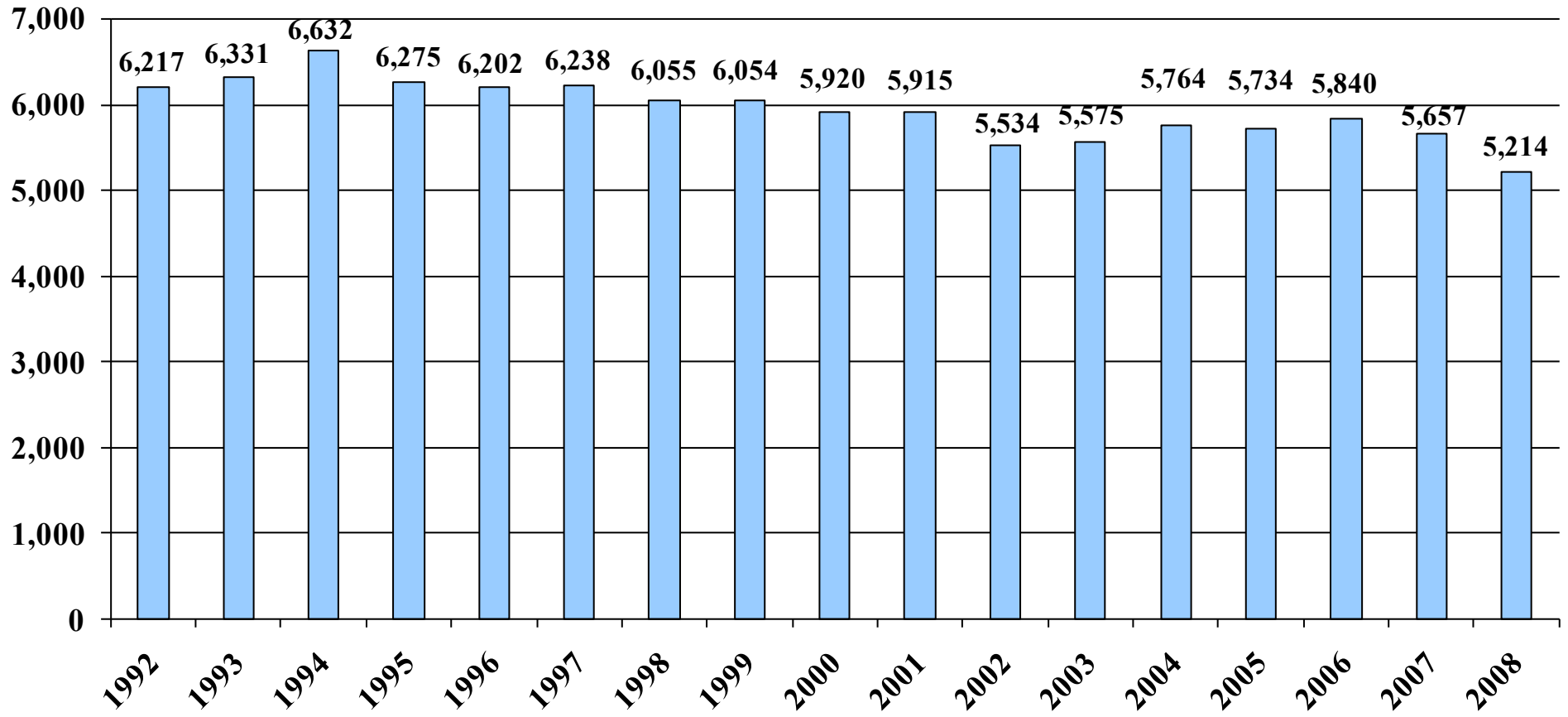
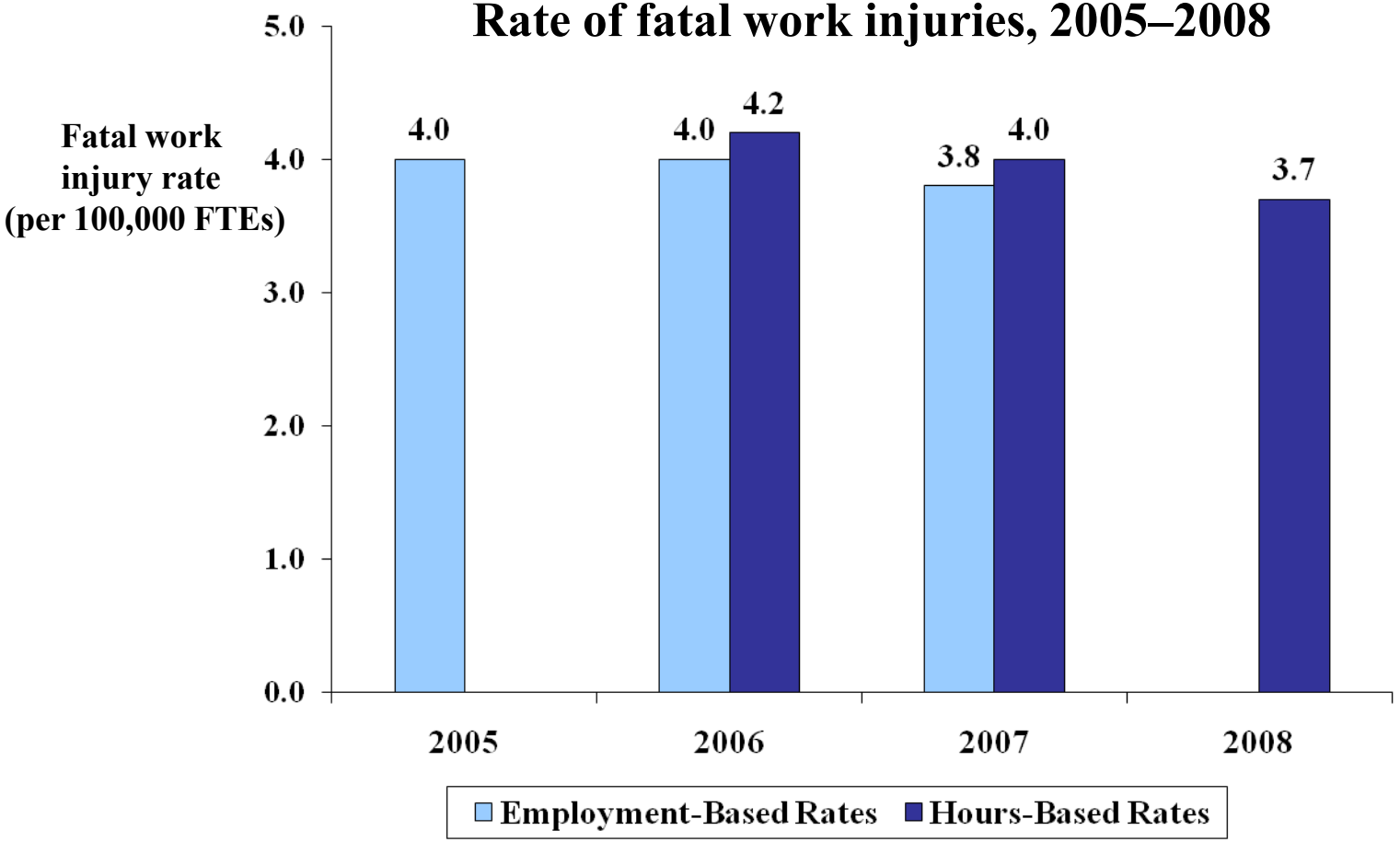
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2008



The 2008 total of 5,214 fatal work injuries represented an eight percent decrease from the 5,657 fatal work injuries reported for 2007.

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, 2010.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2005–2008



In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatal work injury rate calculations rather than employment. The rate of fatal work injuries in 2008 was 3.7 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from 4.0 in 2007.

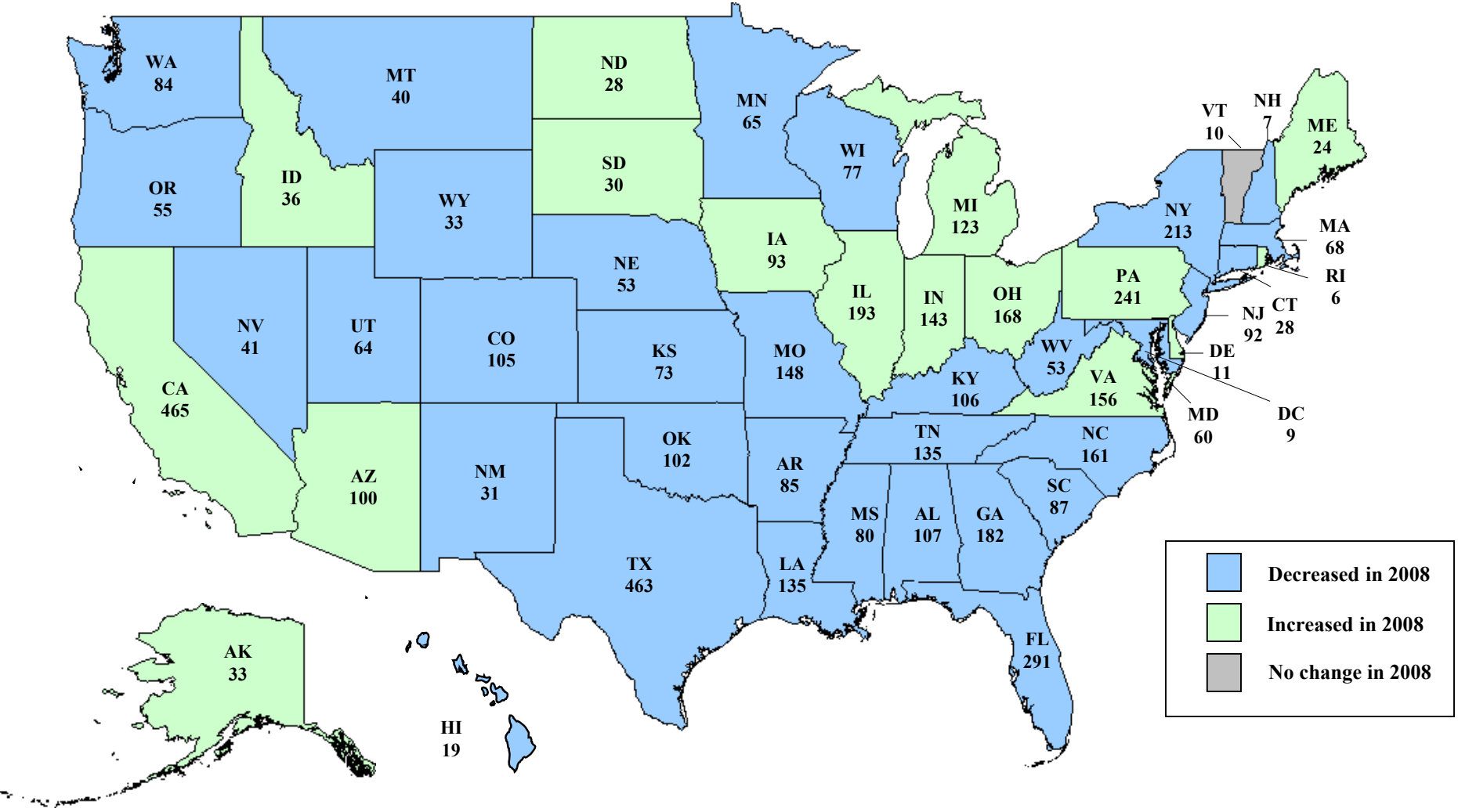
Employment-Based Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. The employment figures, except for military, are annual average estimates of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The resident military figure, obtained from the Department of Defense, was added to the CPS employment total.

