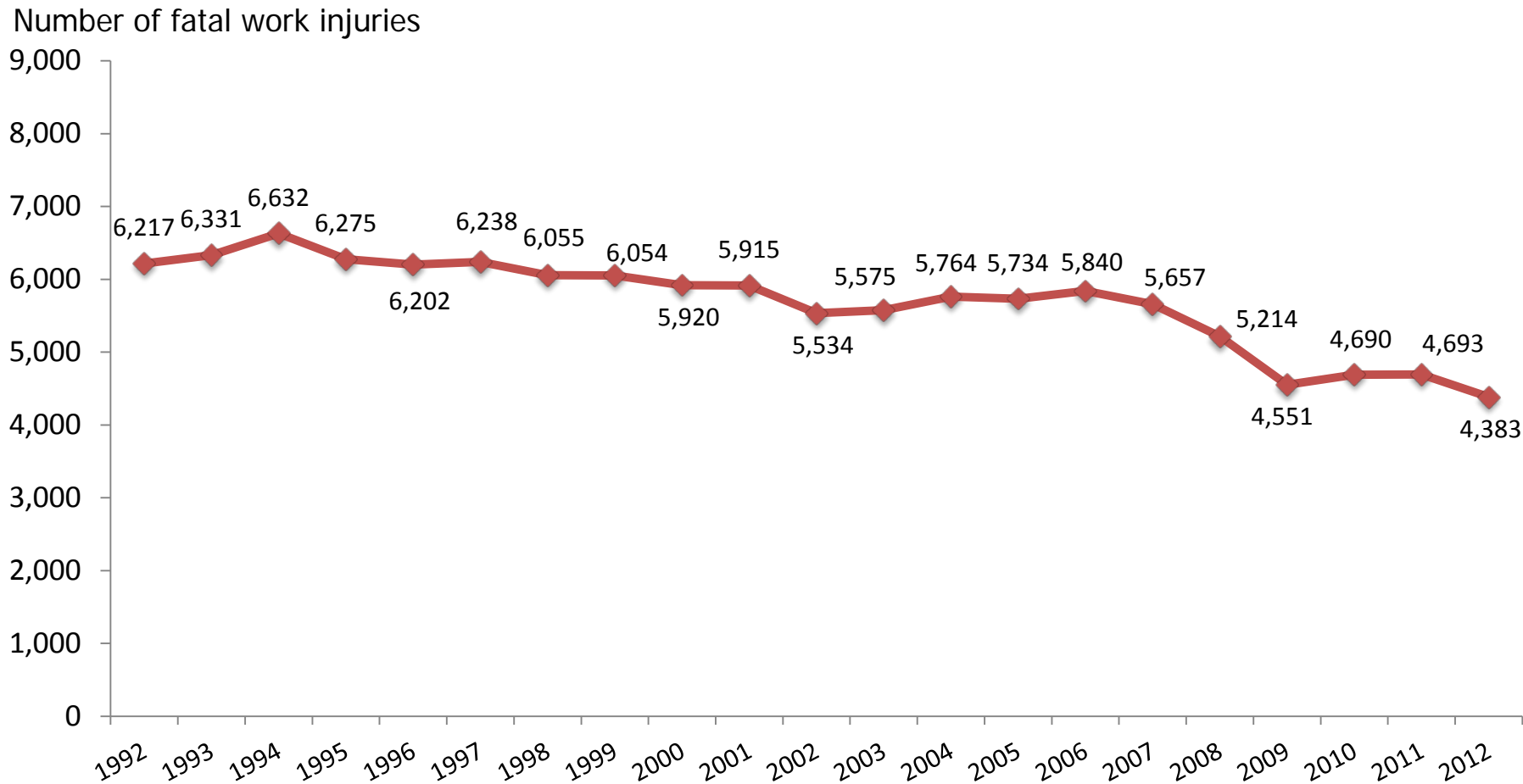


# Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2012\*

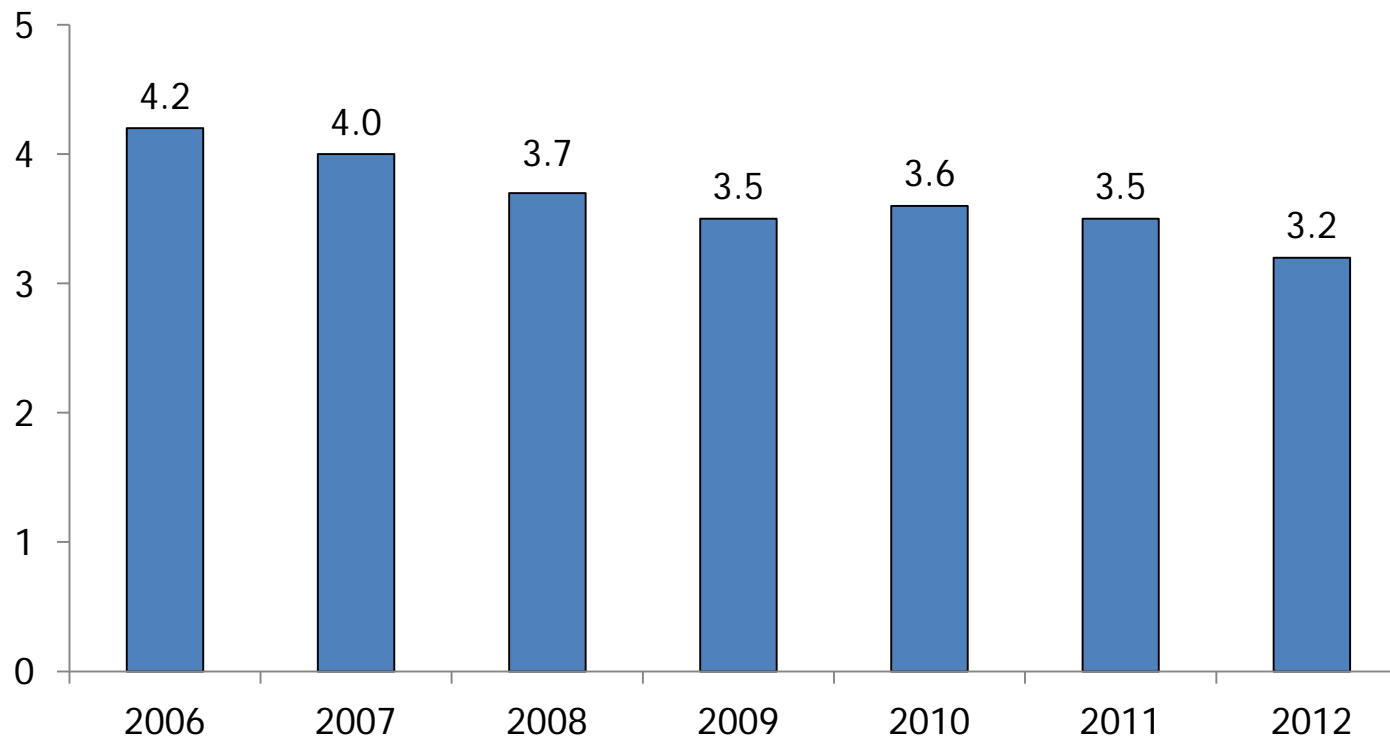


The 2012 preliminary total of 4,383 fatal work injuries represents a decrease of 7 percent from the final count of 4,693 fatal work injuries reported for 2011.

\*Data for 2012 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, 2013.

# Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2012\*

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



The preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2012 was 3.2 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, down from the final 2011 rate of 3.5.

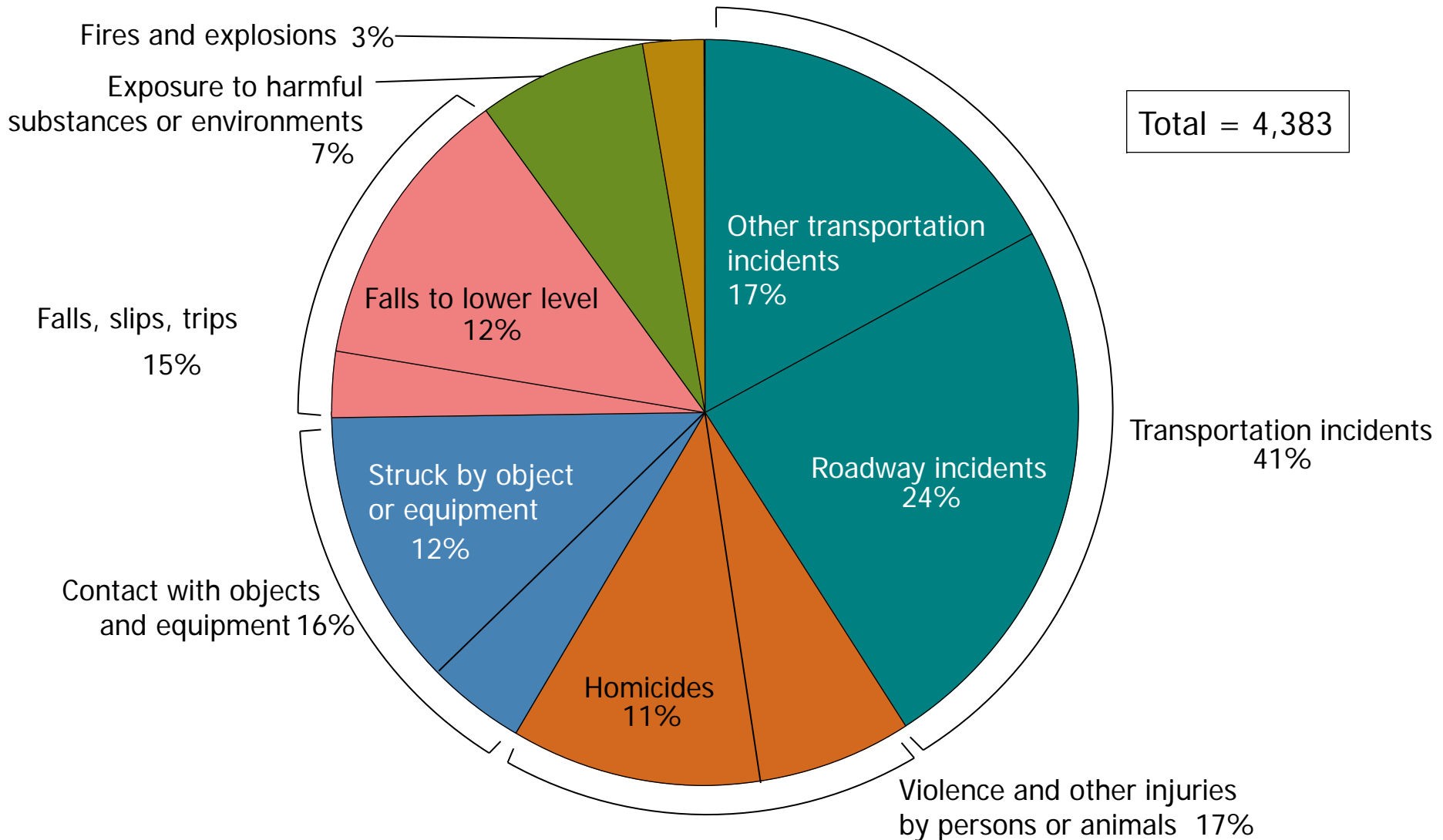
\*Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

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, 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.

