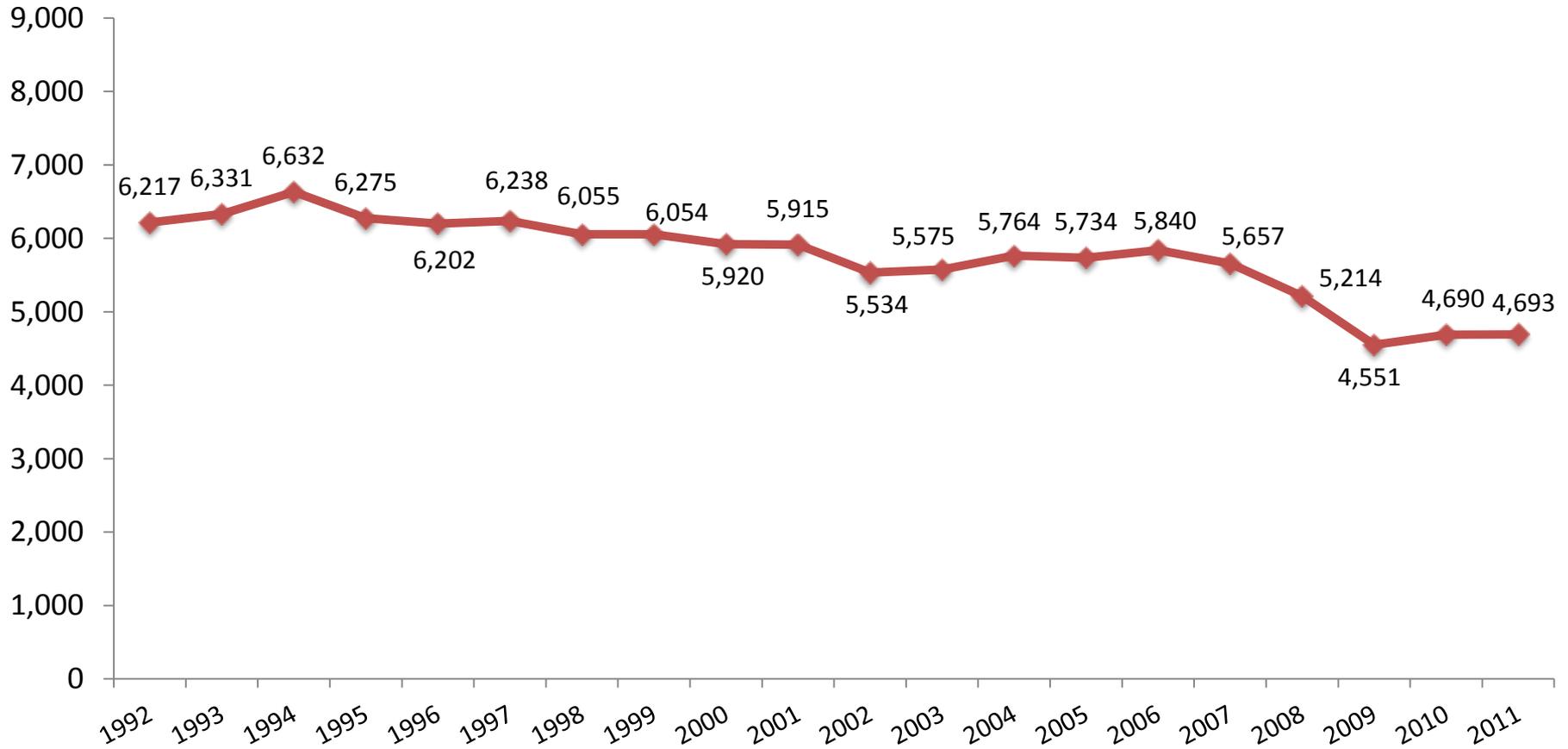


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2011

Number of fatal work injuries

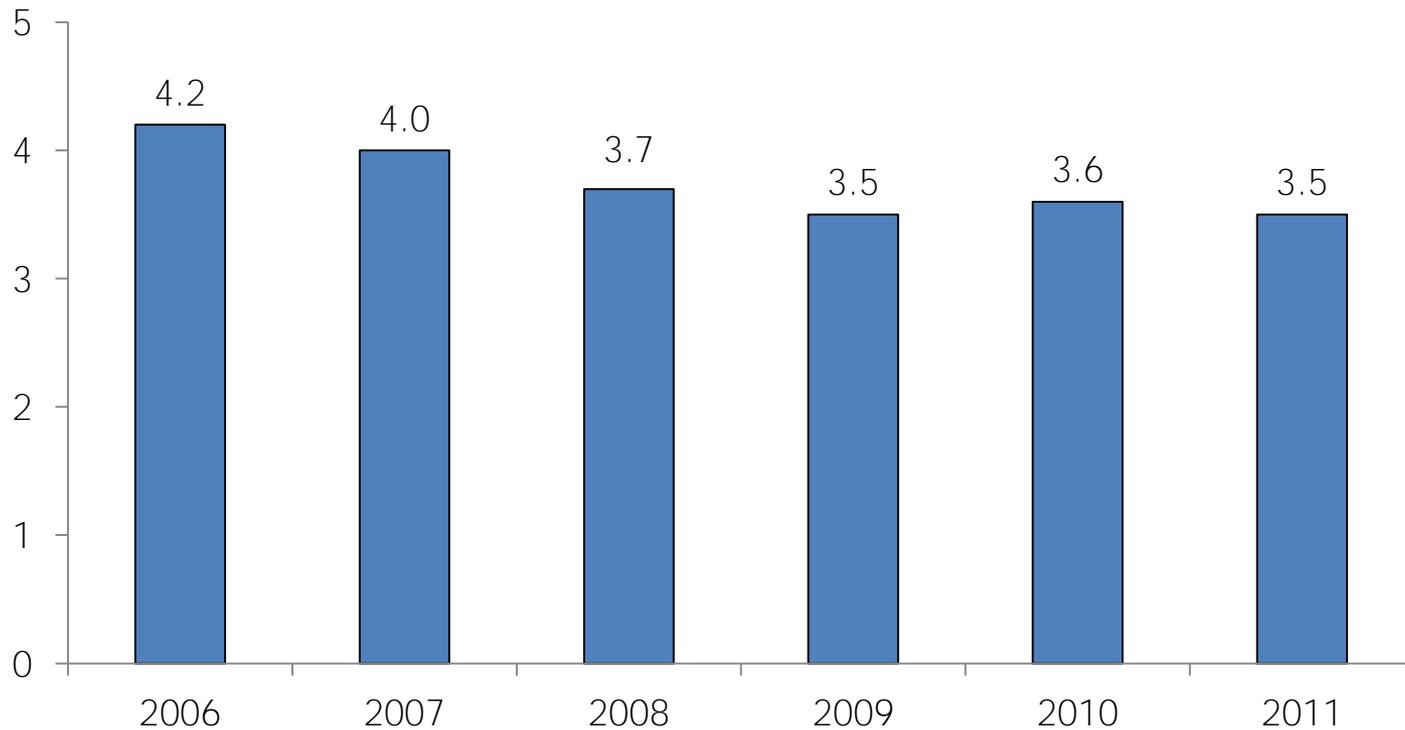


The 2011 total of 4,693 fatal work injuries represents a slight increase from the 4,690 fatal work injuries reported for 2010.

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, 2013.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2011

