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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2009 (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

A preliminary total of 4,340 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2009, down from a final count of 5,214 fatal work injuries in 2008. The 2009 total represents the smallest annual preliminary total since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was first conducted in 1992. Based on this preliminary count, the rate of fatal work injury for U.S. workers in 2009 was 3.3 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, down from a final rate of 3.7 in 2008. Counts and rates are likely to increase with the release of final 2009 CFOI results in April 2011. Over the last 2 years, increases in the published counts based on information received after the publication of preliminary results have averaged 156 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised totals.

Economic factors played a major role in the fatal work injury decrease in 2009. Total hours worked fell by 6 percent in 2009 following a 1 percent decline in 2008, and some industries that have historically accounted for a significant share of fatal work injuries, such as construction, experienced even larger declines in employment or hours worked. In addition, some source documents used by CFOI State partners to identify and verify fatal work injuries were delayed, due at least in part to fiscal constraints at some of the governmental agencies who regularly provide source documentation for the program.

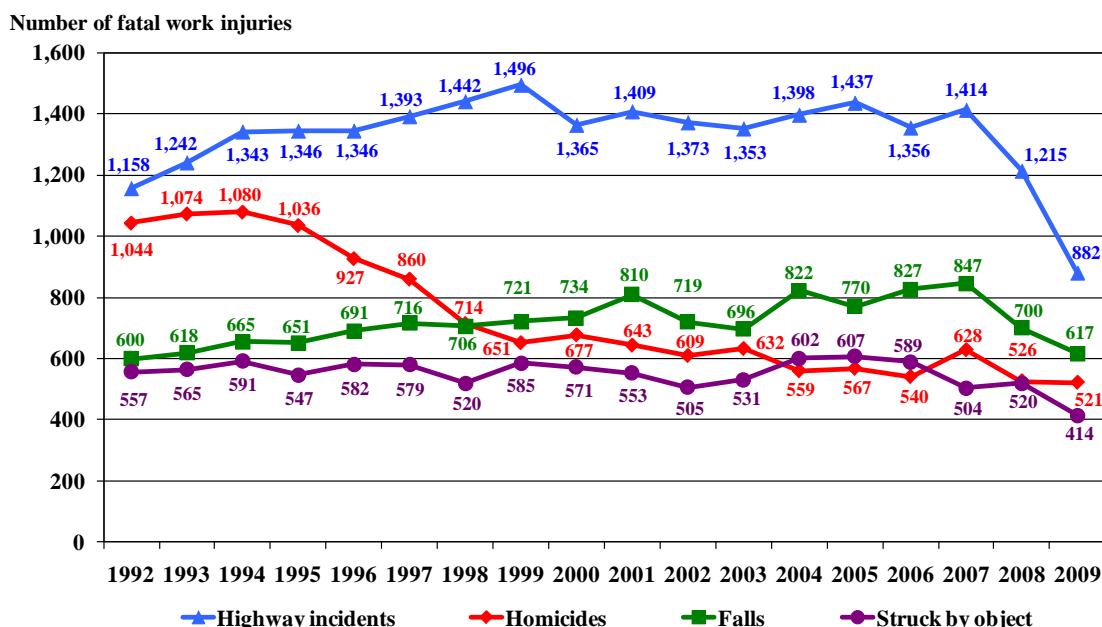
Key preliminary findings of the 2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Workplace homicides declined 1 percent in 2009, in contrast to an overall decline of 17 percent for all fatal work injuries. The homicide total for 2009 includes the 13 victims of the November shooting at Fort Hood. Workplace suicides were down 10 percent in 2009 from the series high of 263 in 2008.
- Though wage and salary workers and self-employed workers experienced similar declines in total hours worked in 2009, fatal work injuries among wage and salary workers in 2009 declined by 20 percent while fatal injuries among self-employed workers were down 3 percent.
- The wholesale trade industry was one of the few major private industry sectors reporting higher numbers of fatal work injuries in 2009.
- Fatal work injuries in the private construction sector declined by 16 percent in 2009 following the decline of 19 percent in 2008.
- Fatalities among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers were down 24 percent. This worker group also experienced a slightly larger decline in total hours worked than non-Hispanic white or Hispanic workers.
- The number of fatal workplace injuries in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations rose 6 percent, one of the few major occupation groups to record an increase in fatal work injuries in 2009.
- Transportation incidents, which accounted for nearly two-fifths of all the fatal work injuries in 2009, fell 21 percent from the 2,130 fatal work injuries reported in 2008.