# Fatal occupational injuries, by major event, 2012\*



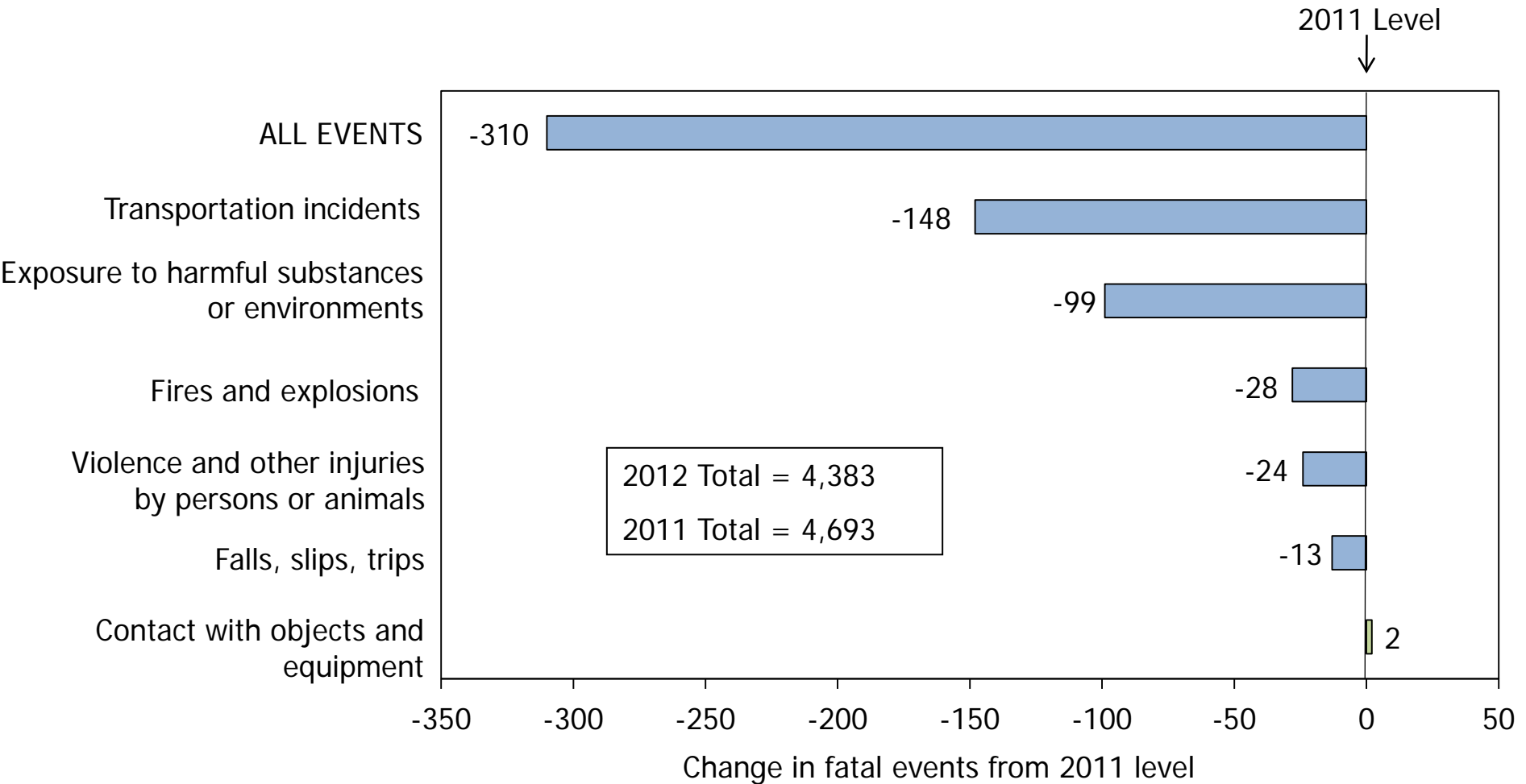
More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in the 2012 preliminary counts. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](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, 2013.

# Difference in fatal work injury counts, by event, 2011–2012\*



Overall, 310 fewer fatal occupational injuries occurred in 2012 compared to 2011. This decrease was seen across all major event categories except contact with objects and equipment, which increased slightly. (See note below.)

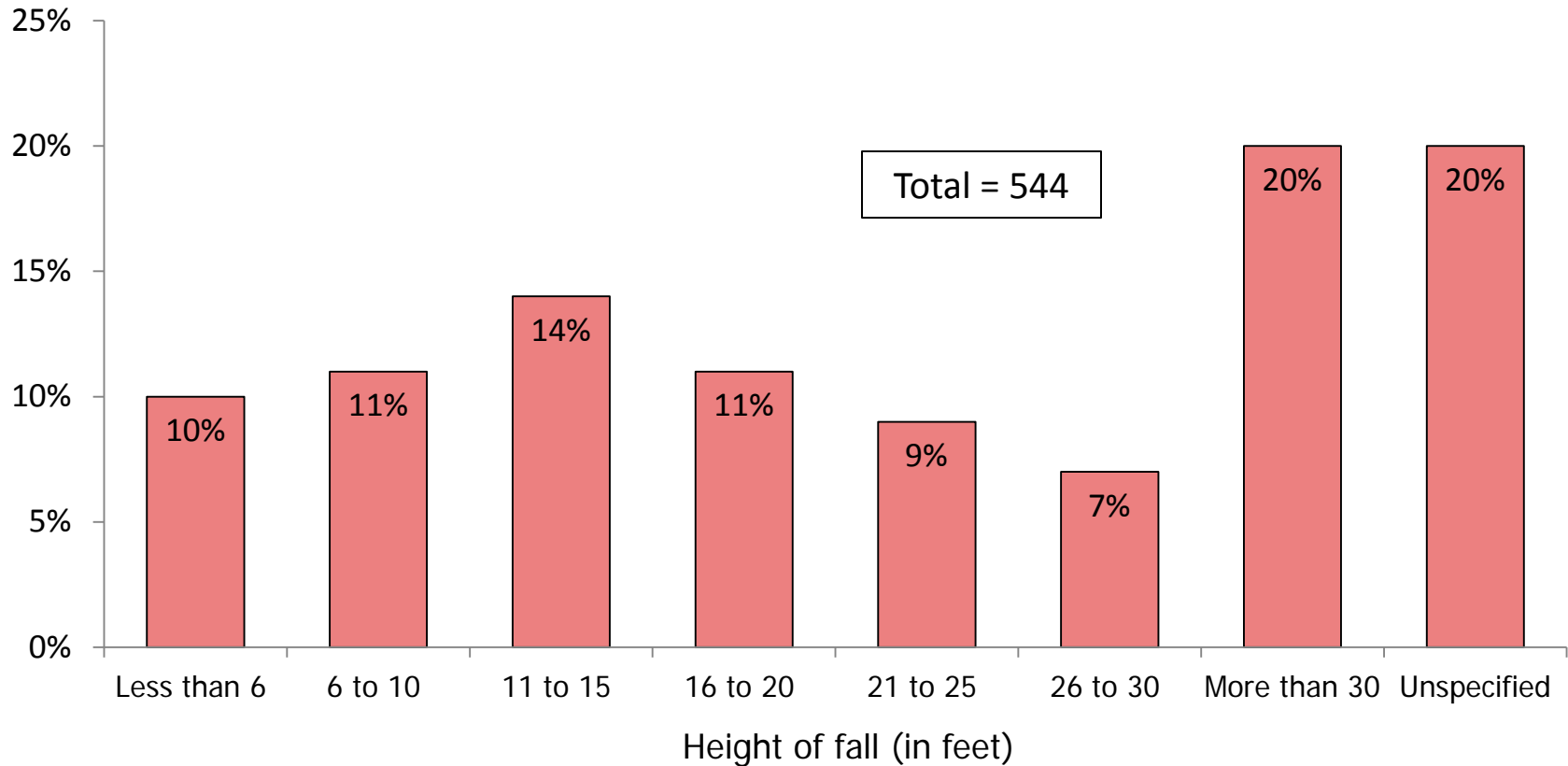
\*Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm). Transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2012 data are released in Spring 2014 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.

