

Table 38 (page 1 of 3). Occupational fatal injuries and rates, by industry, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1995–2011

Updated data when available, Excel, and PDF: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#038>.

[Data are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources]

Characteristic	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Deaths per 100,000 employed workers ²			Deaths per full-time equivalent workers ³			
Total workforce	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5
Sex							
Male	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7
Female	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Age ⁴							
16–17 years	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	*	3.0	*
18–19 years	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0
20–24 years	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.5
25–34 years	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4
35–44 years	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
45–54 years	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8
55–64 years	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.4
65 years and over	14.0	12.0	11.3	12.7	12.1	11.9	11.0
Race and Hispanic origin ⁵							
Hispanic or Latino	5.5	5.6	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White	---	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6
Black or African American	---	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.3
Industry ⁶							
Private sector	---	---	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	---	---	32.5	30.4	27.2	27.9	24.9
Mining	---	---	25.6	18.1	12.4	19.8	15.9
Utilities	---	---	3.6	3.9	1.7	2.8	4.2
Construction	---	---	11.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.1
Manufacturing	---	---	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale trade	---	---	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9
Retail trade	---	---	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	---	---	17.7	14.9	13.3	13.7	15.3
Information	---	---	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.9
Finance and insurance	---	---	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	---	---	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	---	---	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	---	---	*	*	*	*	---
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	---	---	7.2	6.1	6.7	5.3	---
Management, administrative, and waste services ⁷	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.4
Educational services	---	---	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
Health care and social assistance	---	---	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	---	---	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.9
Accommodation and food services	---	---	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
Other services (except public administration)	---	---	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Government ⁸	---	---	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2
	Number of deaths ⁹						
Total workforce	6,275	5,920	5,734	5,214	4,551	4,690	4,693
Sex							
Male	5,736	5,471	5,328	4,827	4,216	4,322	4,308
Female	539	449	406	387	335	368	385
Age ⁴							
Under 16 years	26	29	23	11	13	16	10
16–17 years	42	44	31	23	14	18	13
18–19 years	130	127	111	66	57	56	61
20–24 years	486	446	403	353	275	245	292
25–34 years	1,409	1,163	1,017	850	704	785	714
35–44 years	1,571	1,473	1,243	1,113	908	868	875
45–54 years	1,256	1,313	1,389	1,292	1,173	1,169	1,222
55–64 years	827	831	933	920	853	948	936
65 years and over	515	488	578	580	551	582	569
Unspecified	13	6	6	6	3	3	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 3). Occupational fatal injuries and rates, by industry, sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1995–2011

Updated data when available, Excel, and PDF: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#038>.

[Data are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources]

Characteristic	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
Race and Hispanic origin ⁵		Number of deaths ⁹					
White	5,120	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black or African American	697	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hispanic or Latino	619	815	923	804	713	707	749
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,656	5,105	4,809	4,410	3,838	3,983	3,944
White	4,599	4,244	3,977	3,663	3,204	3,363	3,323
Black or African American	684	575	584	533	421	412	440
American Indian or Alaska Native	27	33	50	32	33	32	30
Asian ¹⁰	188	171	154	145	141	143	121
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	---	14	9	7	7	6	3
Multiple races	---	---	---	6	7	8	15
Other races or not reported	158	68	35	24	25	19	12
Industry ⁶							
Private sector	---	---	5,214	4,670	4,090	4,206	4,188
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	---	---	715	672	575	621	566
Mining	---	---	159	176	99	172	155
Utilities	---	---	30	37	16	26	39
Construction	---	---	1,192	975	834	774	738
Manufacturing	---	---	393	411	319	329	327
Wholesale trade	---	---	209	180	190	191	190
Retail trade	---	---	400	301	307	311	268
Transportation and warehousing	---	---	885	796	633	661	749
Information	---	---	65	47	33	43	56
Finance and insurance	---	---	42	24	33	24	36
Real estate and rental and leasing	---	---	57	82	75	89	62
Professional, scientific, and technical services	---	---	83	69	85	76	74
Management of companies and enterprises	---	---	*	*	*	*	---
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	---	---	398	332	336	288	---
Management, administrative, and waste services ⁷	---	---	---	---	---	---	359
Educational services	---	---	46	28	27	30	37
Health care and social assistance	---	---	104	113	123	141	117
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	---	---	77	92	80	84	93
Accommodation and food services	---	---	136	146	151	154	138
Other services (except public administration)	---	---	210	178	173	192	183
Government ⁸	---	---	520	544	461	484	505

--- Data not available.

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

¹The 2001 data (shown in spreadsheet version) excludes 2,886 fatal work injuries due to the September 11 terrorist attacks.

²Rates represent the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers and were calculated for workers 16 years and over. The numerator (number of deaths) excludes deaths to workers under age 16. The employment data (denominators) are annual average estimates of employed civilians aged 16 and over from the Current Population Survey (CPS). These denominator data are supplemented with data for resident military, from 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 (CFOI), revised annual data. Starting with 2008 data, employment data in denominators are based on hours. See [Appendix I, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#).

³Starting in 2008, rates represent the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated for workers 16 years and over. The numerator excludes deaths to workers under age 16, members of the resident military, and volunteers. 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. Hours worked are converted to full-time equivalent workers. 200,000,000 hours worked = 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). Rates from 2008 forward are not directly comparable with rates from earlier years. Hours-based rates attempt to standardize the amount of exposure and are generally considered more accurate than employment-based rates. Employment- and hours-based rates are similar for groups of workers who usually work full-time. Differences in rates are more likely for worker groups that have a high percentage of part-time workers, such as younger workers. For more information, see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

⁴Employment 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, for 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.

⁶Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002. Industry data from 2009 to the present are based on NAICS 2007. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. 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 presented in *Health, United States, 2004*, Table 49, available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>. See [Appendix II, Industry of employment](#).

⁷Starting with 2011 data, CFOI combined the categories “Management of companies and enterprises” and “Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services” into one category entitled “Management, administrative, and waste services.”

⁸Includes fatal work injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

⁹Includes fatal work injuries to all workers, regardless of age.

¹⁰In 1999 and earlier years, category also included Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

See notes at end of table.

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[Data are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources]

NOTES: Fatal work injuries and rates are based on revised data and may differ from originally published data from CFOI. See [Appendix I, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#). Private sector totals include injuries with unknown industry. 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 \(CFOI\)](#).