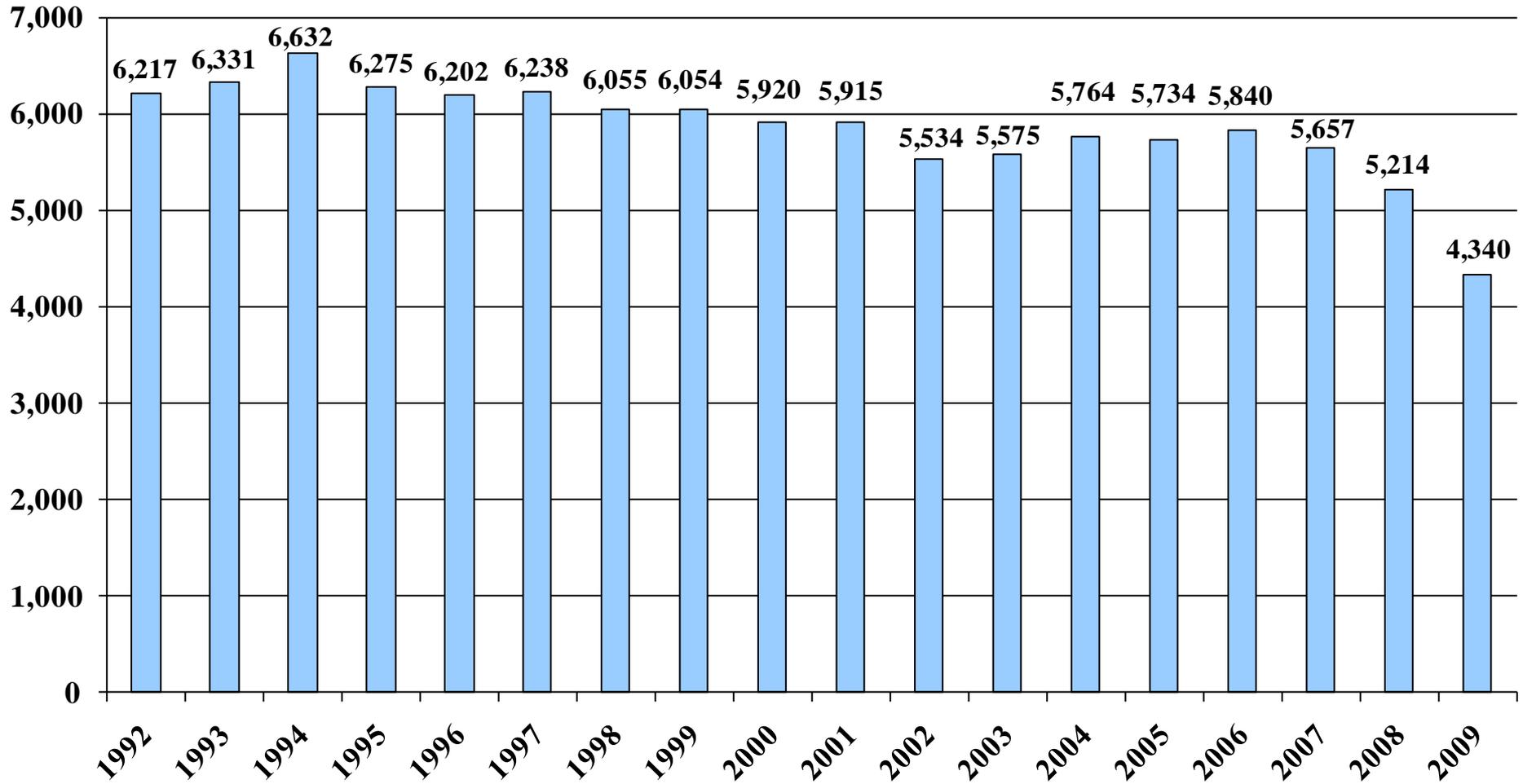


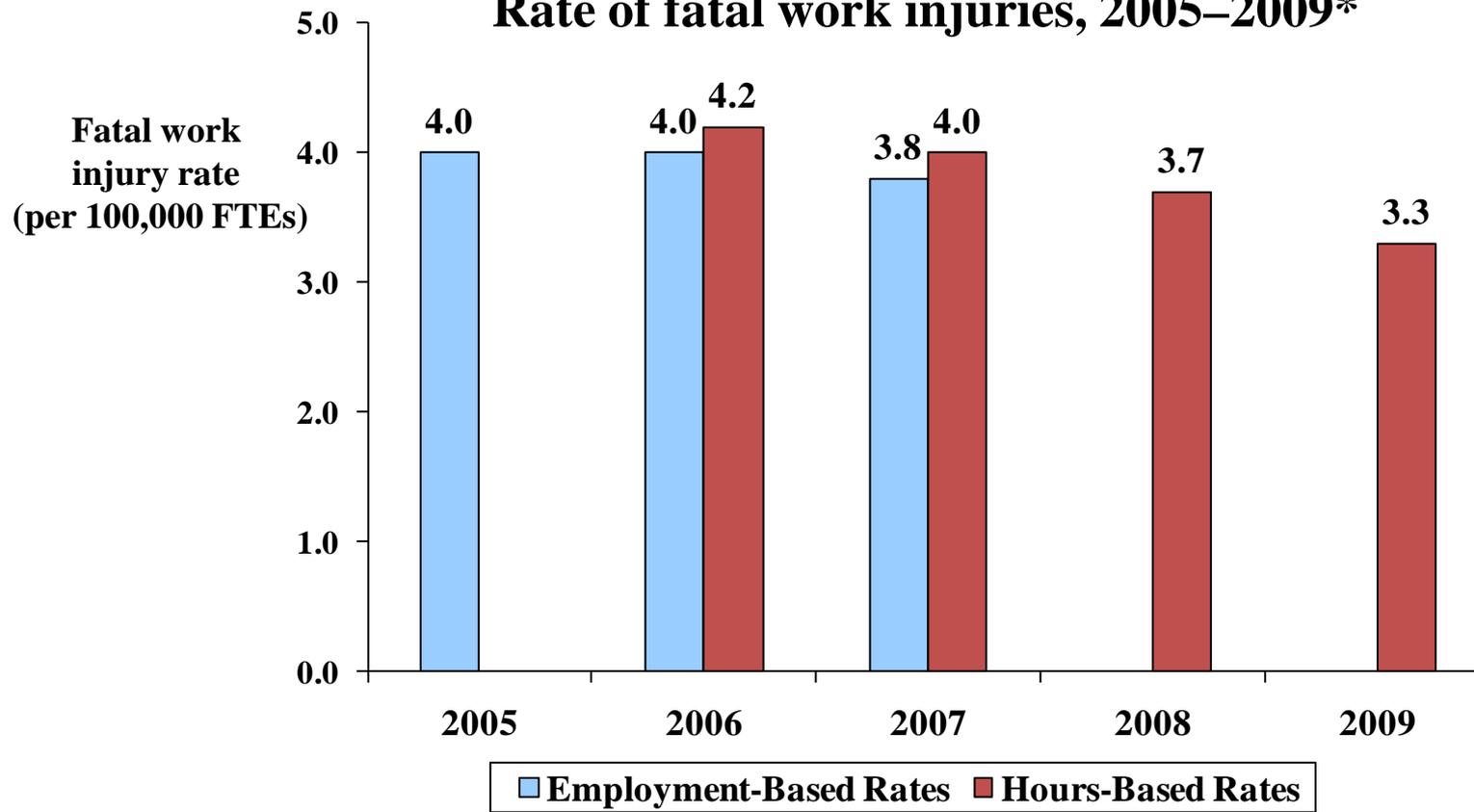
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2009*



The 2009 preliminary total of 4,340 fatal work injuries represents a 17 percent decrease from the 5,214 fatal work injuries reported for 2008.

*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.

Rate of fatal work injuries, 2005–2009*



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 2009 was 3.3 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from 3.7 in 2008.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

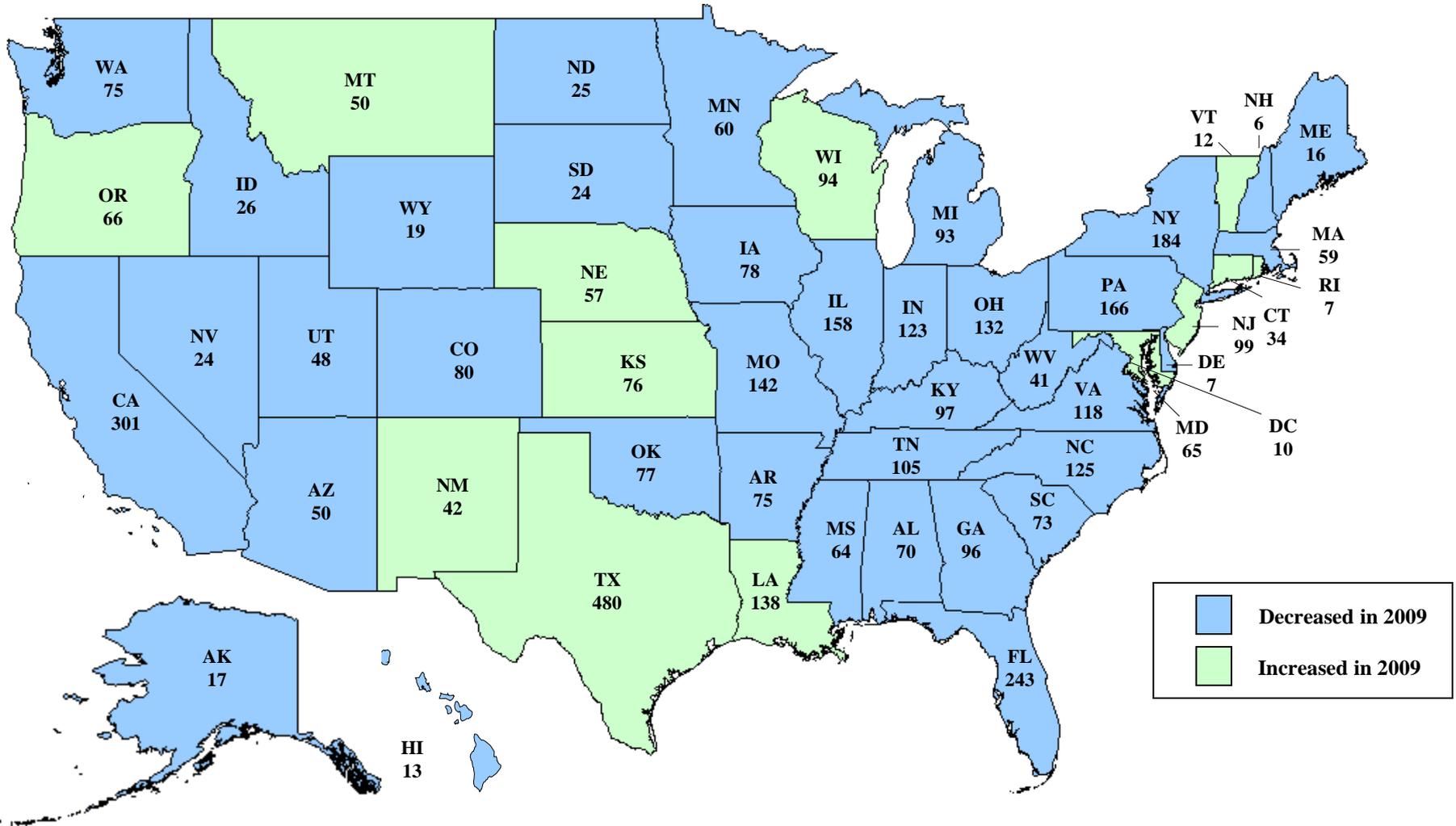
Employment-Based Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. The employment figures, except for resident military, are annual average estimates of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The resident military figure, obtained from the Department 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 <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, U.S. Census Bureau, and U.S. Department of Defense, 2010.