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



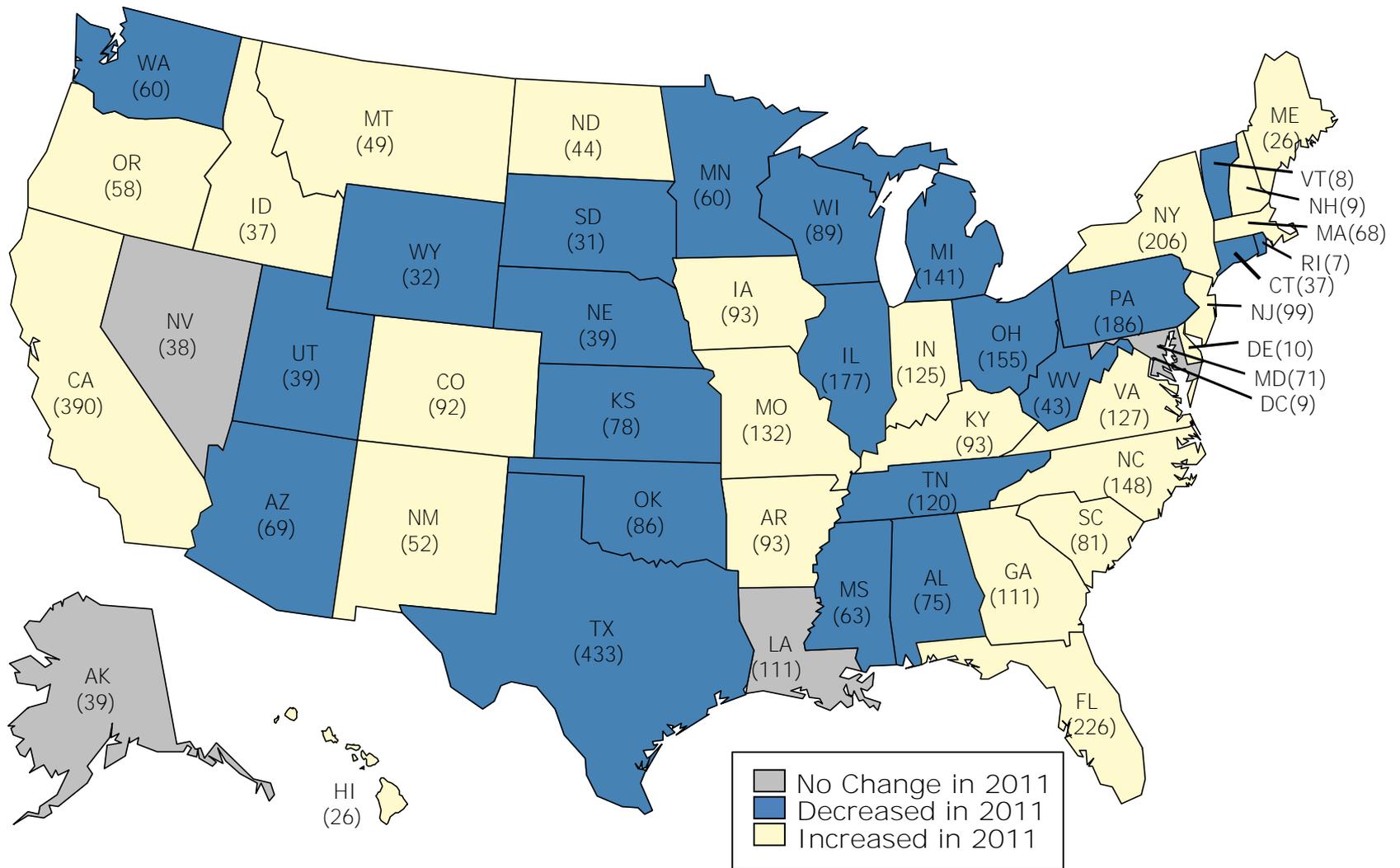
The rate of fatal work injuries in 2011 was 3.5 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from 3.6 in 2010.

NOTE: 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>.

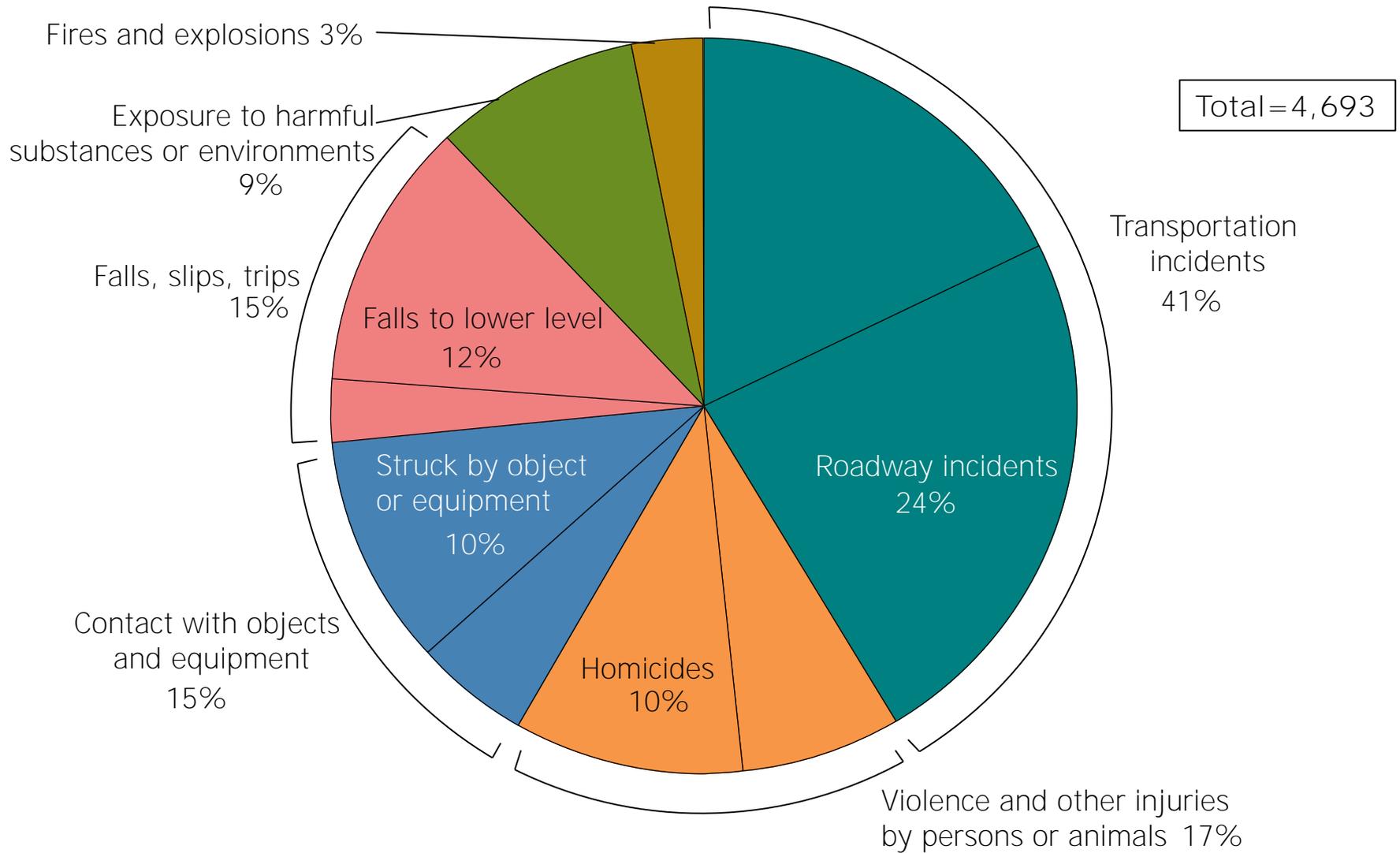
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2013.

Number of fatal work injuries, by state, 2011



Twenty-four states had more fatal injuries in 2011 than in 2010. Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2011 compared to 2010. Four states saw no change between the two years.

Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2011

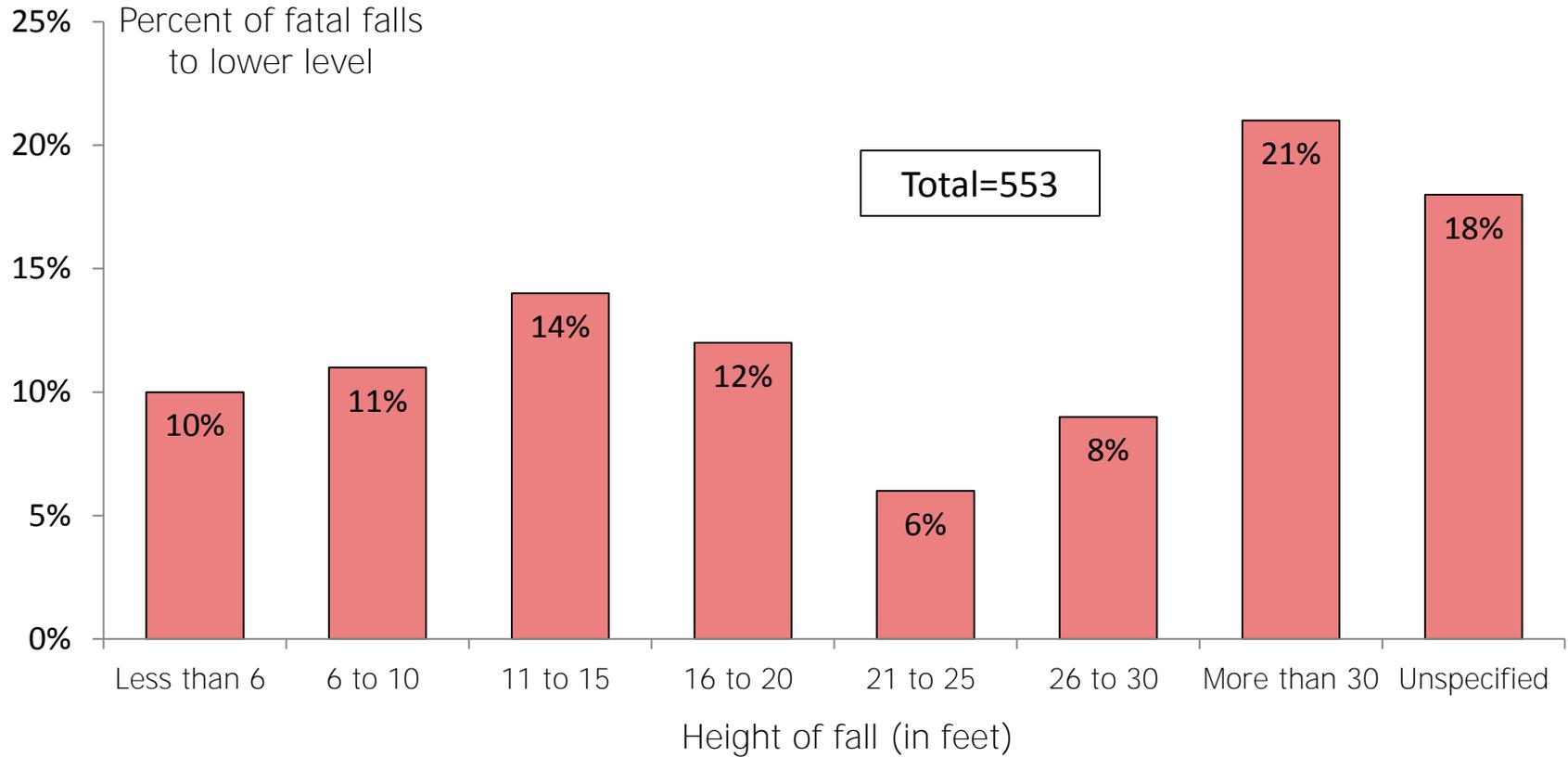


More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2011.