Hours-Based 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).

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, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Census Bureau, and U.S. Department of Defense, 2010.

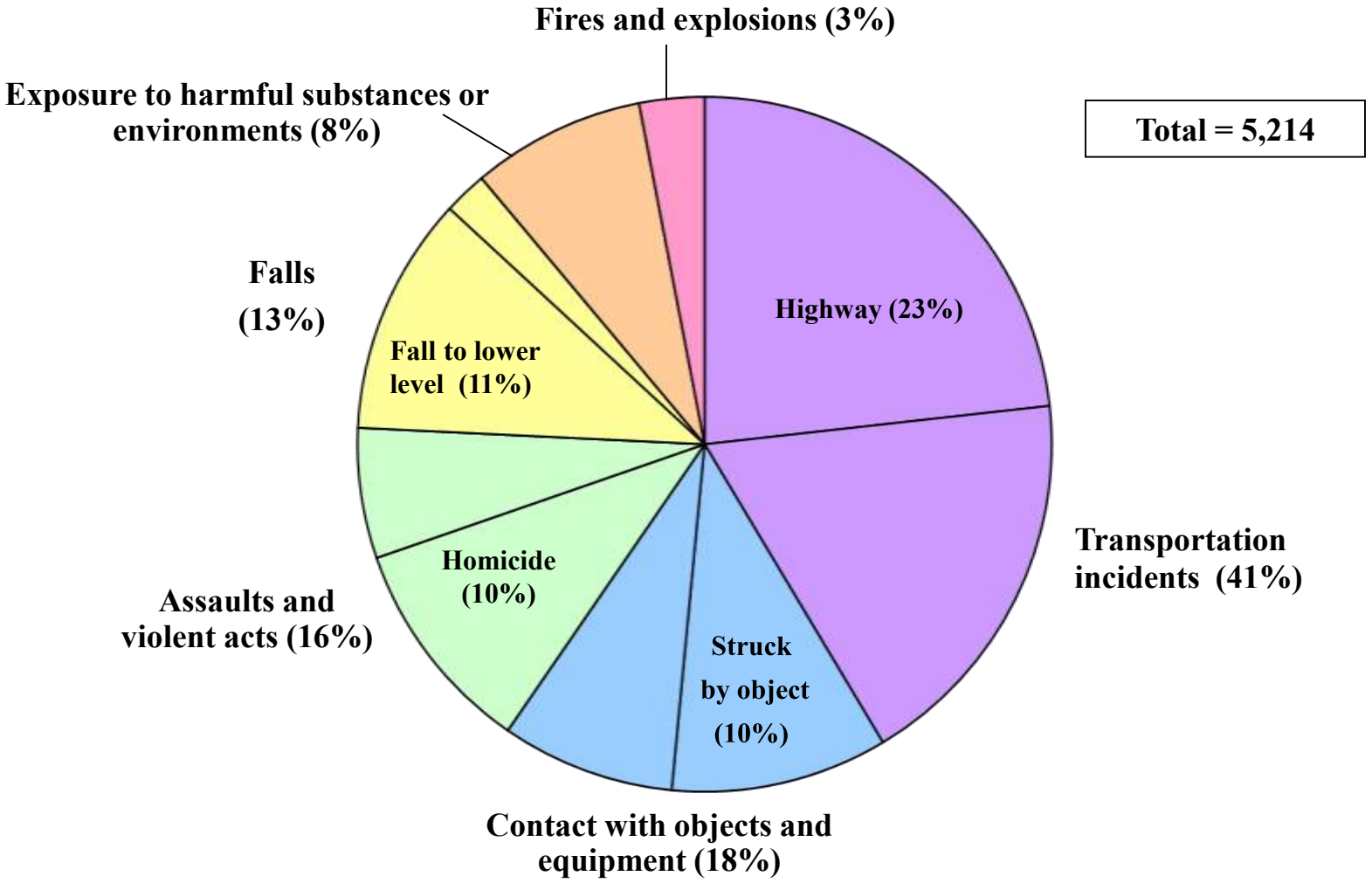
Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2008



Thirty-three States and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2008 compared to 2007. Sixteen States had more fatal injuries in 2008 than in 2007. Vermont had the same number of fatal injuries in 2008 as in 2007.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

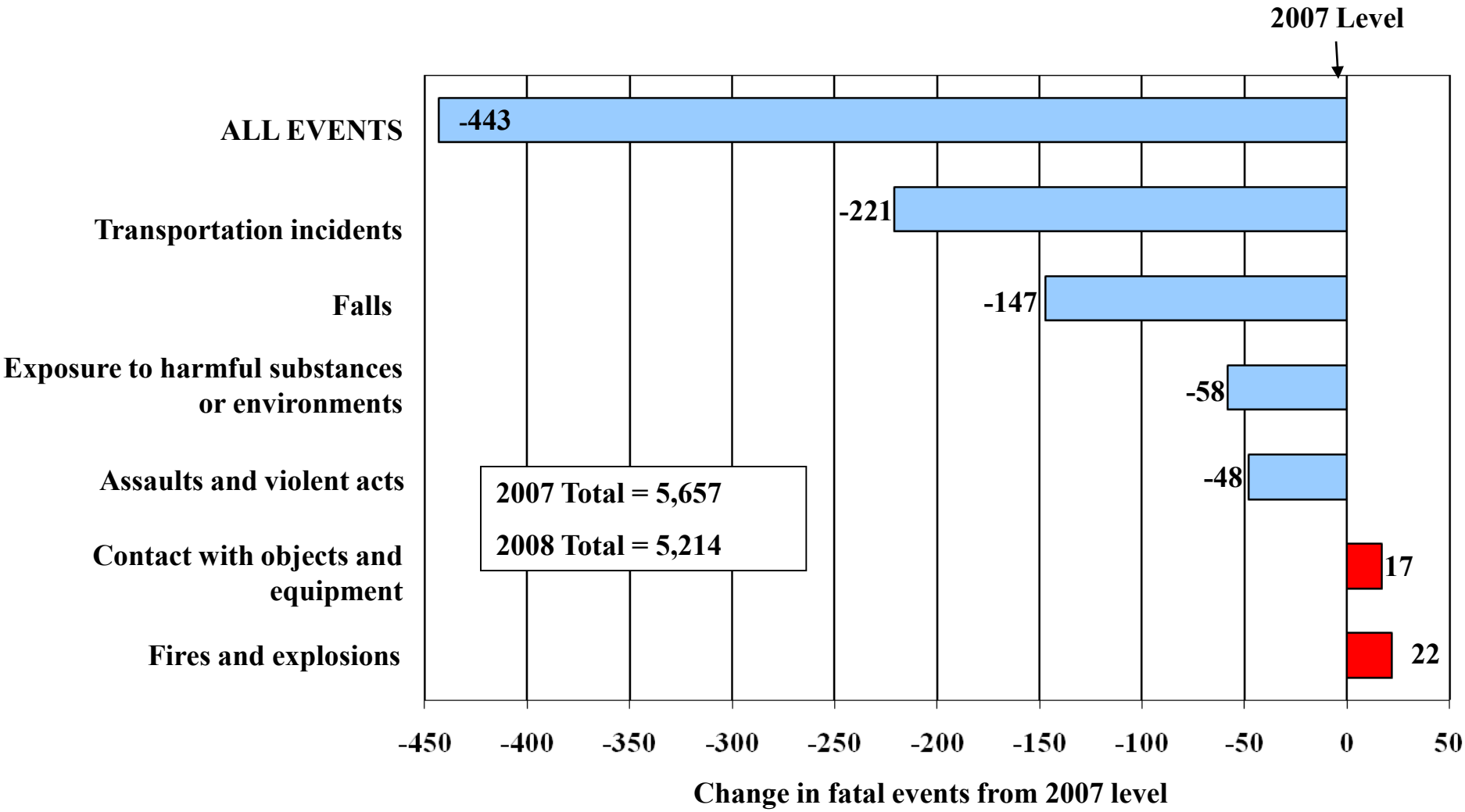
Manner in which fatal work injuries occurred, 2008



More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for almost one out of every four fatal work injuries in 2008.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