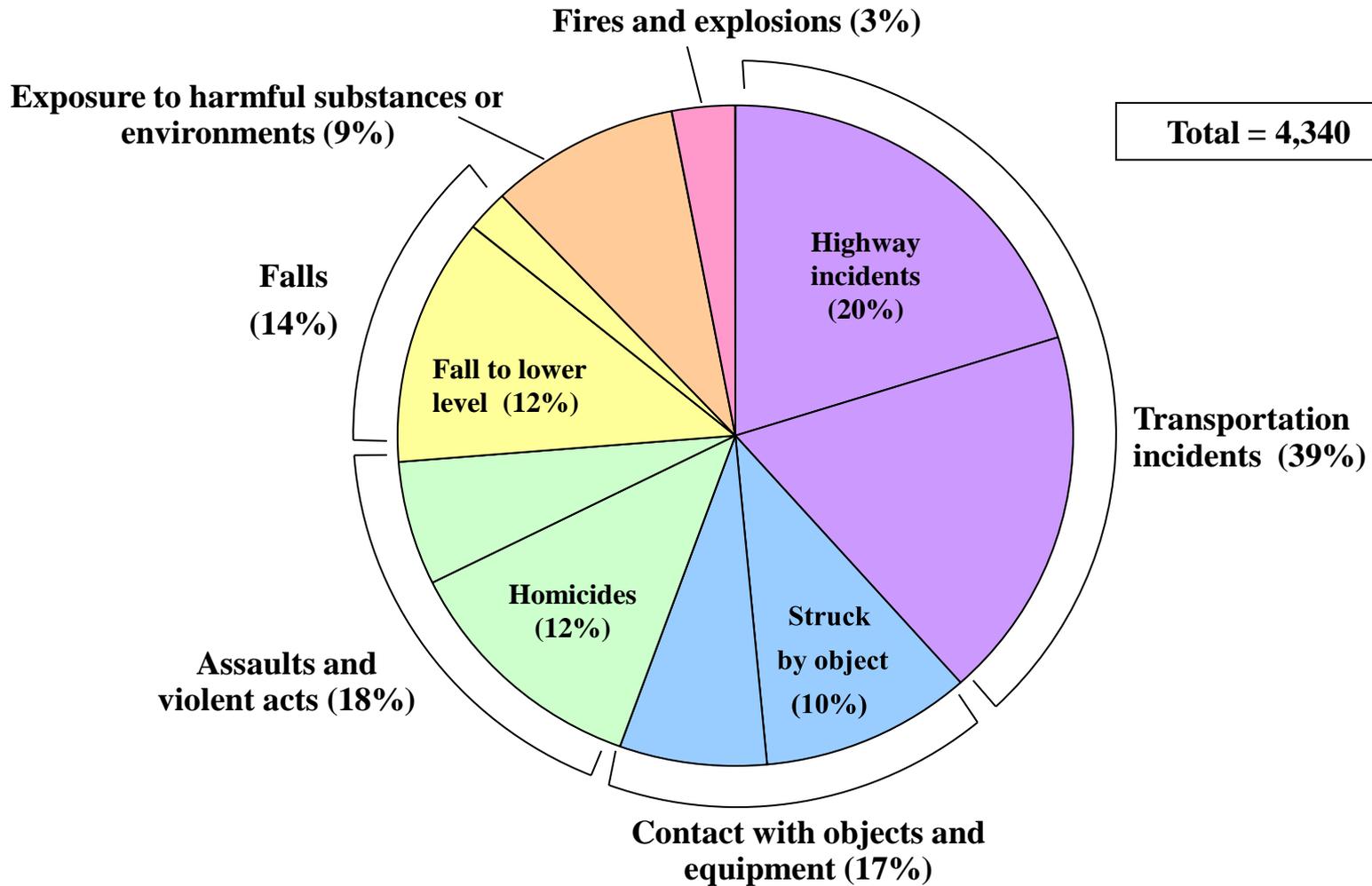
Number of fatal work injuries, by State, 2009*



Thirty-seven States had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2009 compared to 2008. Thirteen States and the District of Columbia had more fatal injuries in 2009 than in 2008.

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

Manner in which fatal work injuries occurred, 2009*



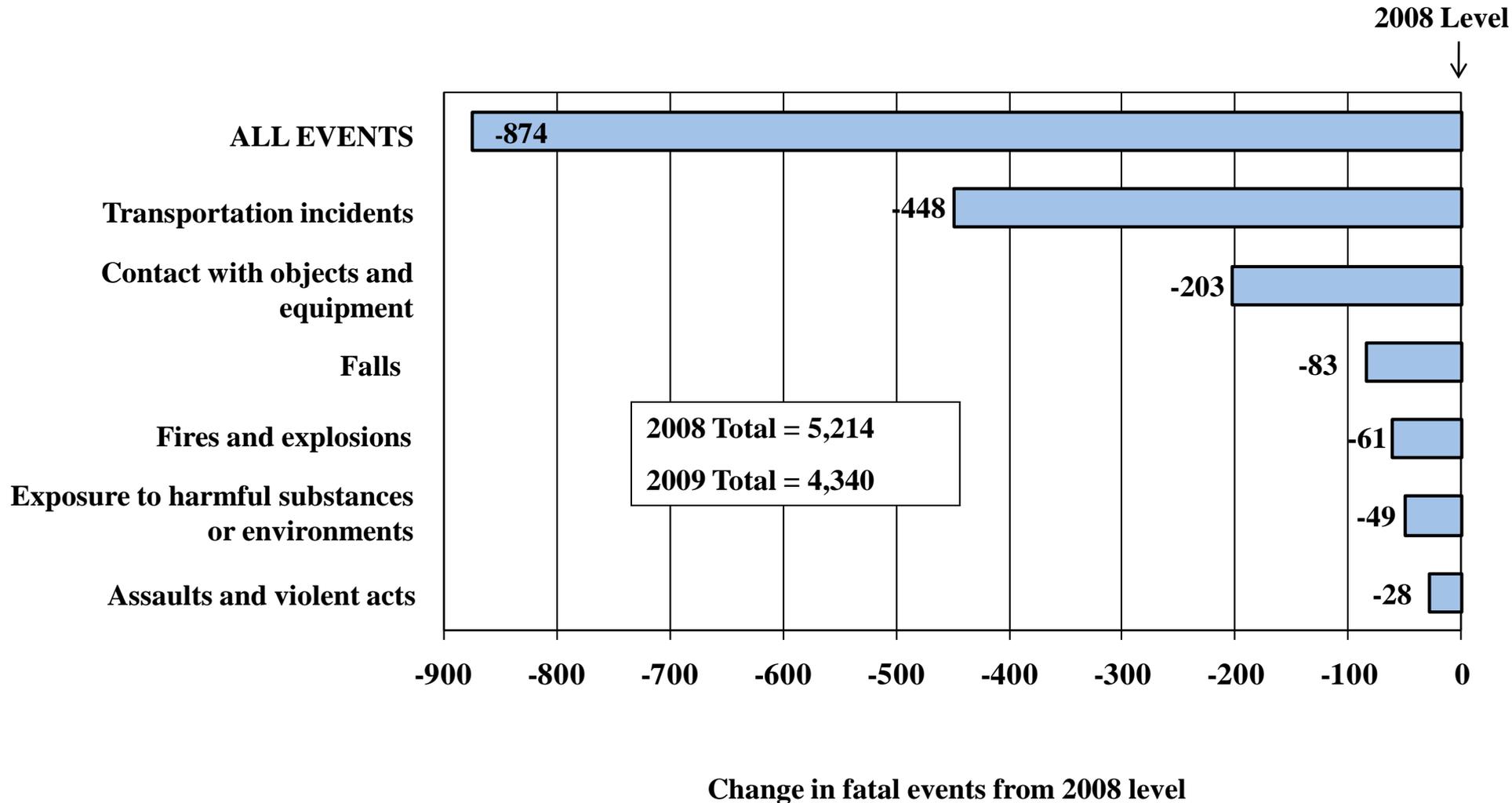
More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event. Highway incidents alone accounted for one out of every five fatal work injuries in 2009.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