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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

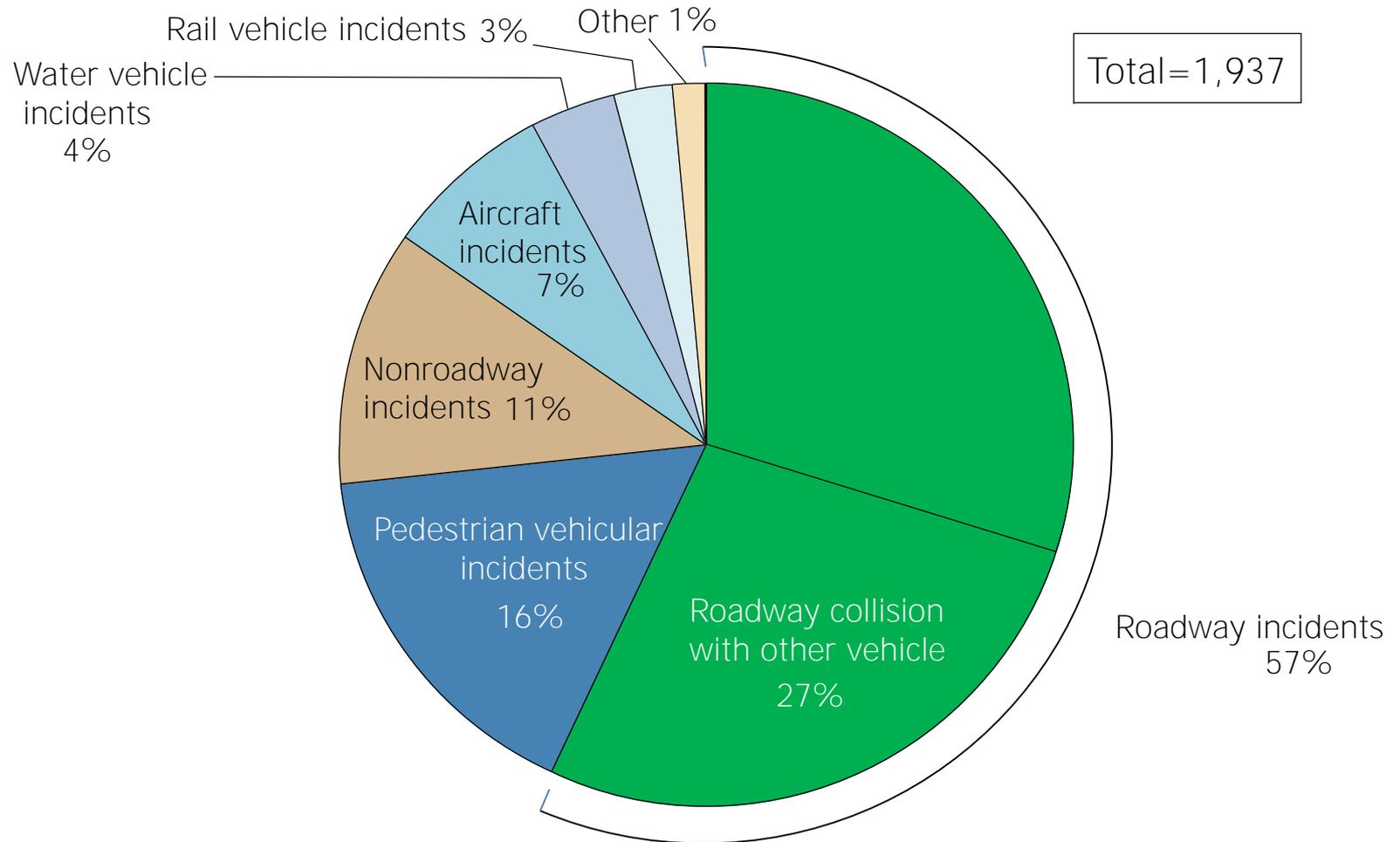
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2011



In 2011, falls to lower level accounted for 553 fatal work injuries. Of those cases where height of fall was known, 57 percent involved falls of 20 feet or less.

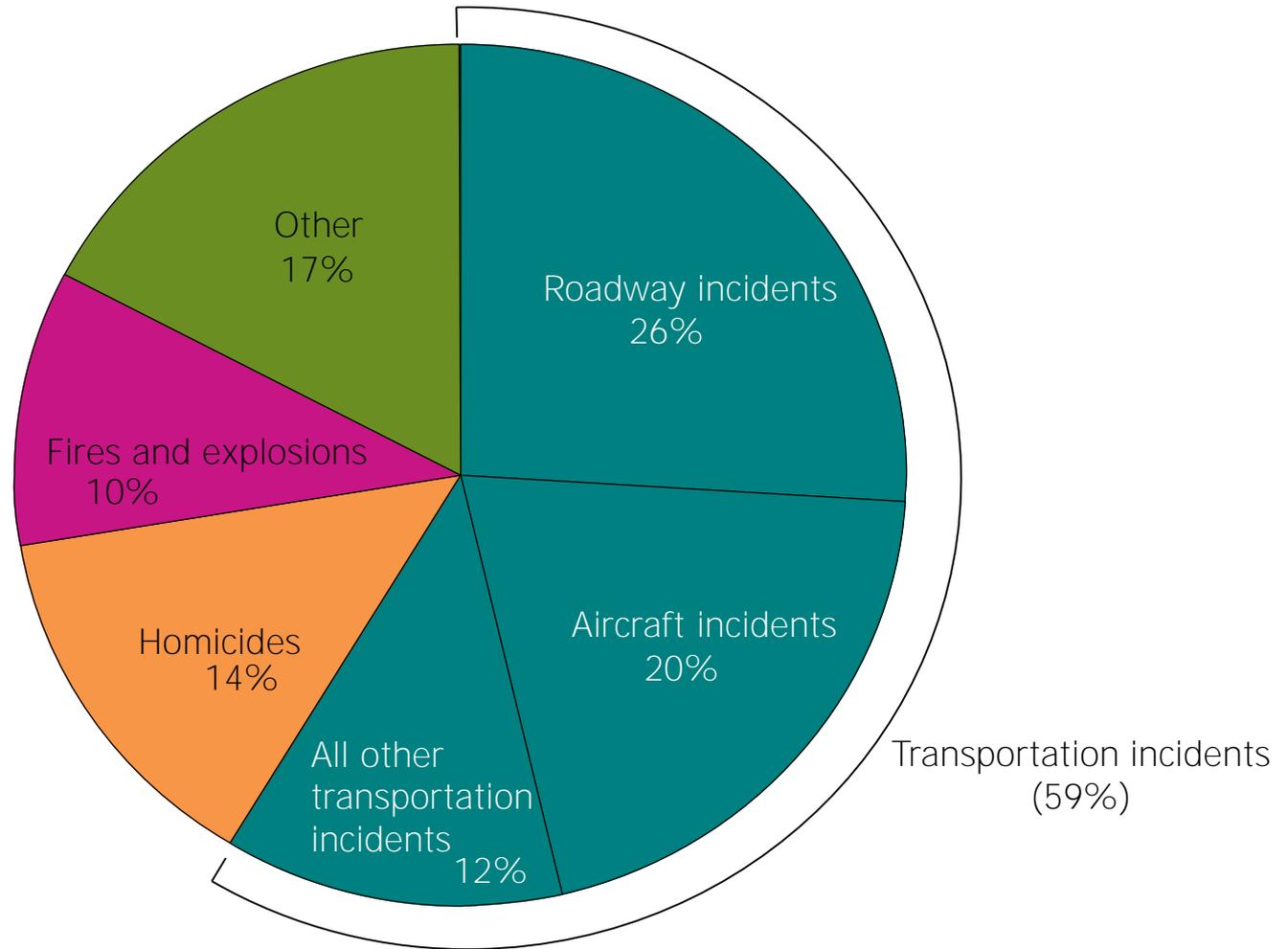
Fatal transportation incidents by type, 2011



Roadway incidents accounted for the greatest number of work-related transportation fatalities. Of these, 525 deaths resulted from a roadway collision with another vehicle. Pedestrian vehicular incidents constituted the second greatest number of transportation-related fatal injuries.