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

# Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2012\*

Percent of fatal falls to lower level



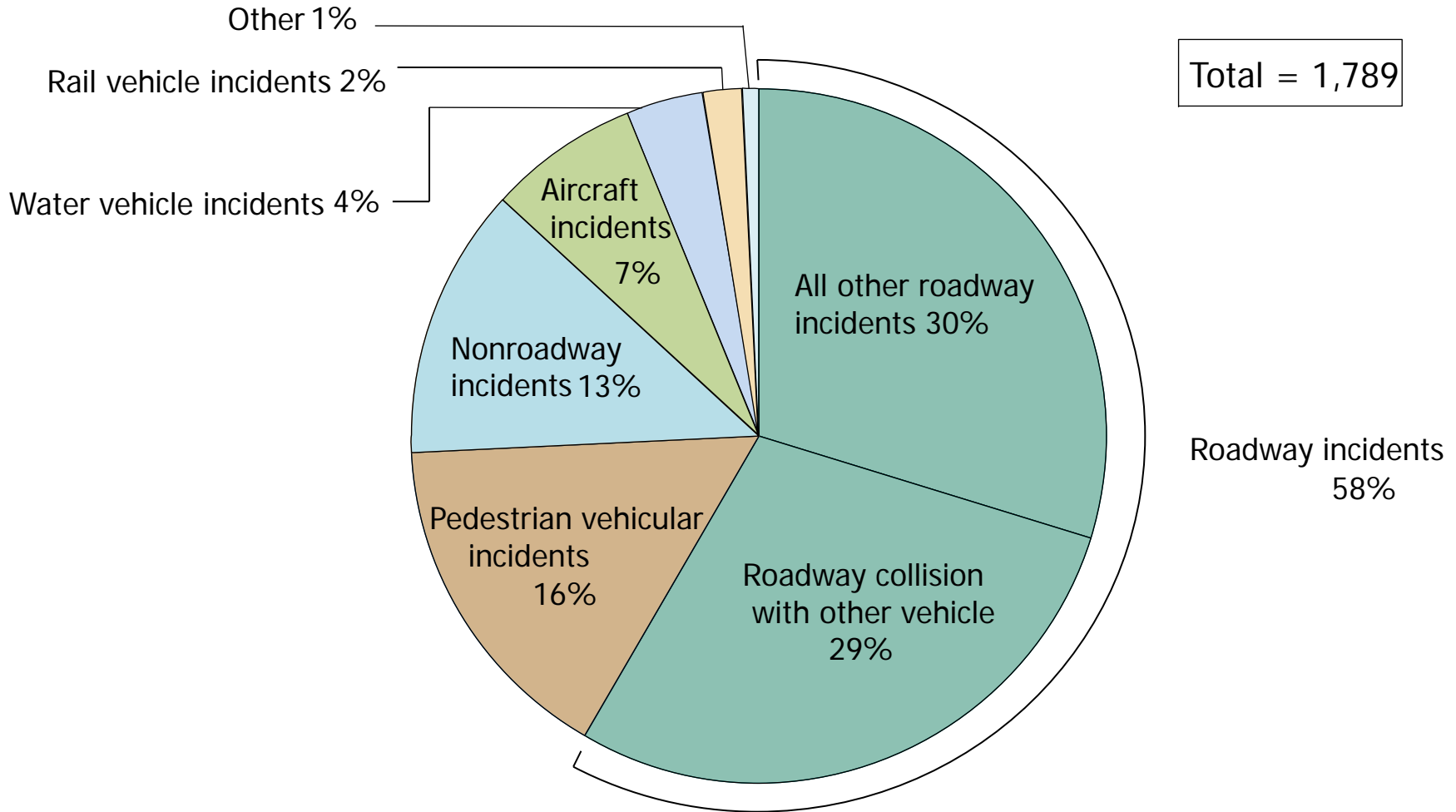
In 2012, falls to lower level accounted for 544 fatal work injuries. Forty-five percent of falls to lower level involved falls of 20 feet or less. Another 20 percent of cases involved falls from more than 30 feet.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](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, 2013.

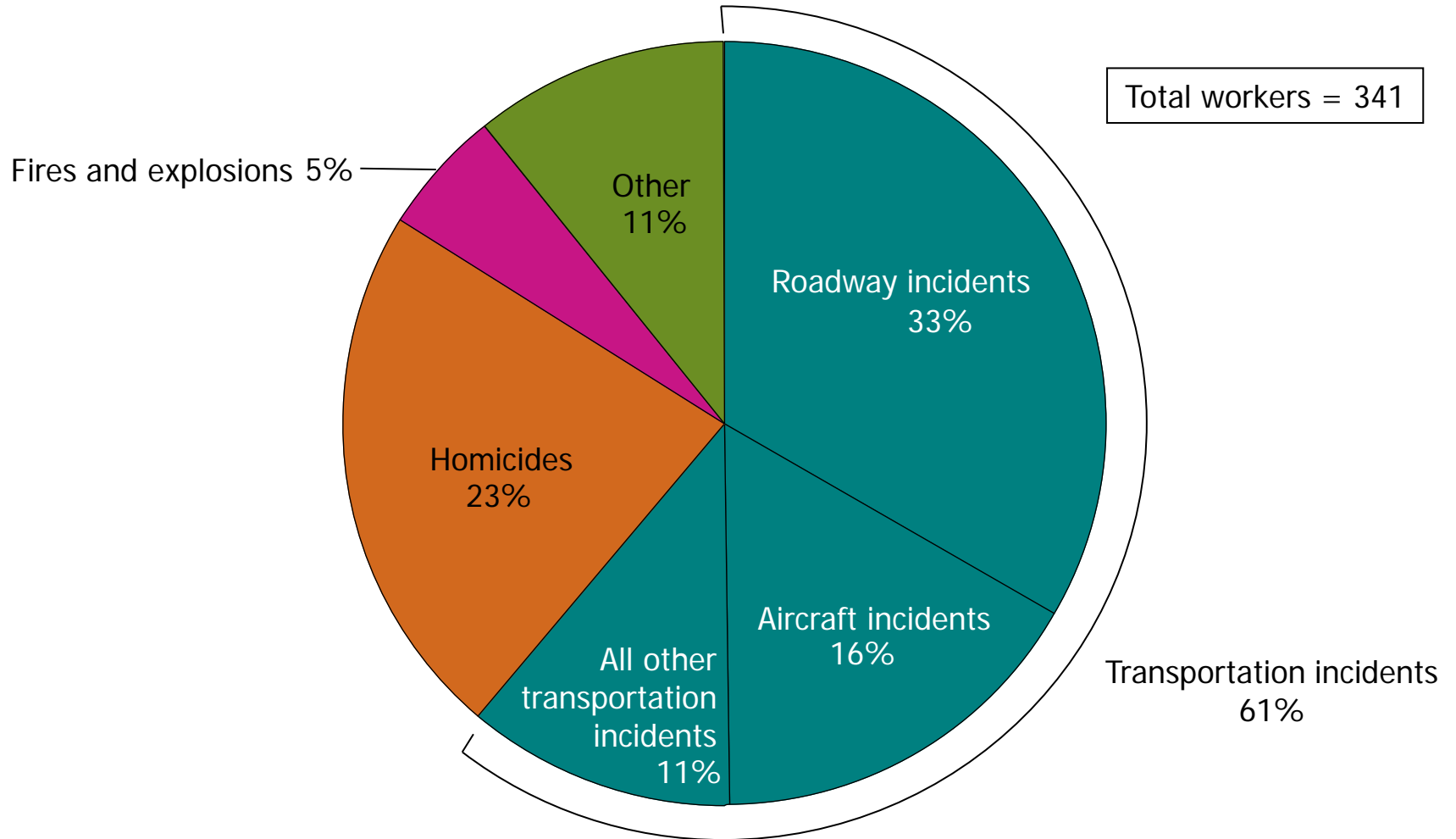
# Fatal transportation incidents, by type, 2012\*



Roadway incidents accounted for the greatest share of work-related transportation fatal injuries for 2012. Of these, 512 deaths (29 percent) resulted from a roadway collision with another vehicle. Pedestrian vehicular incidents constituted the second greatest number of transportation-related fatal injuries.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.  
NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](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, 2013.

# How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents, 2012\*



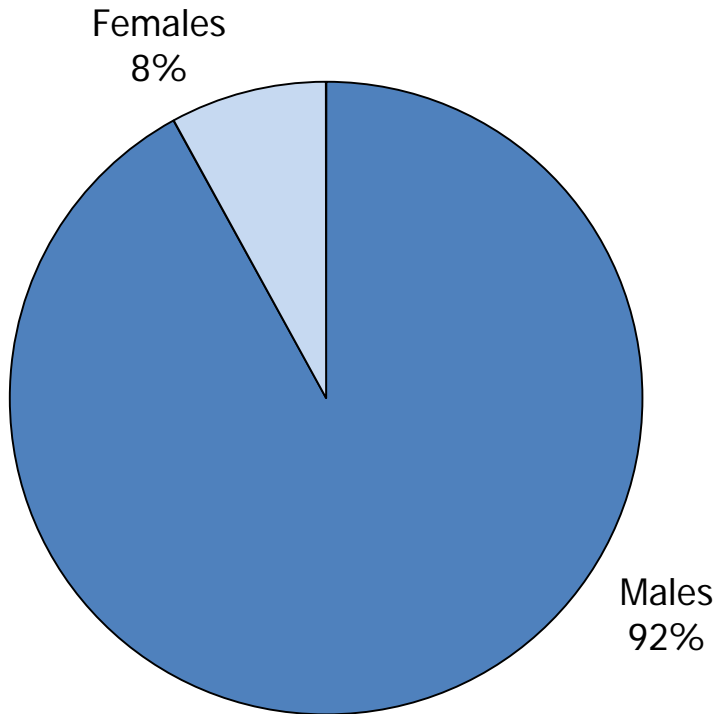
There were 142 multiple-fatality incidents in 2012. Transportation incidents accounted for more than three out of five workers killed in multiple-fatality incidents. Homicides accounted for the second greatest number of workers lost in multiple-fatality incidents.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