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

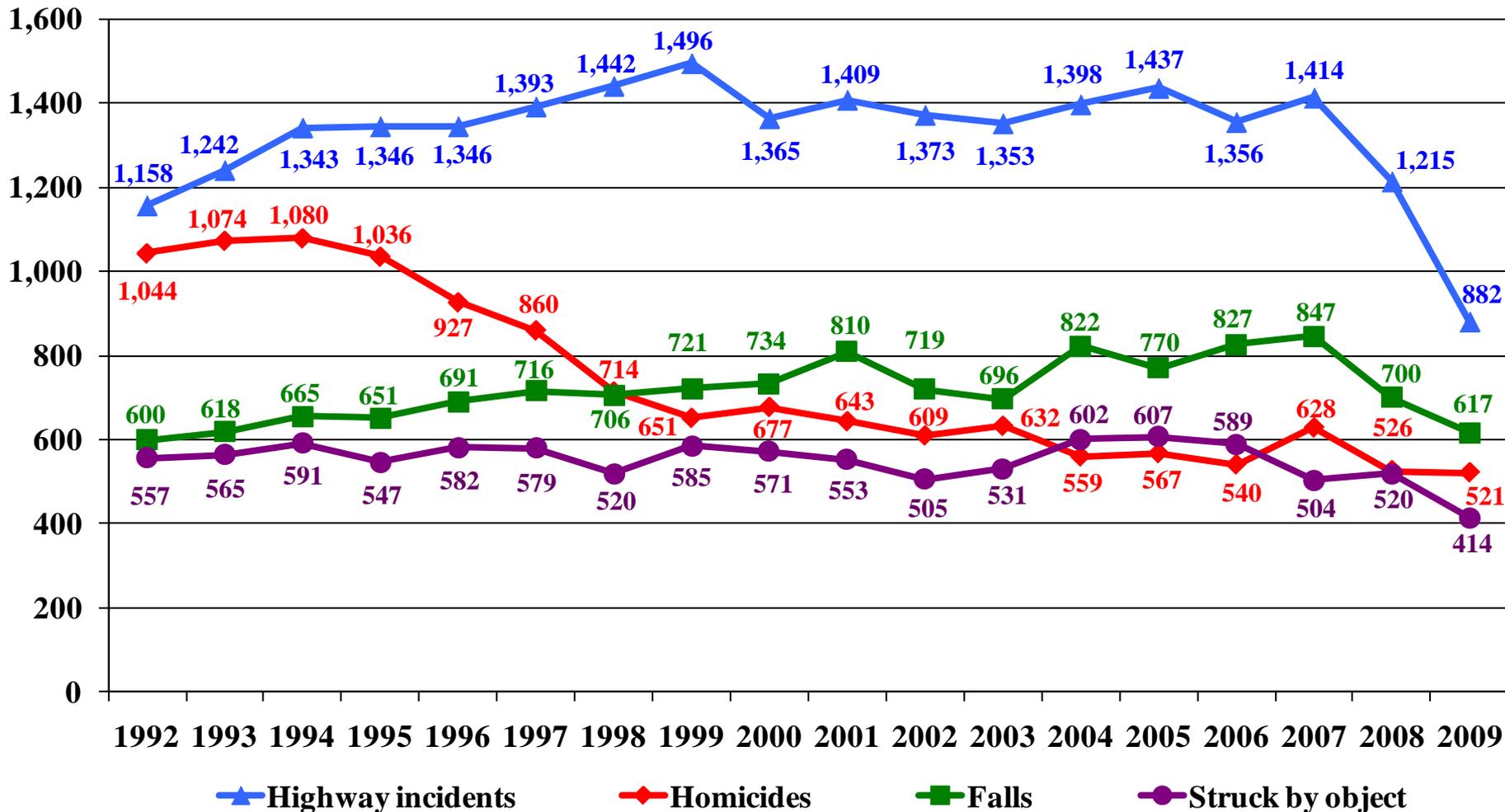
Difference in fatal work injury counts, by event, 2008–2009*



Fatal work injuries resulting from all types of events decreased in 2009.

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

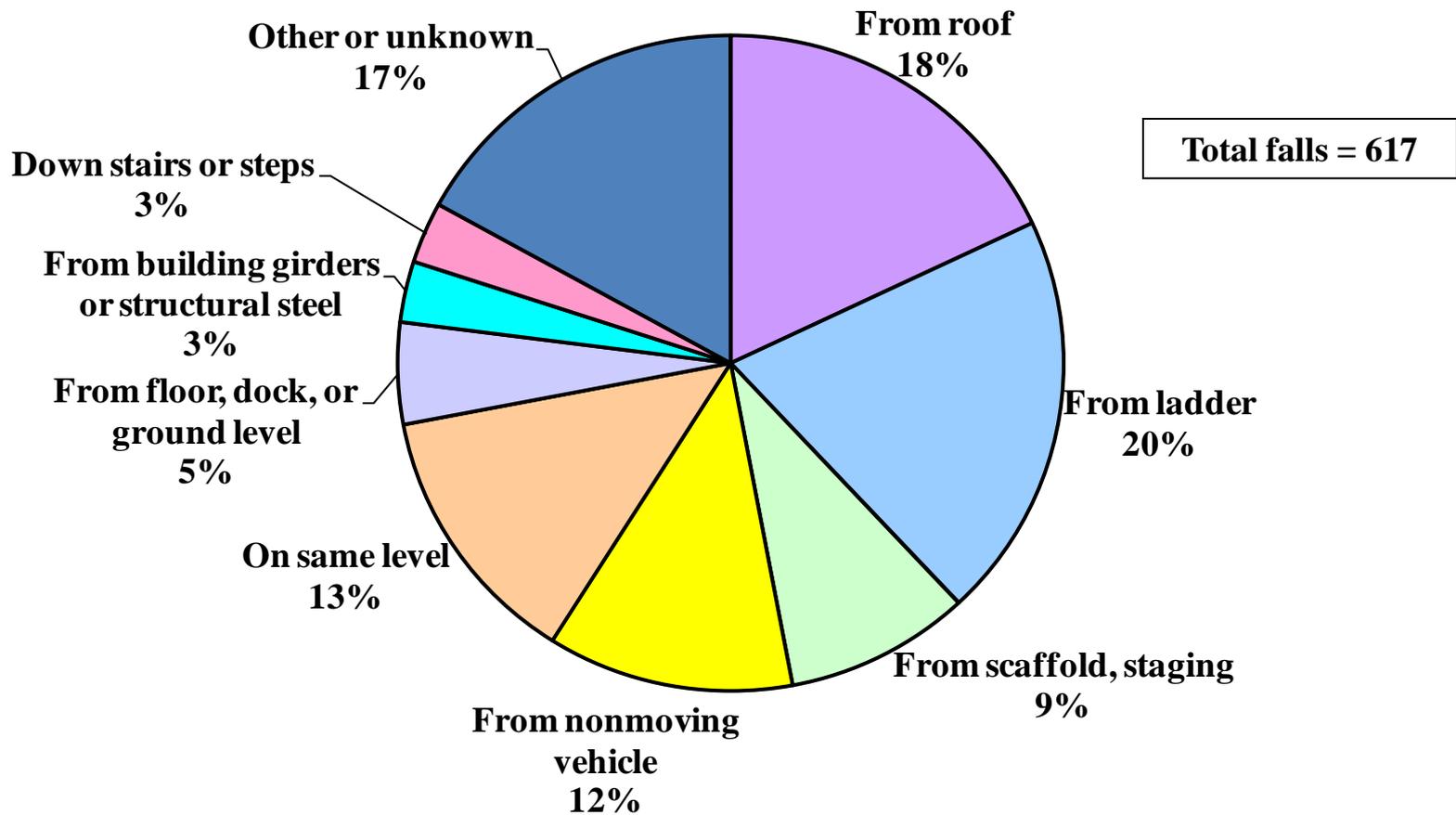
Number of fatal work injuries



Workplace homicides have declined more than 50 percent since 1994, but were only down 1 percent from 2008 to 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.

Fatal falls, by type of fall, 2009*



Of the 617 fatal falls in 2009, over one-third involved falls from roofs or ladders.