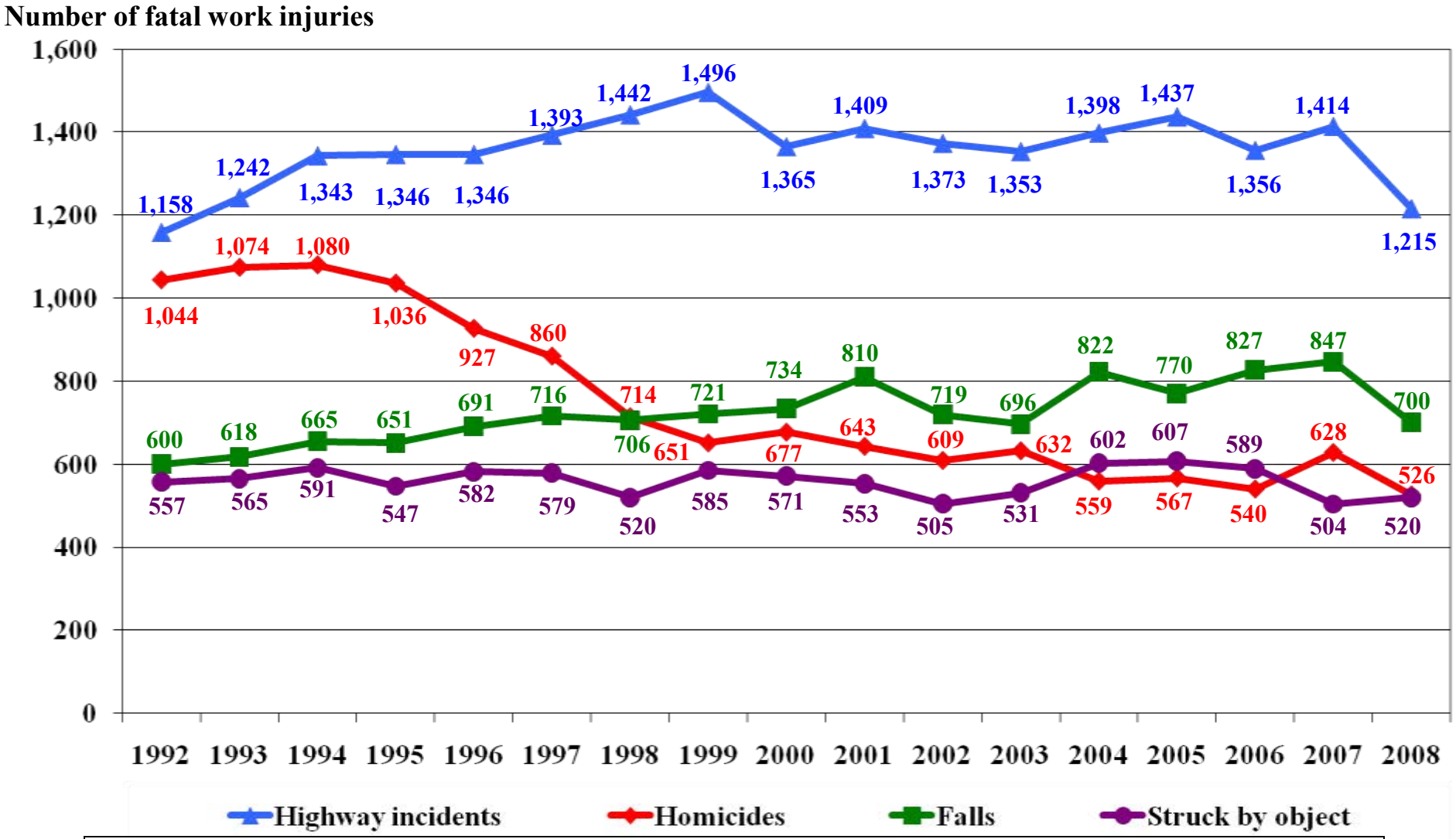
Difference in fatal work injury counts, by event, 2007–2008



Fatal work injuries resulting from transportation incidents, falls, exposure to harmful substances or environments, and assaults and violent acts all decreased in 2008. Fatal work injuries resulting from contact with objects and equipment and from fires and explosions both increased in 2008 from 2007 levels.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

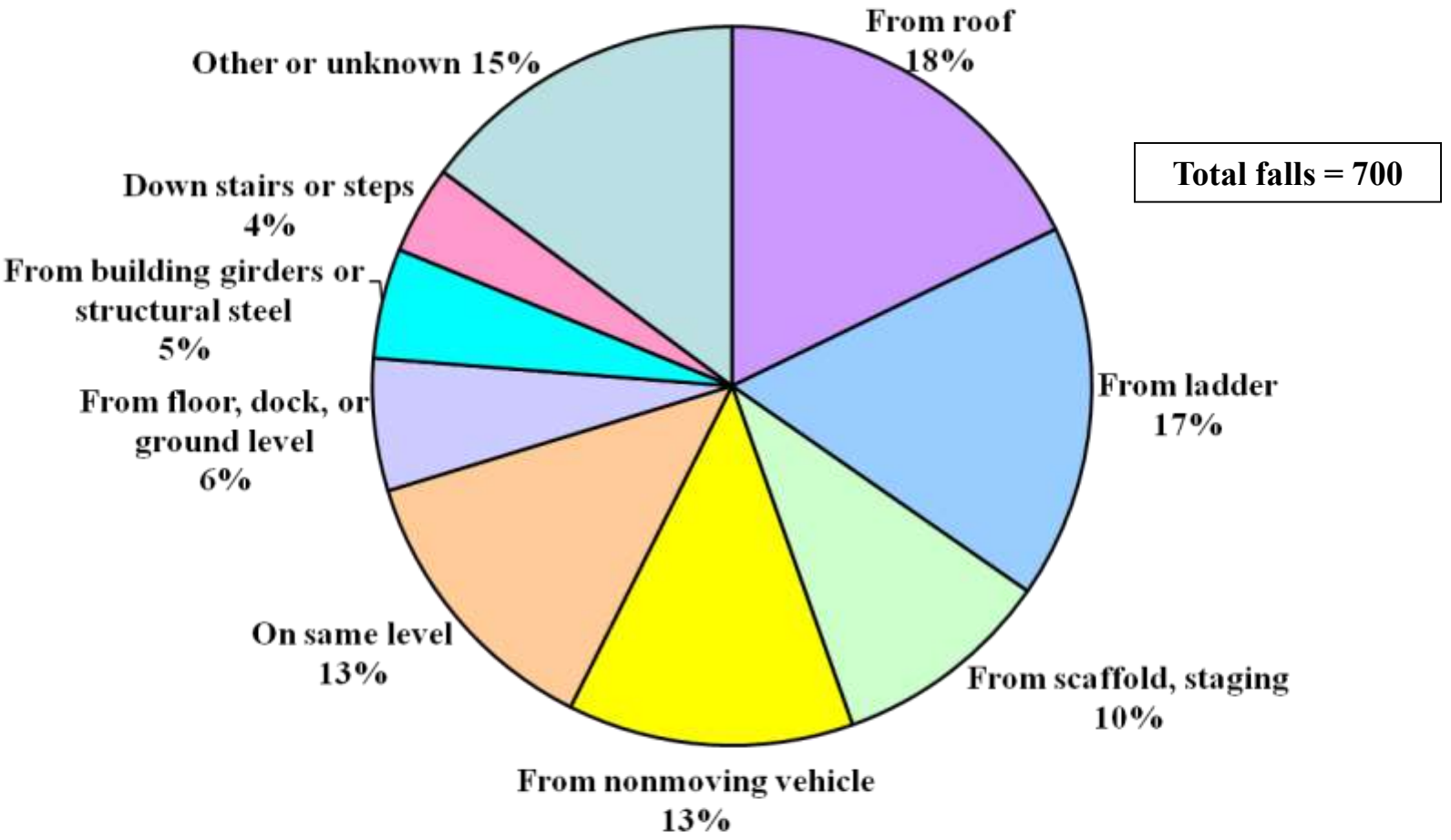
Four most frequent work-related fatal injury events, 1992–2008



Workplace homicides have declined more than 50 percent since 1994. Highway incidents declined from 1,414 in 2007 to 1,215 in 2008.

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, 2010.

