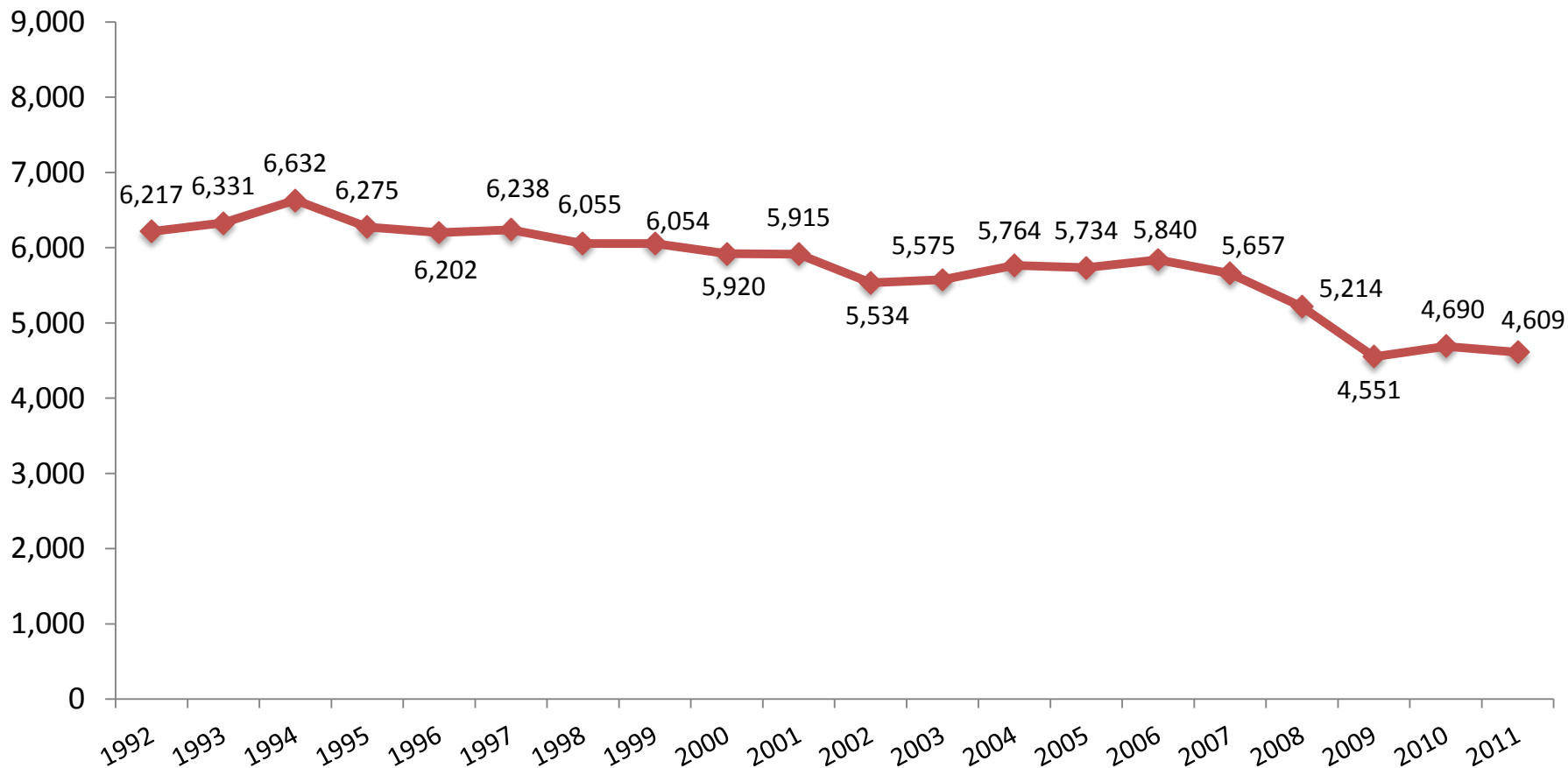


Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2011*

Number of fatal work injuries

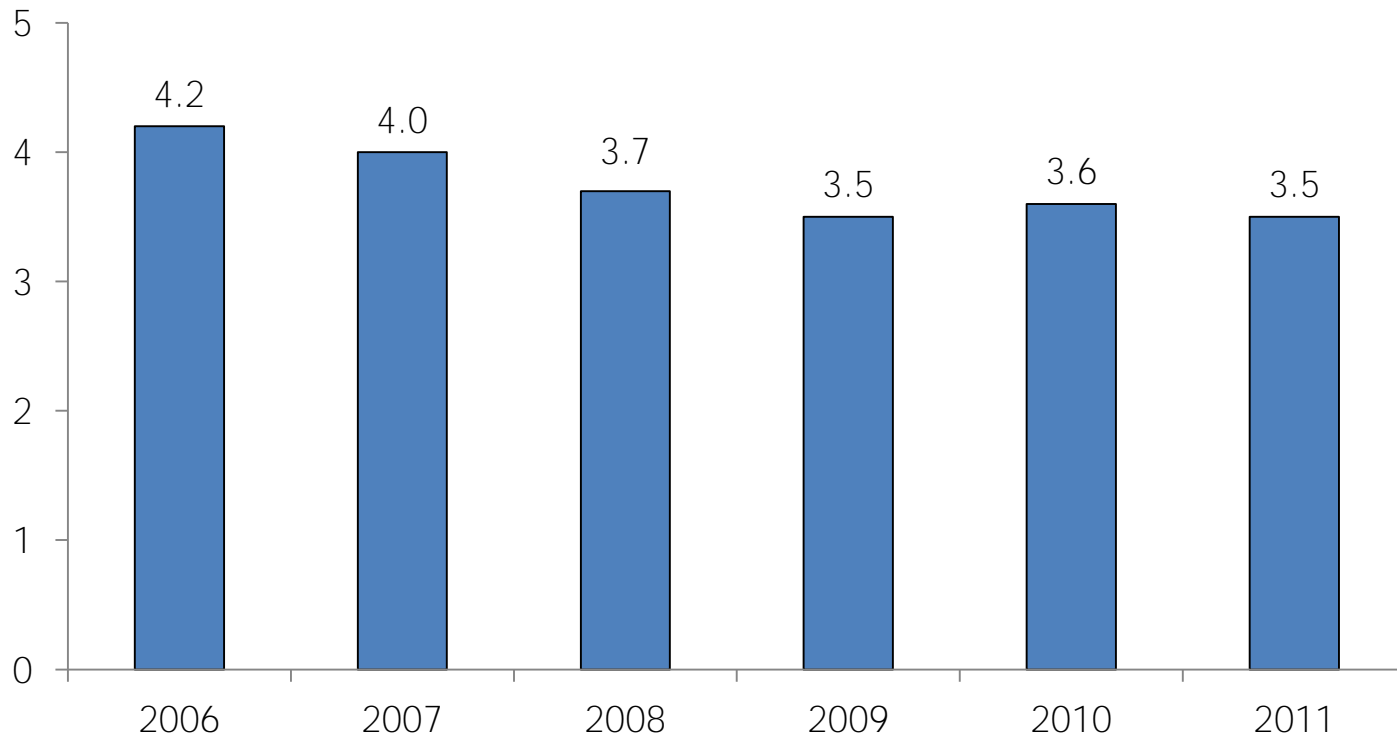


The 2011 preliminary total of 4,609 fatal work injuries represents a slight decrease from the final count of 4,690 fatal work injuries reported for 2010.