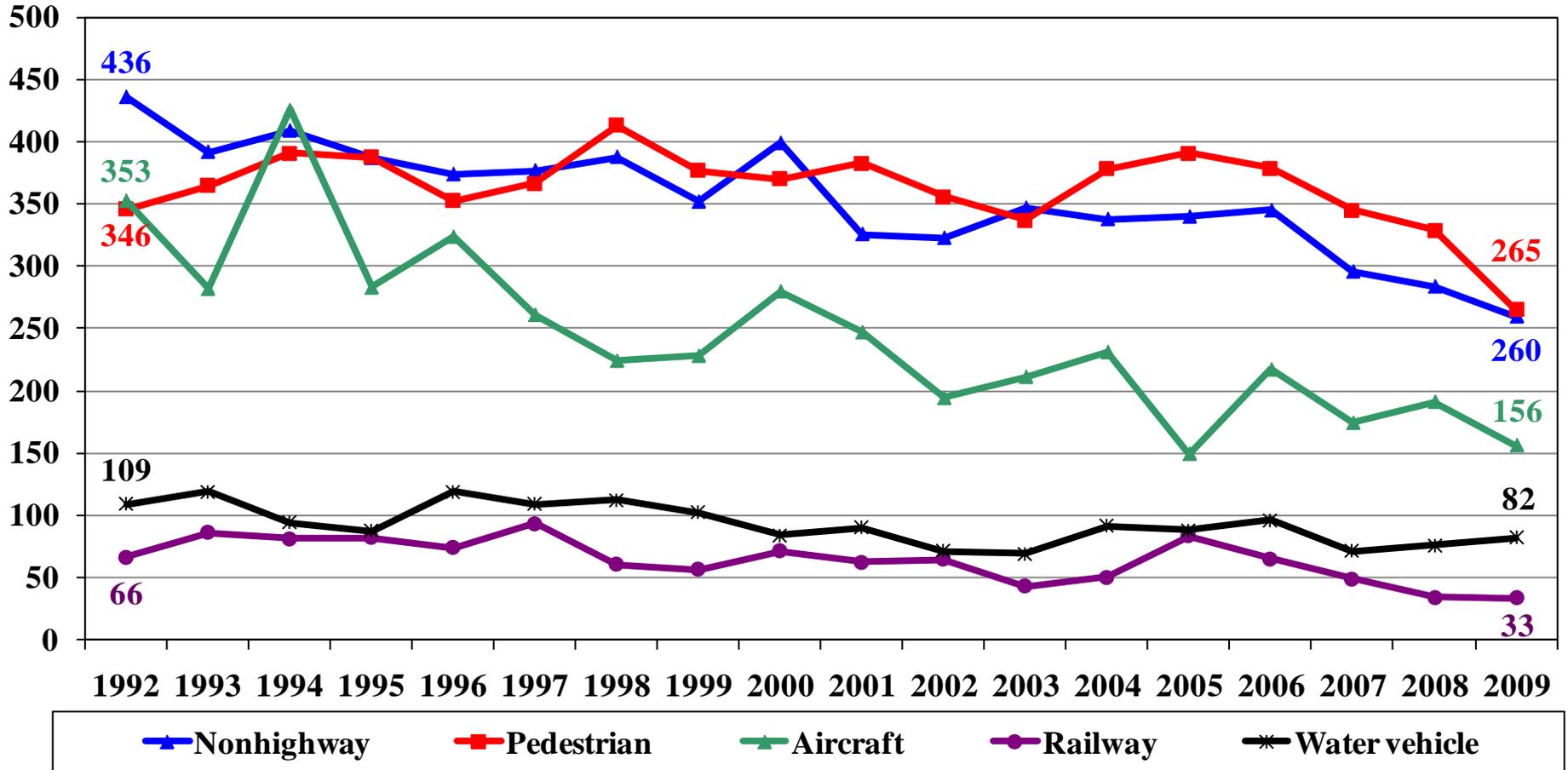
*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, excluding highway incidents, 1992–2009*

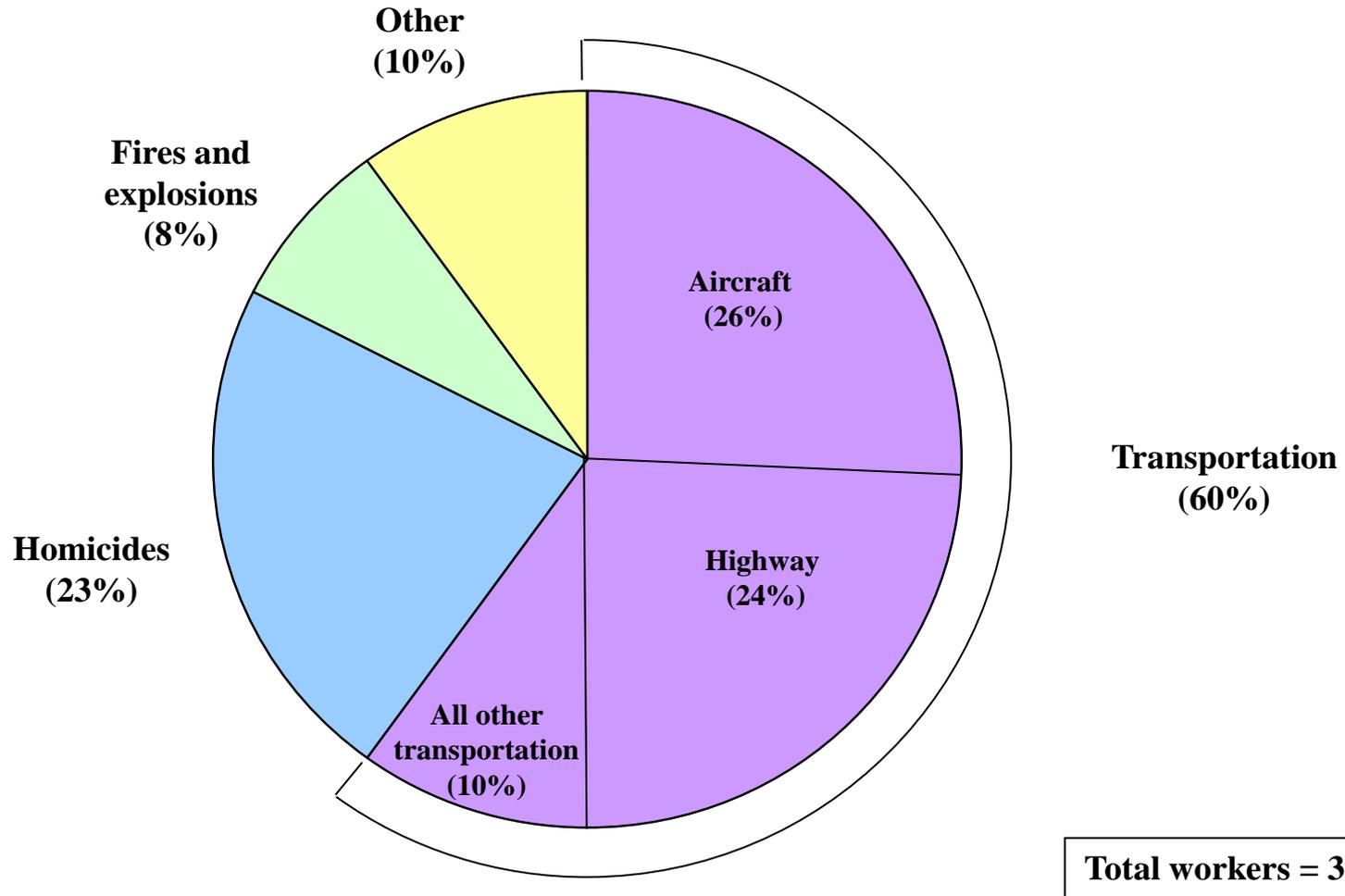
Number of fatal work injuries



Fatal injury incidents involving water vehicle transportation increased in 2009, while nonhighway, pedestrian, aircraft, and railway incidents decreased.

*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.

How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2009*



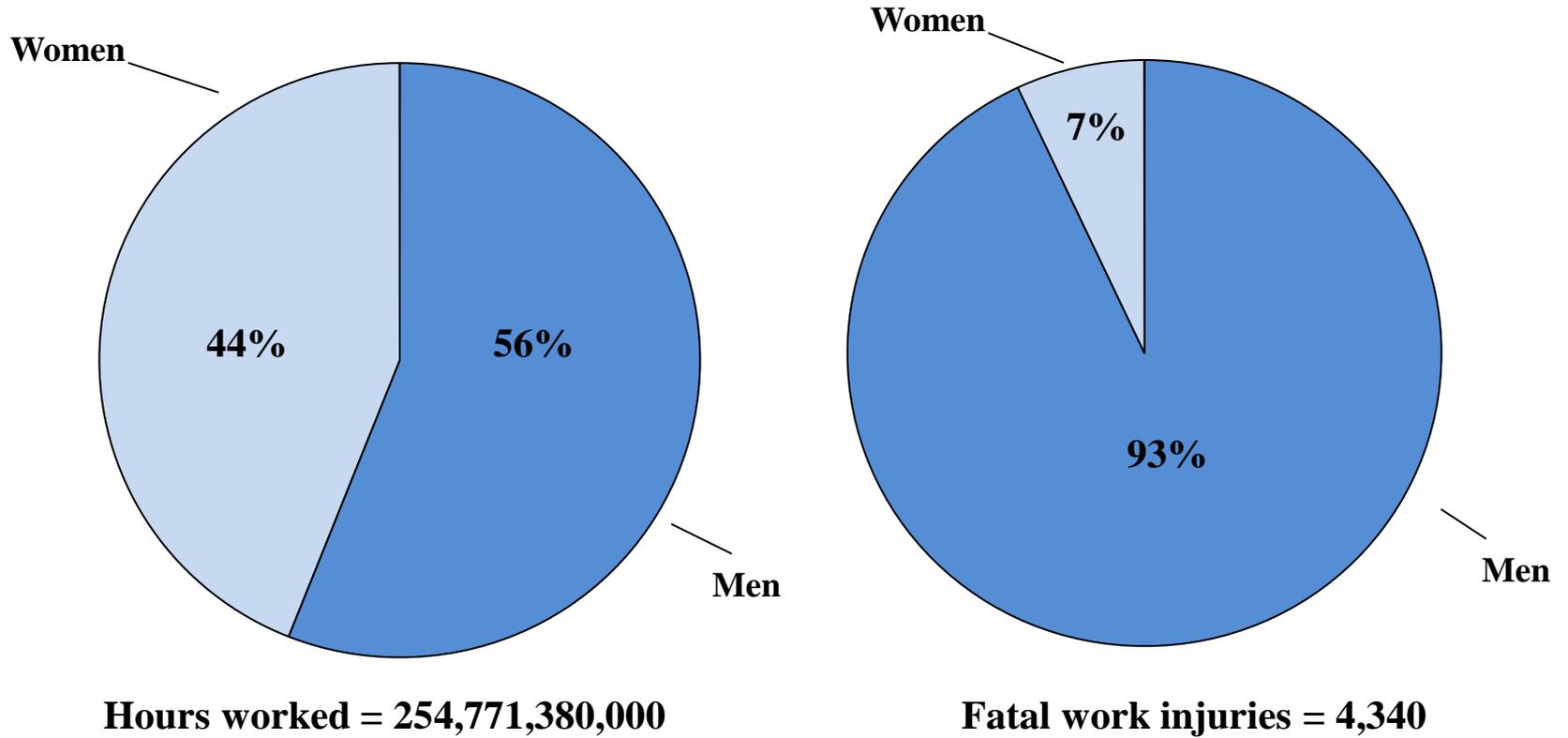
Transportation incidents accounted for three-fifths of the workers killed in multiple-fatality events. Aircraft and highway transportation incidents each made up about a quarter of these multiple-fatality work injuries.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009*