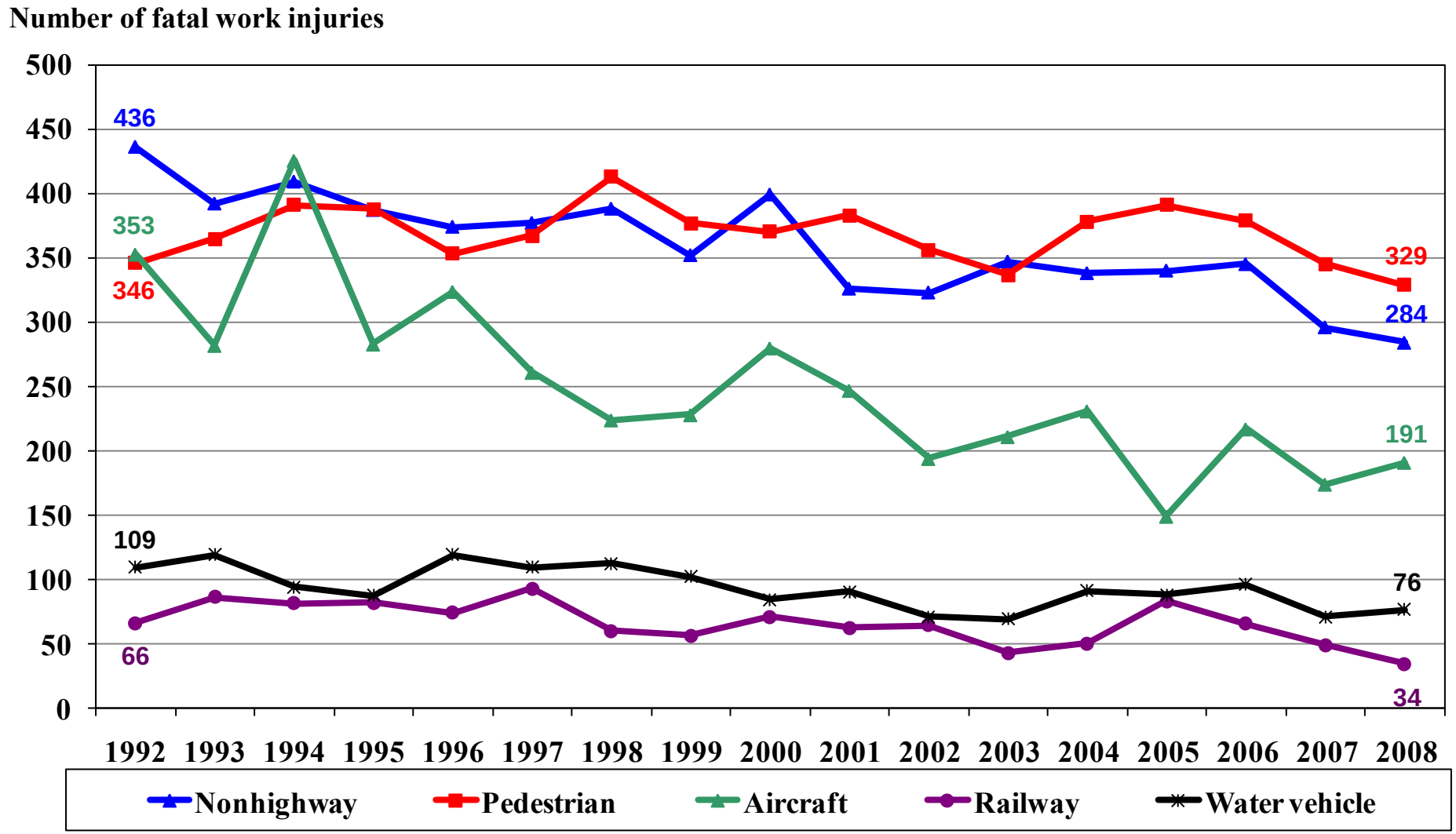
Fatal falls, by type of fall, 2008



Of the 700 fatal falls in 2008, over one-third involved falls from roofs or ladders.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

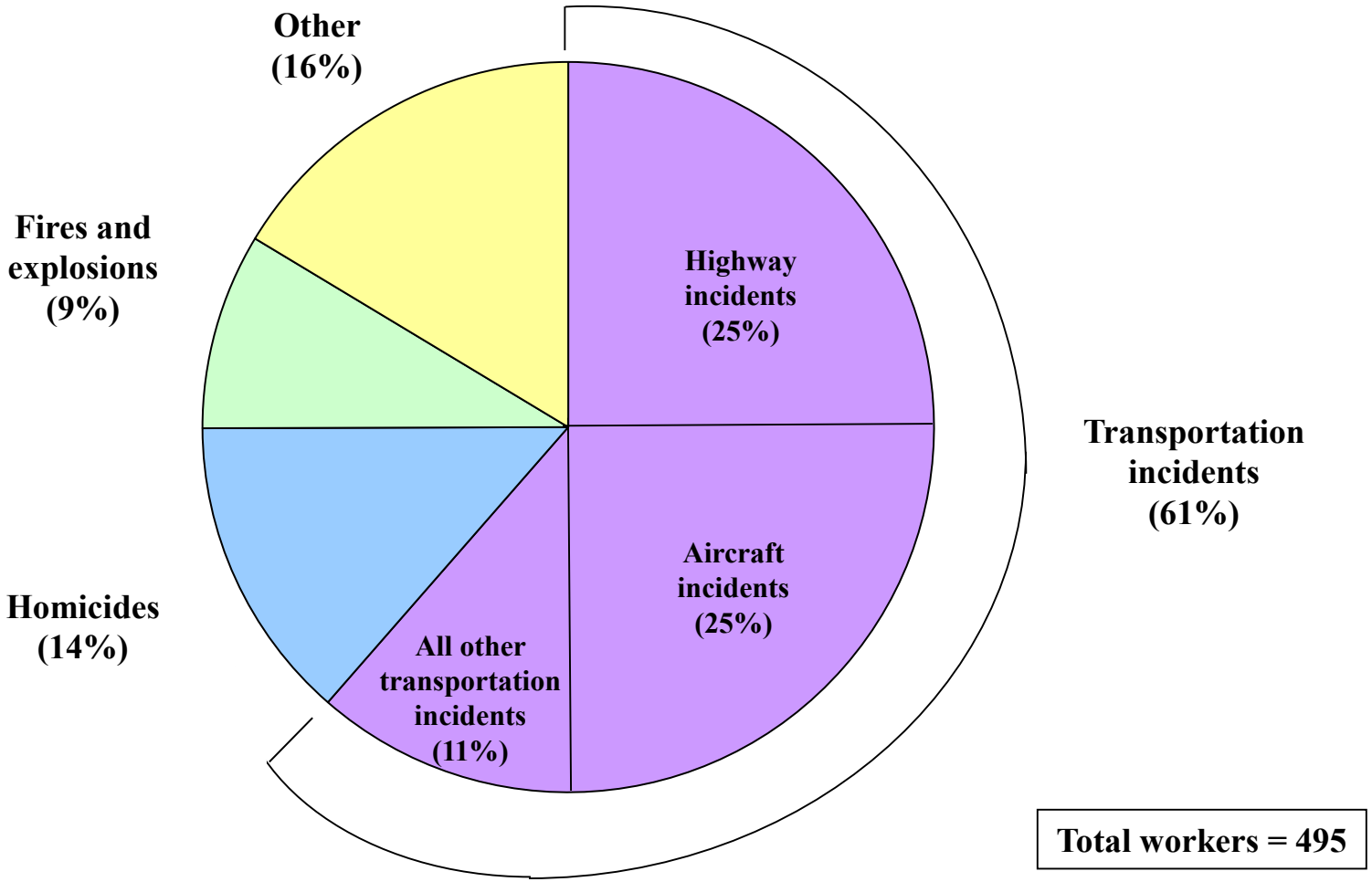
Selected fatal injury transportation events, 1992–2008



In 2008, aircraft and water vehicle transportation fatal injury incidents increased, while nonhighway, pedestrian, and railway incidents decreased. Railway incidents dropped to the lowest level in history of the Census.

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, 2010.

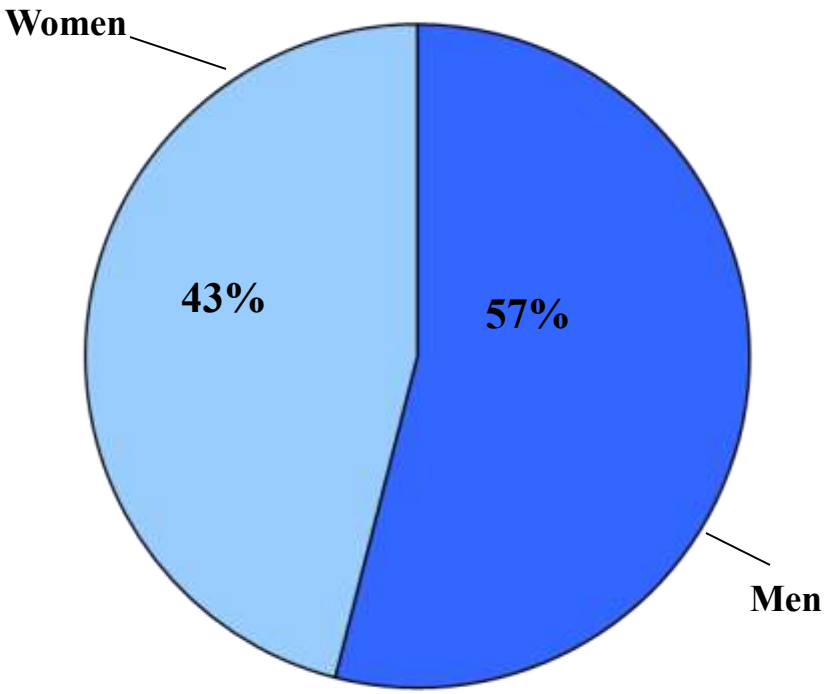
How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2008



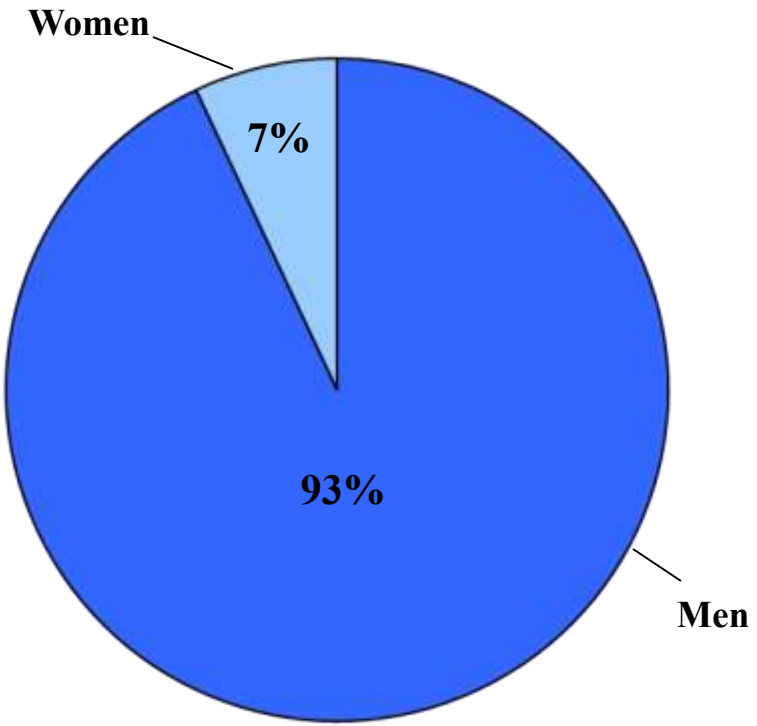
More than three-fifths of the fatal injuries occurring in multiple-fatality events were transportation incidents. Highway and aircraft transportation incidents each made up a quarter of these multiple-fatality work injury incidents.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