How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2011

Total workers = 357

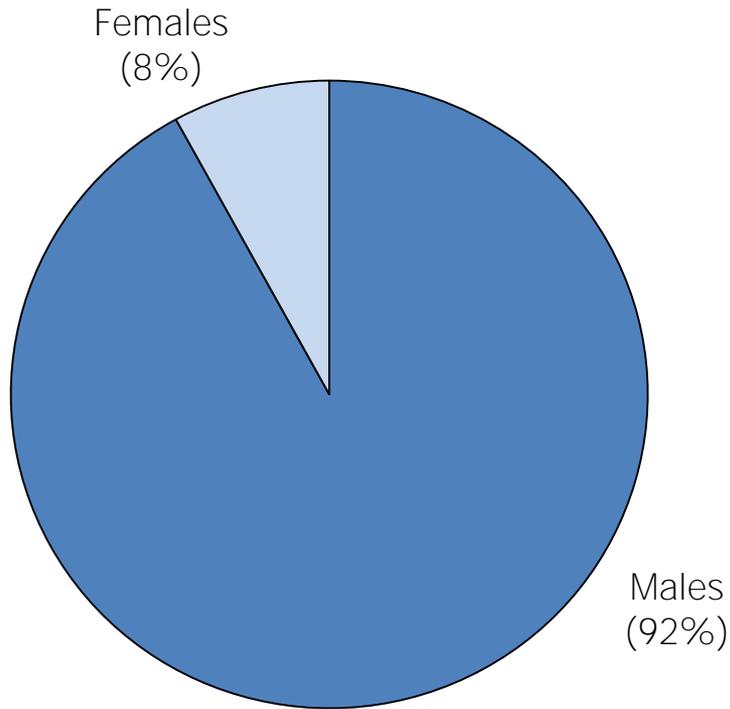


Transportation incidents accounted for nearly three out of five workers killed in multiple-fatality events. Homicides accounted for the second greatest number of workers lost in multiple-fatality incidents.

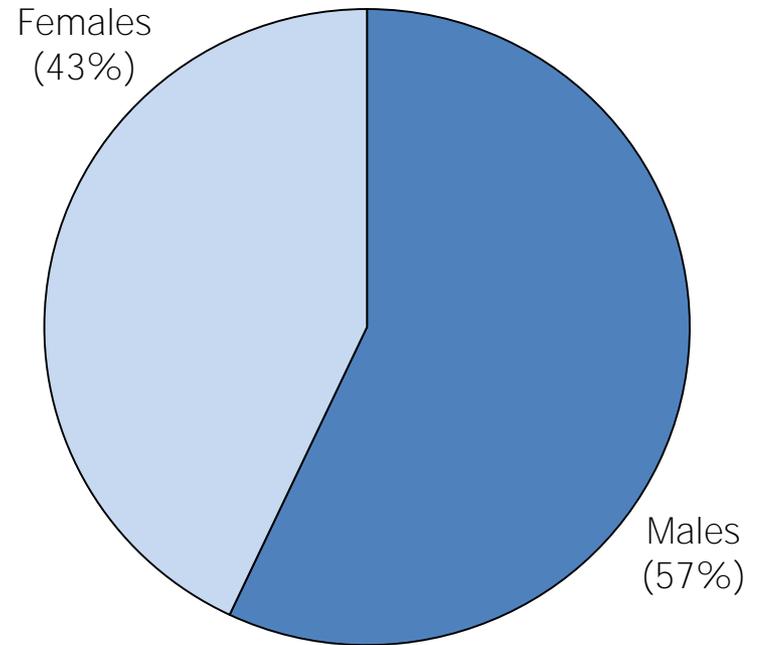
NOTE: Event data for 2011 are not comparable to prior years due to the implementation of the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01. See https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked, by gender of worker, 2011



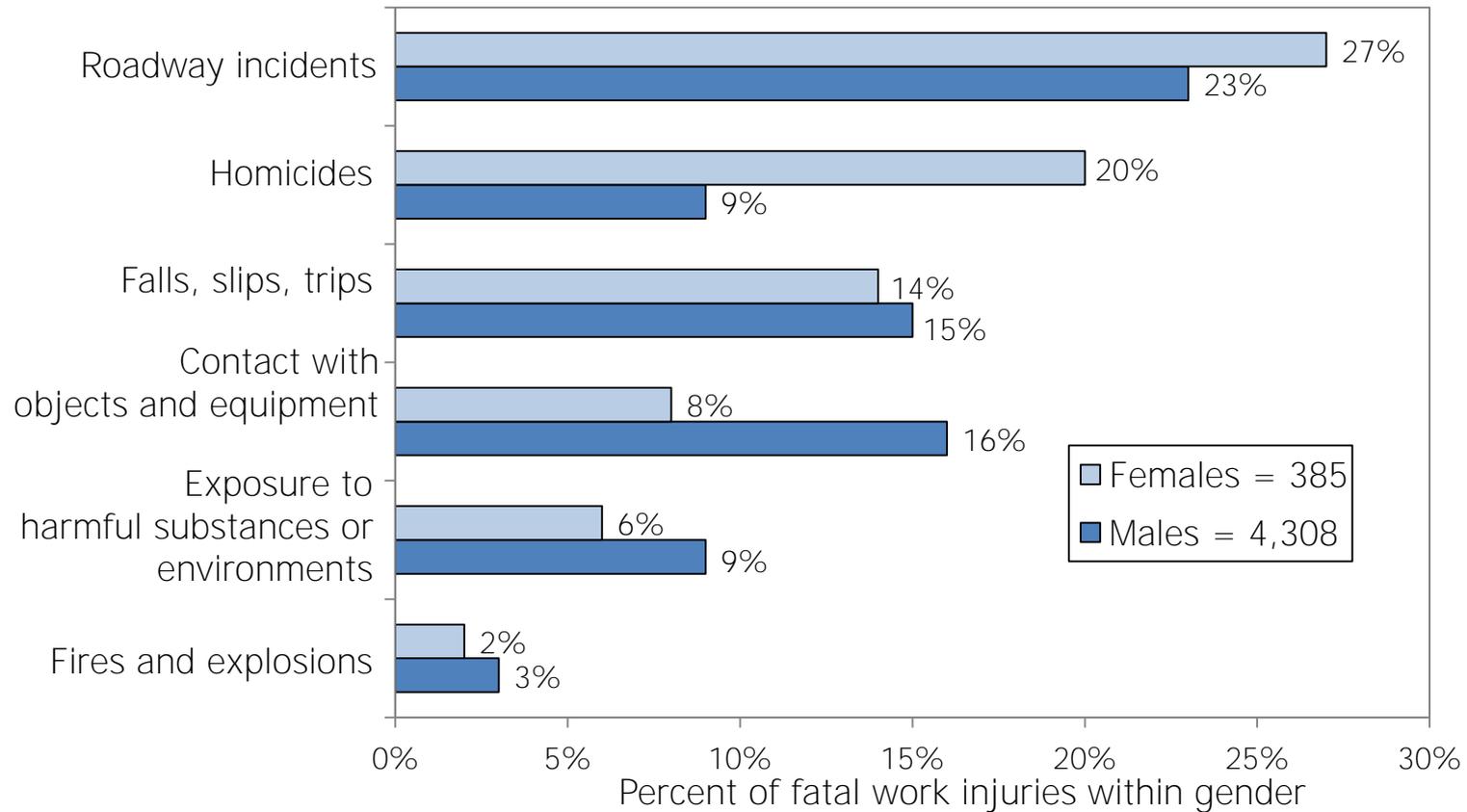
Fatal work injuries = 4,693



Hours worked = 258,293,285,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2011.