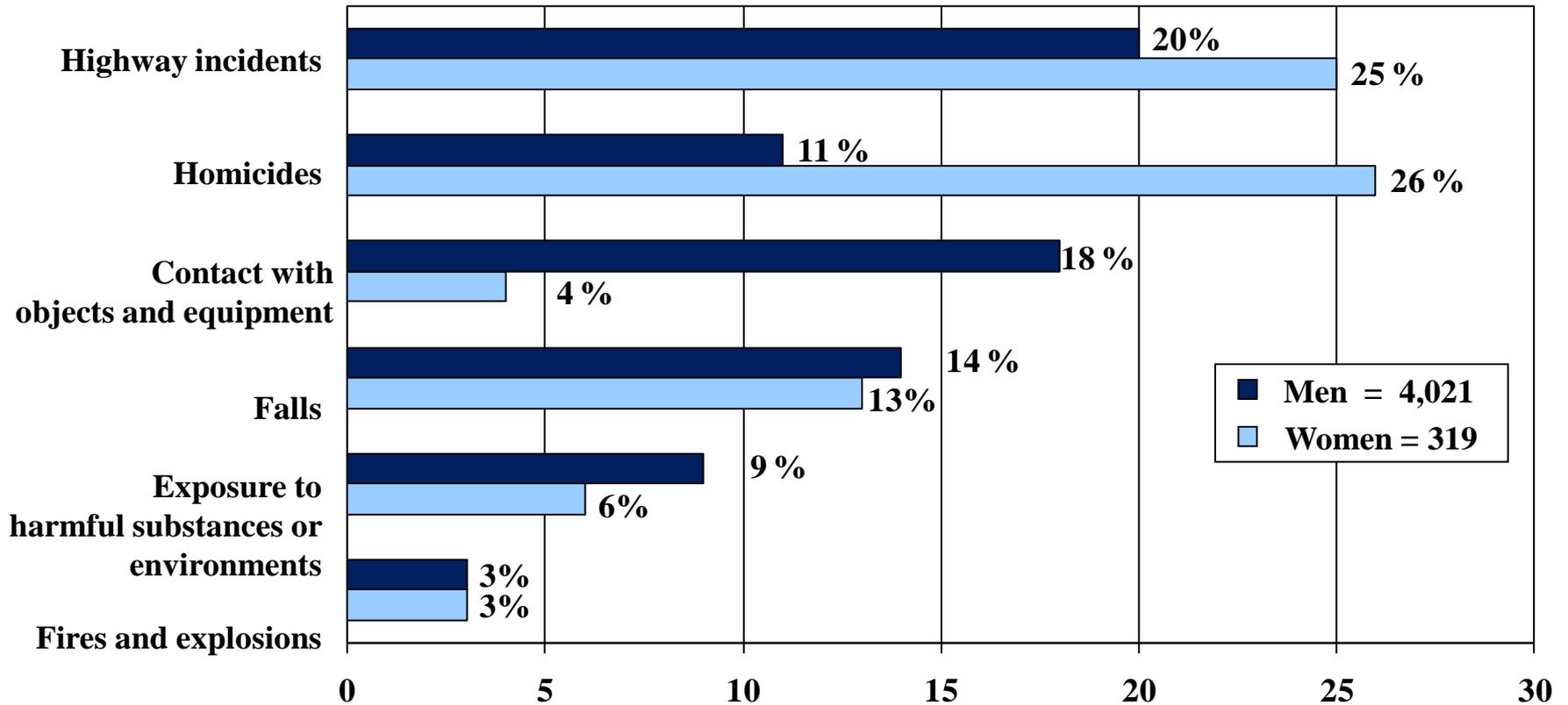


A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2009.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009*



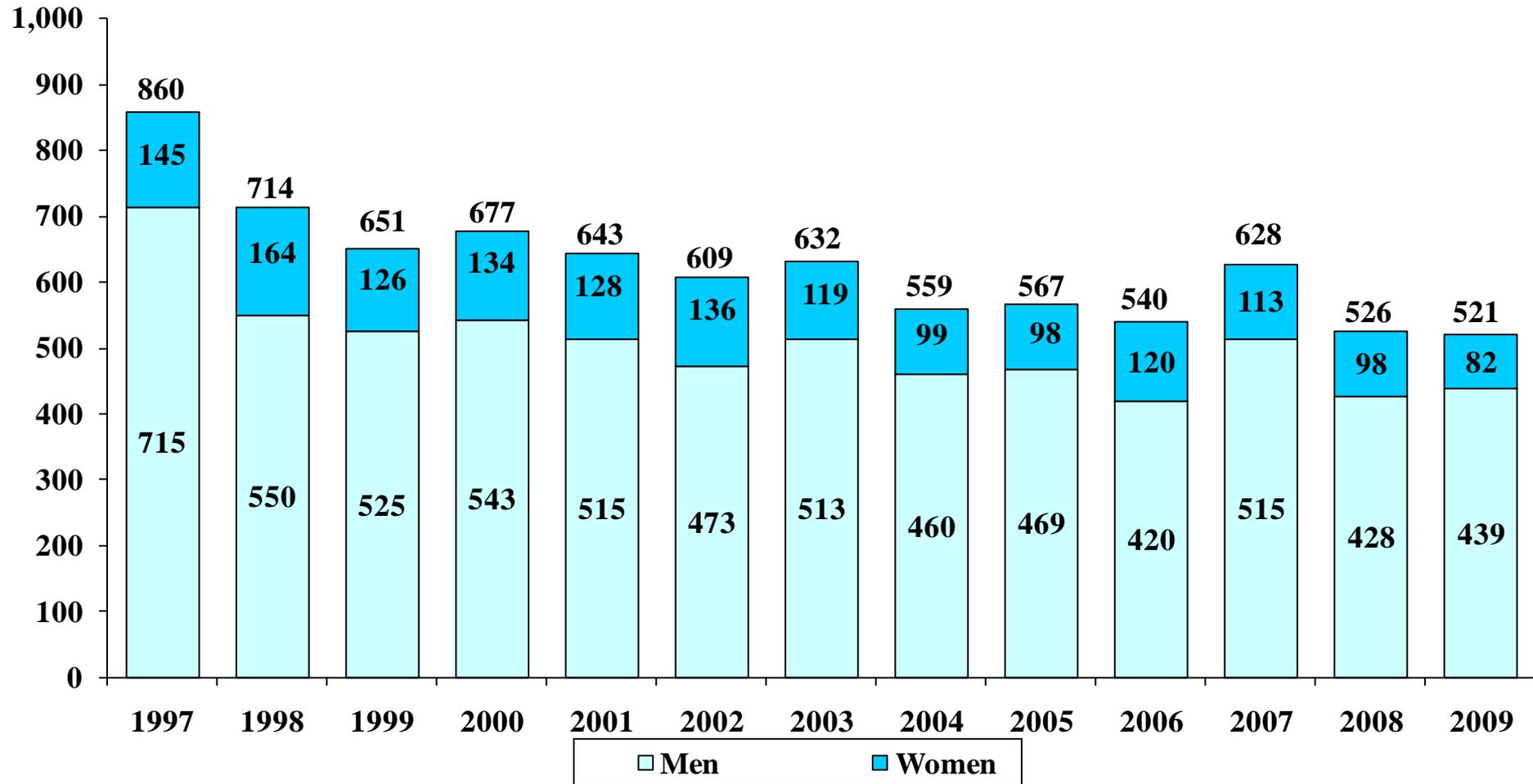
Percent of fatal work injuries within gender

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, and exposure to harmful substances or environments.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

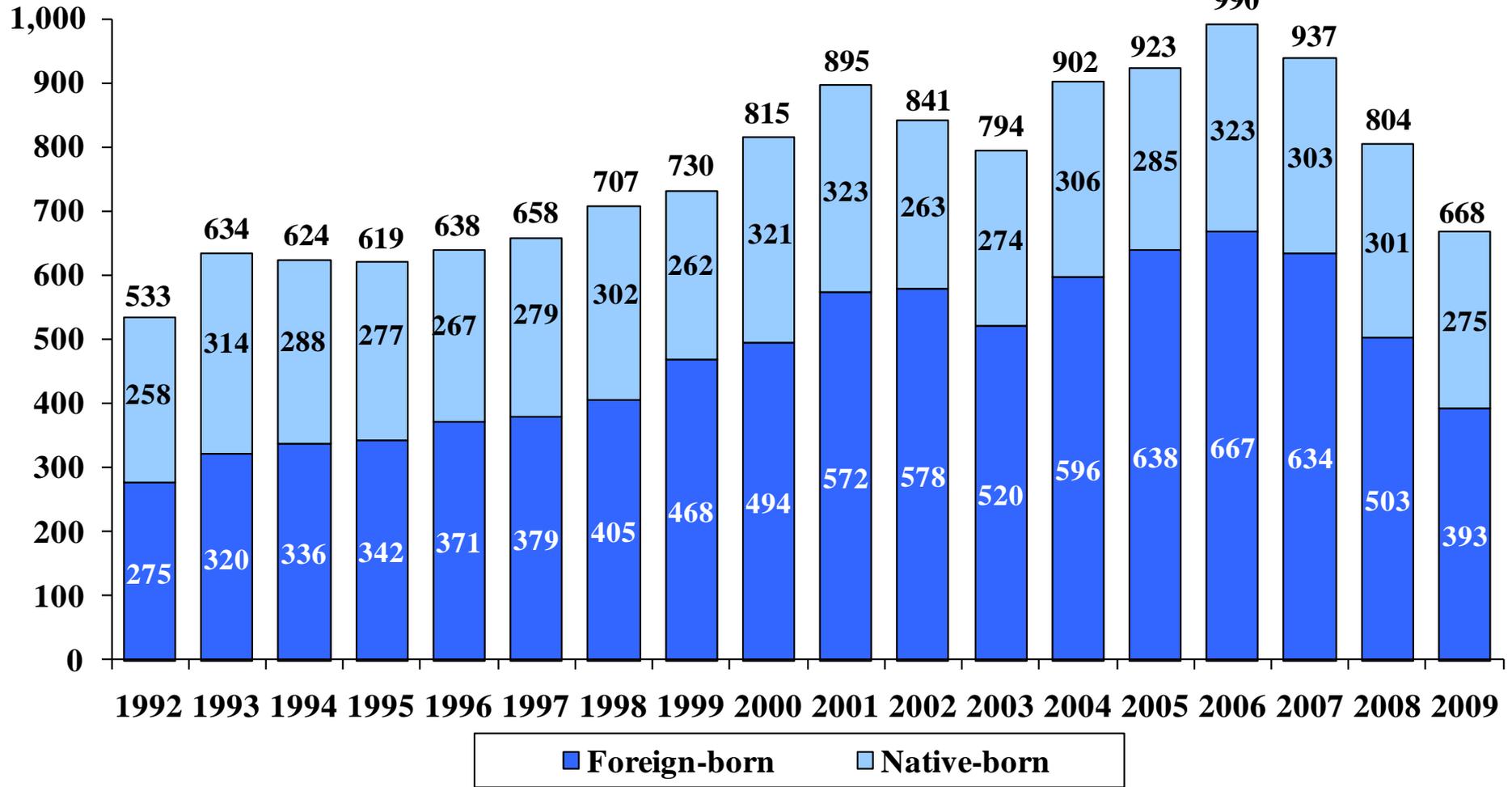
Number of workplace homicides, by gender of decedent, 1997–2009*