Hours worked and fatal work injuries, by gender of worker, 2008



Hours worked* = 271,957,680,000



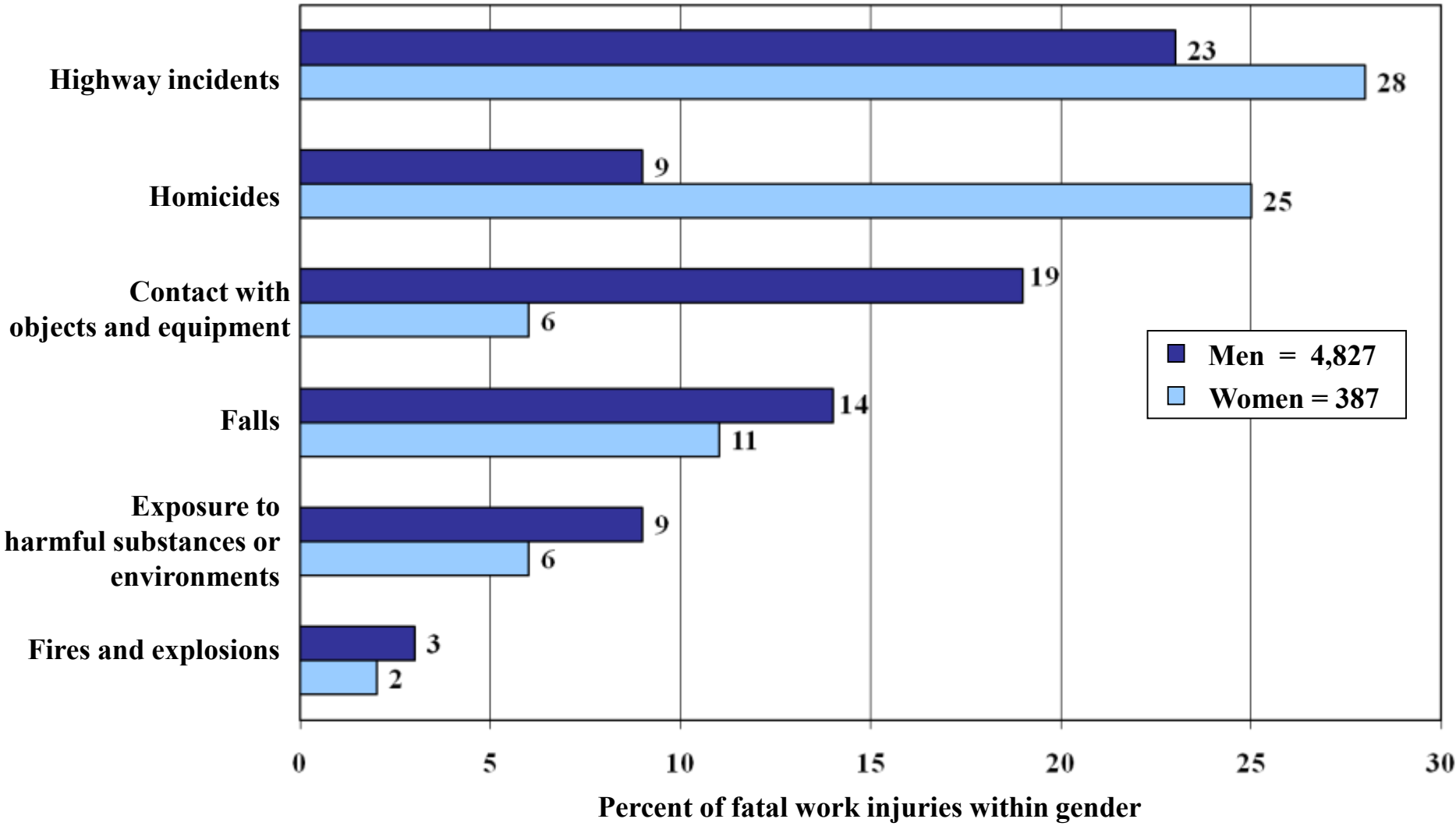
Fatal work injuries = 5,214

Men recorded a disproportionate share of fatal work injuries relative to their hours worked in 2008.

*Starting with reference year 2008, calculations are based on total hours worked rather than total workers. The figure shown represents the full-time equivalent (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year) of 135,978,840 civilian workers.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2010.

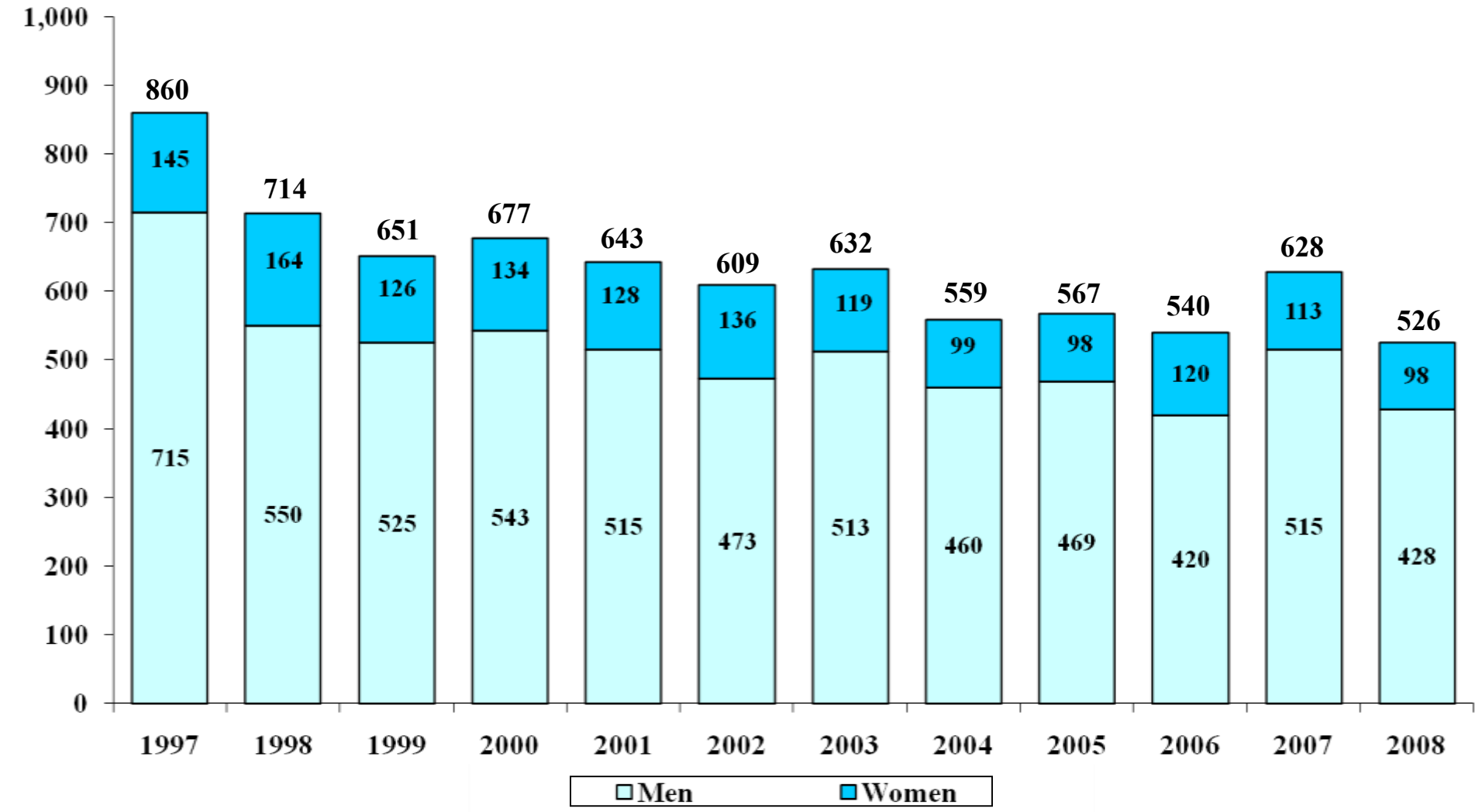
Fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2008



A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to women resulted from highway incidents and homicides than to men. A higher percentage of fatal work injuries to men resulted from contact with objects and equipment, falls, exposure to harmful substances or environments, and fires and explosions.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

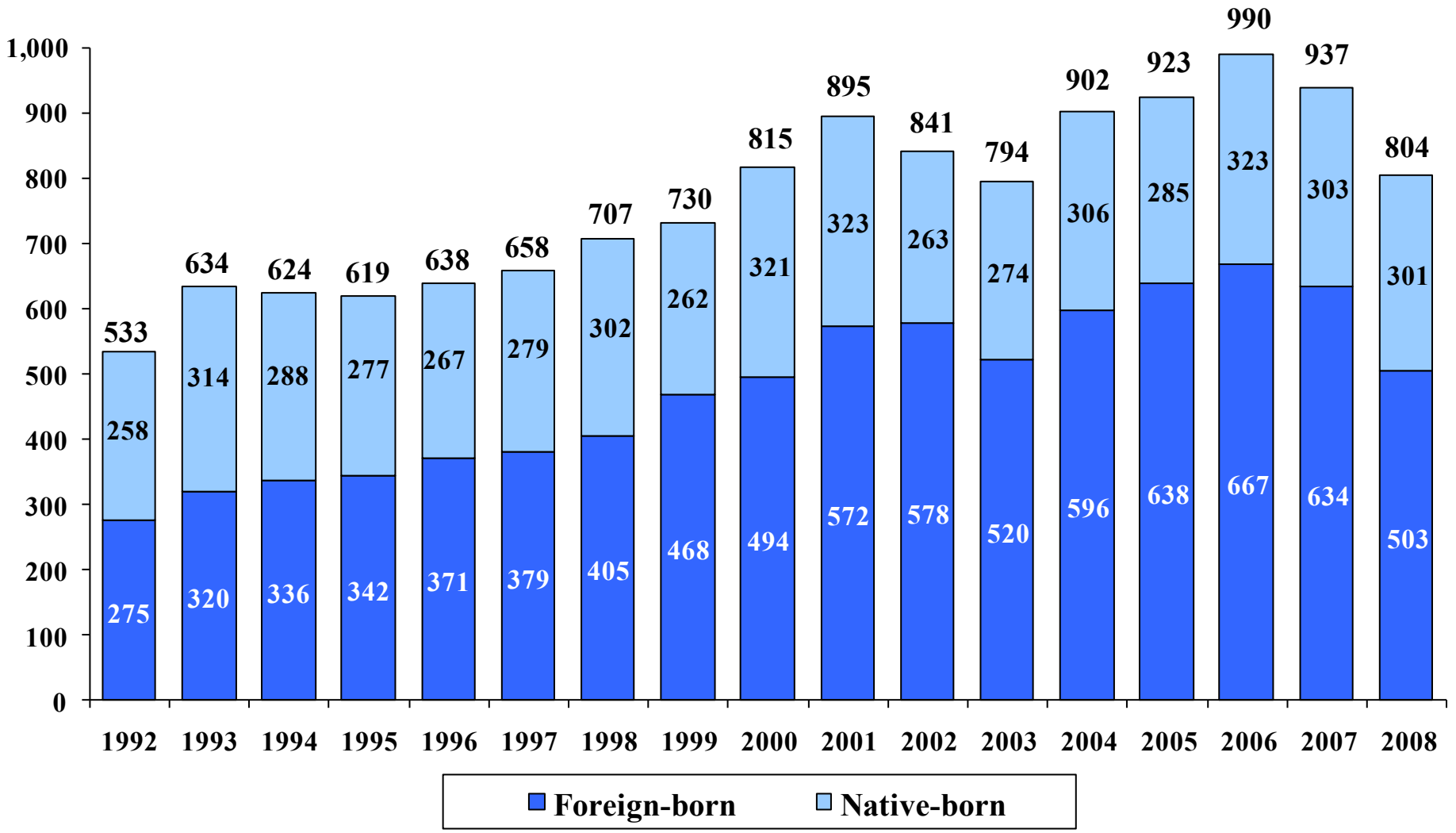
Number of workplace homicides, by gender of decedent, 1997–2008