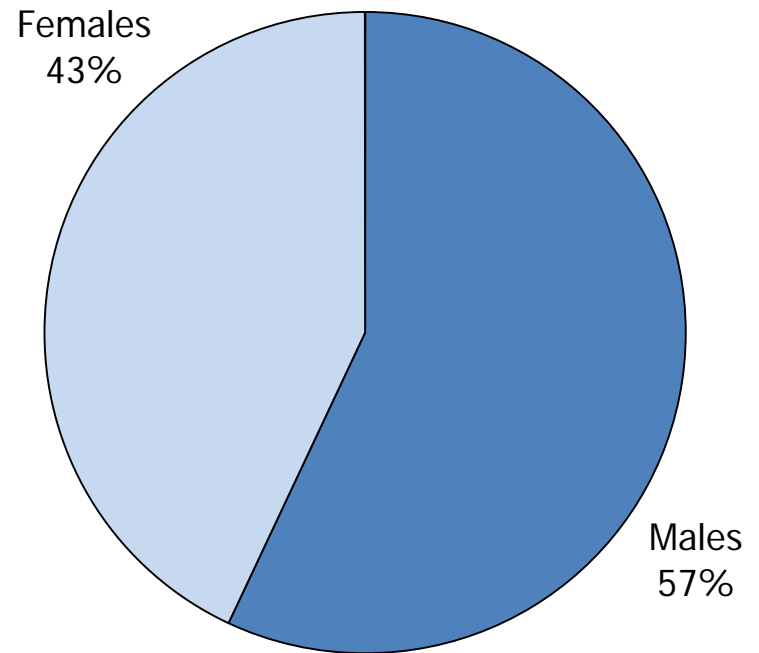
NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm). Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

# Fatal work injuries and hours worked, by gender of worker, 2012\*



Fatal work injuries = 4,383

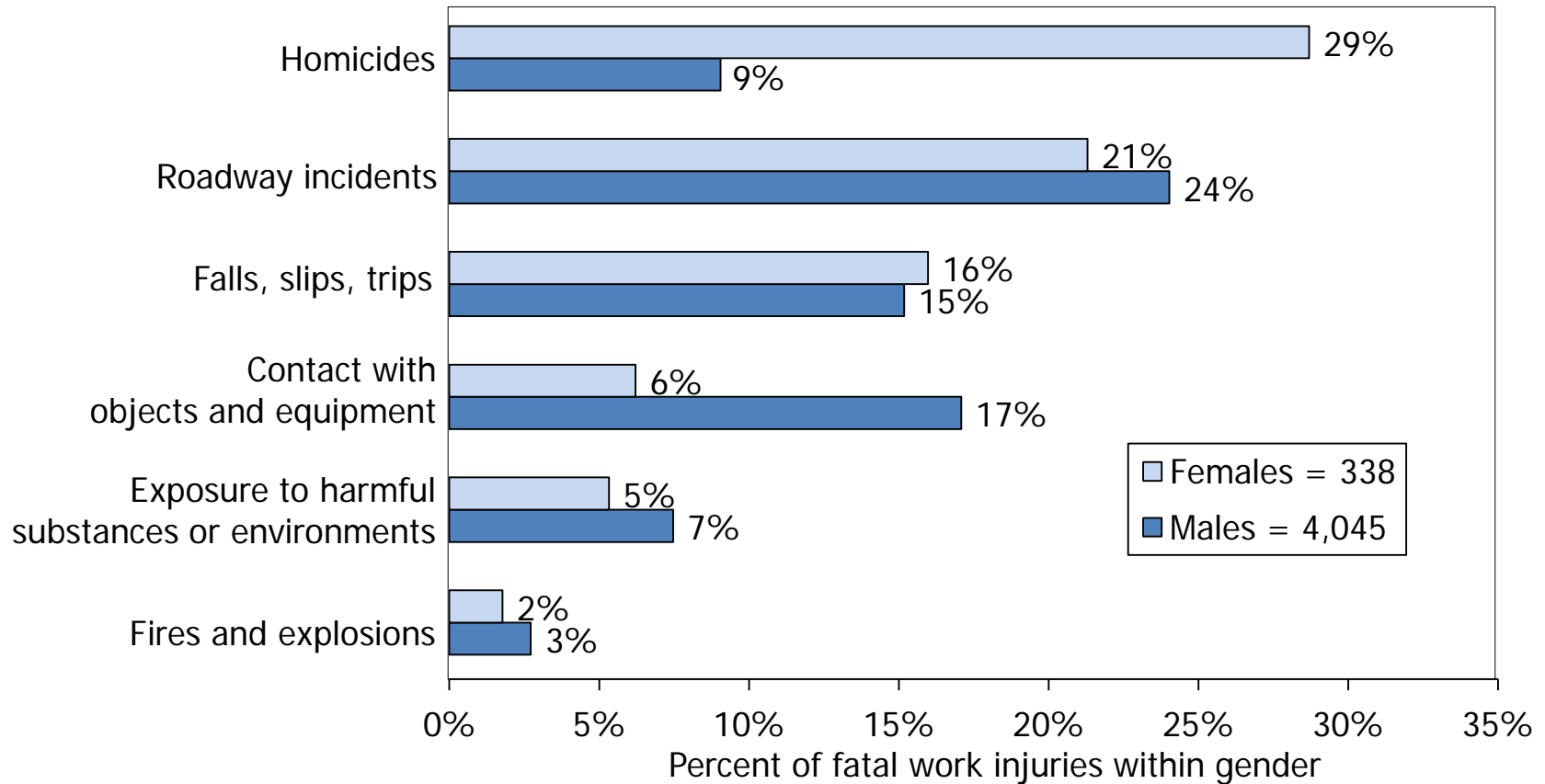


Hours worked = 264,373,725,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2012.



# Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2012\*



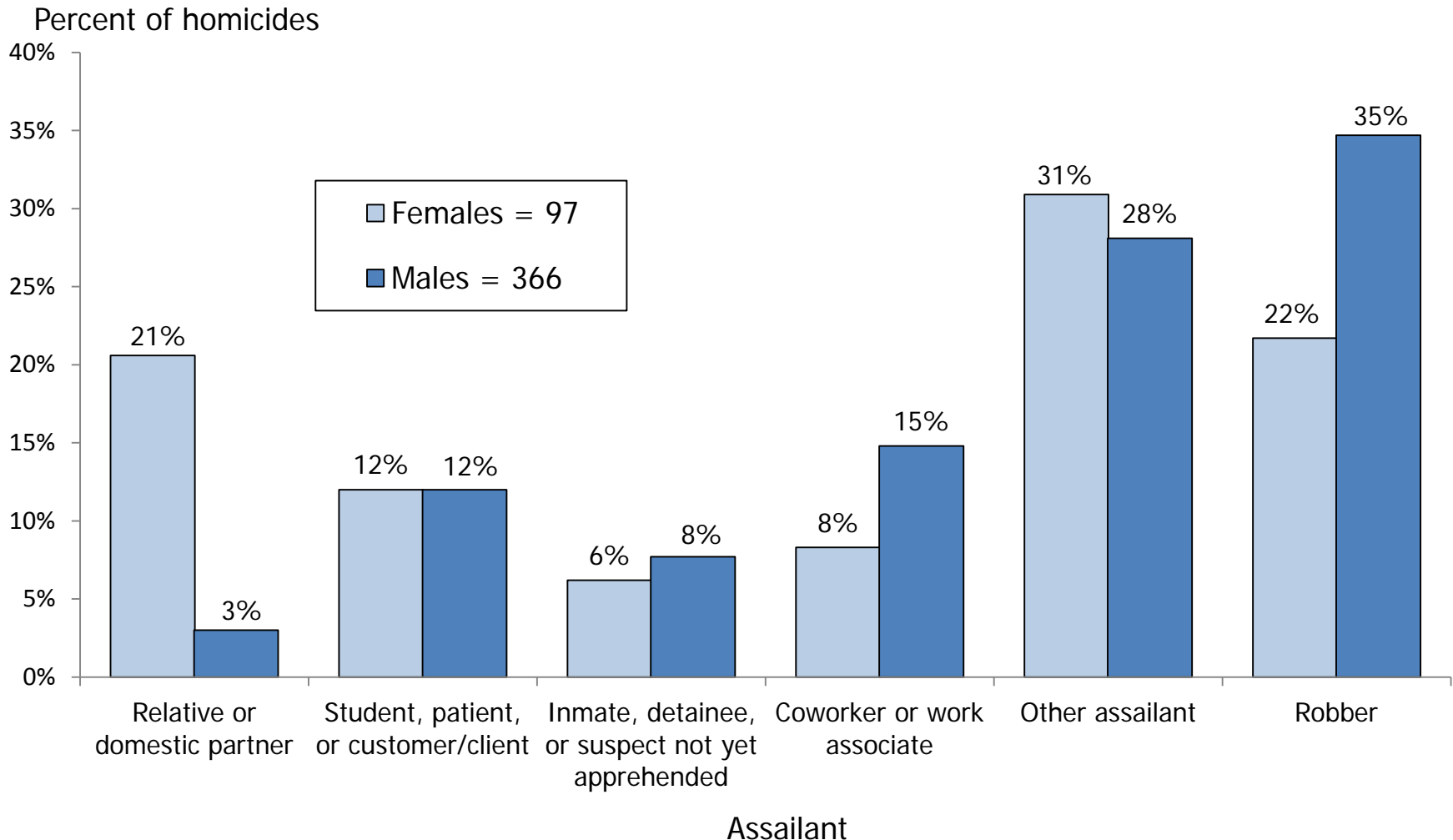
A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving women resulted from homicides compared to men. Men incurred a higher percentage of fatal work injuries resulting from roadway incidents and contact with objects and equipment compared to women. Men and women experienced similar proportions of fatal injuries from exposure to harmful substances or environments; falls, slips, trips; and fires and explosions.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](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, 2013.

# Work-related homicides, by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2012\*



Robbers were the most common type of work-related homicide assailant for men and the second-most common for women.