*Data for 2011 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, 2012.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2011*

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



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

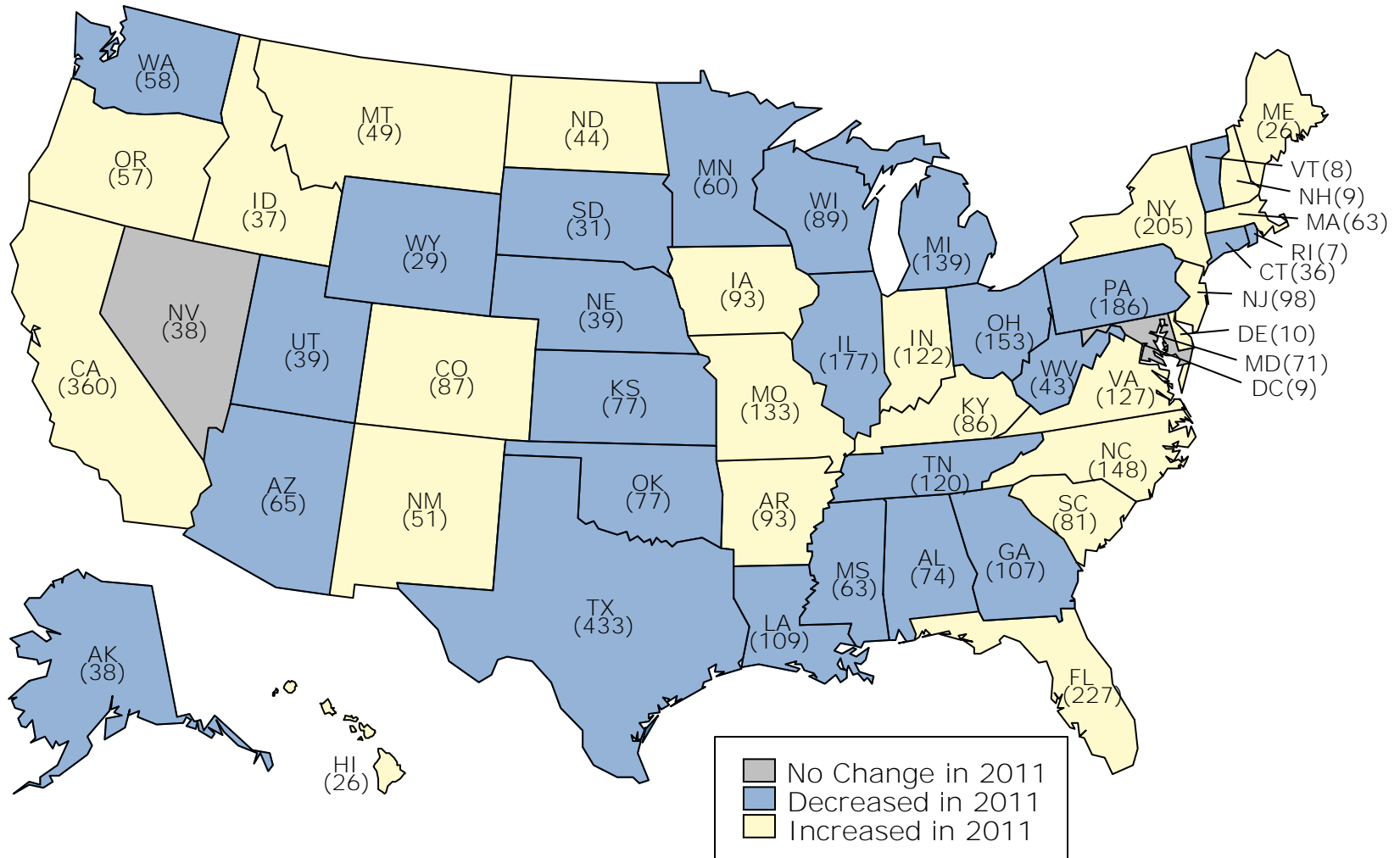
*Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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.

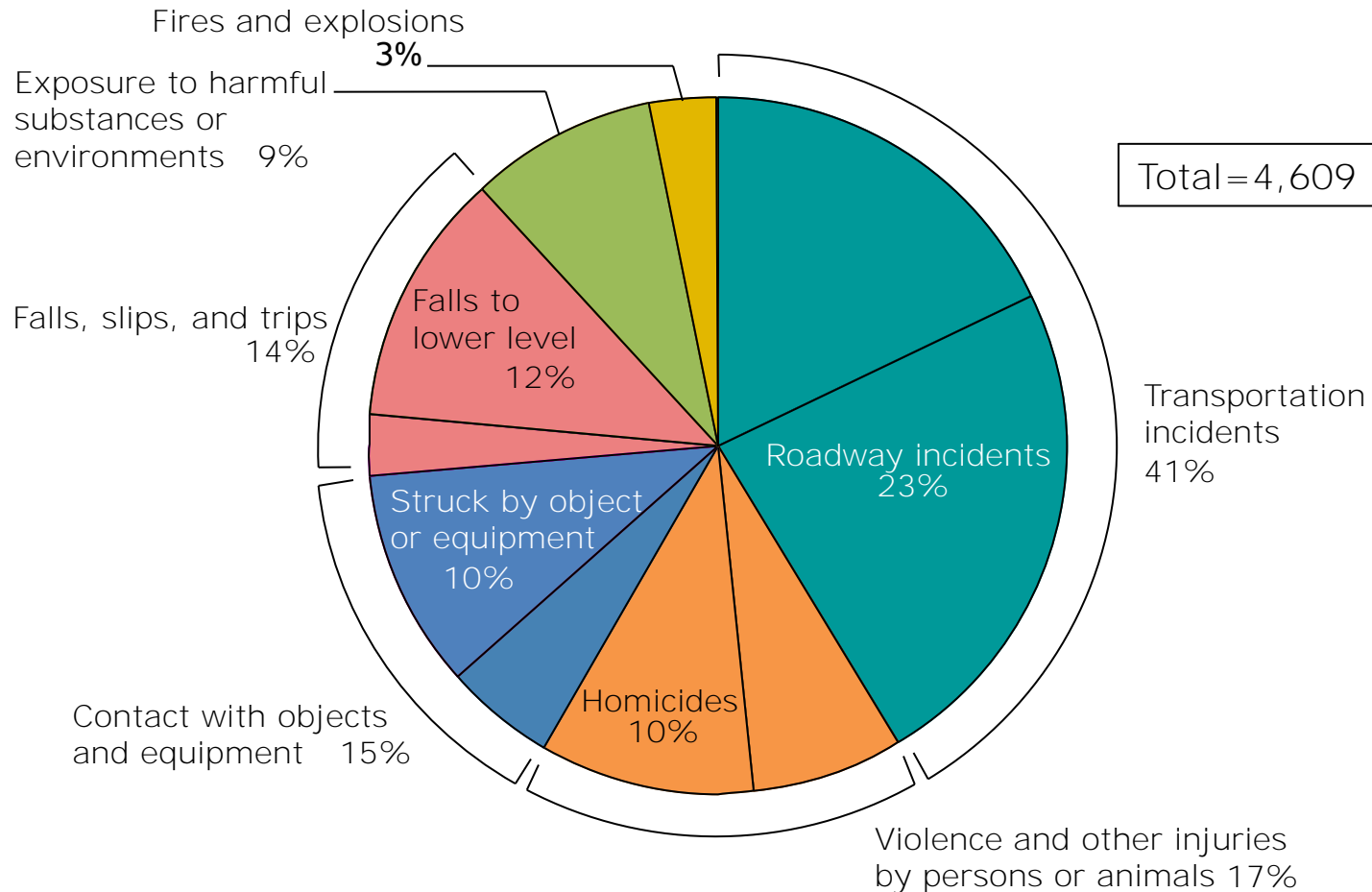
Number of fatal work injuries, by state, 2011*