Profile of 2009 fatal work injuries by type of incident

Most types of transportation fatalities decreased in 2009 relative to 2008, including highway incidents (down 27 percent); workers struck by vehicle or mobile equipment (down 19 percent); aircraft incidents (down 18 percent); and nonhighway incidents such as tractor overturns (down 8 percent). Fatal occupational injuries due to water vehicle incidents were higher (82 fatalities in 2009, up from 76 in 2008). These and other transportation counts presented in this release will likely rise when updated 2009 data are released in April 2011. Key source documentation detailing specific incidents related to transportation has not yet been received and could identify 100 or more cases if recent trends hold true.

Four most frequent work-related fatal injury events, 1992–2009*



*Data for 2009 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, 2010.

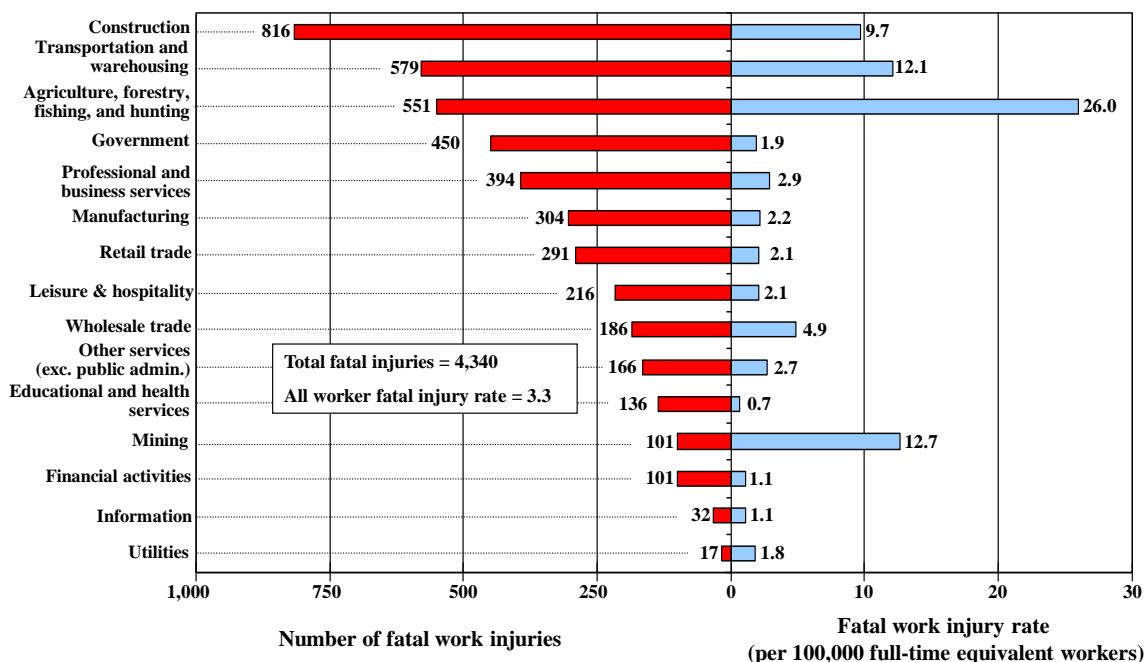
Workplace homicides fell by 1 percent in 2009, in contrast to the 17 percent decrease in fatal work injuries overall. The preliminary workplace homicide count for 2009 (521 cases) represents a decline of about half from the high of 1,080 homicides reported in 1994. Workplace suicides declined 10 percent from a series high of 263 cases in 2008 to 237 cases in 2009. However, this 2009 preliminary count of workplace suicides is the second highest annual total reported by the fatality census.