Workplace homicides incurred by women were down in 2009, but workplace homicides to men increased by 3 percent.

*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.

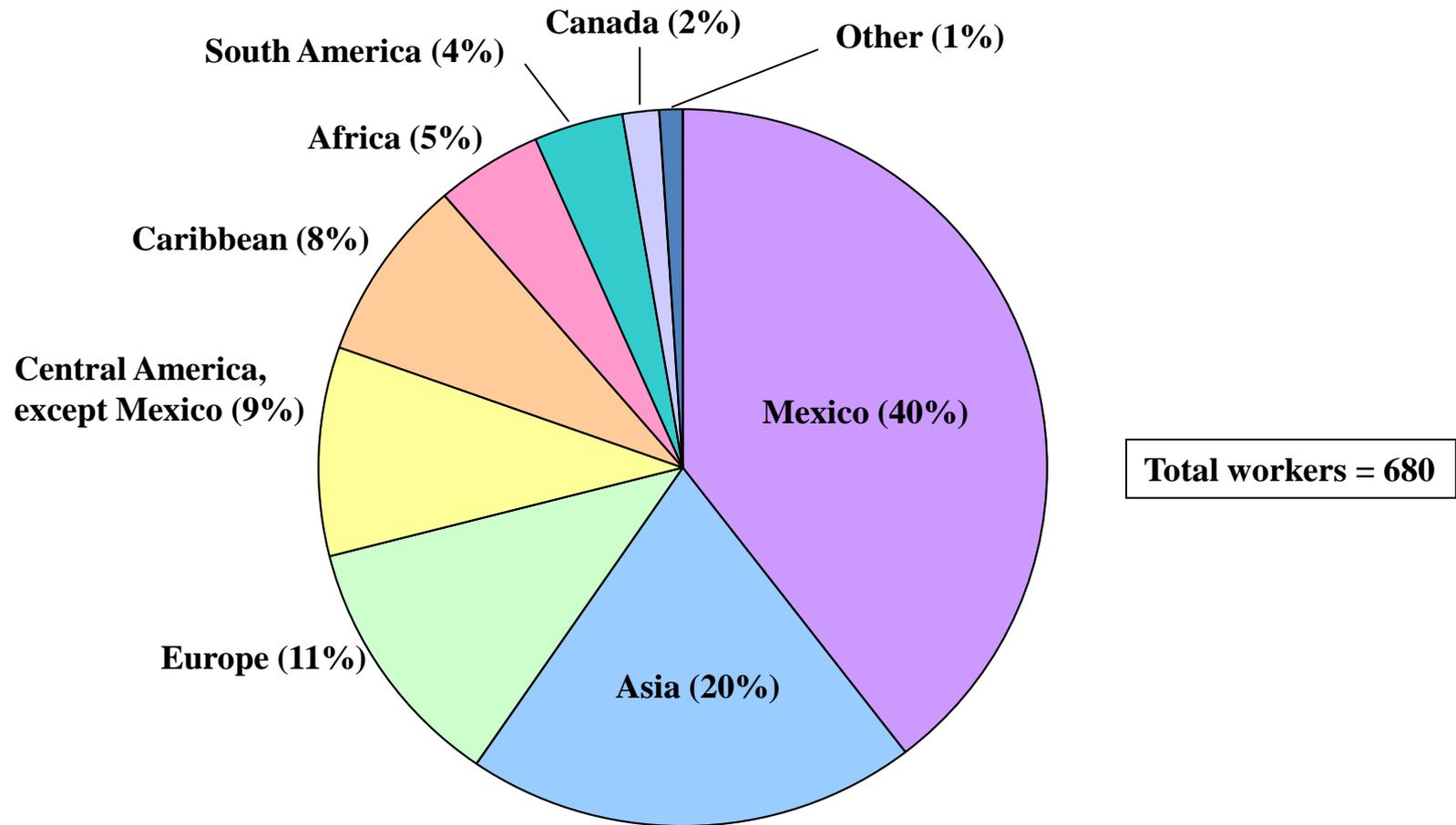
Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1992-2009*



Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers continued to decrease in 2009 after reaching a series high in 2006. About three-fifths of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2009 were born outside of the United States.

*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.

Fatal occupational injuries to foreign-born workers, by region of birth, 2009*



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (40 percent) of foreign-born workers who died at work in the United States in 2009.

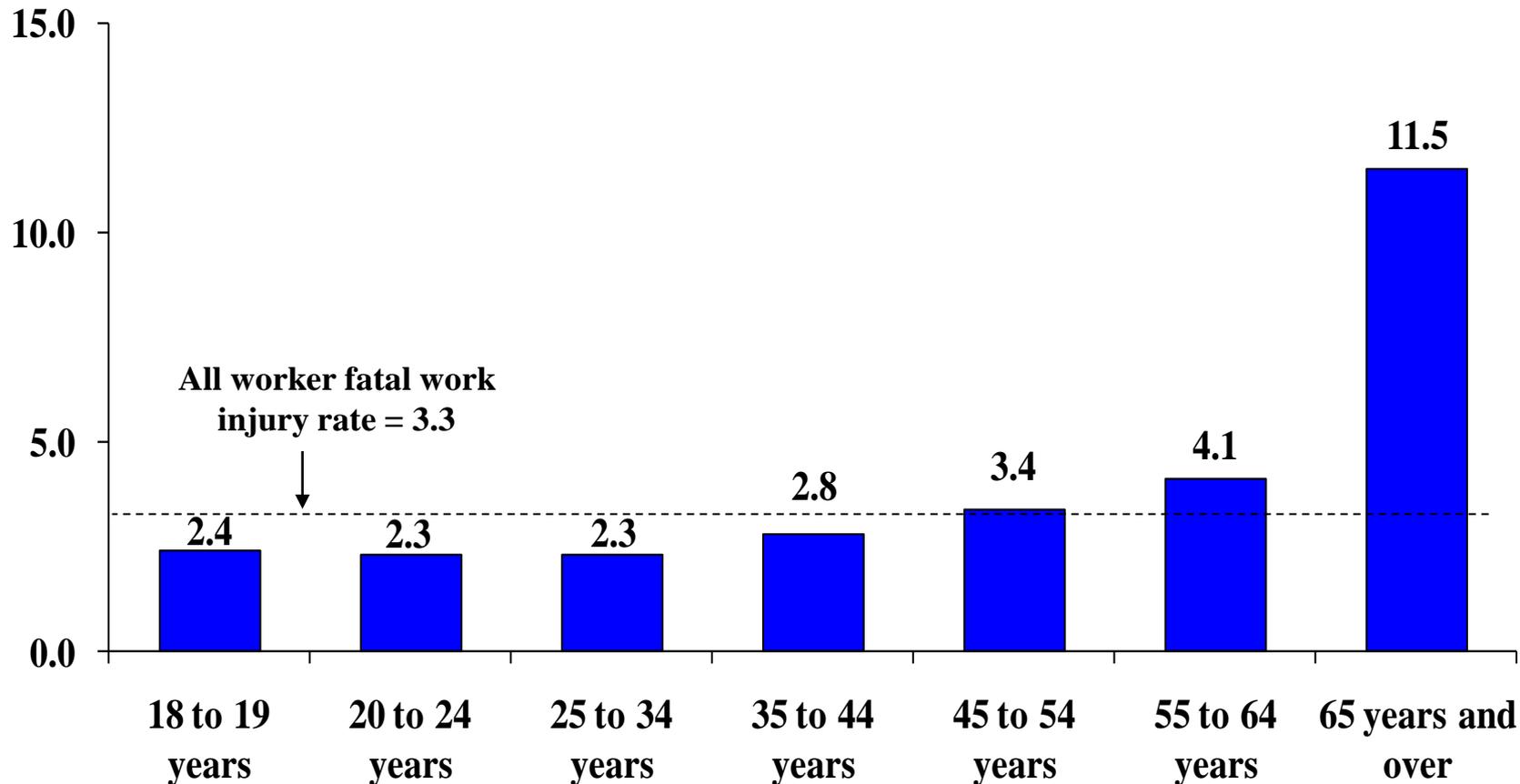
*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2009*