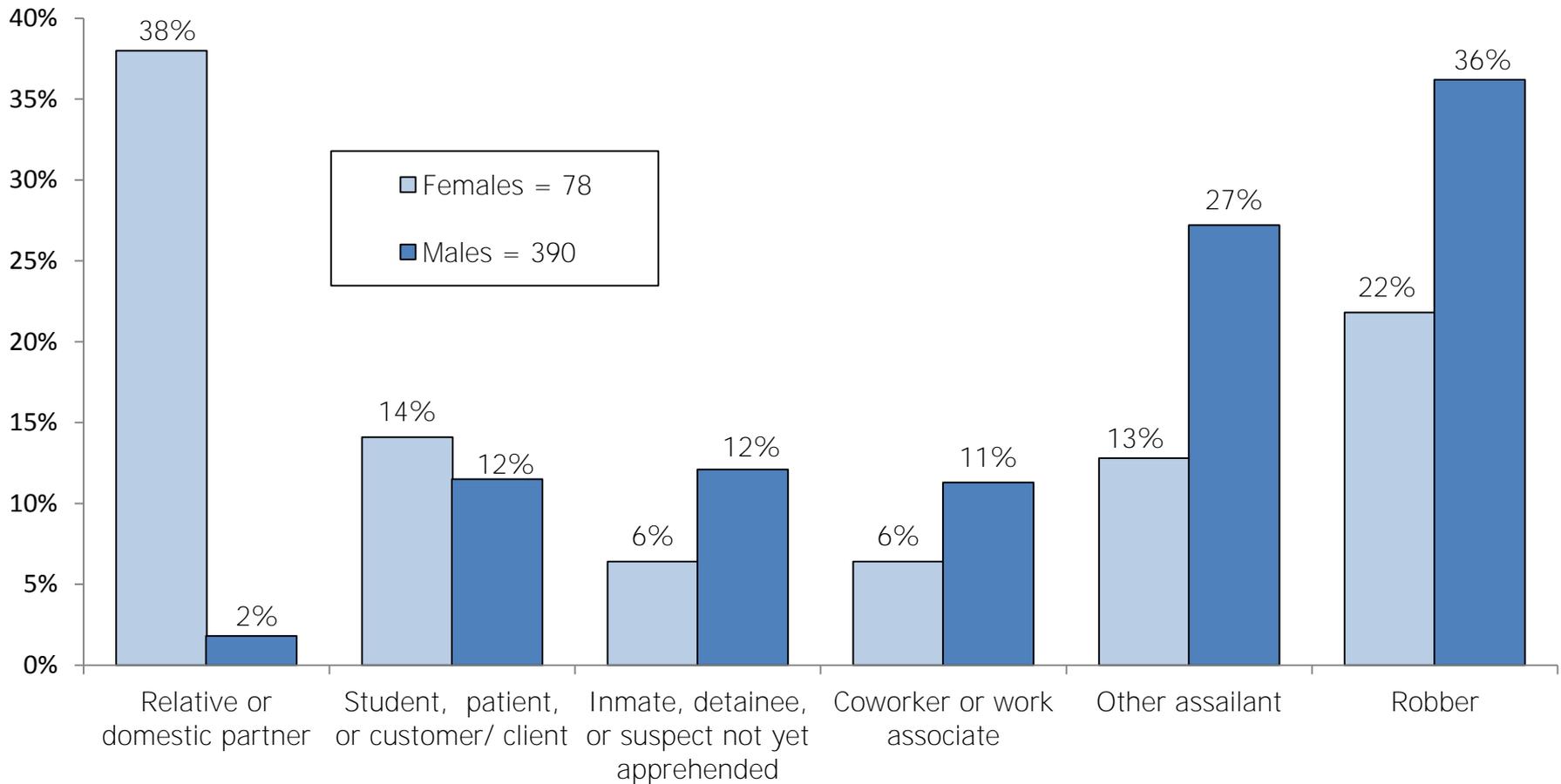
Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2011



A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving women resulted from roadway incidents and homicides as compared to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving men resulted from contact with objects and equipment and exposure to harmful substances or environments.

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 https://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, 2013.

Work-related homicides by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2011



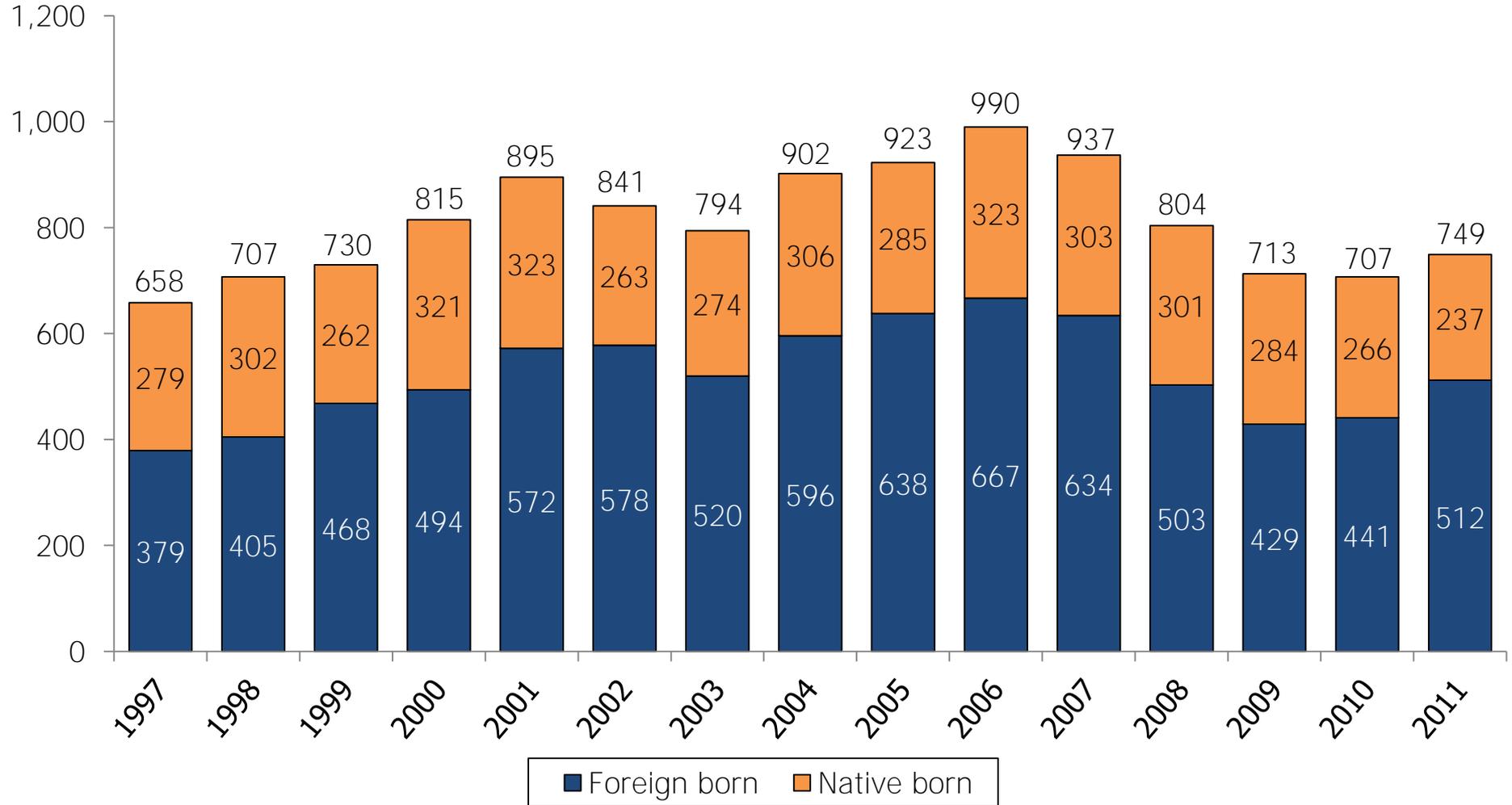
For women, assailants were most likely to be relatives. Of these, nearly all were spouses or domestic partners. Robbers were the most common type of work-related homicide assailant for men and the second-most common for women.

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 https://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, 2013.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2011