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

*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2011*



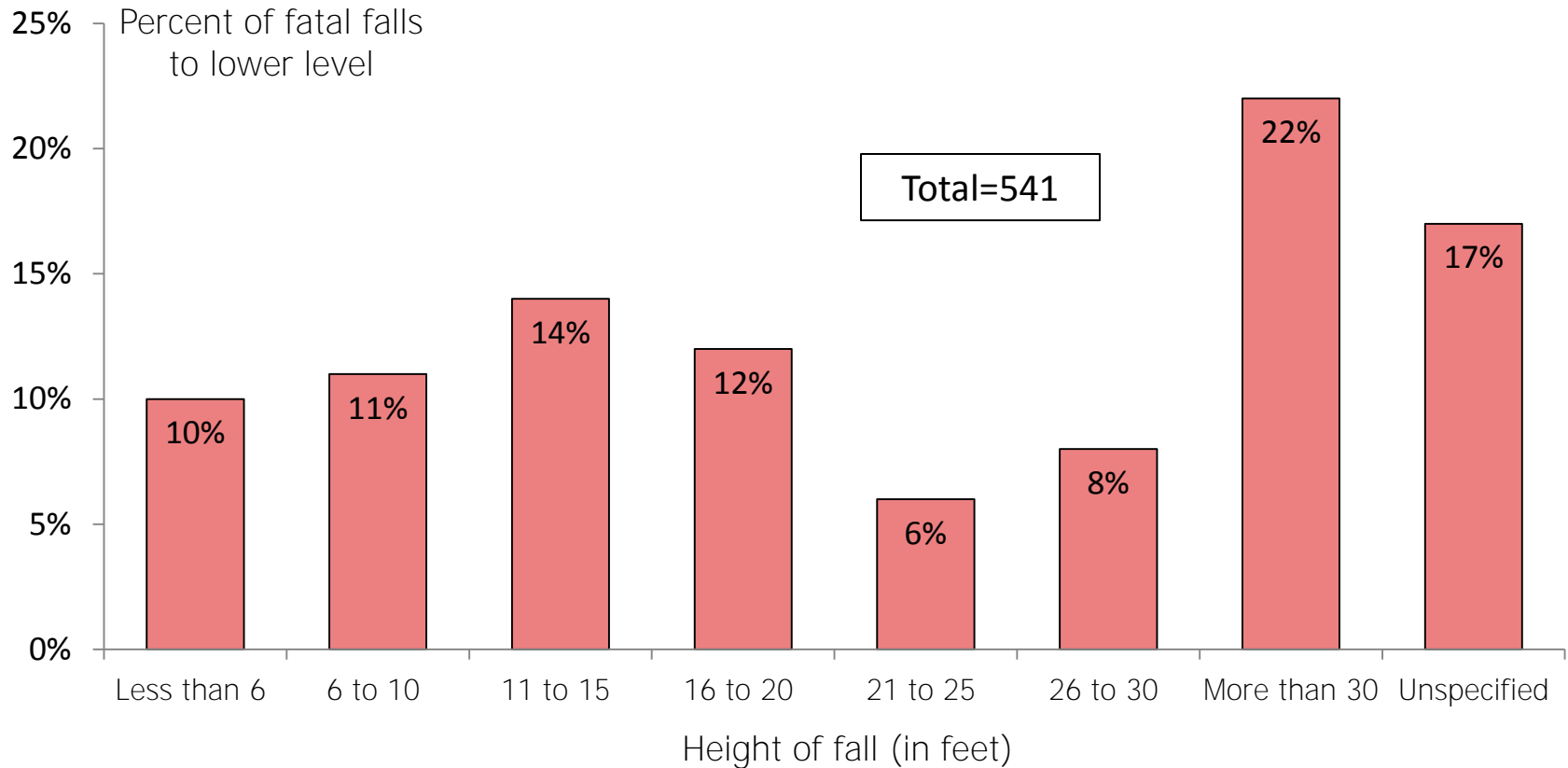
More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2011.

*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.

Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2011*



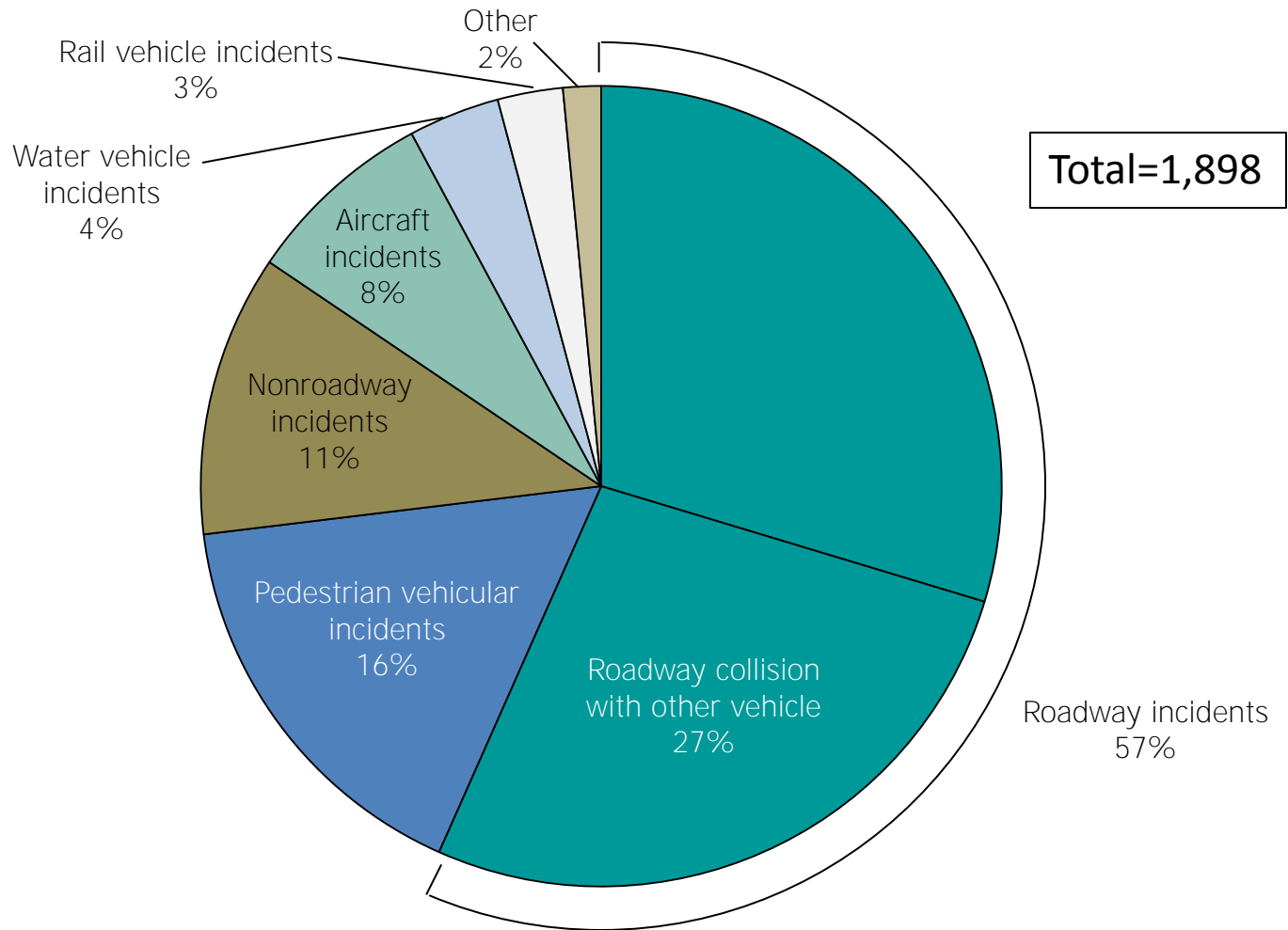
In 2011, falls to lower level accounted for 541 fatal work injuries. Of those cases where height of fall was known, 57 percent involved falls of 20 feet or less.

*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.

Fatal transportation incidents by type, 2011*



Roadway incidents accounted for the greatest number of work-related transportation fatalities. Of these, 512 deaths resulted from a roadway collision with another vehicle. Pedestrian vehicular incidents constituted the second greatest number transportation-related fatal injuries.