Fatal falls declined 12 percent in 2009 (from 700 in 2008 to 617 in 2009). Overall, fatal falls are down 27 percent from the series high of 847 fatal falls reported in 2007. About half of all fatal falls occur in construction, so the decline in overall construction activity and employment since 2007 may account for the lower number of fatal falls over the past 2 years. Fatalities involving contact with objects or equipment were down 22 percent in 2009 after increasing in 2008, and fatal work injuries involving exposure to harmful substances or environments (such as electrocutions) were down 11 percent.

Profile of fatal work injuries by industry sector

Overall, 90 percent of the fatal work injuries involved workers in private industry. Service-providing industries in the private sector recorded 49 percent of all fatal work injuries in 2009, while 41 percent were in goods-producing industries. Ten percent of the fatal work injury cases in 2009 involved government workers. The number of fatal work injuries in both the private and public sectors declined by 17 percent in 2009.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2009*



*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

While workers in construction incurred the most fatal injuries of any industry in the private sector in 2009, the number of fatalities in construction declined 16 percent in 2009 after a decline of 19 percent in 2008. With this decrease, private construction fatalities are down by more than a third since reaching a series high in 2006. Economic conditions may explain much of this decline with total hours worked having declined 17 percent in construction in 2009, after a decline of 10 percent the year before. Fatal injuries involving workers in the construction of buildings were down 27 percent from 2008, with most of the decrease occurring in nonresidential building construction (down 44 percent to 55 cases). Heavy and civil engineering construction was down 12 percent, and the subsector with the largest number of fatal work injuries, specialty trade contractors, had 16 percent fewer fatalities in 2009 than in 2008.

Fatal injuries were down by 18 percent among private sector workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry sector in 2009. Fatal injuries to workers in forestry and logging led the decrease, declining 50 percent (from 102 in 2008 to 51 in 2009). Unlike most industries in the sector, fatal injuries among fishing, hunting, and trapping workers were higher. Fatal work injuries also declined in mining (down 43 percent) and in manufacturing (down 26 percent).

Among service-providing industries, fatal work injuries in the transportation and warehousing sector accounted for 579 fatalities, a 27 percent decrease. Truck transportation, the largest subsector within

transportation and warehousing, had a 32 percent decrease in fatalities in 2009. Among other transportation subsectors, workers in air, rail, and water transportation all incurred fewer fatal work injuries in 2009.

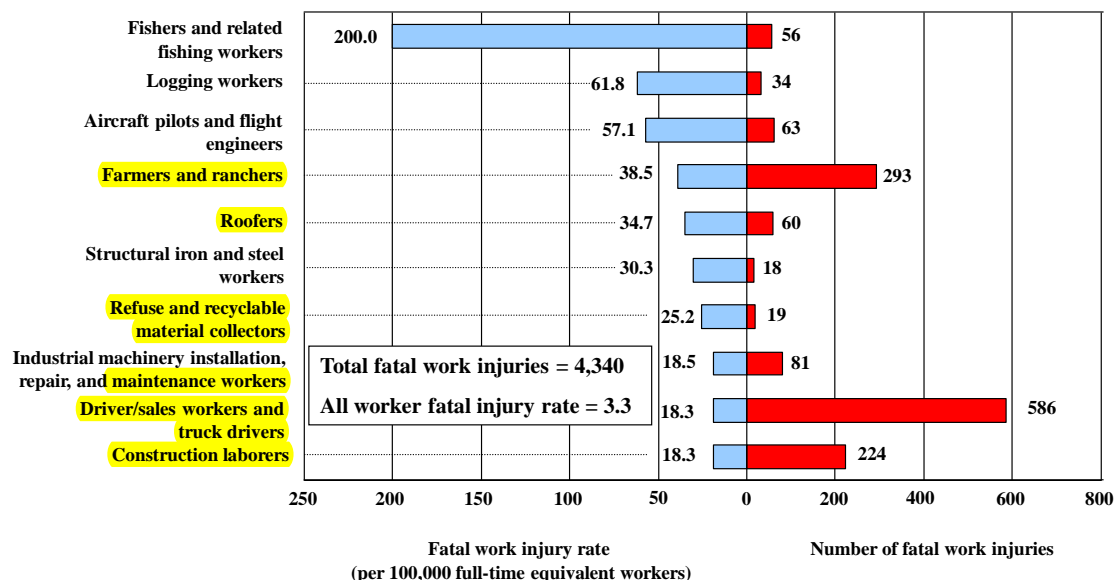
Wholesale trade was one of the few major private industry sectors to record a higher number of fatal injuries in 2009 than in 2008. Fatal injuries were up 3 percent in wholesale trade in 2009, but were down slightly in retail trade. Fatal work injuries in the utilities and information industries were down sharply, but declines in most of the other service industries were more moderate, including financial activities (down 5 percent), professional and business services (down 2 percent), educational and health services (down 4 percent), and leisure and hospitality (down 9 percent).