Number of fatal work injuries

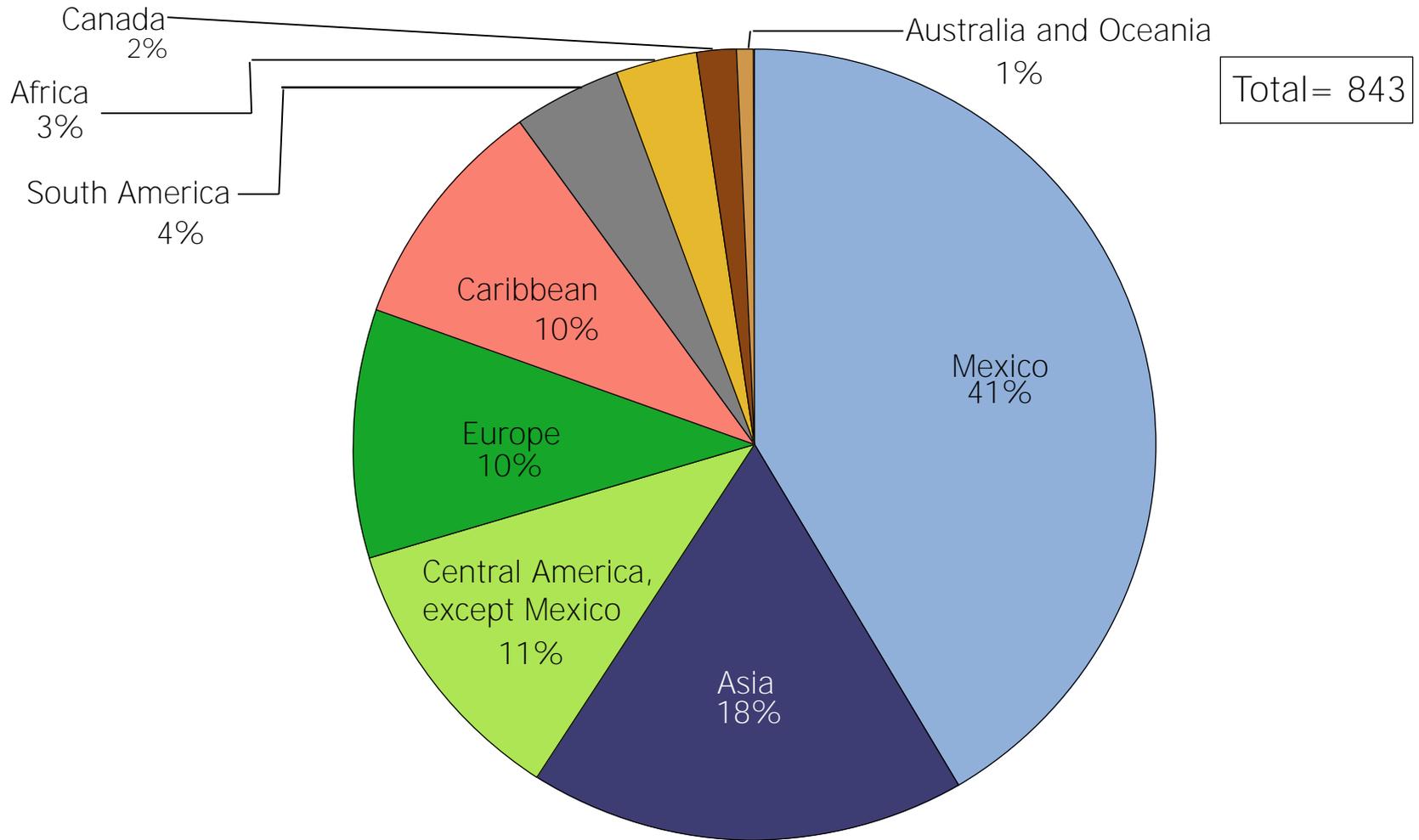


Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers increased in 2011 after four consecutive years of decline. Sixty-eight percent of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2011 were born outside of the United States.

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, 2013.

Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2011

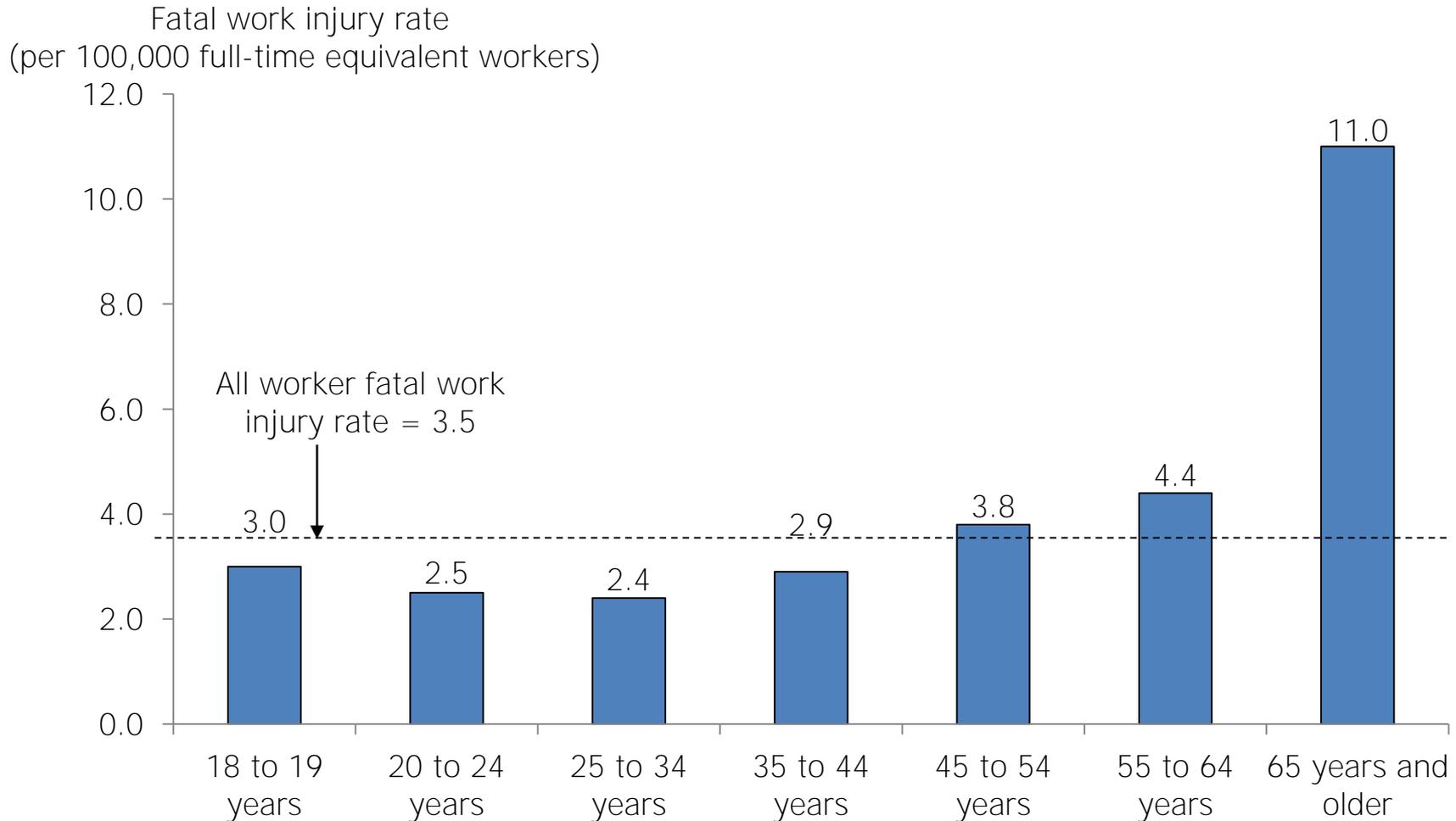


Total = 843

Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (41 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2011.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2011