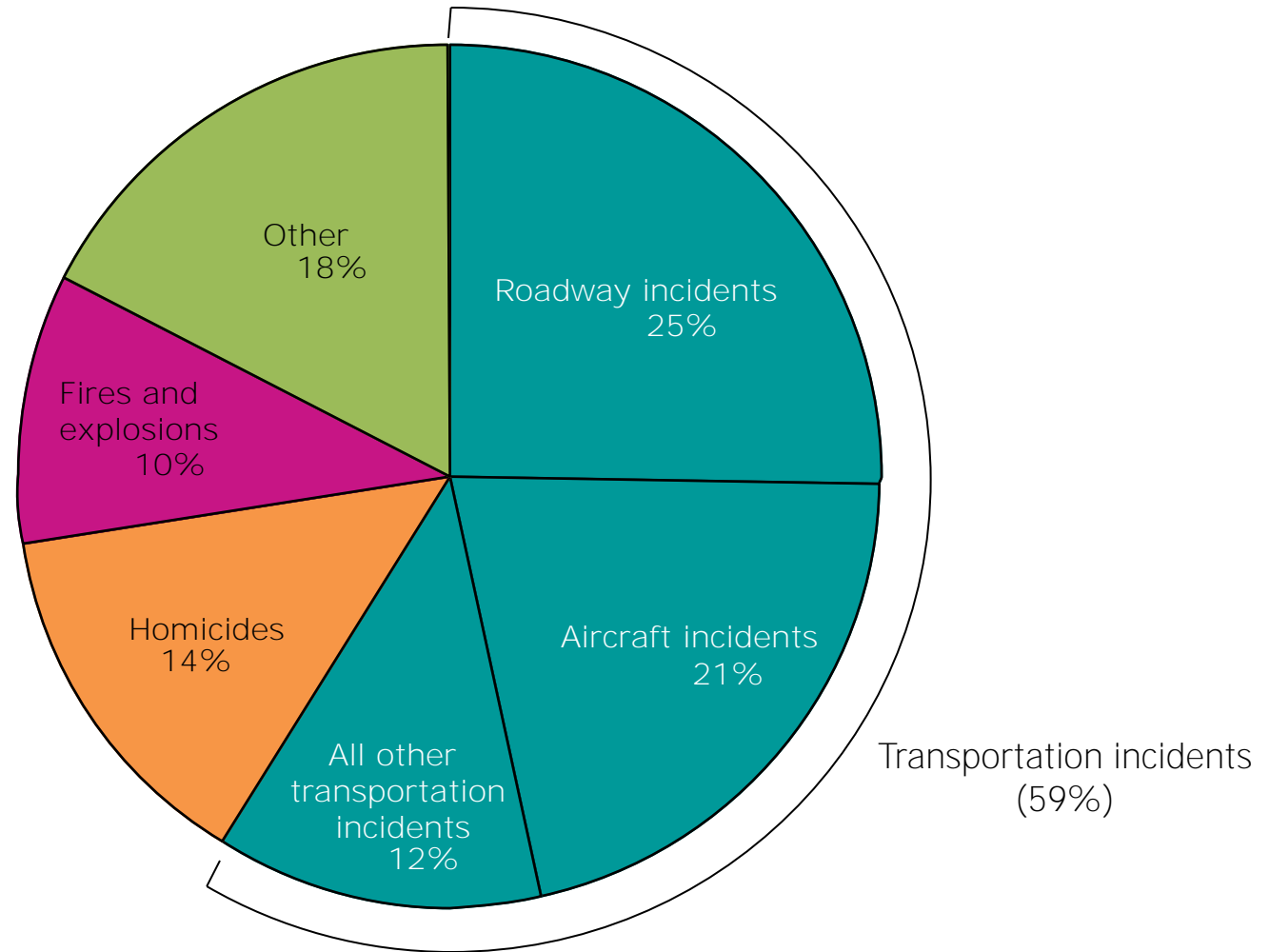
*Data for 2011 are preliminary.

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.

How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2011*

Total workers = 354



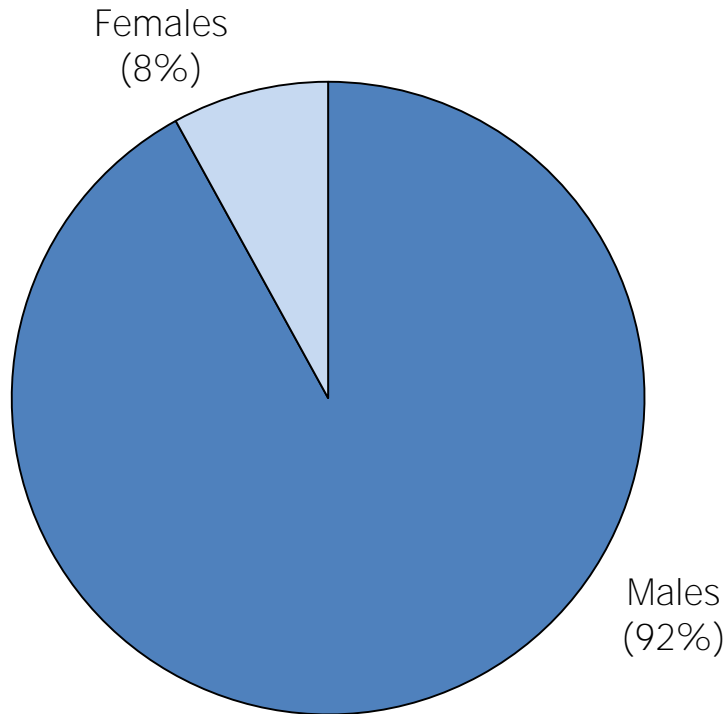
Transportation incidents accounted for nearly three out of five workers killed in multiple-fatality events. Homicides accounted for the second greatest number of workers lost in multiple-fatality incidents.

*Data for 2011 are preliminary.

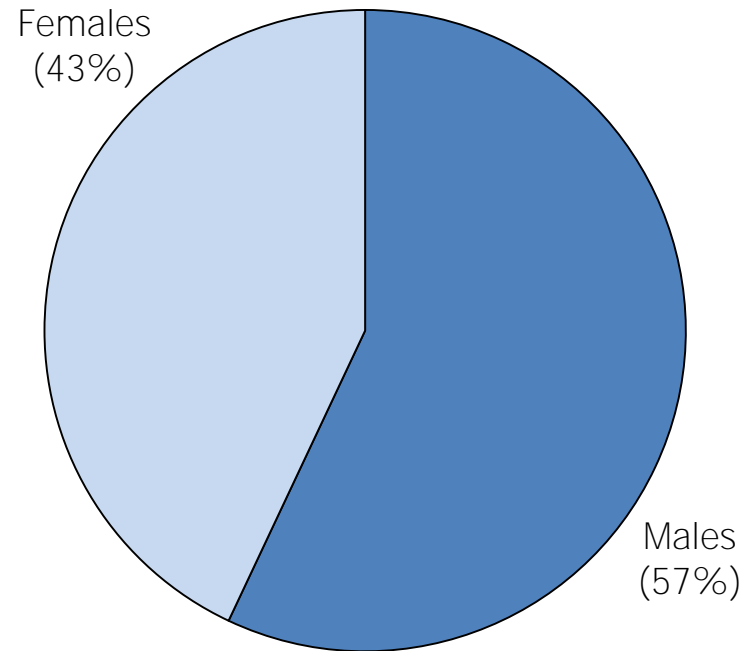
NOTE: Event data for 2011 are not comparable to prior years due to the implementation of the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01. See http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