Fatal injuries among government workers were down 17 percent. While fatalities incurred by state and local government workers decreased in 2009, fatalities among federal government workers were higher (up 7 percent to 116 fatal work injuries in 2009), largely due to an increase in the national security subsector (resident military).

Profile of fatal work injuries by occupation

Fatal work injuries involving workers in transportation and material moving occupations accounted for more than one-fifth of all occupational fatalities in 2009, though fatalities in this occupational group declined by 28 percent. 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 decline with 32 percent fewer fatal work injuries in 2009 than in 2008.

Selected occupations with high fatal injury rates, 2009*



*Data for 2009 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

Fatal work injuries in construction and extraction occupations decreased by 16 percent in 2009 after declining 17 percent the previous year. Construction trades worker fatalities were down 16 percent (from 726 in 2008 to 607 in 2009), though fatal work injuries were higher in 2009 for electricians,

plumbers, and carpenters, among others. Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers, the worker subgroup accounting for the highest number of fatalities in this occupational group, declined by 7 percent in 2009 to 224 fatal work injuries.

Fatal work injuries among protective service occupations fell by 21 percent in 2009 and are down 30 percent from the high for the series reported in 2007. Fewer fatalities among law enforcement workers, fire fighting and prevention workers, and security guards led the decline in this occupational group in 2009.

The building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupational group was among the few occupation groups with a higher number of fatal injuries in 2009 (up 6 percent), led by an increase in fatal work injuries among grounds maintenance personnel (up 12 percent to 147 fatalities).

Fatal work injuries involving resident military personnel were also higher, up 21 percent in 2009 to 69 fatalities.

Profile of fatal work injuries by demographic characteristics

The number of fatal work injuries fell 16 percent among non-Hispanic white workers in 2009 and declined 17 percent among Hispanic or Latino workers. The largest decline was among non-Hispanic black or African-American workers who recorded a 24 percent decline in fatalities in 2009. Since 2007, fatal work injuries among black workers have declined by a third. Total hours worked were down 8 percent in 2009 for black workers, as opposed to 7 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers and 6 percent for non-Hispanic white workers.

The decline in fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers in 2009 primarily involved foreign-born Hispanic or Latino workers. Fatalities among foreign-born Hispanic or Latino workers were lower by 22 percent, but among native-born Hispanics, the decline was 9 percent. While the 680 fatal work injuries incurred by workers who were born outside of the United States accounted for 16 percent of all fatal work injuries in the U.S. in 2009, that total also represented a decline of 19 percent from 2008. Of the foreign-born workers who were fatally-injured in the U.S. in 2009, the largest share (40 percent) was Mexican-born.

Total hours worked for both self-employed and wage and salary workers declined by 6 percent in 2009. However, self-employed workers had a 3 percent decline in fatalities, while fatalities among wage and salary workers fell by 20 percent. The fatality rate for self-employed workers was higher in 2009 (12.0 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers versus 11.6 in 2008) while the fatality rate for wage and salary workers was lower.

Workplace fatalities among both male and female workers decreased in 2009. The number of fatalities declined for all age categories in 2009 except for workers under the age of 16, whose total rose slightly.

Profile of fatal work injuries by state

Thirty-seven states reported lower numbers of fatal work injuries in 2009 than in 2008, while 13 states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers.

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 and the Virgin Islands are not included in the national

totals for this release, results for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands 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 2009 data, over 17,000 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 of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work. Incidence rates for 2009 by industry will be published in October 2010, and information on 2009 case circumstances and worker characteristics will be available in November 2010. For additional data, access the BLS Internet site: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>.