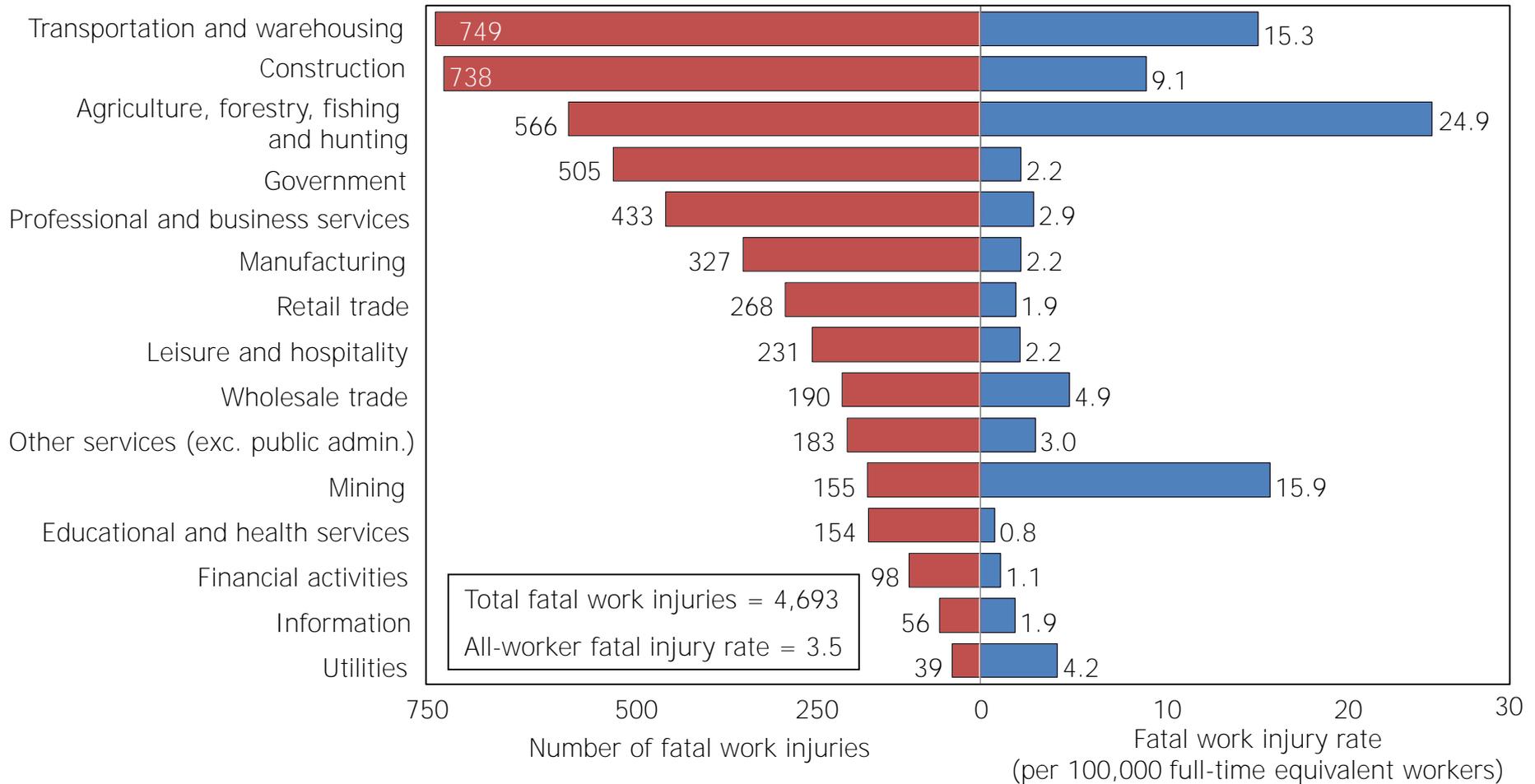


Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

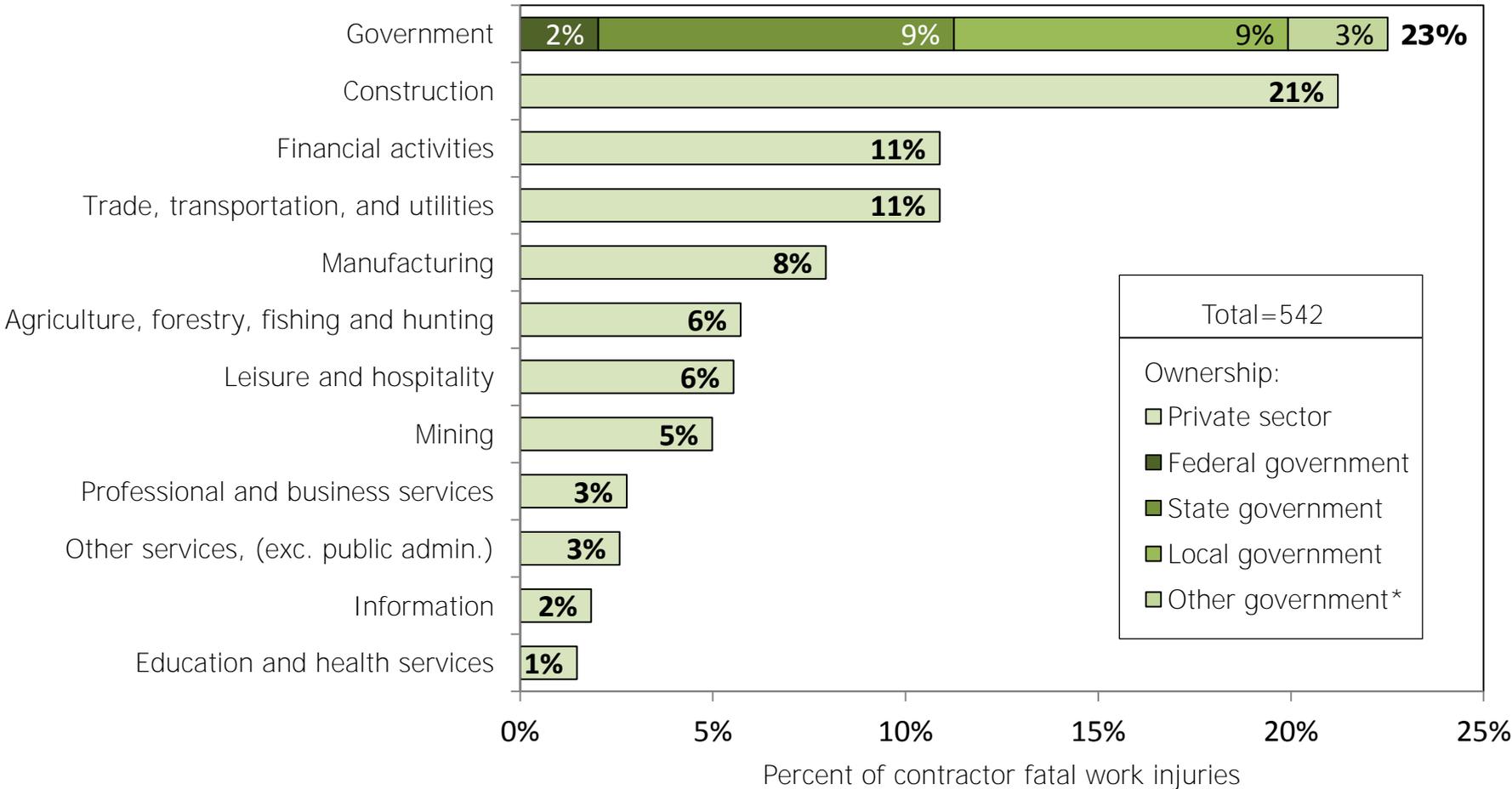
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2011



Transportation and warehousing surpassed construction in having the highest number of fatal injuries in 2011. 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 <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal injuries involving contractors, by industry of contracting establishment, 2011

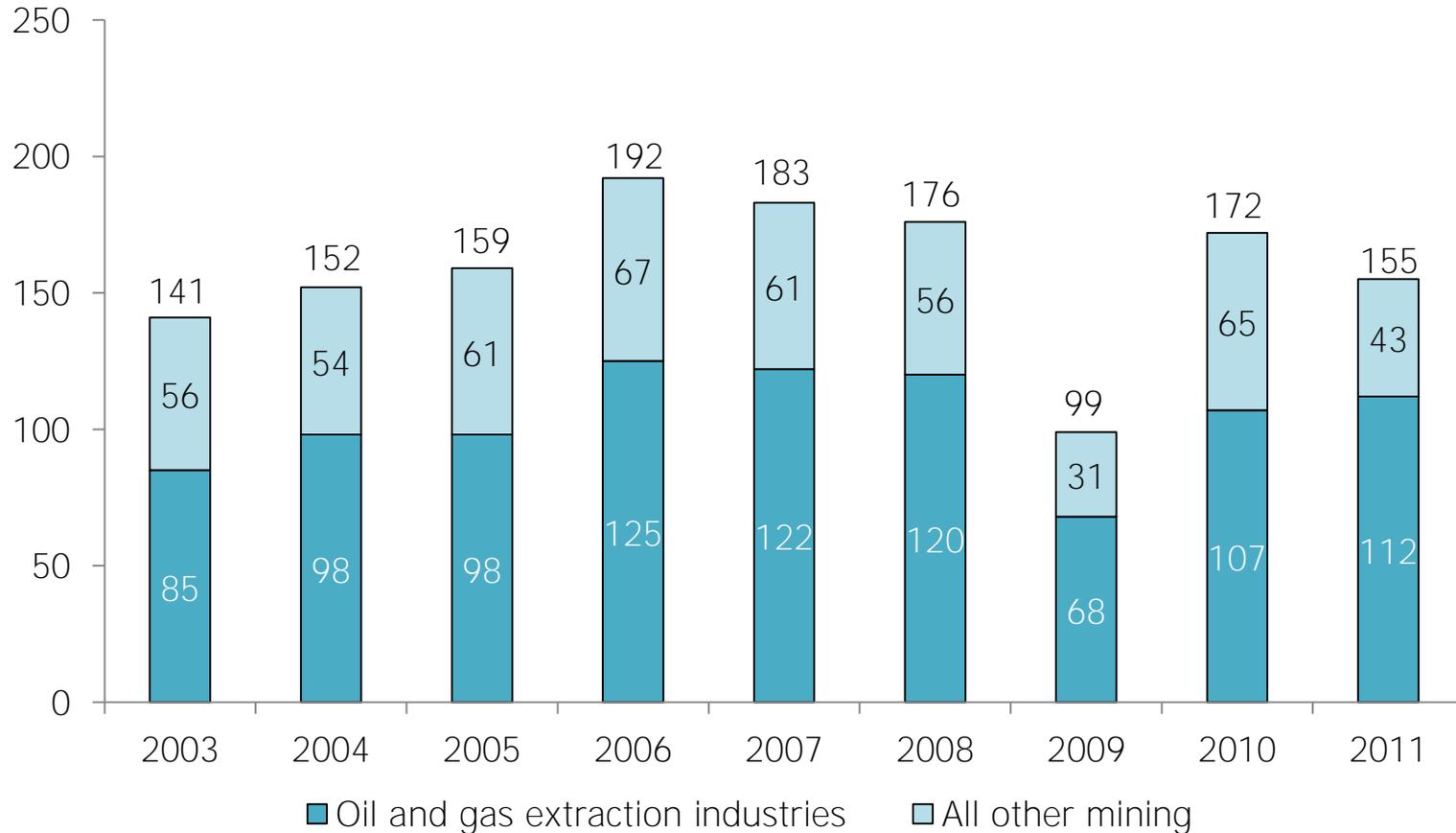


Contractors accounted for 12 percent of all fatal work injuries in 2011. The largest share, 23 percent, of contractors were contracted by a government entity at the time of the fatal injury. Another 21 percent of contracted workers were killed while contracted in the private construction industry.