Workplace homicides declined by 16 percent in 2008, following a 16 percent increase between 2006 and 2007. Workplace homicides incurred by women dropped to the lowest level in the history of the Census to 98 (the same level as in 2005).

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, 2010.

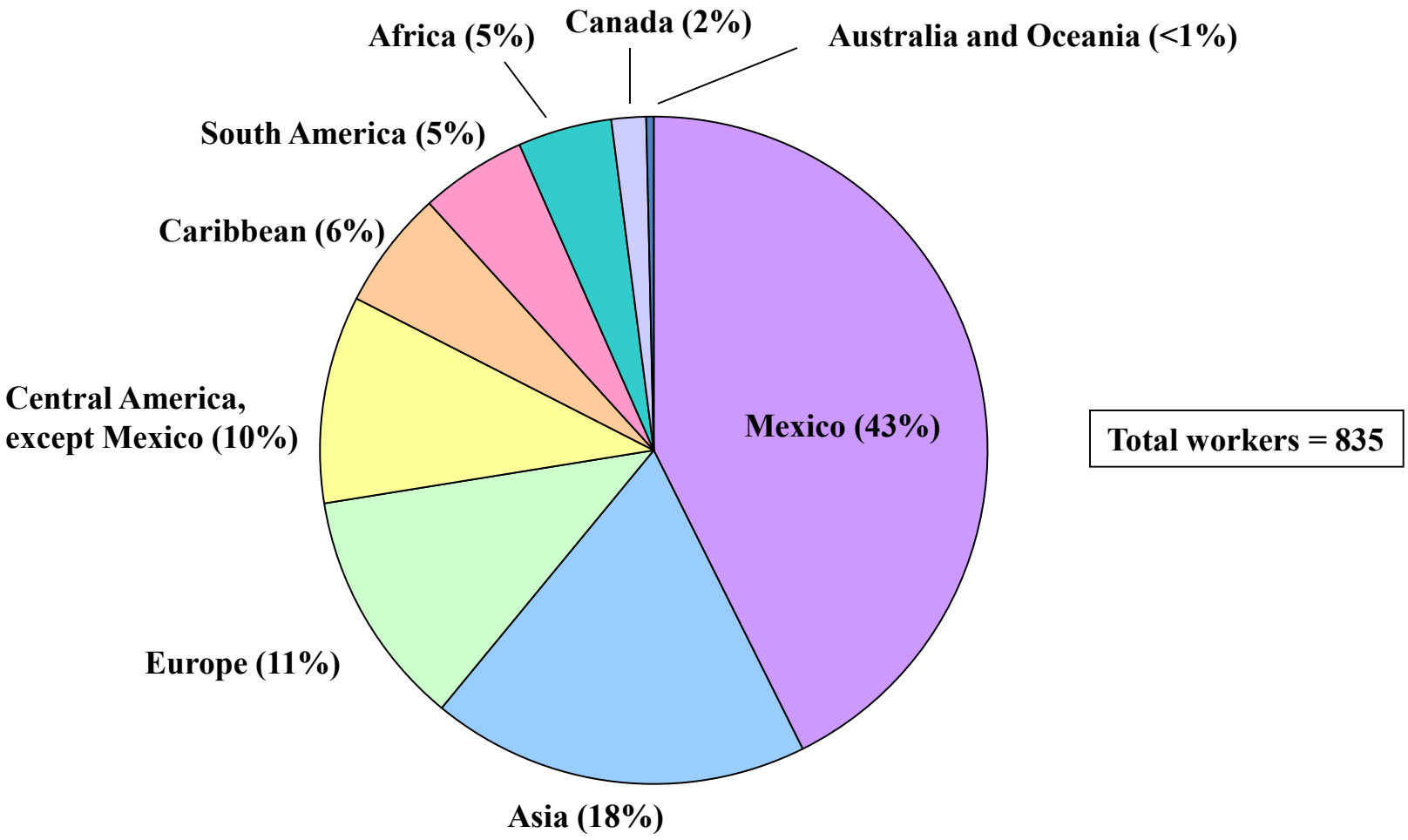
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2008



Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2008 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2008 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, 2010.

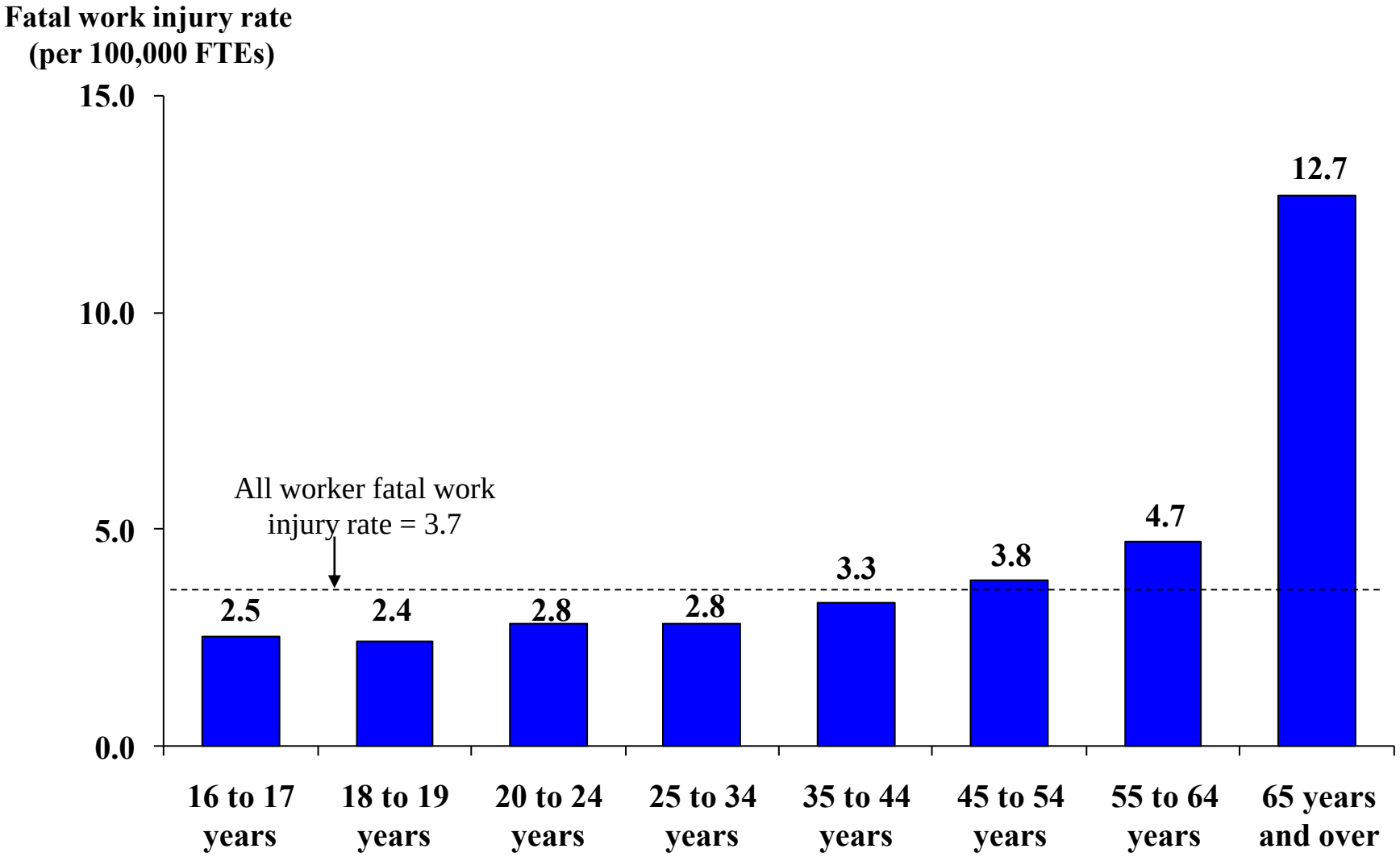
Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers, by region of birth, 2008



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (43 percent) of foreign-born workers who died at work in the United States in 2008.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