Beginning with 2009 data, the CFOI program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2008-2009

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities		
	2008 ²	2009 ^P	
	Number		Percent
Total	5,214	4,340	100
Transportation incidents	2,130	1,682	39
Highway	1,215	882	20
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	597	421	10
Moving in same direction	156	97	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	202	169	4
Moving in intersection	130	77	2
Vehicle struck object on side of road	323	222	5
Noncollision	275	218	5
Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision	239	183	4
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	284	260	6
Overturned	151	134	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	329	265	6
Railway accident	34	33	1
Water vehicle accident	76	82	2
Aircraft accident	191	156	4
Assaults and violent acts	816	788	18
Homicides	526	521	12
Shooting	421	420	10
Stabbing	33	48	1
Self-inflicted injuries	263	237	5
Contact with objects and equipment	937	734	17
Struck by object or equipment	520	414	10
Struck by falling object or equipment	356	272	6
Struck by flying object or equipment	51	40	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	302	232	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	109	112	3
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	100	80	2
Falls	700	617	14
Fall to lower level	593	518	12
Fall from ladder	119	122	3
Fall from roof	123	109	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	68	53	1
Fall on same level	92	83	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	439	390	9
Contact with electric current	192	168	4
Contact with overhead power lines	102	63	1
Contact with temperature extremes	37	39	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	130	119	3
Inhalation of substance	56	42	1
Oxygen deficiency	79	62	1
Drowning, submersion	60	51	1
Fires and explosions	174	113	3

¹ Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² Totals for 2008 are revised and final. The BLS news release issued August 20, 2009, reported a total of 5,071 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2008. Since then, an additional 143 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2008 to 5,214.

^P Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011.

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, 2009^p

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for industry)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,340	100	20	12	14	10
Private industry	3,890	90	20	11	15	10
Goods producing	1,772	41	12	2	20	14
Natural resources and mining	652	15	13	1	6	18
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	551	13	11	1	6	18
Crop production	278	6	13	1	6	17
Animal production	141	3	12	—	9	14
Forestry and logging	51	1	18	—	—	51
Mining ⁴	101	2	25	—	5	19
Mining, except oil and gas	28	1	14	—	—	21
Support activities for mining	55	1	29	—	5	20
Construction	816	19	10	2	34	10
Construction	816	19	10	2	34	10
Construction of buildings	150	3	6	—	49	9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	167	4	14	2	7	13
Specialty trade contractors	477	11	10	2	39	9
Manufacturing	304	7	12	2	12	15
Manufacturing	304	7	12	2	12	15
Food manufacturing	47	1	21	9	11	9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	37	1	—	—	8	30
Service providing	2,118	49	26	19	11	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,073	25	37	16	8	6
Wholesale trade	186	4	35	5	13	10
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	94	2	29	5	17	18
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	85	2	40	5	9	—
Retail trade	291	7	14	45	9	7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	51	1	27	20	6	12
Food and beverage stores	77	2	8	75	6	—
Transportation and warehousing	579	13	49	6	6	5
Truck transportation	340	8	67	2	5	5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	57	1	37	44	—	5
Utilities	17	(⁵)	—	—	24	—
Information	32	1	34	12	25	—
Financial activities	101	2	12	32	10	4
Finance and insurance	30	1	20	37	—	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	71	2	8	30	11	4
Professional and business services	394	9	18	8	19	12
Professional and technical services	80	2	21	9	8	4
Administrative and waste services	313	7	18	7	22	14
Educational and health services	136	3	24	22	11	—
Educational services	25	1	16	—	12	—
Health care and social assistance	111	3	25	26	11	—
Leisure and hospitality	216	5	8	44	11	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	76	2	5	13	14	13
Accommodation and food services	140	3	10	61	9	3
Other services, except public administration	166	4	14	25	7	16
Government⁶	450	10	25	18	8	3
Federal government	116	3	16	16	7	3
State government	75	2	28	9	9	7
Local government	256	6	29	21	9	3

¹ Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

² Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities for that industry group.

³ "Highway" 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 fatalities 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 Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

^p Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011.

