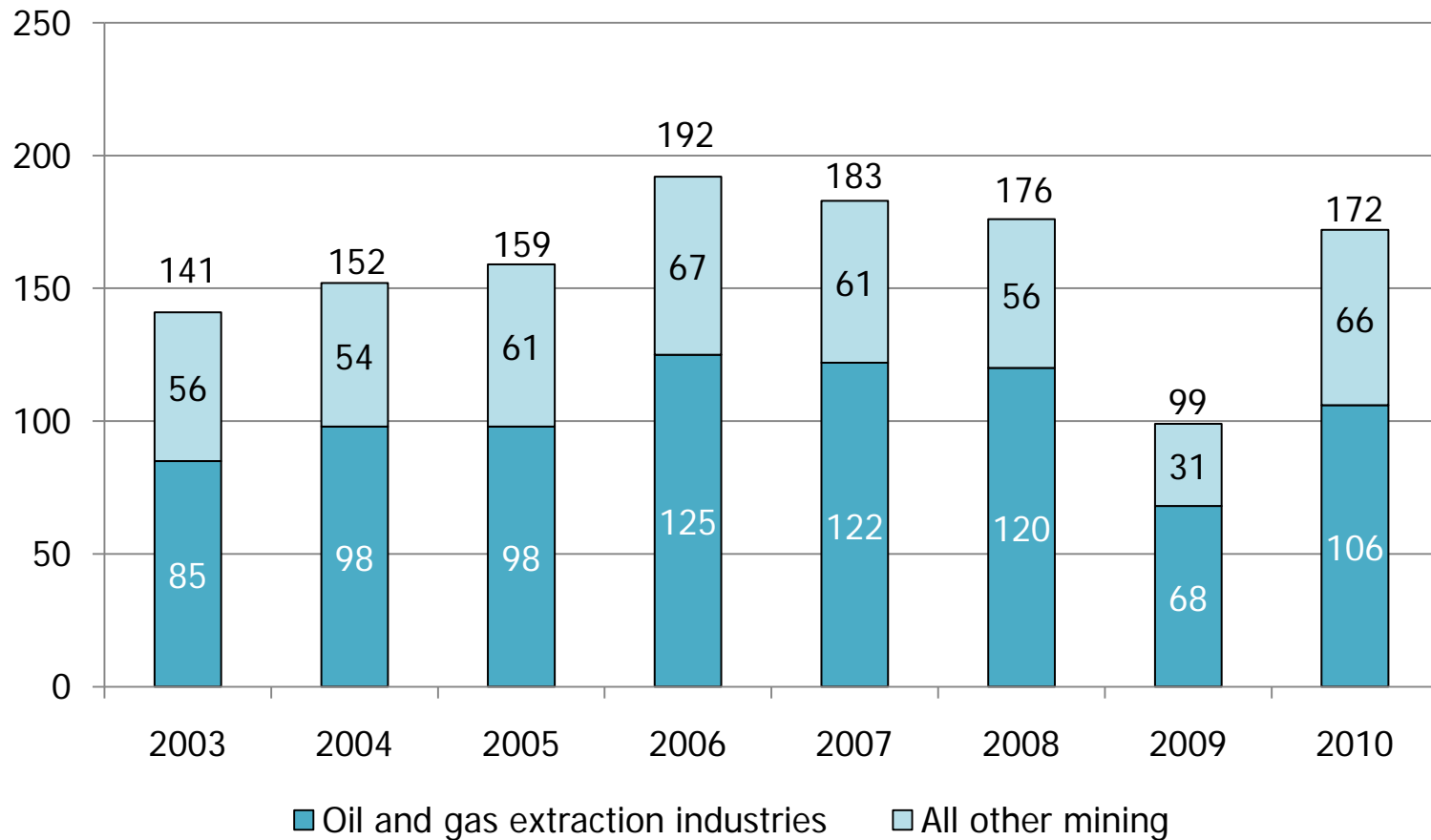
*Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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, 2011.