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



Fatal work injuries = 4,609



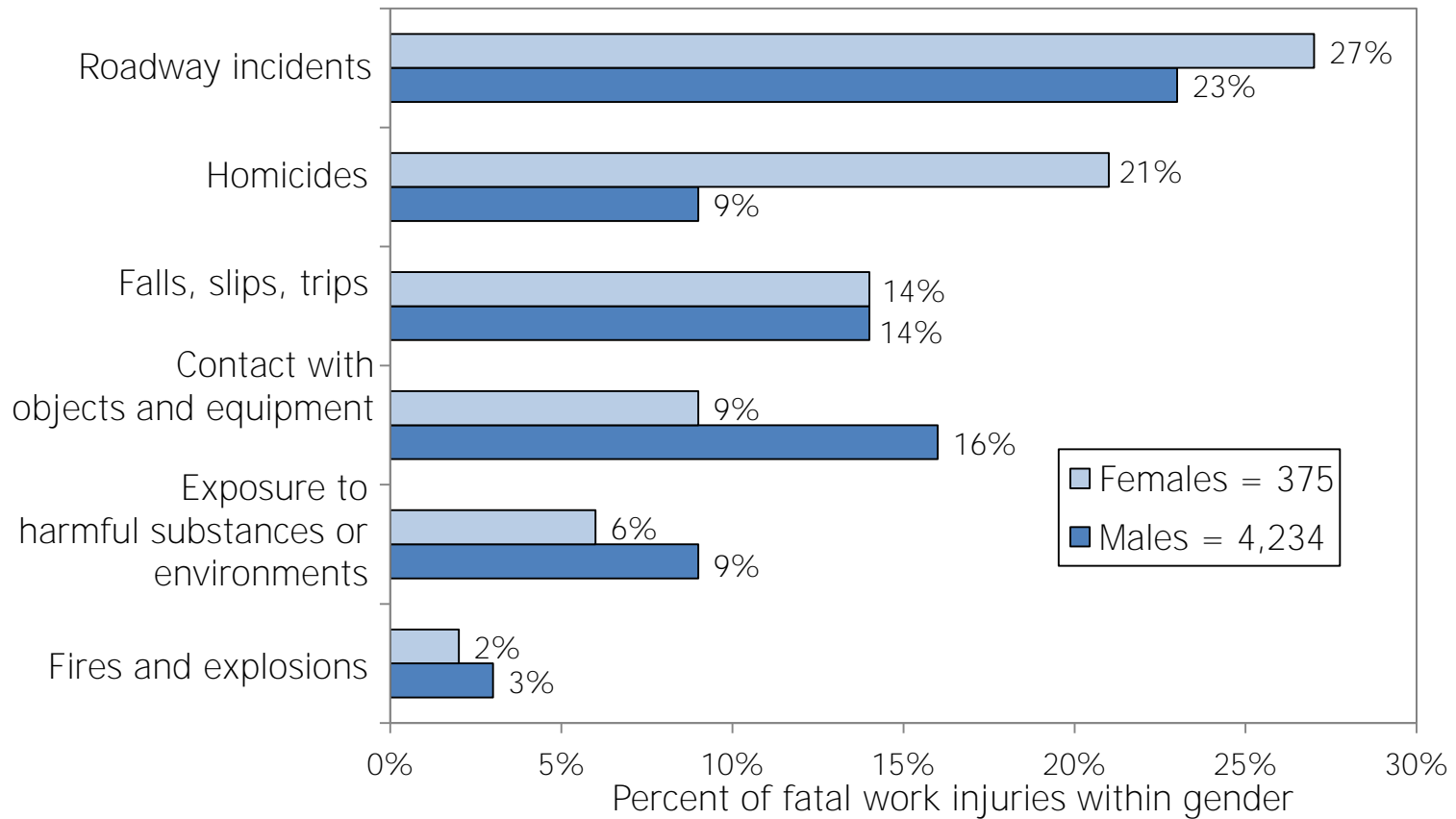
Hours worked = 258,293,285,000

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

*Fatal injury data for 2011 are preliminary.

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

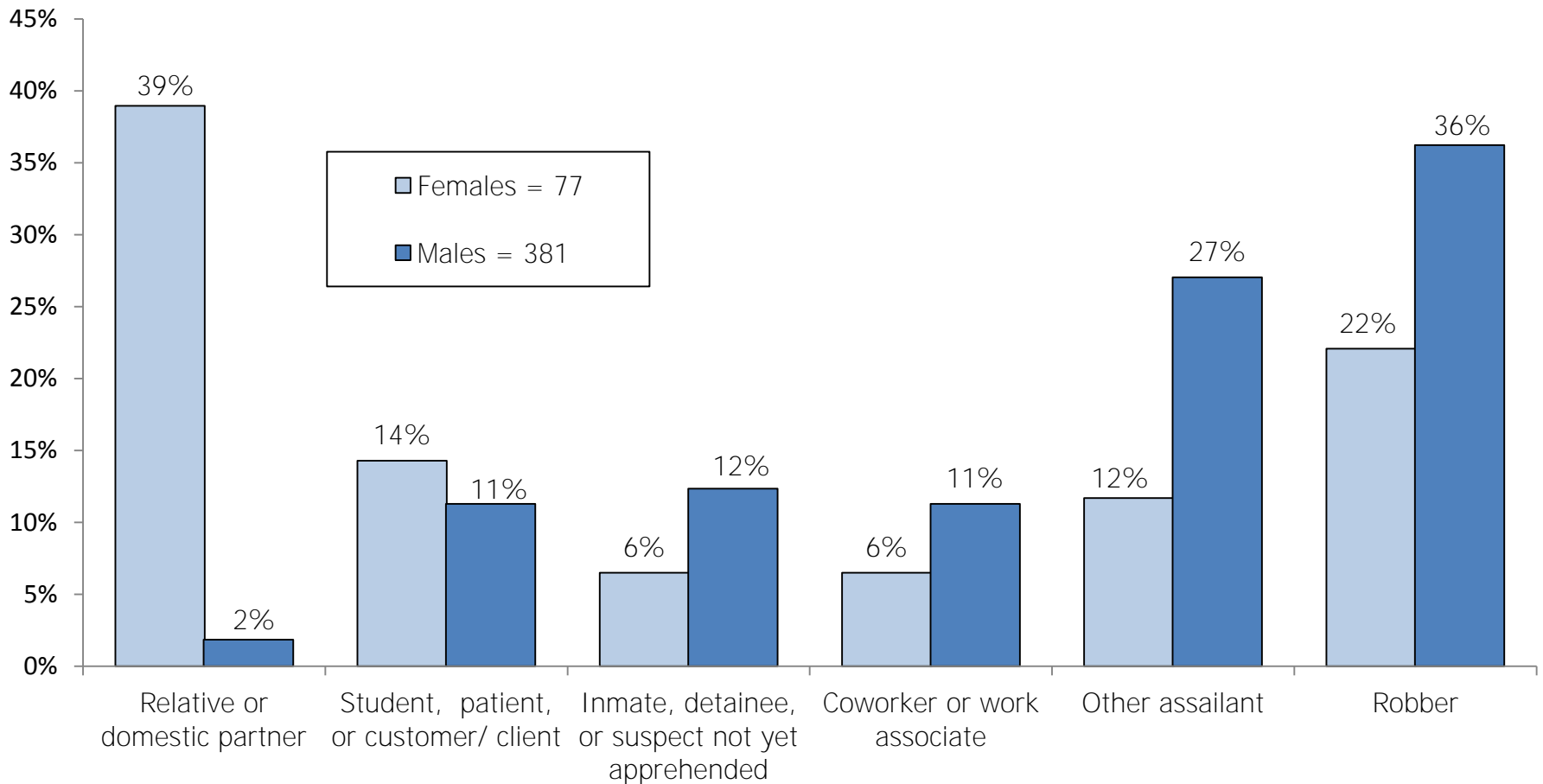
Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2011*



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.

*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.

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.

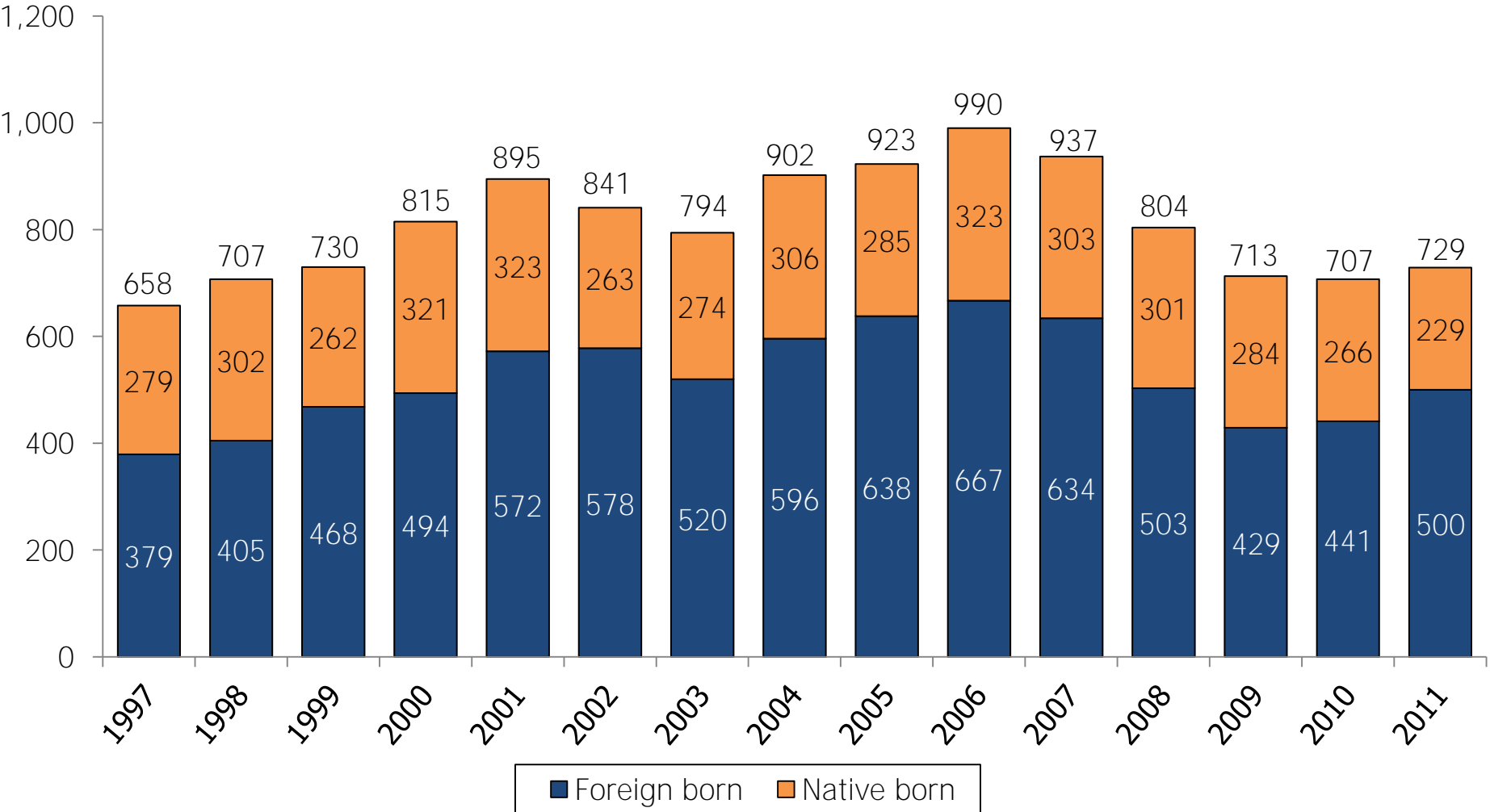
*Data for 2011 are preliminary.