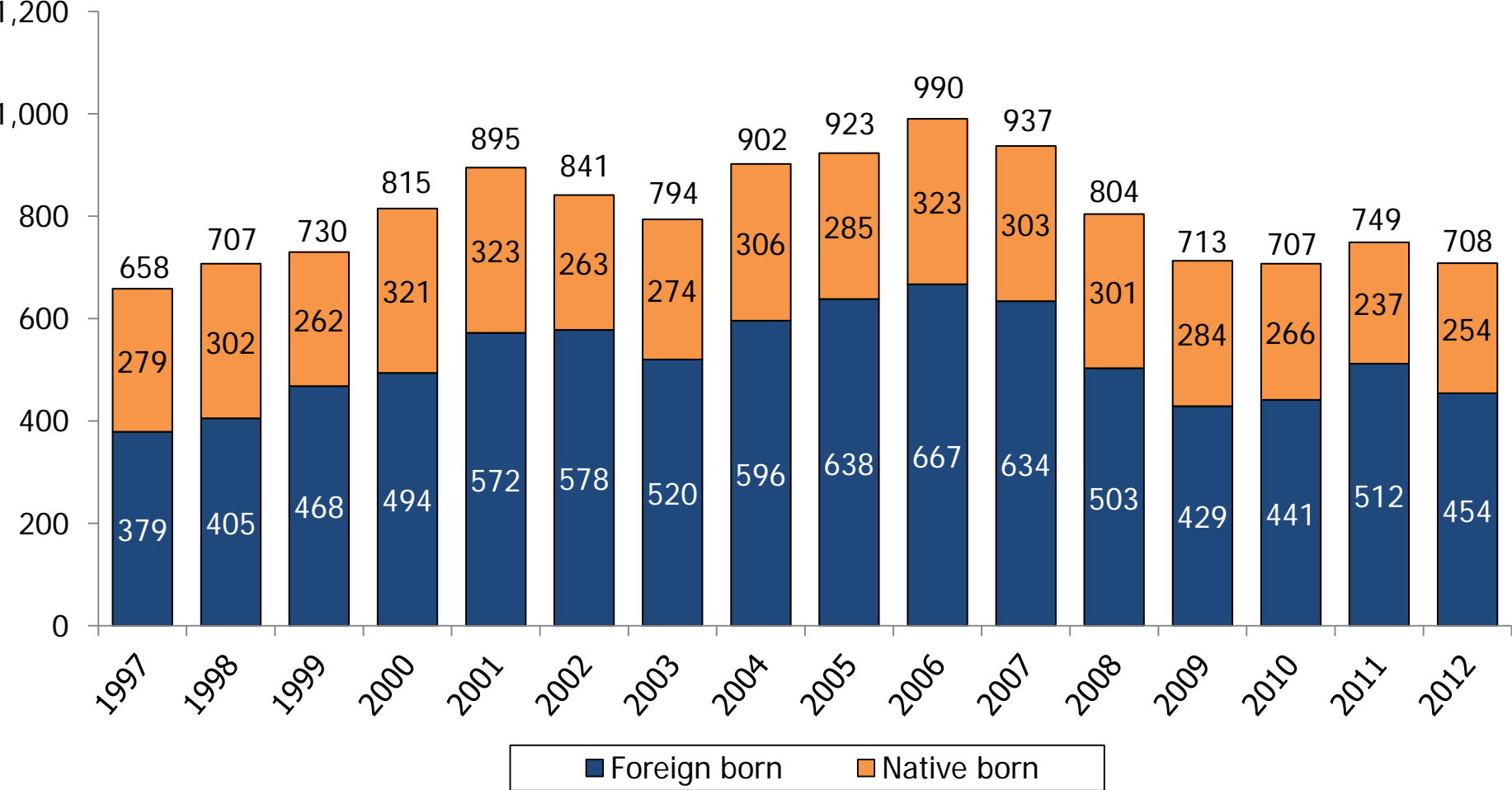
\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event and source data. For more information, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](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, 2013.

# Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2012\*

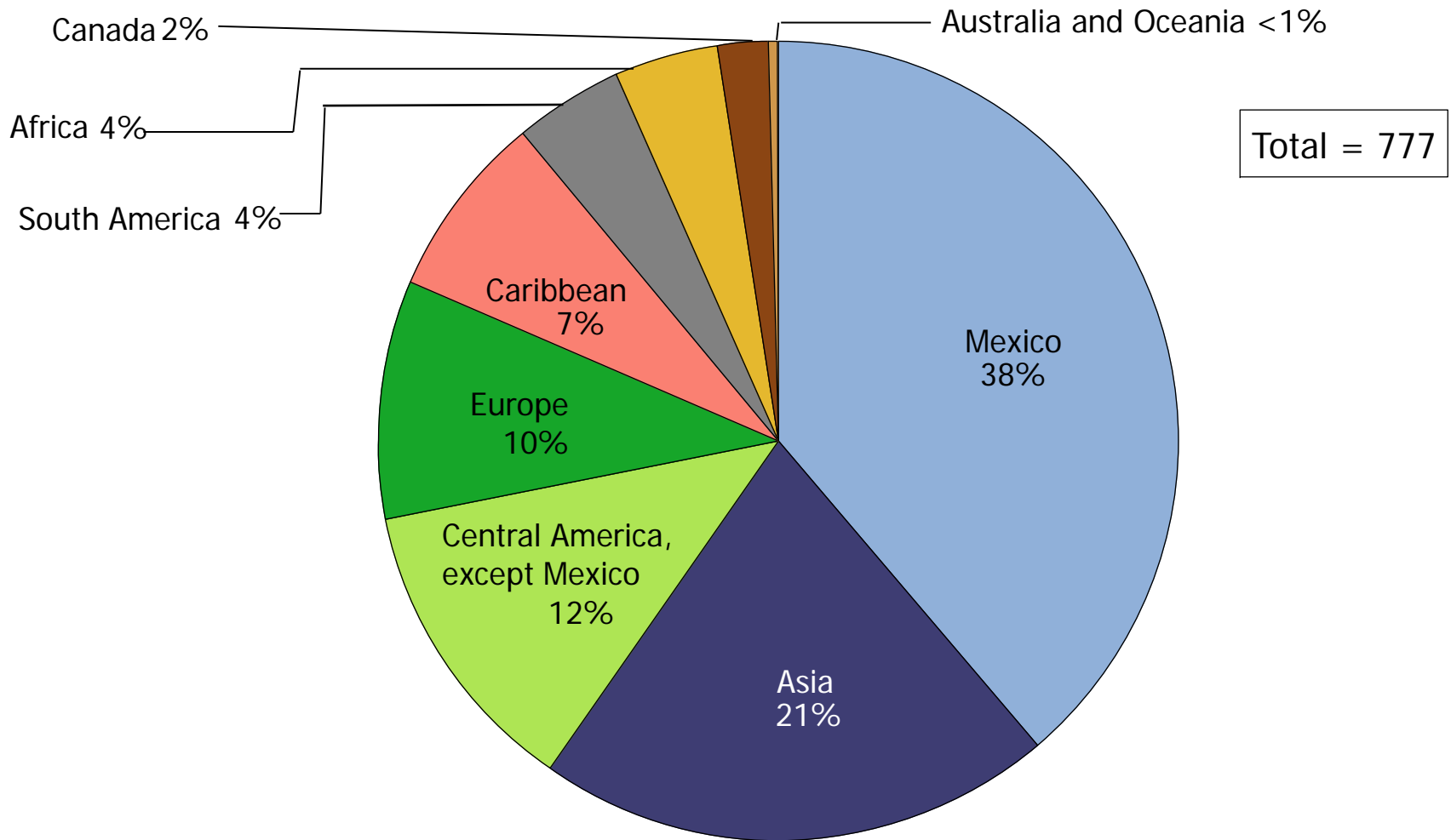
Number of fatal work injuries



The preliminary total for fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers decreased in 2012 after increasing the previous year. Sixty-four percent of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2012 were born outside of the United States.

\*Data for 2012 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, 2013.

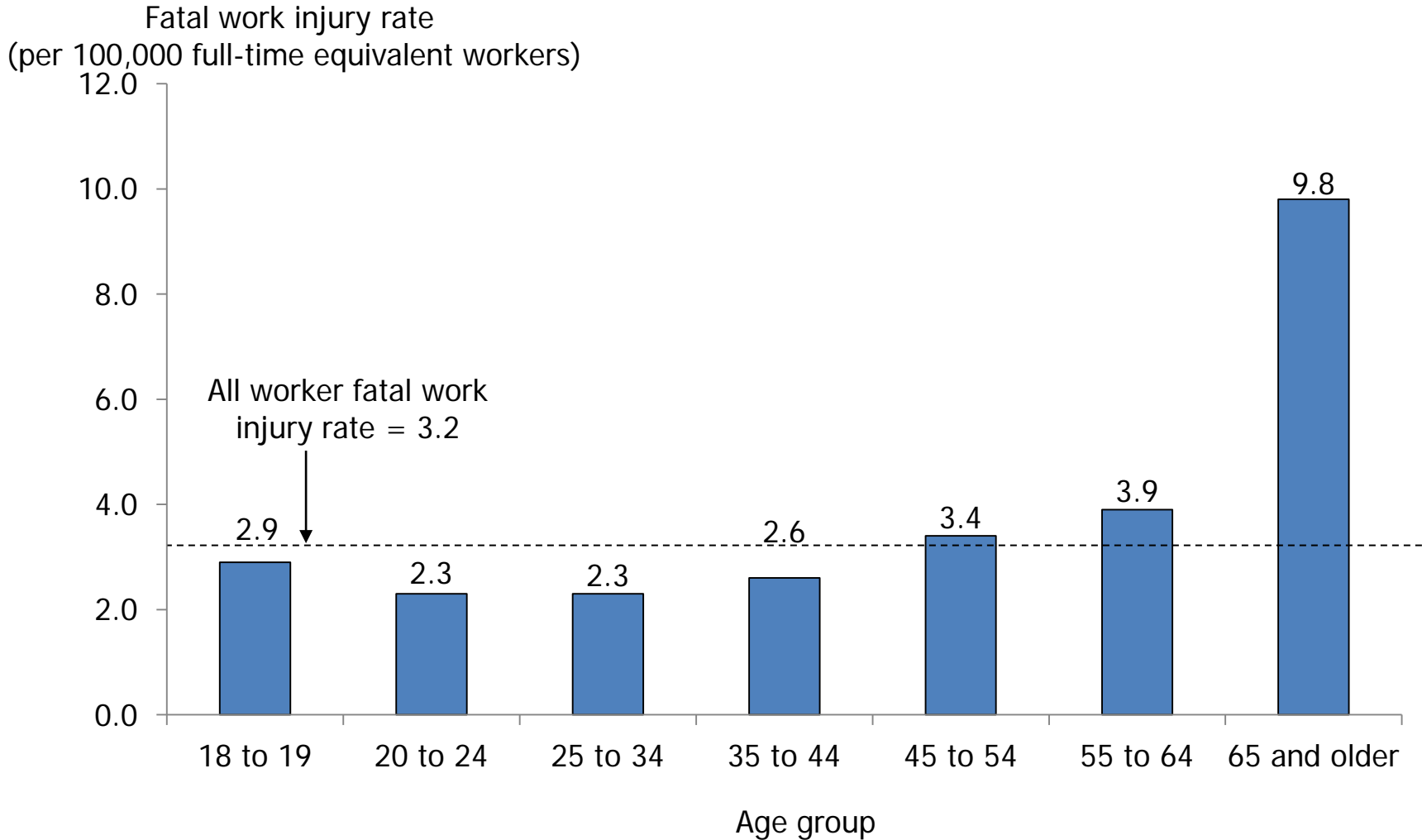
# Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2012\*