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

Number of fatal work injuries



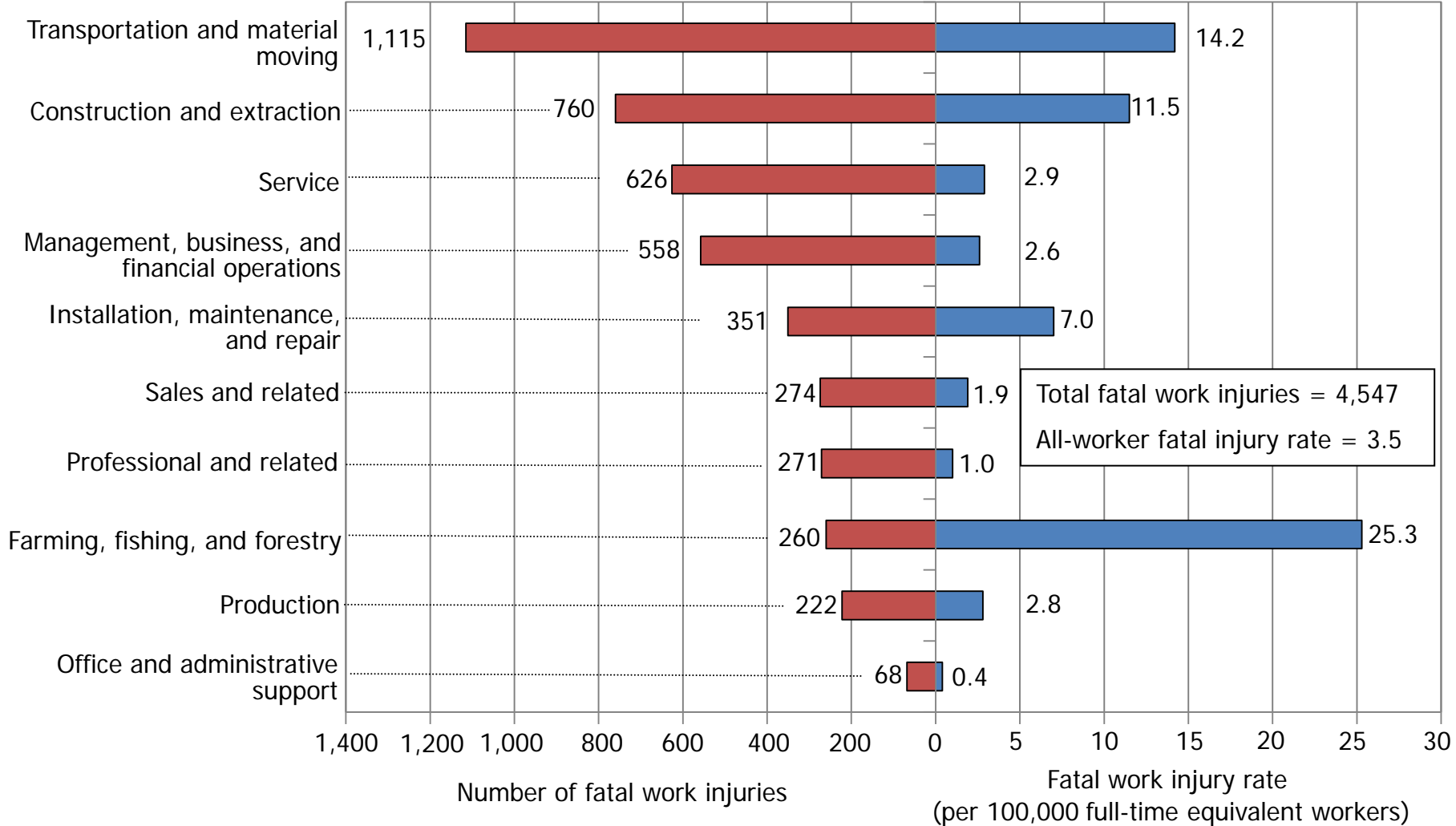
Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry increased by 74 percent in 2010, almost back to the 2008 level. Fatalities in the oil and gas industry accounted for about three-fifths of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2010.