* Includes unspecified government workers or government workers outside federal, state, and local governments.
 NOTE: In 2011, the CFOI program began collecting contractor data to capture decedents who were working as contractors at the time of the fatal incident. Industry refers to the firm contracting the decedent. All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers contracted by governmental organizations regardless of industry. See <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm> for more information.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining industry, 2003–2011

Number of fatal work injuries

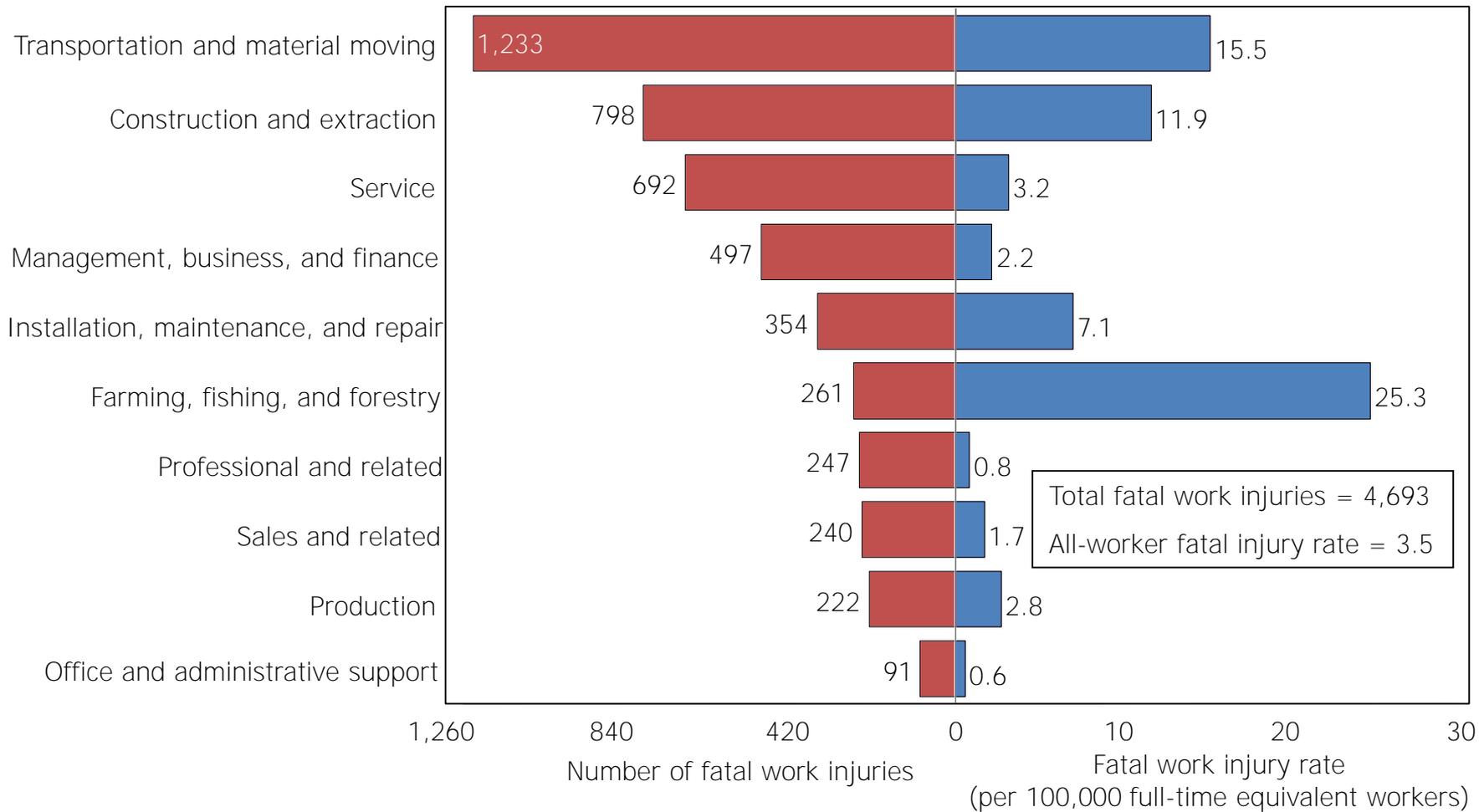


Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry decreased by 10 percent in 2011 after increasing the previous year from a series low in 2009. Fatalities in the oil and gas industry accounted for 72 percent of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2011.

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, 2013.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2011

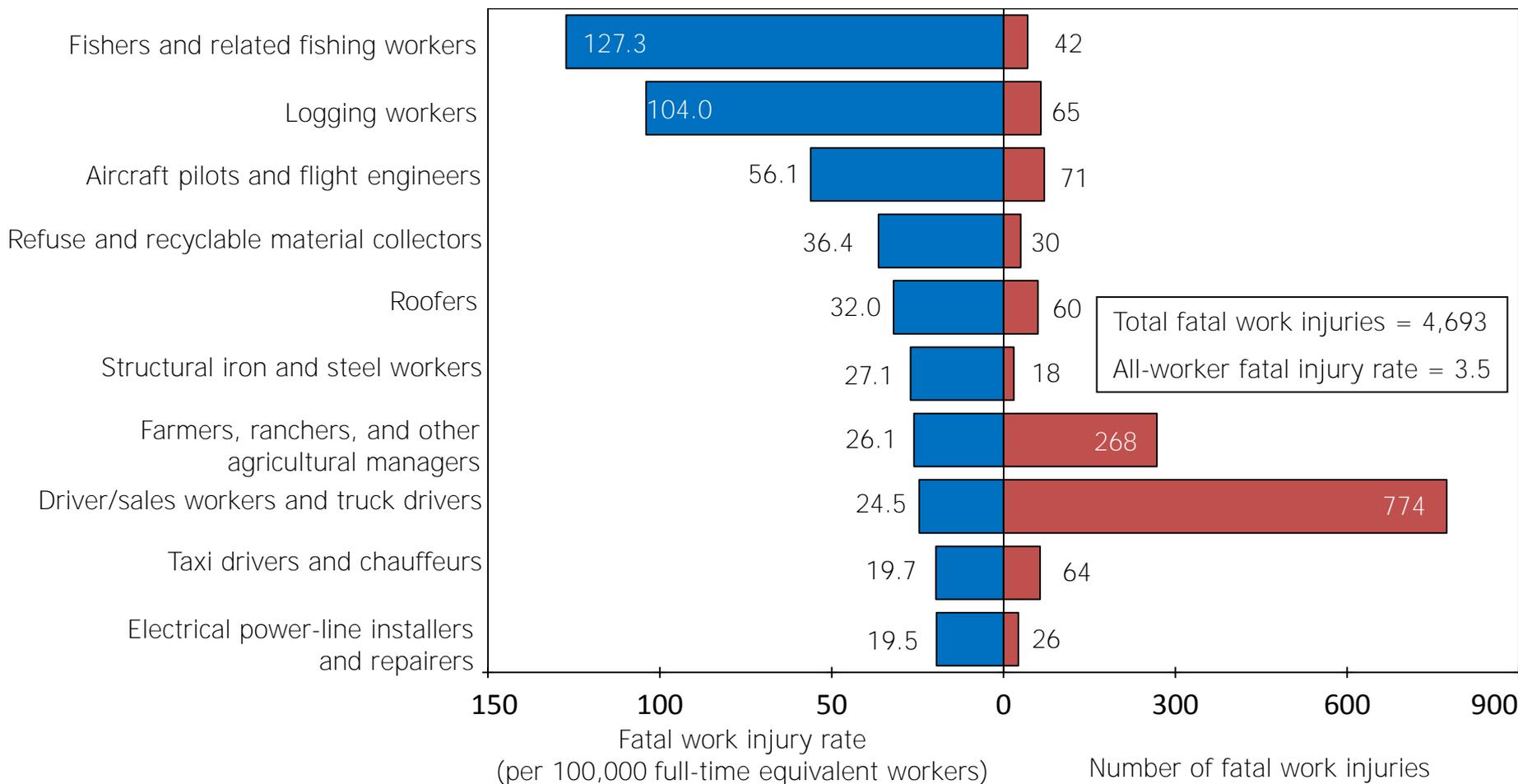


Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2011, the major occupational group with the highest fatal work injury rate was farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

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 <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Some of the published fatal occupational injuries, injury rates, and the total hours worked for selected occupations, industries, and a race/ethnic origin category were improperly calculated for 2006 to 2015. For details on the affected rates and products, please visit www.bls.gov/bls/errata/cfoi-errata-2016.htm. This chart has been revised with the corrected figures.

Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2011



Fatal work injury rates were high for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2011.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.