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.

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

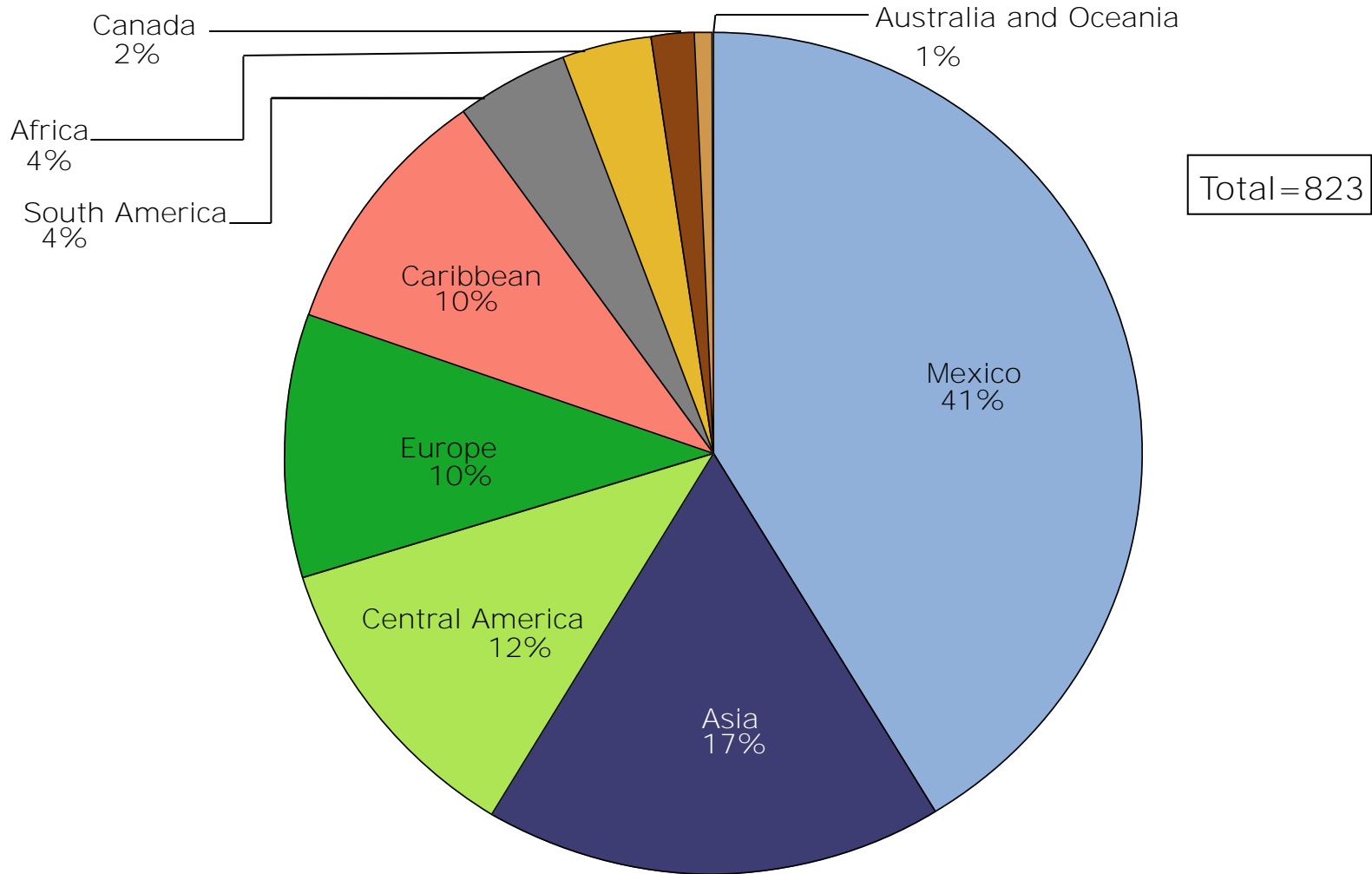
Number of fatal work injuries



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

*Data for 2011 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, 2012.

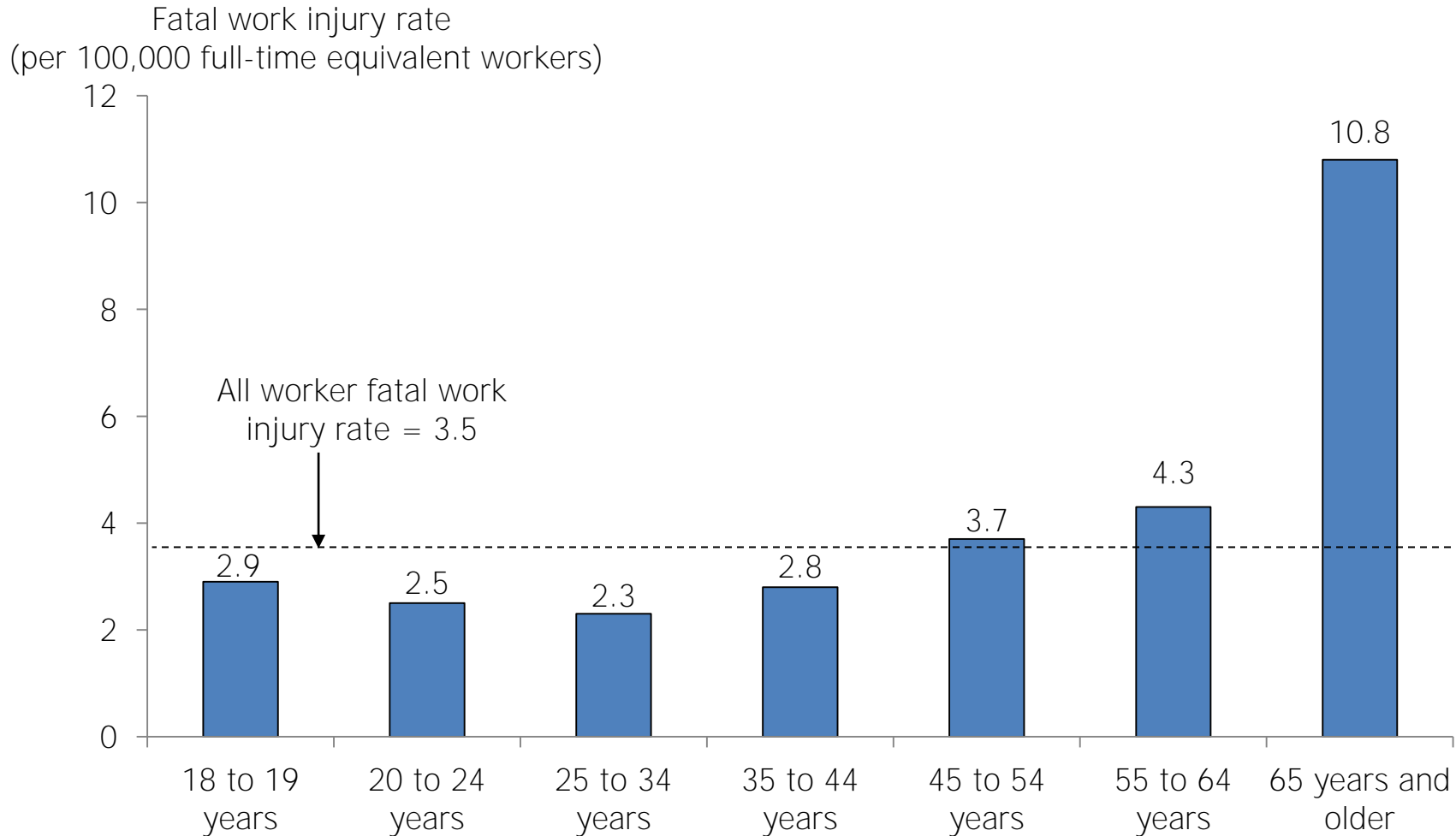
Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2011*



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.