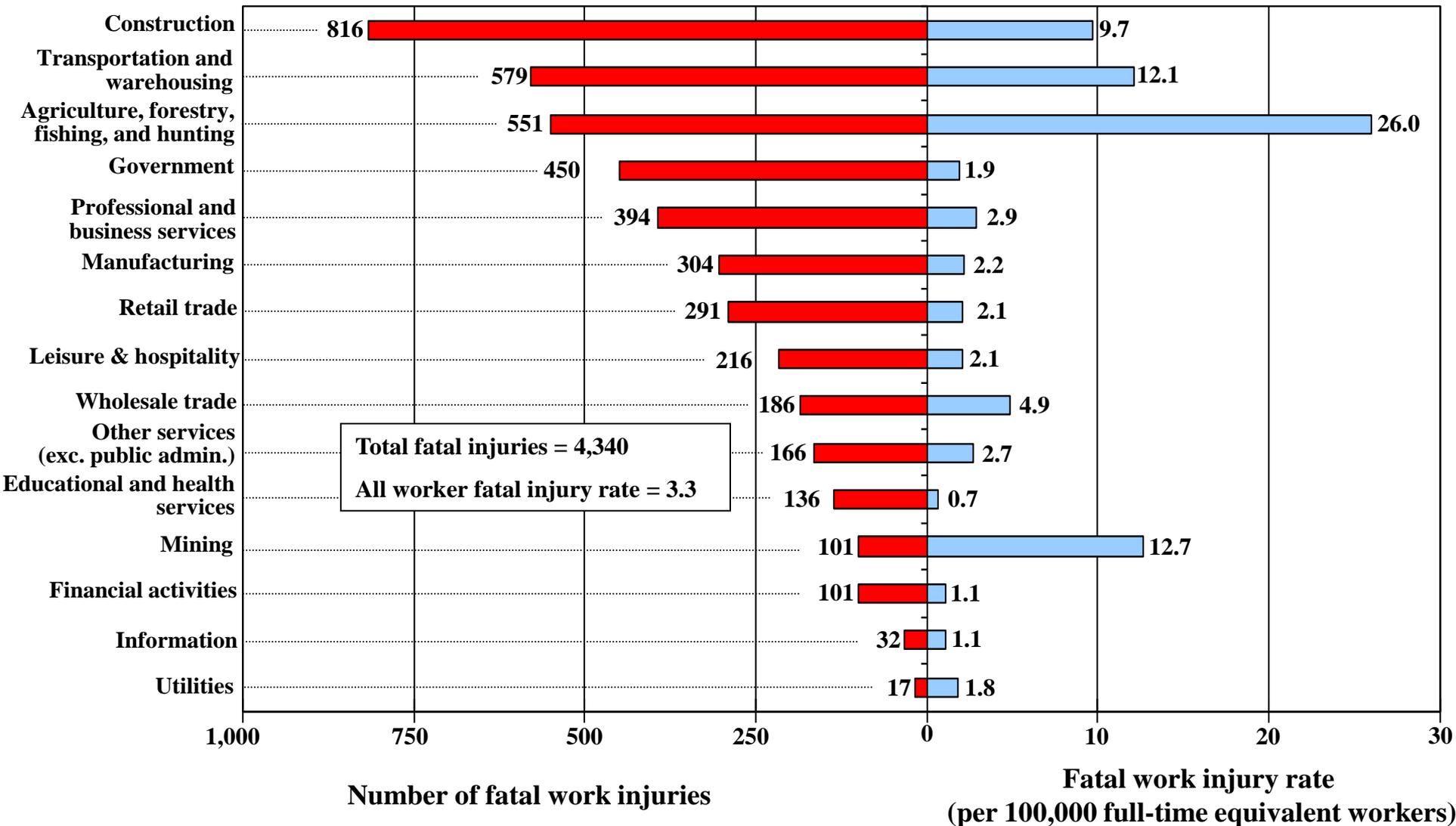
Fatal work injury rate
(per 100,000 FTEs)



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.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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



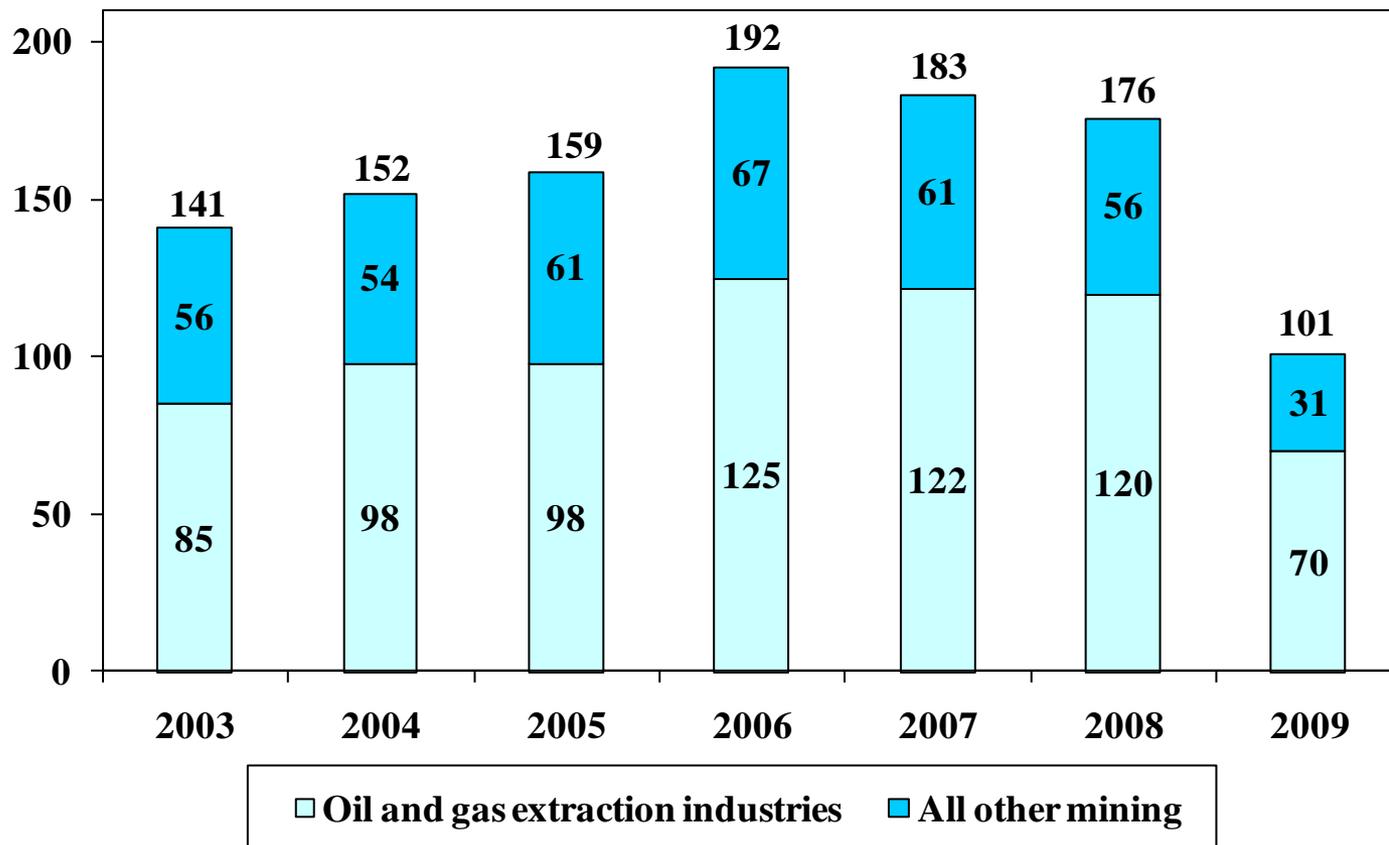
Although construction had the highest number of fatal injuries in 2009, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting had the highest fatal work injury rate.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