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (38 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2012.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.  
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, 2012\*



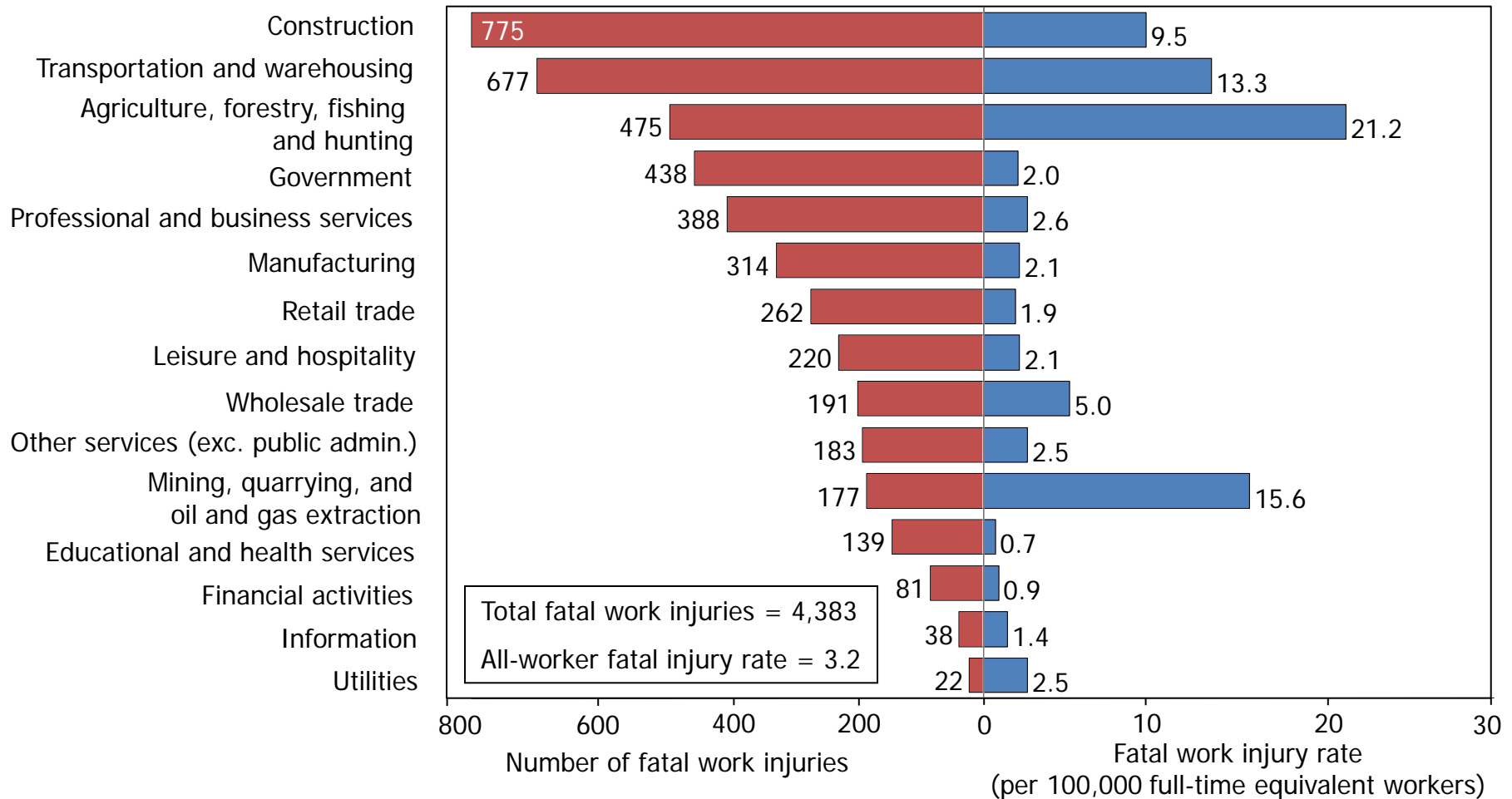
Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

\*Data for 2012 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, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

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

# Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2012\*



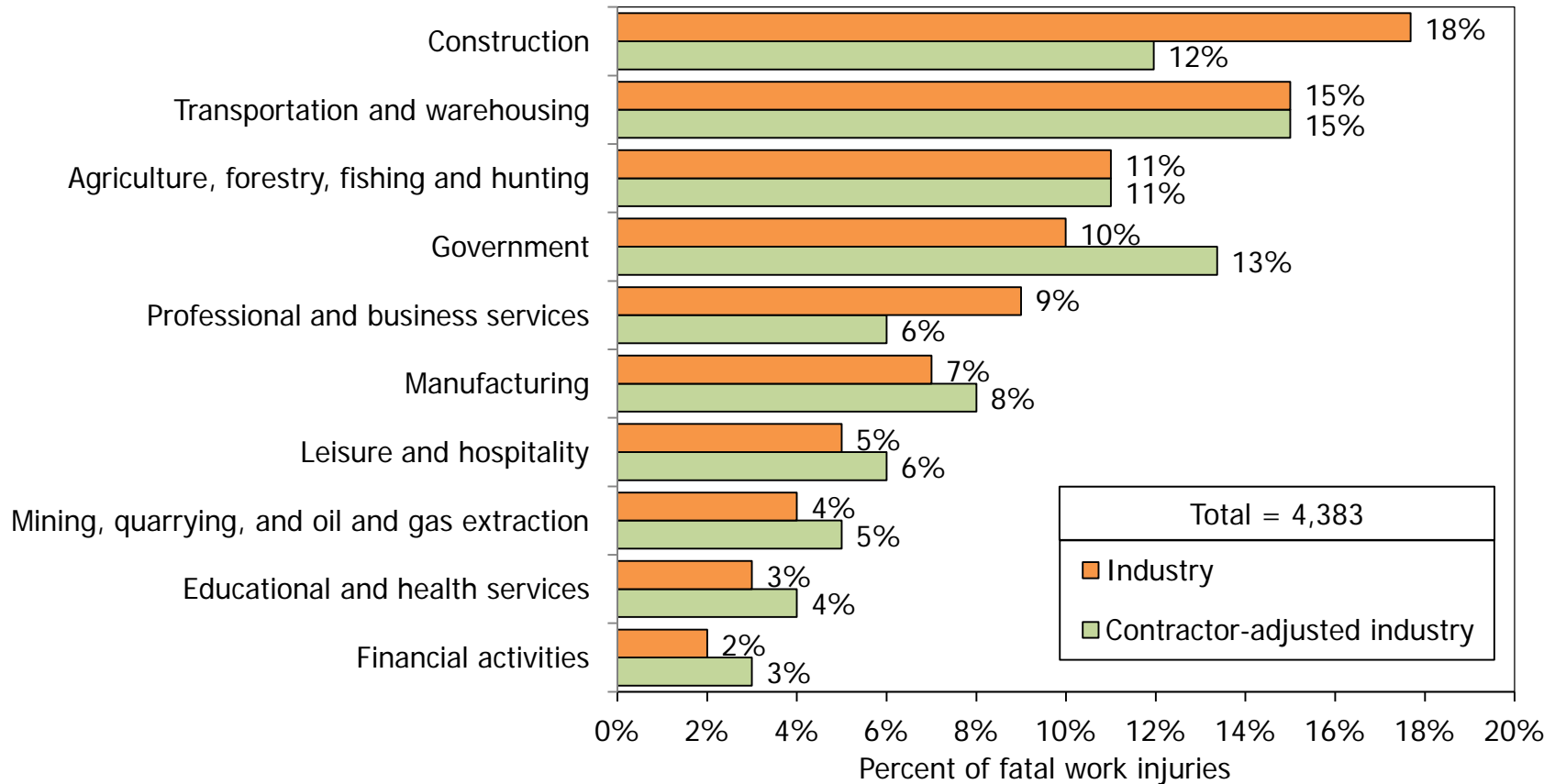
Construction had the highest preliminary count of fatal injuries in 2012, but the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

\*Data for 2012 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, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

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

# Fatal work injuries, by industry and contractor-adjusted industry<sup>1</sup>, by selected industries, 2012\*



Sixteen percent of all fatal work injuries in 2012 involved contractors. One third of those who died while employed in the construction industry were actually contracted to another industry, such as government or real estate, when the fatal injury occurred.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