*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2011*



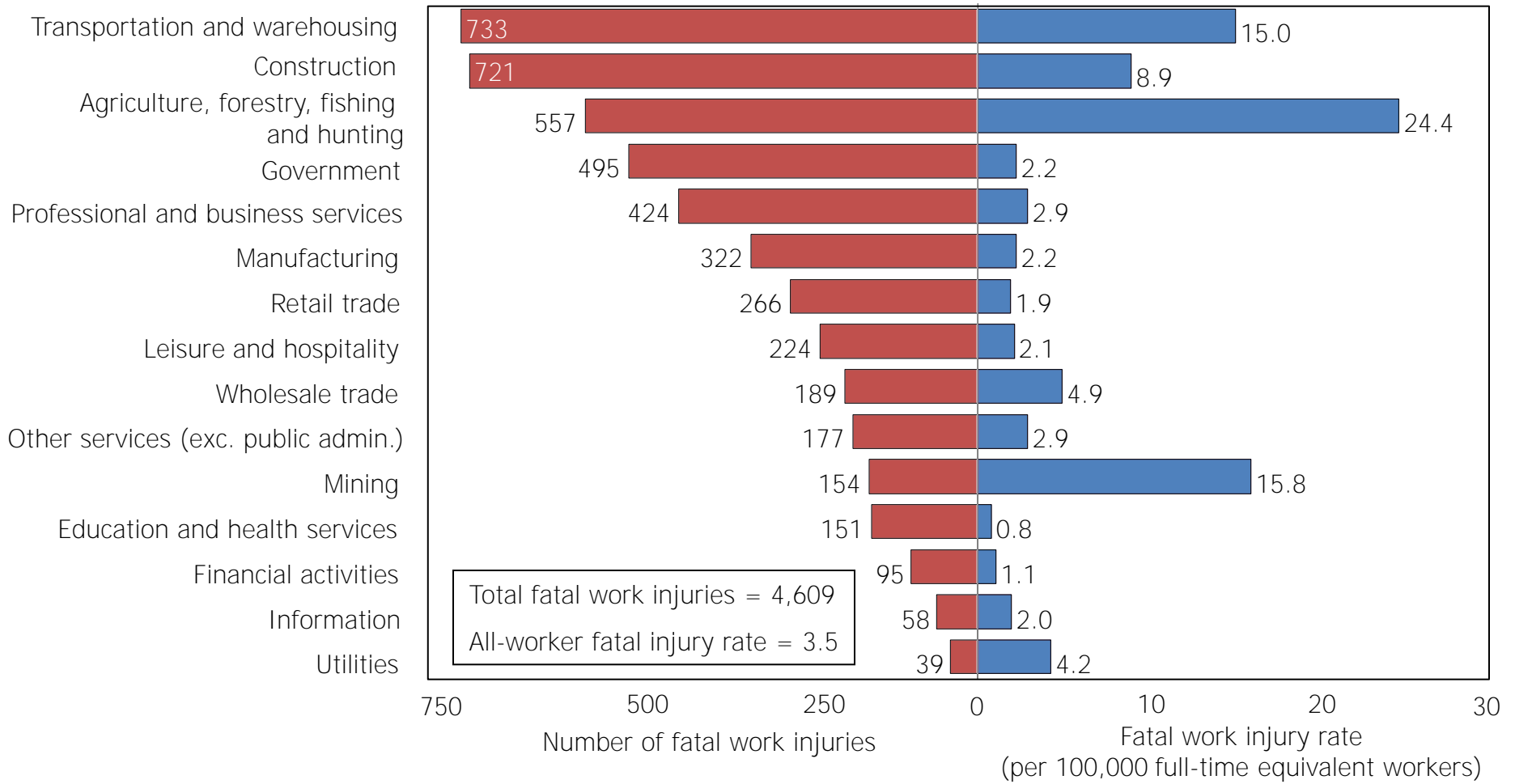
Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

*Data for 2011 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, 2012.

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

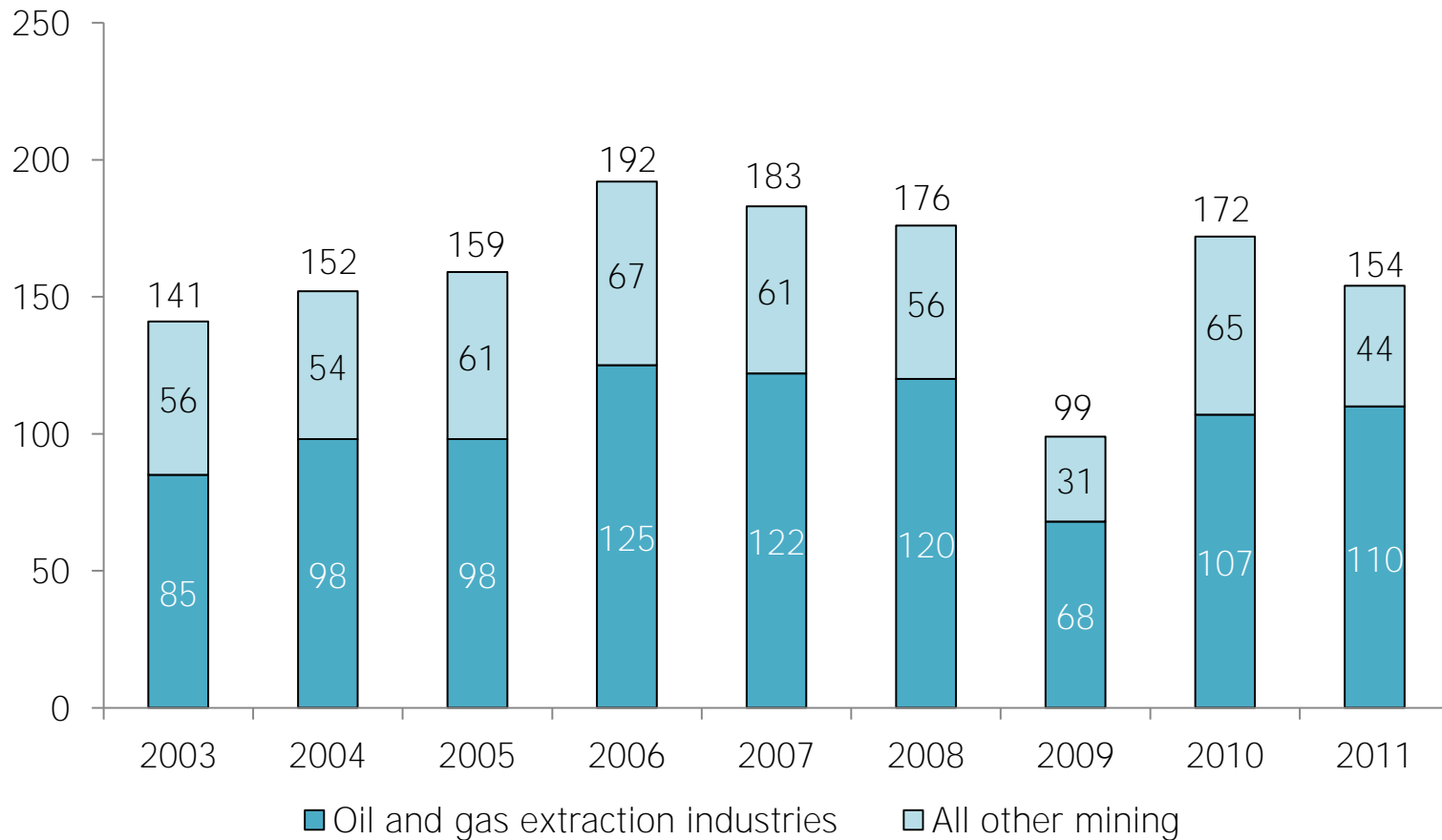


Transportation and warehousing surpassed construction in having the highest number of fatal injuries in 2011. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

