Table 42. Occupational fatal injuries and rates, by industry, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1995-2010

(Data are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources)

Characteristic	1995	2000	2001 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Deatl							full-time		
Total workforce	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6
Sex	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.0
	0.0	7.4	7.4		6.0	6.0		C 1	- 7	5 0
Male Female	8.3 0.9	7.4 0.7	7.4 0.7	7.1 0.6	6.9 0.6	6.9 0.7	6.6 0.6	6.1 0.6	5.7 0.6	5.8 0.6
Age ⁴										
16-17 years	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.5	*	3.0
18-19 years 20-24 years	3.3 3.8	2.7 3.2	2.8 3.2	2.7 3.0	2.9 2.8	2.8 2.7	2.6 3.0	2.4 2.8	2.5 2.4	2.8 2.2
25-34 years	4.3 4.6	3.8 4.0	3.8 4.0	3.2 3.9	3.3 3.6	3.3 3.7	3.1 3.4	2.8 3.3	2.4 3.0	2.7 2.9
45-54 years	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
55-64 years	7.2 14.0	6.1 12.0	5.5 12.7	5.2 11.8	5.1 11.3	5.0 11.2	4.6 10.2	4.7 12.7	4.3 12.1	4.7 11.9
Race and Hispanic origin 5										
Hispanic or Latino	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.9
Not Hispanic or Latino		4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7
Black or African American		3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0
Industry ⁶										
Private sector				4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing,										
and hunting Mining				30.5 28.3	32.5 25.6	30.0 28.1	27.9 25.1	30.4 18.1	27.2 12.4	27.9 19.8
Utilities Construction				6.1 12.0	3.6 11.1	6.3 10.9	4.0 10.5	3.9 9.7	1.7 9.9	2.8 9.8
Manufacturing Wholesale trade				2.8 4.5	2.4 4.6	2.8 4.9	2.5 4.7	2.5 4.4	2.3	2.3 4.9
Retail trade				2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Transportation and warehousing				18.0 1.7	17.7 2.0	16.8 2.0	16.9 2.3	14.9 1.5	13.3 1.1	13.7 1.5
Finance and insuranceReal estate and rental and leasing				0.7 2.4	0.6 1.9	0.6 2.6	0.6 2.4	0.3 3.1	0.5 3.0	0.4 3.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services				0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services				6.7	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.3
Educational services				1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation				4.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6
Accommodation and food services Other services (except public				1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
administration)				3.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
Government ⁷				2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2
				N	umber of d	leaths ⁸				
Total workforce	6,275	5,920	5,915	5,764	5,734	5,840	5,657	5,214	4,551	4,690
Sex										
Male Female	5,736 539	5,471 449	5,442 473	5,349 415	5,328 406	5,396 444	5,228 429	4,827 387	4,216 335	4,322 368
Age ⁴										
Under 16 years	26 42	29 44	20 33	13 25	23 31	11 21	18 20	11 23	13 14	16 18
18-19 years	130	127	122	103	111	106	97	66	57	56
20-24 years	486 1,409	446 1,163	441 1,142	421 996	403 1,017	390 1,041	424 991	353 850	275 704	245 785
35-44 years 45-54 years	1,571 1,256	1,473 1,313	1,478 1,368	1,342 1,384	1,243 1,389	1,288 1,417	1,168 1,425	1,113 1,292	908 1,173	868 1,169
55-64 years	827 515	831 488	775 530	907 569	933 578	963 599	934 574	920 580	853 551	948 582
Unspecified	13	400	6	4	6	4	6	6	3	3
Race and Hispanic origin ⁵										
White	5,120									
Black or African American Hispanic or Latino	697 619	815	895	902	923	 990	 937	804	 713	 707
Not Hispanic or Latino White	5,656 4,599	5,105 4,244	5,020 4,175	4,862	4,809	4,850 4,019	4,734 3,867	4,410	3,838	3,983 3,363
Black or African American	684	575	4,175	4,088 546	584	4,019 565	609	533	421	412