Fatal occupational injuries in the private mining industry, 2003–2009*

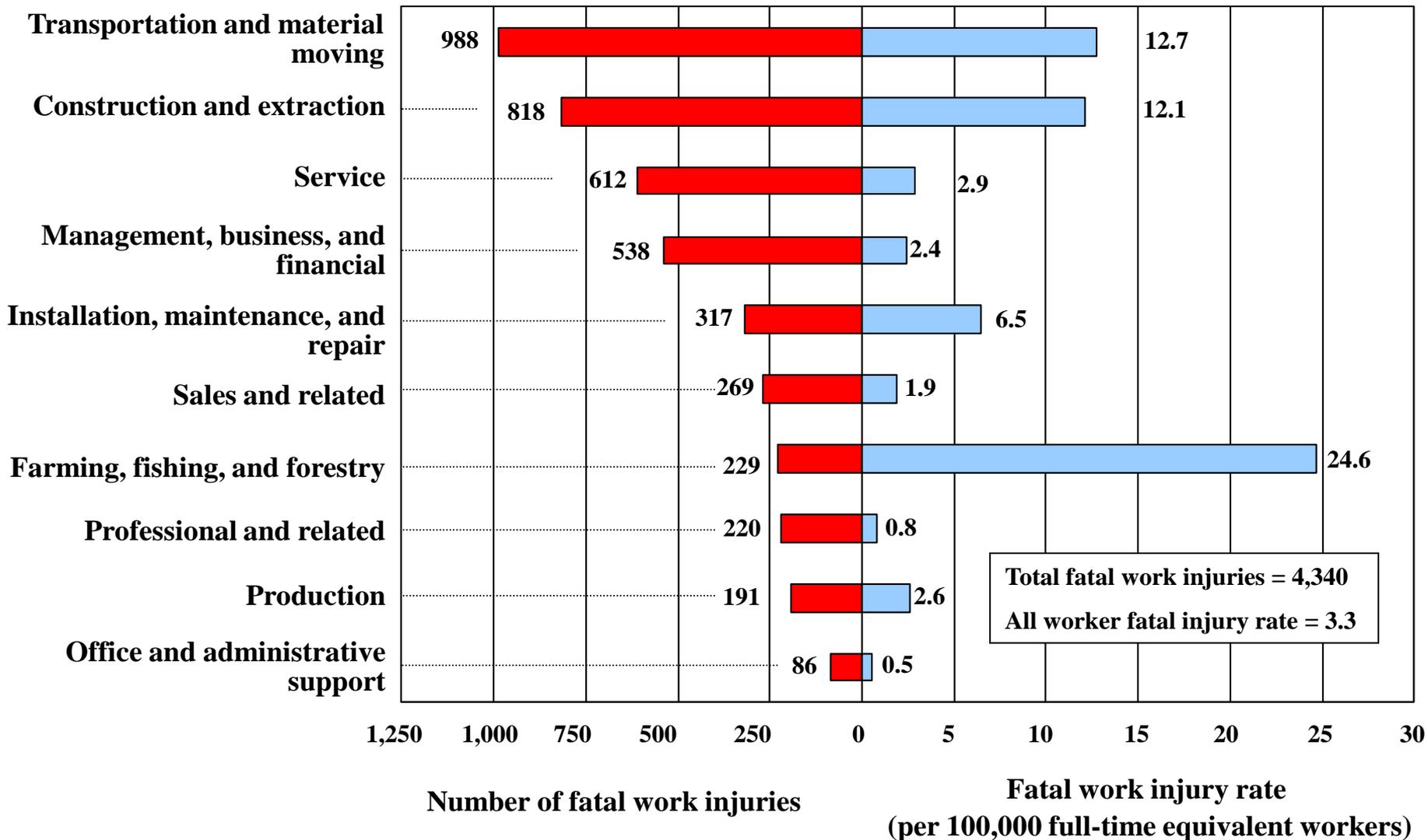
Number of fatal work injuries



Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry declined in 2009. Oil and gas industry fatal work injuries accounted for more than two-thirds of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2009.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2010.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major civilian occupation group, 2009*

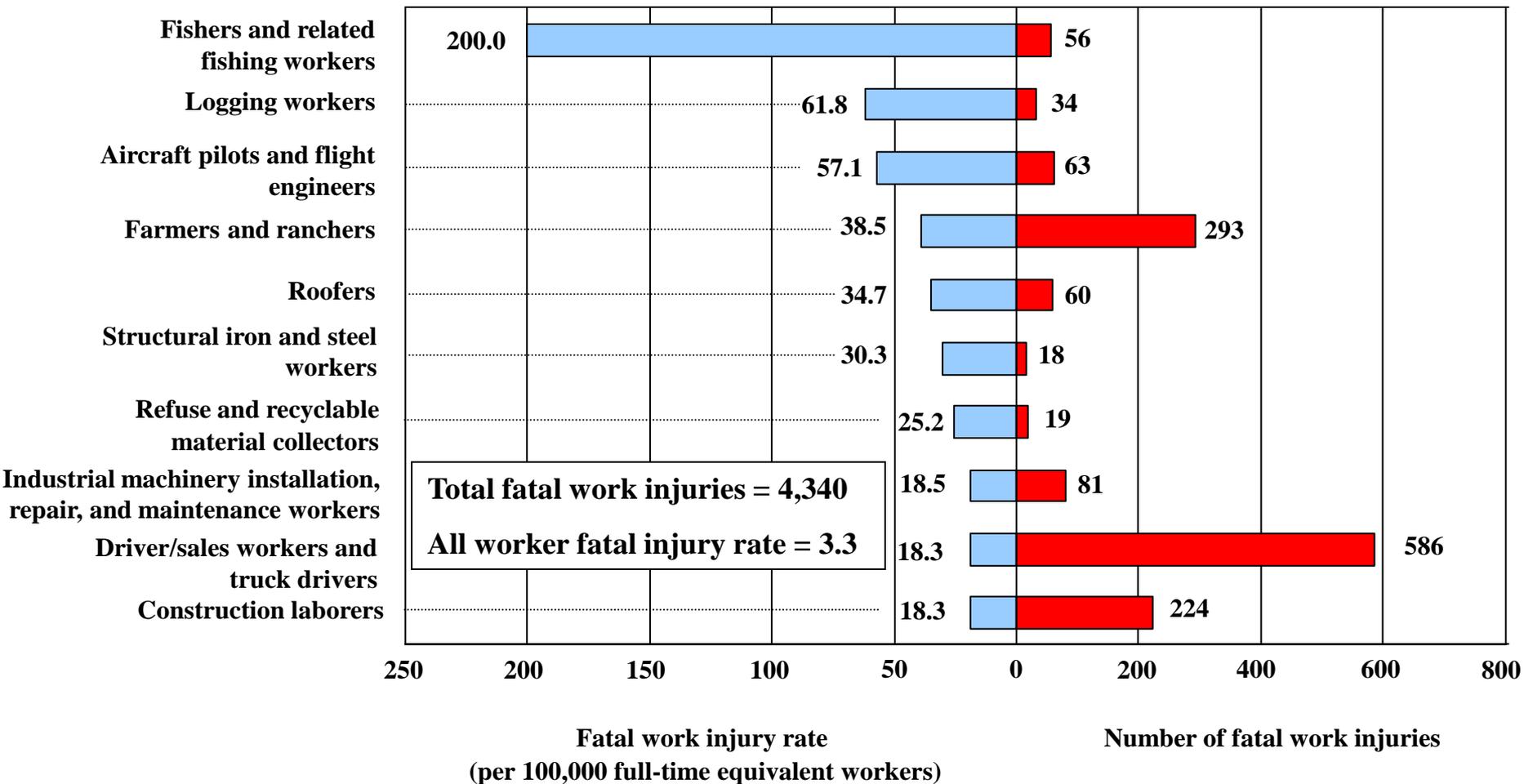


Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2009, the highest fatal work injury rate among major occupational groups was for farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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

Selected occupations with high fatal injury rates, 2009*

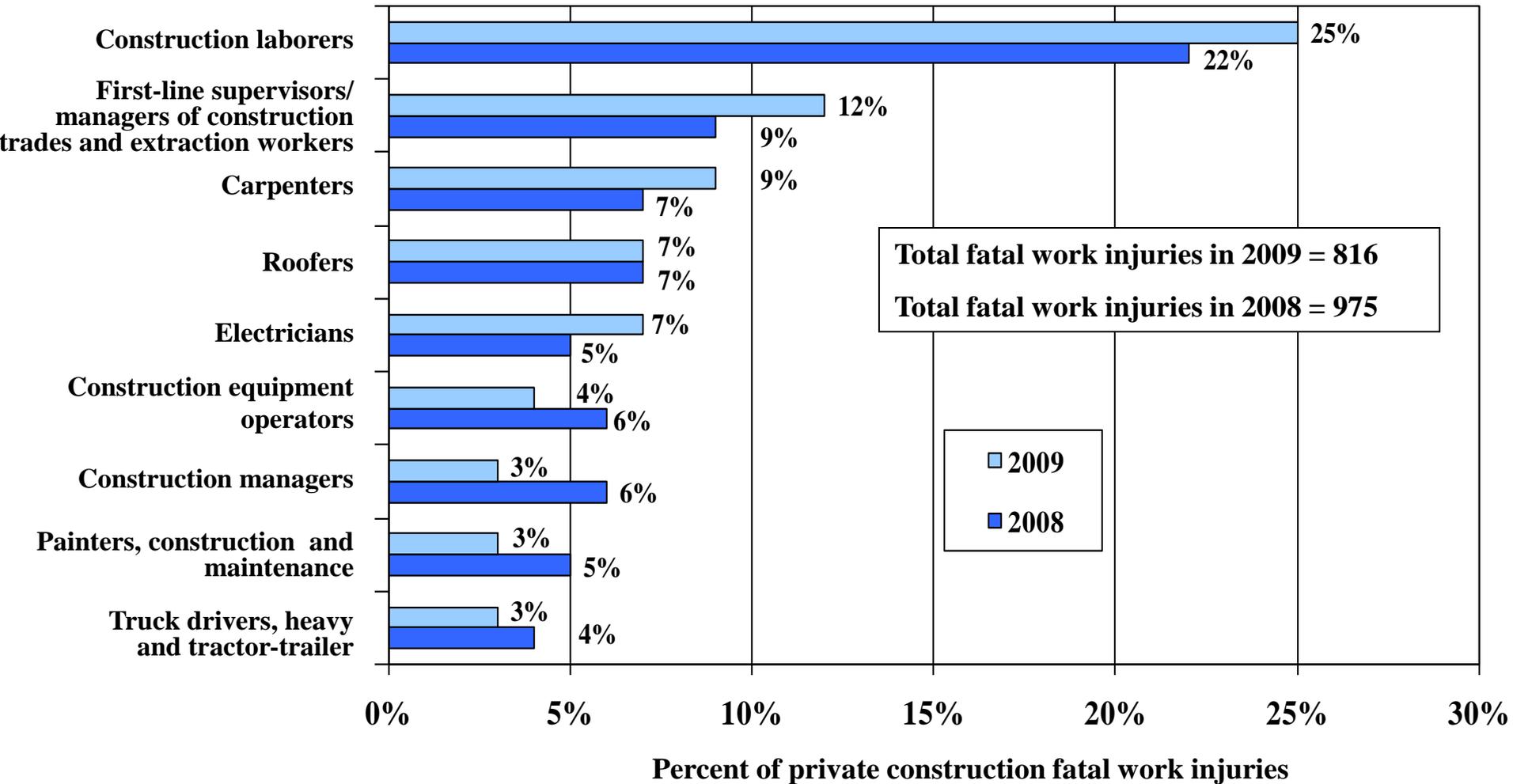


Fatal work injury rates were highest for fishers, logging workers, and aircraft pilots and flight engineers in 2009.

*Data for 2009 are preliminary.

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, 2008–2009*



Fatal work injuries involving construction laborers accounted for about one out of every four private construction fatal work injuries in 2009. Total fatal work injuries in construction declined by 16 percent from 2008 to 2009.