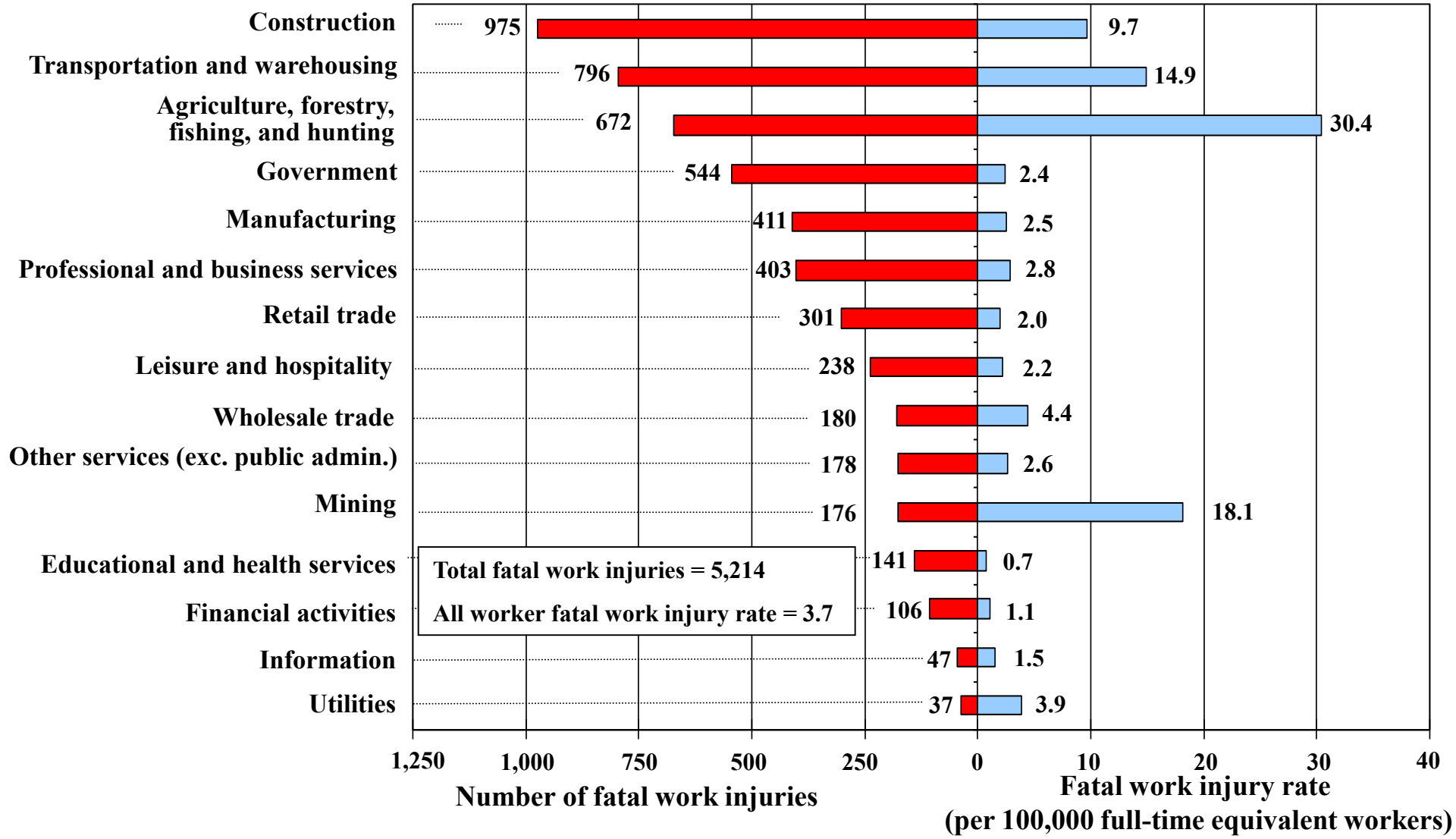
Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2008



Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and over were higher than the overall U.S. rate, but workers 44 years of age and under had lower rates.

NOTE: In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatal work injury rate calculations rather than employment.. Rates are expressed per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). 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, 2010.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2008

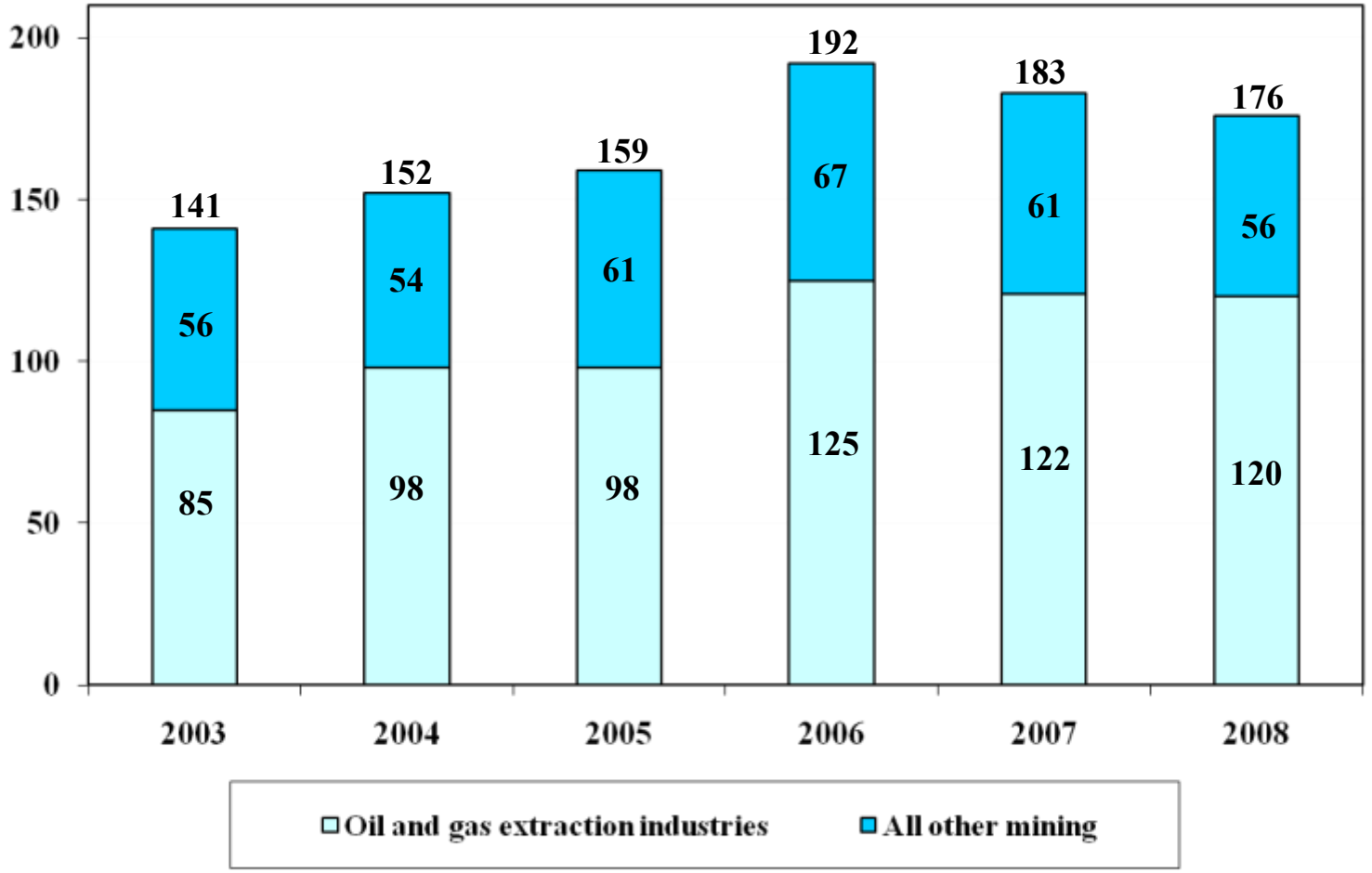


Although construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2008, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting had the highest fatal work injury rate.

NOTE: 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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003–2008