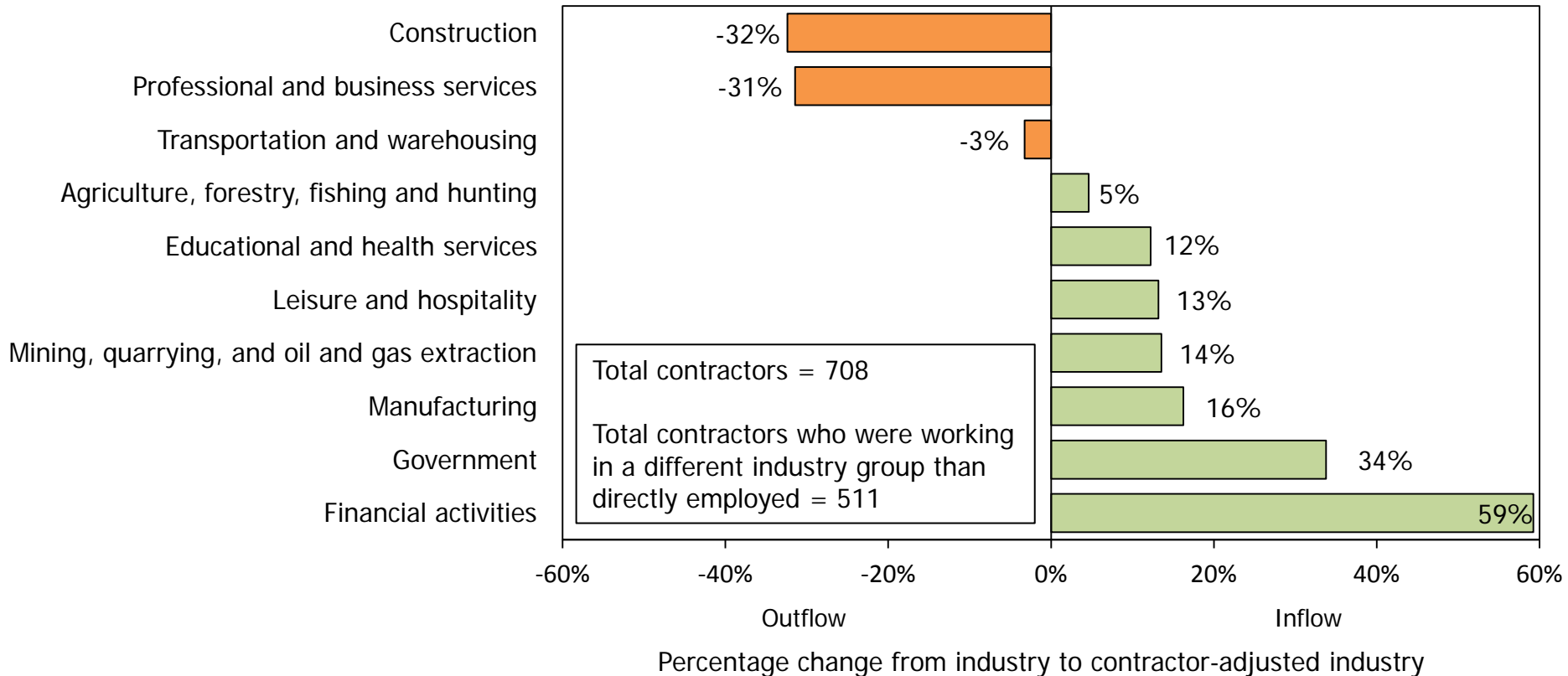
<sup>1</sup> Contractor-adjusted industry is the industry of the entity that had overall responsibility for the operations at the site where the worker was fatally injured.

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. All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers contracted by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

See <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm> for more information. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

# Percentage change of fatal work injuries, from industry to contractor-adjusted industry<sup>1</sup>, by selected industries, 2012\*



Three industry groups, construction, professional and business services, and transportation and warehousing, were net providers of contract workers. All other industry groups were net receivers. Fatal injuries in government increased by one third, and those in financial activities by 59 percent, when workers contracted into the industry were included.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Contractor-adjusted industry is the industry of the entity that had overall responsibility for the operations at the site where the worker was fatally injured.

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. All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers contracted by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

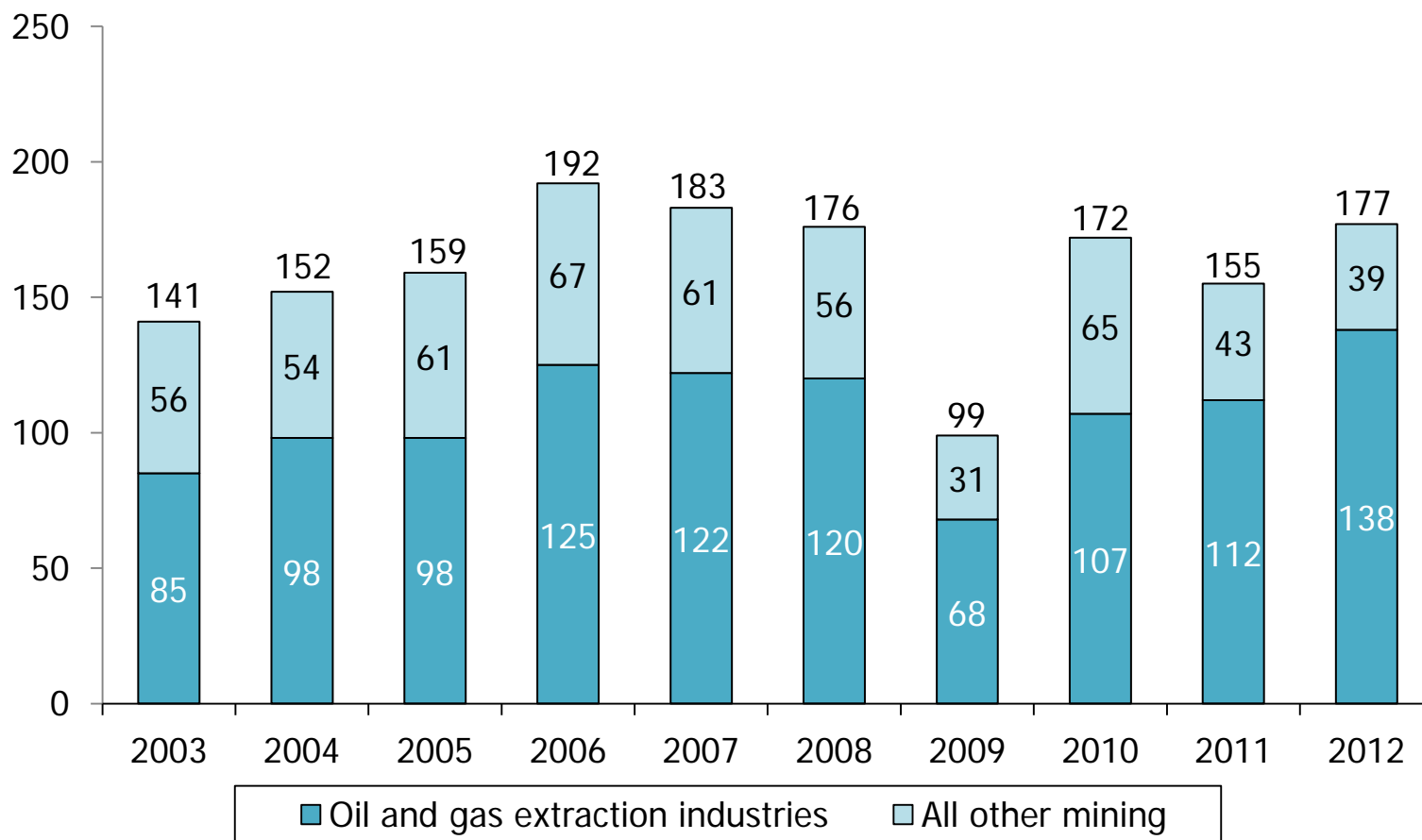
See <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm> for more information.

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



# Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–2012\*

Number of fatal work injuries



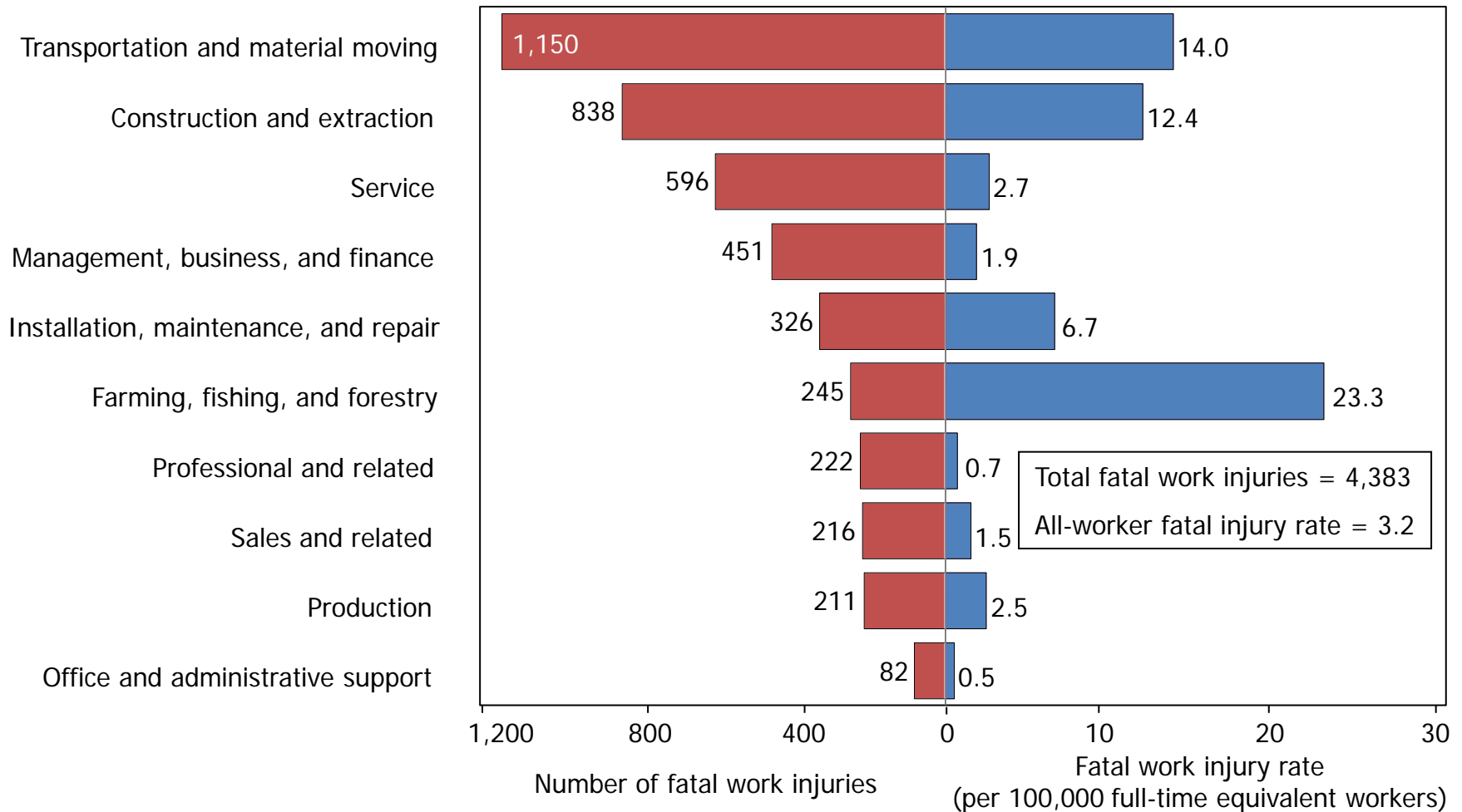
Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry increased by 14 percent in 2012. Fatalities in the oil and gas extraction industries accounted for 78 percent of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2012.