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 zero fatalities 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, 2009^p

Occupation ¹	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ² (percent of total for occupation)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ³	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,340	100	20	12	14	10
Management occupations	514	12	14	11	9	13
Top executives	37	1	19	22	8	—
Operations specialties managers	27	1	19	11	11	11
Other management occupations	433	10	12	10	9	15
Business and financial operations occupations	24	1	17	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	6	(4)	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	41	1	15	7	20	—
Engineers	18	(4)	—	—	33	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16	(4)	19	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	29	1	34	31	17	—
Legal occupations	12	(4)	42	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21	(4)	—	19	43	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	41	1	12	15	15	12
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	31	1	13	10	13	13
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	54	1	24	19	6	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	30	1	27	17	—	—
Health technologists and technicians	23	1	22	22	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	24	1	29	33	12	—
Protective service occupations	243	6	26	37	6	2
Fire fighting and prevention workers	29	1	24	—	21	—
Law enforcement workers	108	2	36	45	—	—
Other protective service workers	81	2	10	46	7	4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	55	1	7	56	11	7
Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	13	(4)	—	62	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	248	6	7	5	27	17
Building cleaning and pest control workers	55	1	—	16	36	7
Grounds maintenance workers	147	3	—	—	27	17
Personal care and service occupations	42	1	12	38	7	—
Sales and related occupations	269	6	16	50	7	4
Supervisors, sales workers	150	3	10	53	6	5
Retail sales workers	72	2	6	65	8	—
Sales representatives, services	11	(4)	45	—	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25	1	68	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	86	2	33	23	15	—
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	38	1	50	11	13	—
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	229	5	10	2	4	18
Agricultural workers	120	3	15	—	7	8
Fishing and hunting workers	57	1	—	—	—	—
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	37	1	11	—	—	65
Construction and extraction occupations	818	19	10	2	32	12
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	111	3	14	3	21	10
Construction trades workers	607	14	8	1	38	10
Extraction workers	58	1	19	—	7	29
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	317	7	11	6	16	16
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	120	3	8	4	6	28
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	164	4	12	6	22	9
Production occupations	191	4	5	4	10	17
Supervisors, production workers	22	1	—	—	14	—
Metal workers and plastic workers	72	2	6	—	11	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	988	23	45	6	7	6
Air transportation workers	66	2	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle operators	660	15	64	7	5	4
Water transportation workers	27	1	—	—	—	—
Material moving workers	187	4	10	3	14	15
Military occupations⁵	69	2	4	22	—	—

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

² Based on the 2007 BLS Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities for that occupation group.

³ "Highway" 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 fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

^p Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011.

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 3 fatalities 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, 2009^p

Characteristic	Fatalities		Selected event or exposure ¹ (percent of total for characteristic category)			
	Number	Percent	Highway ²	Homicides	Falls	Struck by object
Total	4,340	100	20	12	14	10
Employee status						
Wage and salary ³	3,335	77	23	11	14	9
Self-employed ⁴	1,005	23	11	15	14	13
Sex						
Men	4,021	93	20	11	14	10
Women	319	7	25	26	13	3
Age⁵						
Under 16 years	13	(⁶)	—	—	—	—
16-17 years	14	(⁶)	36	—	—	—
18-19 years	55	1	20	16	7	9
20-24 years	261	6	18	13	13	7
25-34 years	681	16	19	15	11	9
35-44 years	872	20	21	15	11	9
45-54 years	1,113	26	21	11	14	10
55-64 years	806	19	21	11	18	9
65 years and older	521	12	19	5	20	11
Race or ethnic origin⁷						
White	3,059	70	22	8	14	10
Black or African-American	407	9	25	28	7	7
Hispanic or Latino	668	15	14	13	20	11
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	1	19	22	12	9
Asian	122	3	12	43	7	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	7	(⁶)	—	—	—	—
Multiple races	7	(⁶)	—	—	—	—
Other or not reported	38	1	8	21	8	—

¹ Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities for that demographic group.

² "Highway" 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, members of partnerships, and may include owners of incorporated businesses.

⁵ There were 4 fatalities 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 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011.