Number of fatal work injuries

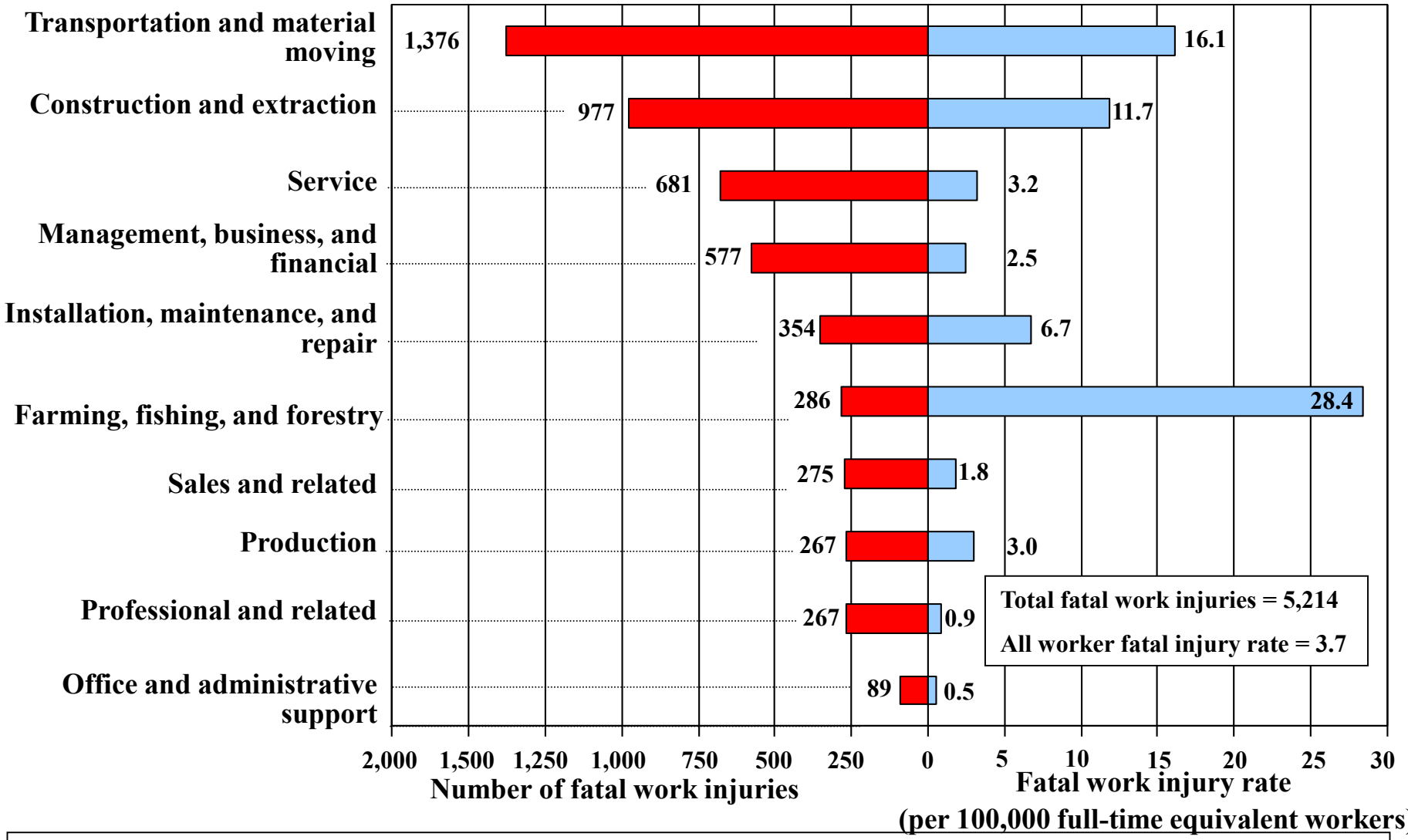


Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry declined in 2008. Oil and gas industry fatal work injuries accounted for more than two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2008.

NOTE: Oil and gas extraction industries includes NAICS 211 (oil and gas extraction), NAICS 213111 (drilling oil and gas wells), and NAICS 213112 (support activities for oil and gas operations). NAICS 213110 (support activities for mining, unspecified) may include some oil and gas activities.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

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.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2008

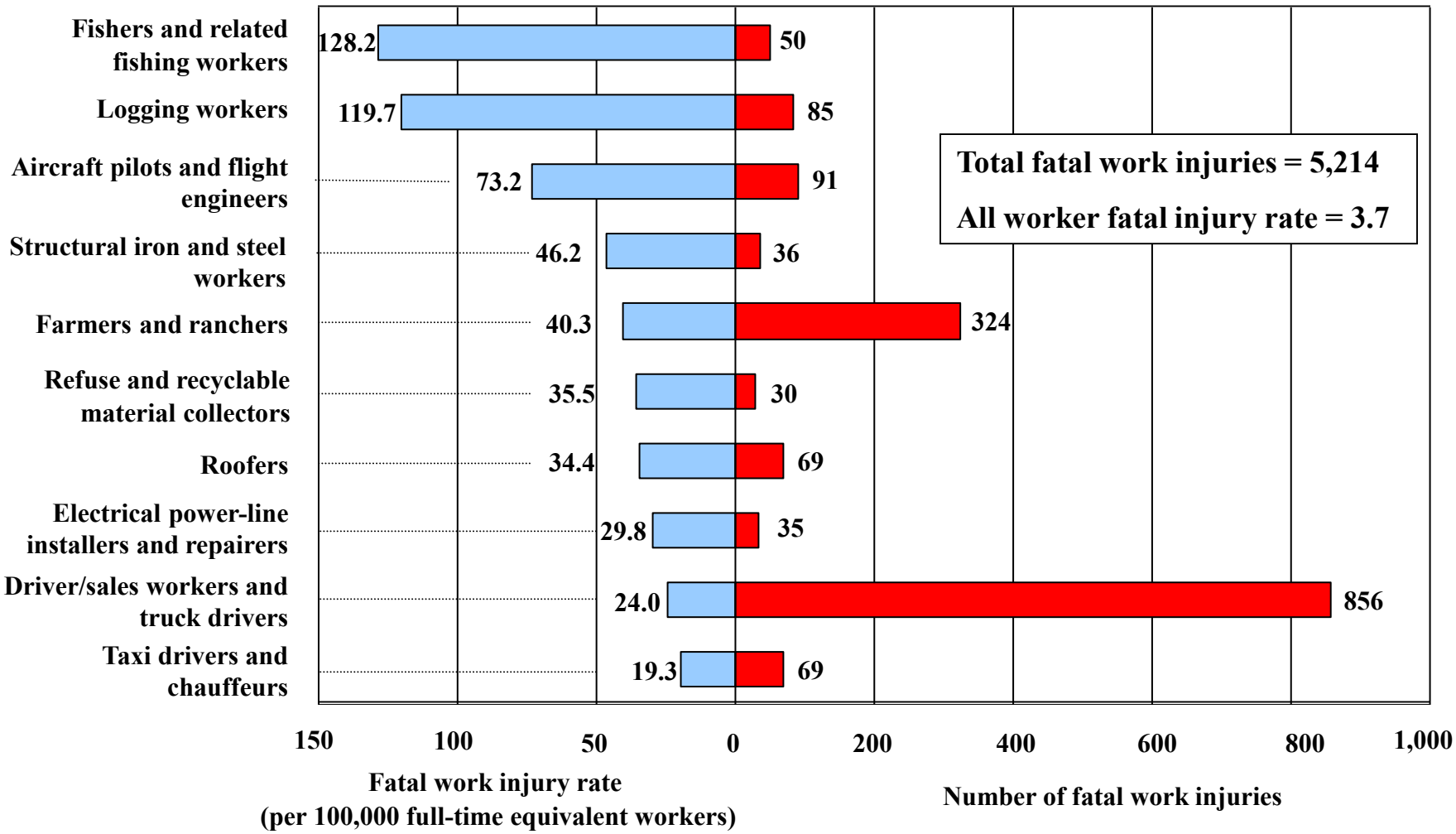


Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2008, the highest fatal work injury rate among major occupational groups was for farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

NOTE: 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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

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.

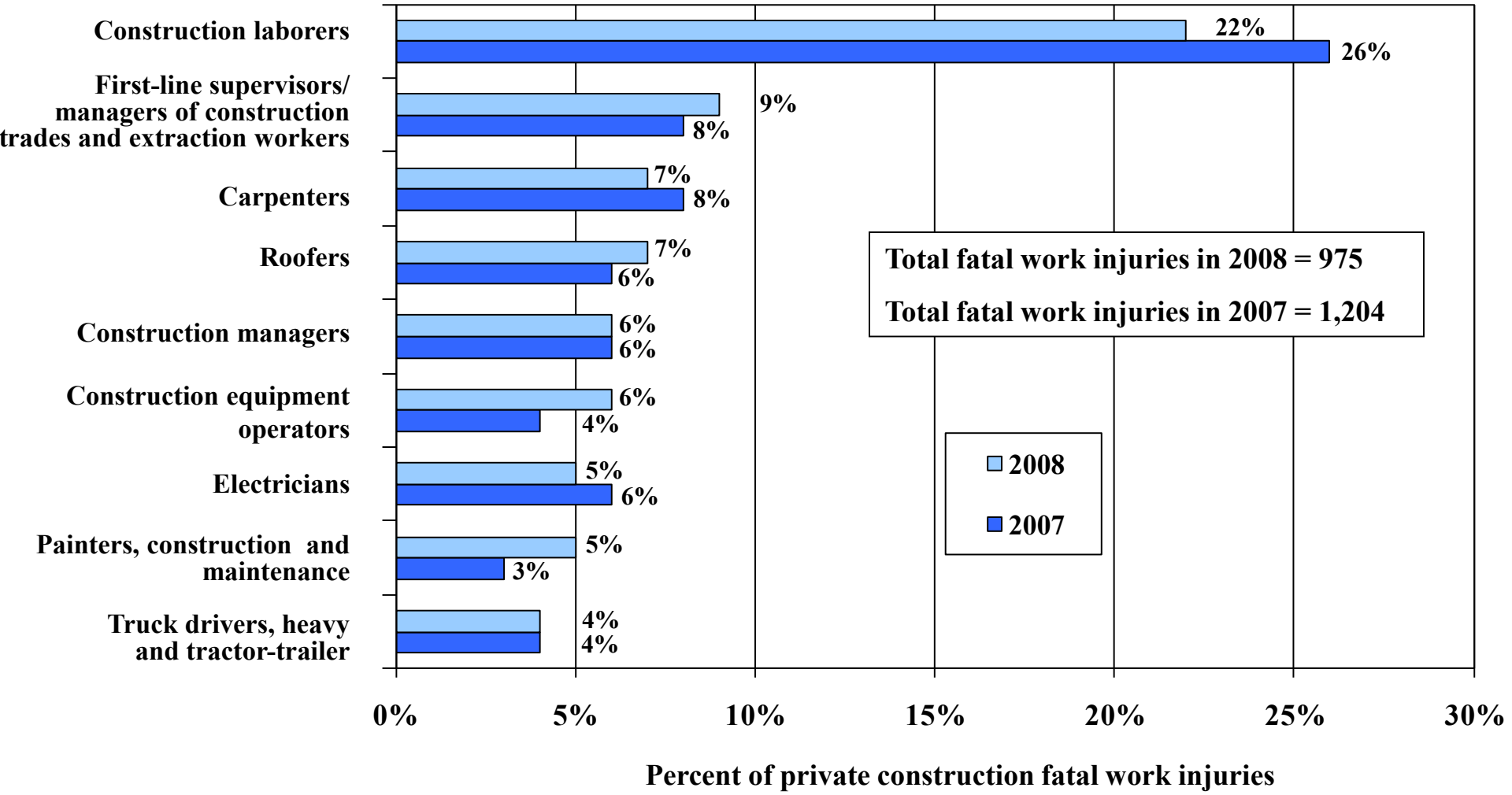
Selected occupations with high fatal injury rates, 2008



Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2008.

NOTE: 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 https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

Distribution of fatal work injuries by selected occupations in the private construction industry, 2007–2008



Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for about one out of every five private construction fatal work injuries in 2008. Total fatal work injuries in construction declined by 19 percent from 2007 to 2008.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.