*Data for 2010 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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 industries (NAICS 213112).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2011.

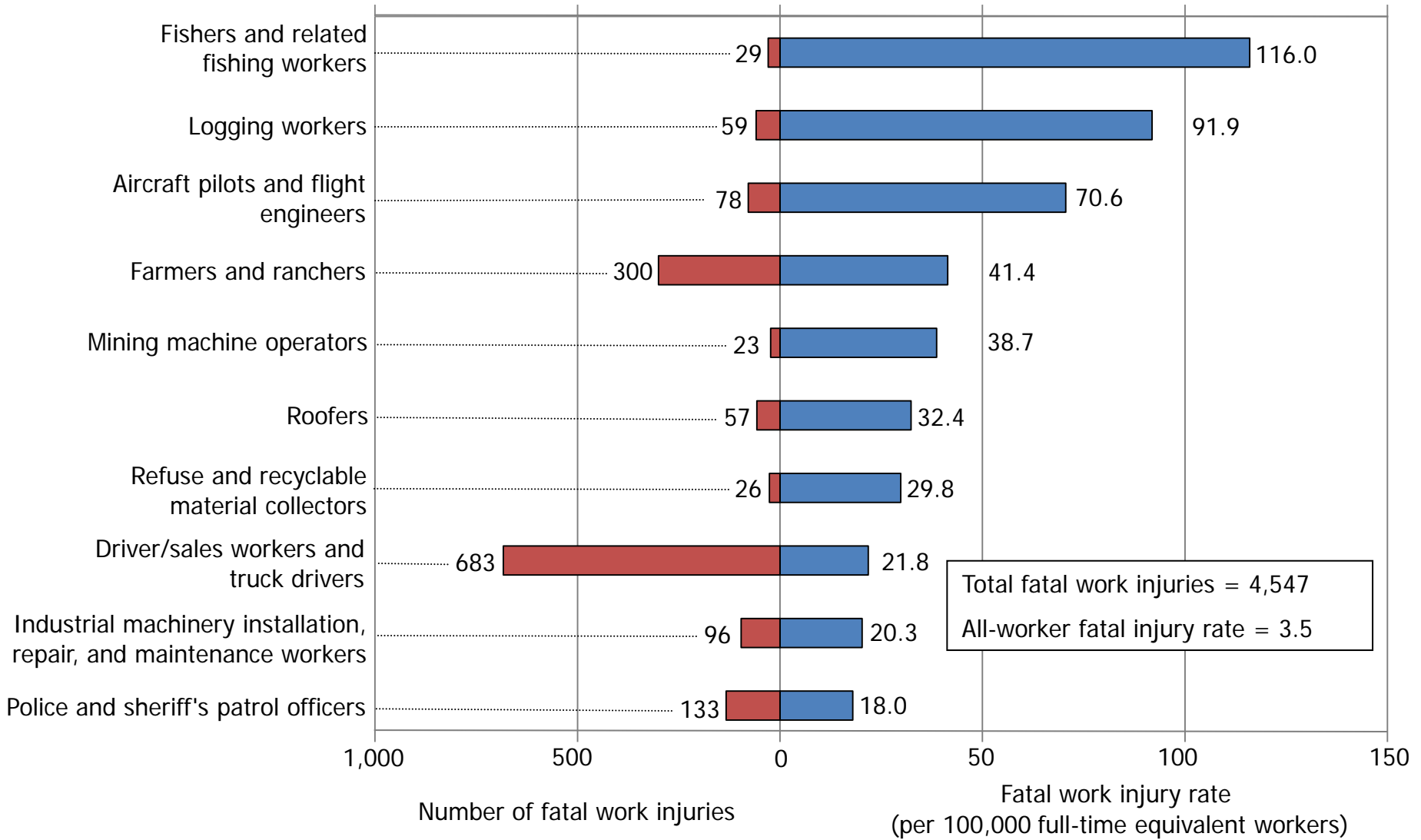
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2010*



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.

*Data for 2010 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, 2011.

Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2010*



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

*Data for 2010 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, 2011.