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, 2008-2009

State of injury	Total fatalities ¹		Event or exposure ⁴ 2009					
	2008 ² (revised)	2009 ^{3,p}	Transportation incidents ⁵	Assaults and violent acts ⁶	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	5,214	4,340	1,682	788	734	617	390	113
Alabama	107	70	33	14	12	5	5	—
Alaska	33	17	9	—	4	—	—	—
Arizona	100	50	23	6	10	5	6	—
Arkansas	85	75	35	10	12	7	8	—
California	465	301	95	79	41	54	24	6
Colorado	105	80	34	16	9	13	6	—
Connecticut	28	34	9	13	3	7	—	—
Delaware	11	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	9	10	3	6	—	—	—	—
Florida	291	243	90	35	31	36	47	—
Georgia	182	96	47	14	11	11	10	3
Hawaii	19	13	8	—	3	—	—	—
Idaho	36	26	14	—	7	—	—	—
Illinois	193	158	46	36	32	26	16	—
Indiana	143	123	47	20	25	20	9	—
Iowa	93	78	47	3	15	7	4	—
Kansas	73	76	33	8	16	11	5	3
Kentucky	106	97	37	15	21	10	12	—
Louisiana	135	138	60	13	30	15	16	3
Maine	24	16	10	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	60	65	23	17	9	10	4	—
Massachusetts	68	59	20	9	12	11	7	—
Michigan	123	93	27	23	22	11	9	—
Minnesota	65	60	22	10	14	9	4	—
Mississippi	80	64	33	12	4	6	4	5
Missouri	148	142	59	24	27	20	10	—
Montana	40	50	22	13	7	—	3	—
Nebraska	53	57	26	4	9	13	4	—
Nevada	41	24	13	3	3	3	—	—
New Hampshire	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	92	99	33	23	12	23	5	3
New Mexico	31	42	20	7	6	5	4	—
New York (including N.Y.C.)	213	184	63	47	29	24	12	8
New York City	90	63	11	28	9	8	—	—
North Carolina	161	125	47	25	17	18	9	9
North Dakota	28	25	11	—	4	6	3	—
Ohio	168	132	39	26	22	28	10	4
Oklahoma	102	77	43	6	14	4	8	—
Oregon	55	66	34	10	14	4	3	—
Pennsylvania	241	166	55	37	25	31	13	5
Rhode Island	6	7	—	—	4	—	—	—
South Carolina	87	73	29	12	11	10	9	—
South Dakota	30	24	10	—	10	—	—	—
Tennessee	135	105	42	18	24	12	6	3
Texas	463	480	163	93	65	82	61	15
Utah	64	48	27	—	7	4	—	6
Vermont	10	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	156	118	42	31	21	16	8	—
Washington	84	75	23	22	19	5	3	—
West Virginia	53	41	19	—	12	—	3	4
Wisconsin	77	94	32	18	21	14	7	—
Wyoming	33	19	11	—	—	4	—	—

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

² Totals for 2008 are revised and final. The BLS news release issued August 20, 2009, reported a total of 5,071 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2008. Since then, an additional 143 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2008 to 5,214. Includes two fatalities that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

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

⁴ Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁶ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

^p Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released in April 2011.

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 of Arizona	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(510) 286-0702
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2710
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8219
Dist. of Columbia	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5637
Florida	Department of Financial Services	(850) 413-1611
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-1656
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 558-0500
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-1640
Kentucky	Labor Cabinet	(502) 564-4136
Louisiana	Louisiana Workforce Commission	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 623-7902
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth	(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) 751-2454
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7081
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 826-4984
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4584
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 728-4116
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) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Chicago Region	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4651
Utah	Utah Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5512
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor Statistics – Philadelphia Region	(215) 861-5628
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6289
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3819
Puerto Rico	Negociado de Estadísticas	(787) 754-5300 ext.3058

TECHNICAL NOTES

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2009, there were 27 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 counts. An additional 59 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 seven 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 2009 will be available in April 2011.

Over the last 2 years, increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged 156 fatalities per year or about 3 percent of the revised total. The BLS news release issued August 20, 2009 reported a total of 5,071 fatal work injuries for 2008. With the April 2010 release of final data, an additional 143 net fatal work injuries were added, bringing the total for 2008 to 5,214.

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.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining, and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

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