American Indian or Alaska Native	27	33	48	28	50	46	29	32	33	32
Asian ⁹	188	171	173	168	154	148	166	145	141	143
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		14	1,5	12	9	11	100	- 15	7	6
Multiple races			6	4		11	10	, 6	7	8
Other races or not reported	158	68	44	38	35	50	33	24	25	19
Industry ⁶										
Private sector				5,229	5,214	5,320	5,112	4,670	4,090	4,206
Agriculture, forestry, fishing,										
and hunting				669	715	655	585	672	575	621
Mining				152	159	192	183	176	99	172
Utilities				51	30	53	34	37	16	26
Construction				1,234	1,192	1,239	1,204	975	834	774
Manufacturing				463	393	456	400	411	319	329
Wholesale trade				205	209	222	207	180	190	191
Retail trade				377	400	359	348	301	307	311
Transportation and warehousing				840	885	860	890	796	633	661
Information				55	65	66	79	47	33	43
Finance and insurance				46	42	44	46	24	33	24
Real estate and rental and leasing				70	57	82	73	82	75	89
Professional, scientific, and										
technical services				77	83	78	77	69	85	76
Management of companies and										
enterprises				*	*	*	4	*	*	*
Administrative and support and waste										
management and remediation services				373	398	381	395	332	336	288
Educational services				44	46	49	34	28	27	30
Health care and social assistance				113	104	129	115	113	123	141
Arts, entertainment, and recreation				99	77	80	96	92	80	84
Accommodation and food services				148	136	185	164	146	151	154
Other services (except public										
administration)				207	210	183	175	178	173	192
Government ⁶				535	520	520	545	544	461	484

---Data not available.

*Estimates are unreliable or data do not meet publication criteria.

 $^{1}\textsc{2,886}$ fatal work injuries due to the September 11 terrorist attacks are not included.

²Numerator excludes deaths to workers under age 16.

Employment data in denominators are average annual estimates of employed civilians

aged 16 and over from the CPS, regardless of the number of hours worked. These data are supplemented by data for the resident military, which was supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau (1995-1998) and the Department of Defense (1999-2008).

Starting with 2004 data, rates are taken directly from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, revised annual data. Starting with 2008 data, employment

data in denominators are based on hours. See Appendix I, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

 3 Numerator excludes deaths to workers under 16 years of age, volunteers, and members of the resident military.

Starting with 2008 data, fatal injury rates are based on hours, rather than employment, and

consequently are not directly comparable with earlier data. Hours-based rates standardize the amount of

exposure and are considered more accurate than employment-based rates.

Employment- and hours-based rates will be similar for groups of workers who usually work full-time.

Differences in these rates are more likely for groups which have a high percentage of

part-time workers, such as younger workers.

Hours worked are converted to full-time equivalent workers. 200,000,000 hours worked equals 100,000 full-time equivalent workers,

working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year.

Hours worked data are provided by the Current Population Survey (CPS).

For more information see http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.

 4 Employment data for Under 16 years and Unspecified were not available for the calculation of rates.

⁵Employment data for American Indian or Alaska Native workers and, prior to 2003, Asian or Pacific Islander workers,

were not available for the calculation of rates. Employment data for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black workers were not available before the year 2000. In 1999 and earlier years, the race

groups white and black included persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

⁶Starting with 2003 data, establishments were classified by industry

according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Prior to 2003, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was used.

Because of substantial differences between these systems, industry data classified by

these two systems are not comparable. Industry data for 1995-2002 classified by SIC are available in *Health*, *United States*, 2004,

Table 49, available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm. See Appendix II, Industry of employment.

⁷Includes fatal work injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

⁸Includes fatal work injuries to all workers, regardless of age.

 9 In 1999 and earlier years, category also included Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

NOTES: Fatal work injuries and rates are based on revised data and may differ from originally published data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). See Appendix I, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). CFOI began collecting fatal work injury data in 1992. For data for prior years, see CDC. Fatal Occupational Injuries--United States, 1980-1997. MMWR 2001;50(16):317-20. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5016a4.htm, which reports trend data from the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities (NTOF) surveillance system. NTOF was established at the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to monitor occupational injury deaths through death certificates. Because of methodological differences between CFOI and NTOF, the data are not directly comparable.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Revised annual data. See Appendix I, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

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