\*Data for 2012 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, 2013.

# Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by major occupation group, 2012\*



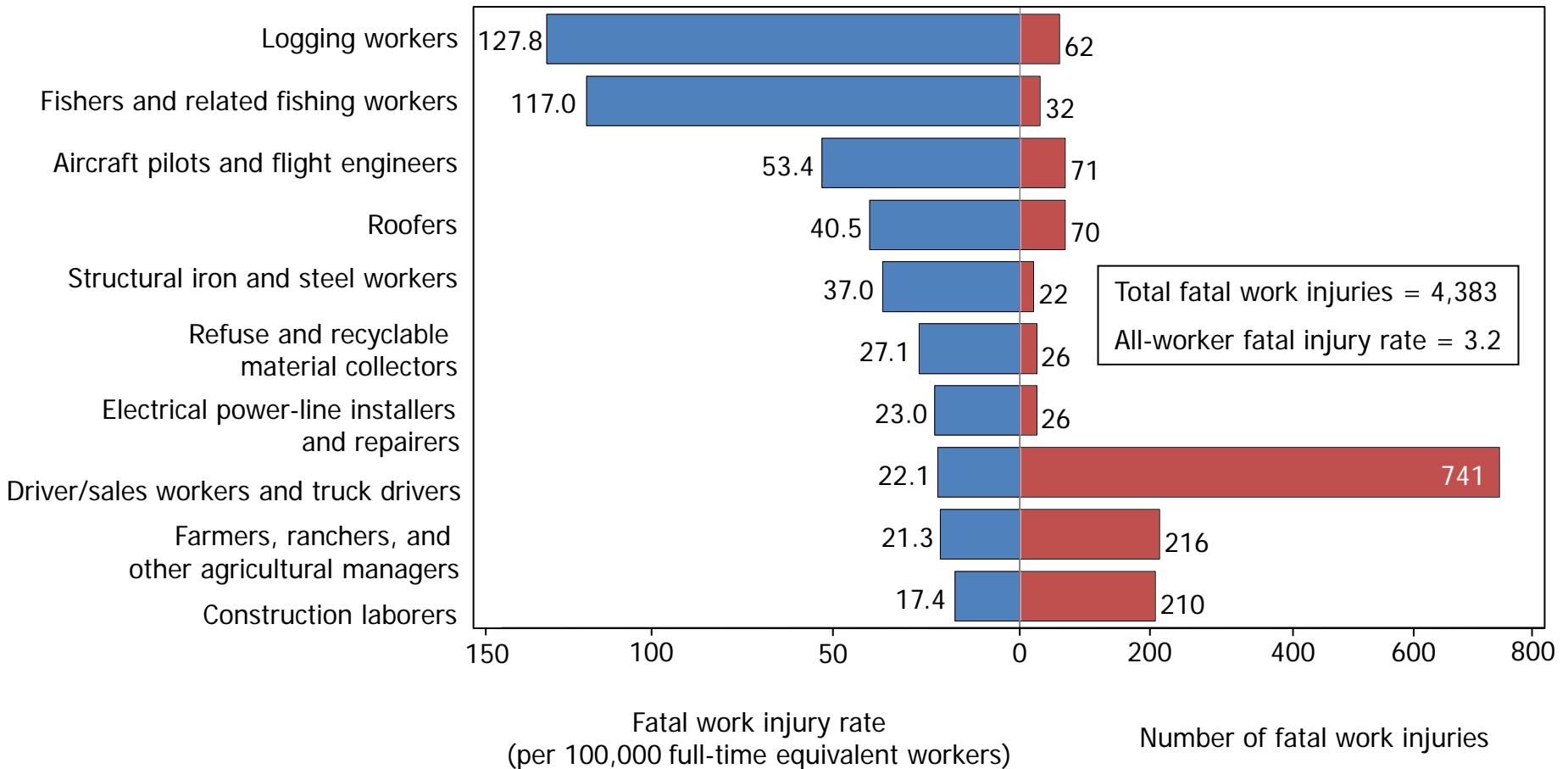
Although transportation and material moving occupations had the highest preliminary number of fatal work injuries in 2012, the major occupational group with the highest fatal work injury rate was farming, fishing, and forestry.

\*Data for 2012 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, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

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

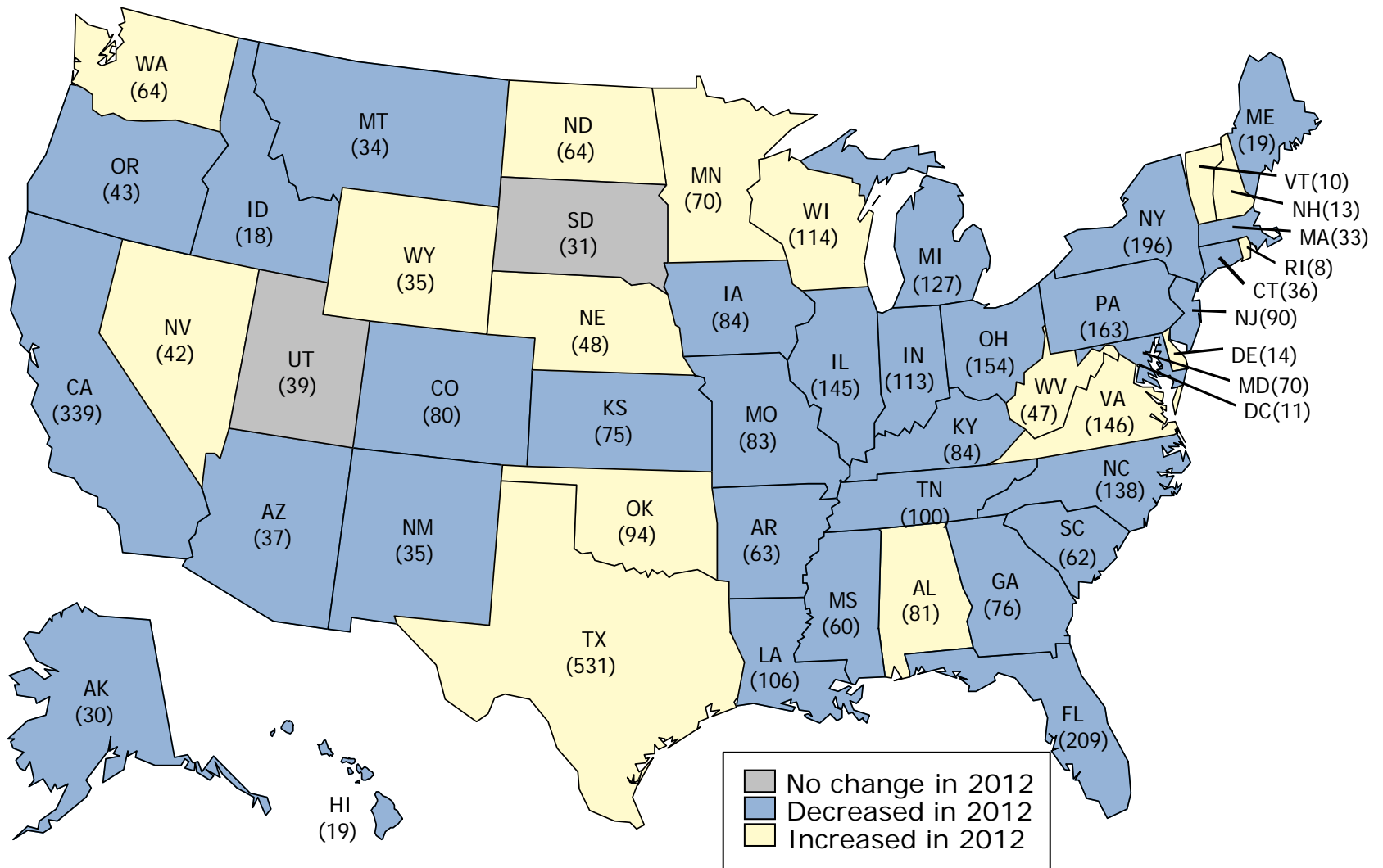
# Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2012\*



The preliminary data for 2012 showed fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers.

\*Data for 2012 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, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

# Number of fatal work injuries, by state, 2012\*



Sixteen states and the District of Columbia had preliminary counts showing more fatal injuries in 2012 than in 2011. Thirty-two states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2012 compared to 2011. Two states saw no change between the two years.

\*Data for 2012 are preliminary.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.