*Data for 2011 are preliminary.
 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, 2003–2011*

Number of fatal work injuries



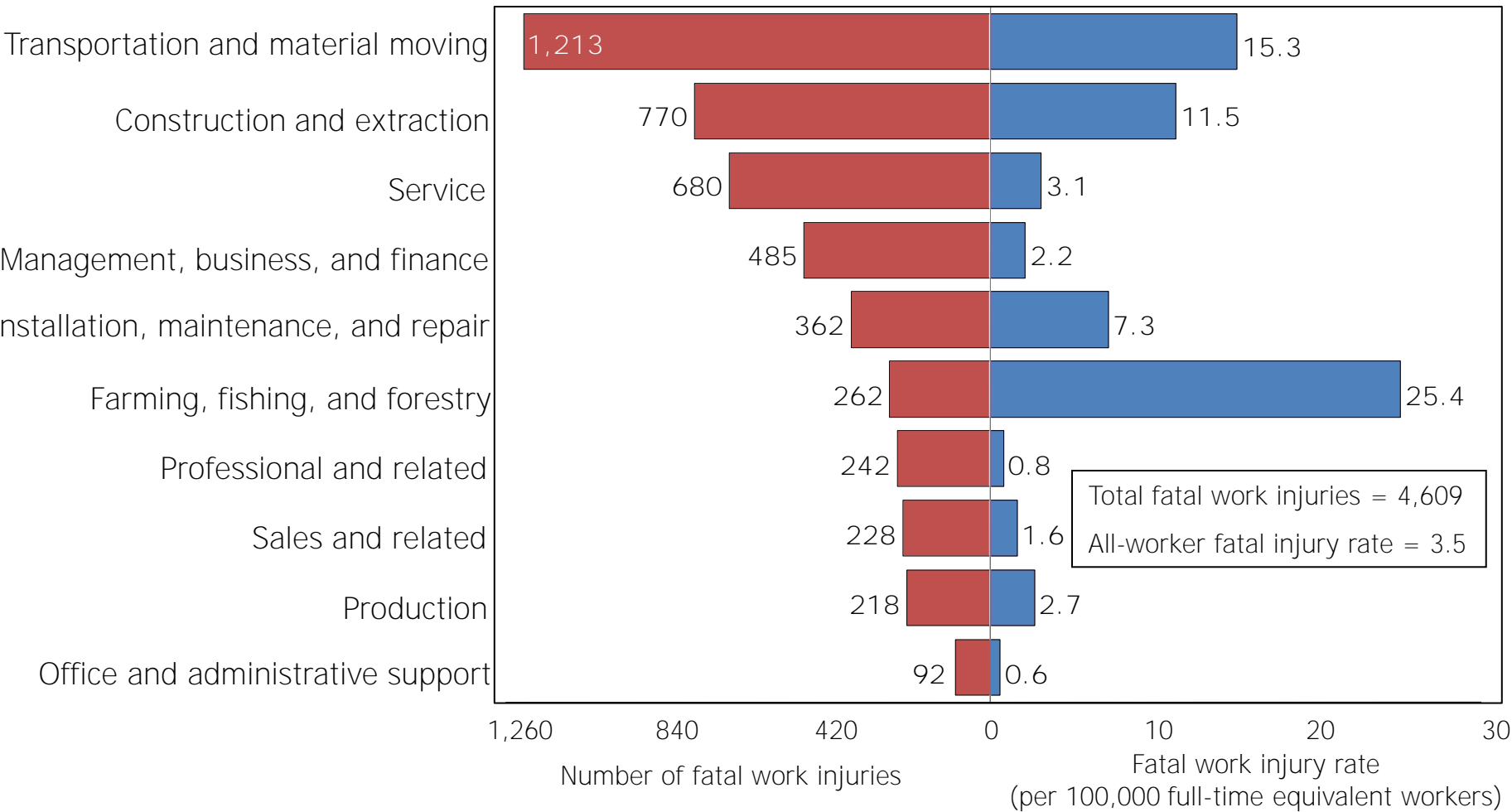
Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry decreased by 10 percent in 2011 after increasing the previous year from a series low in 2009. Fatalities in the oil and gas industry accounted for 71 percent of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2011.

*Data for 2011 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 operations (NAICS 213112).

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

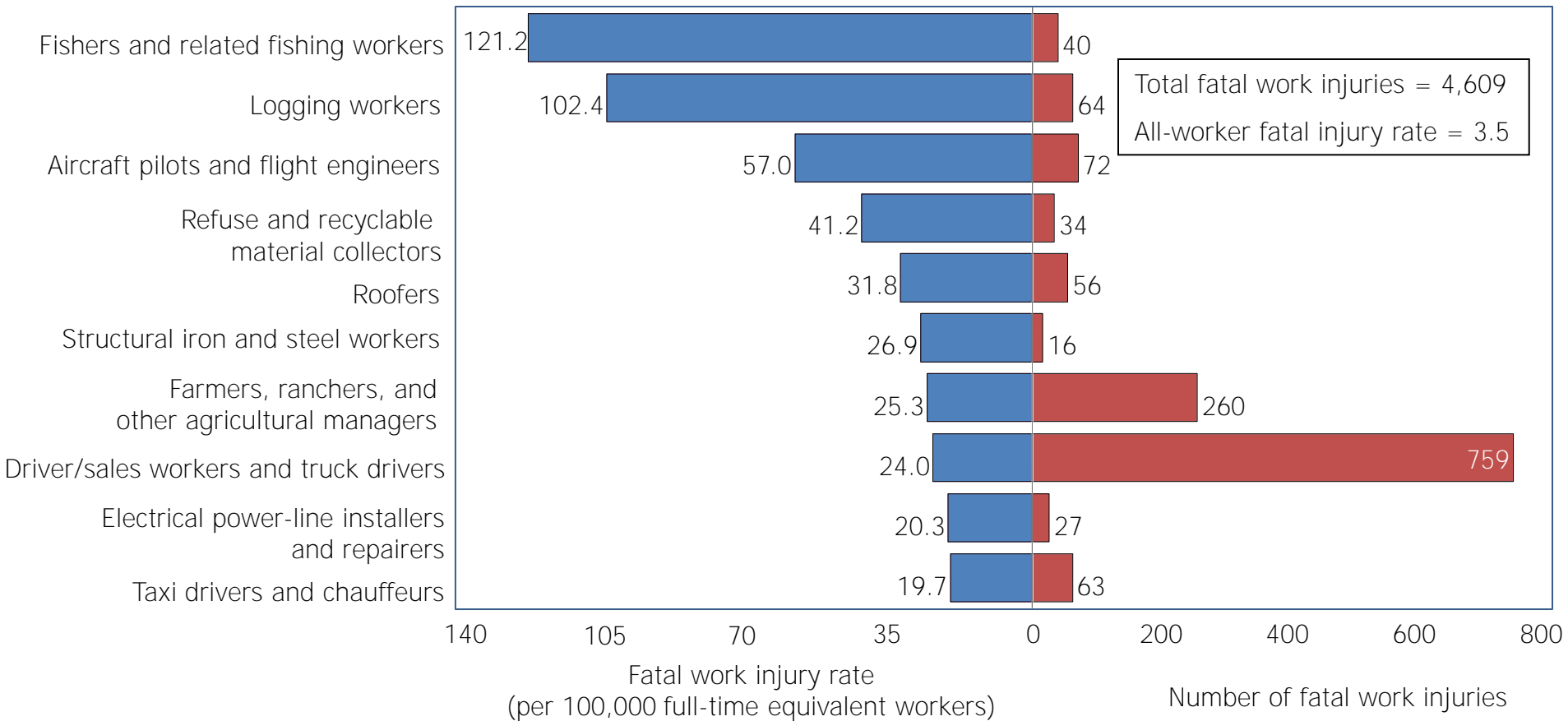
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2011*



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.

*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.

Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2011*



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