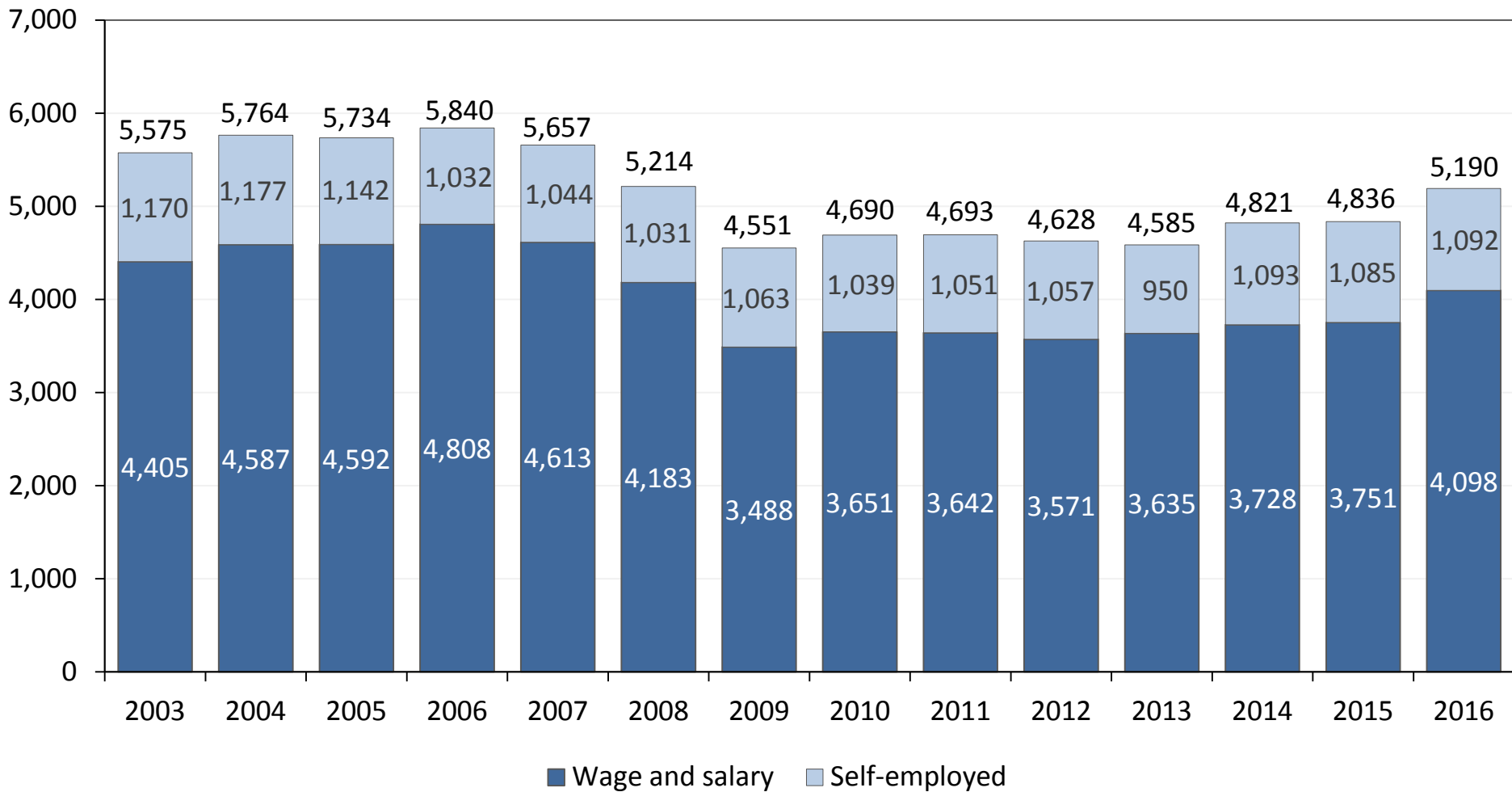
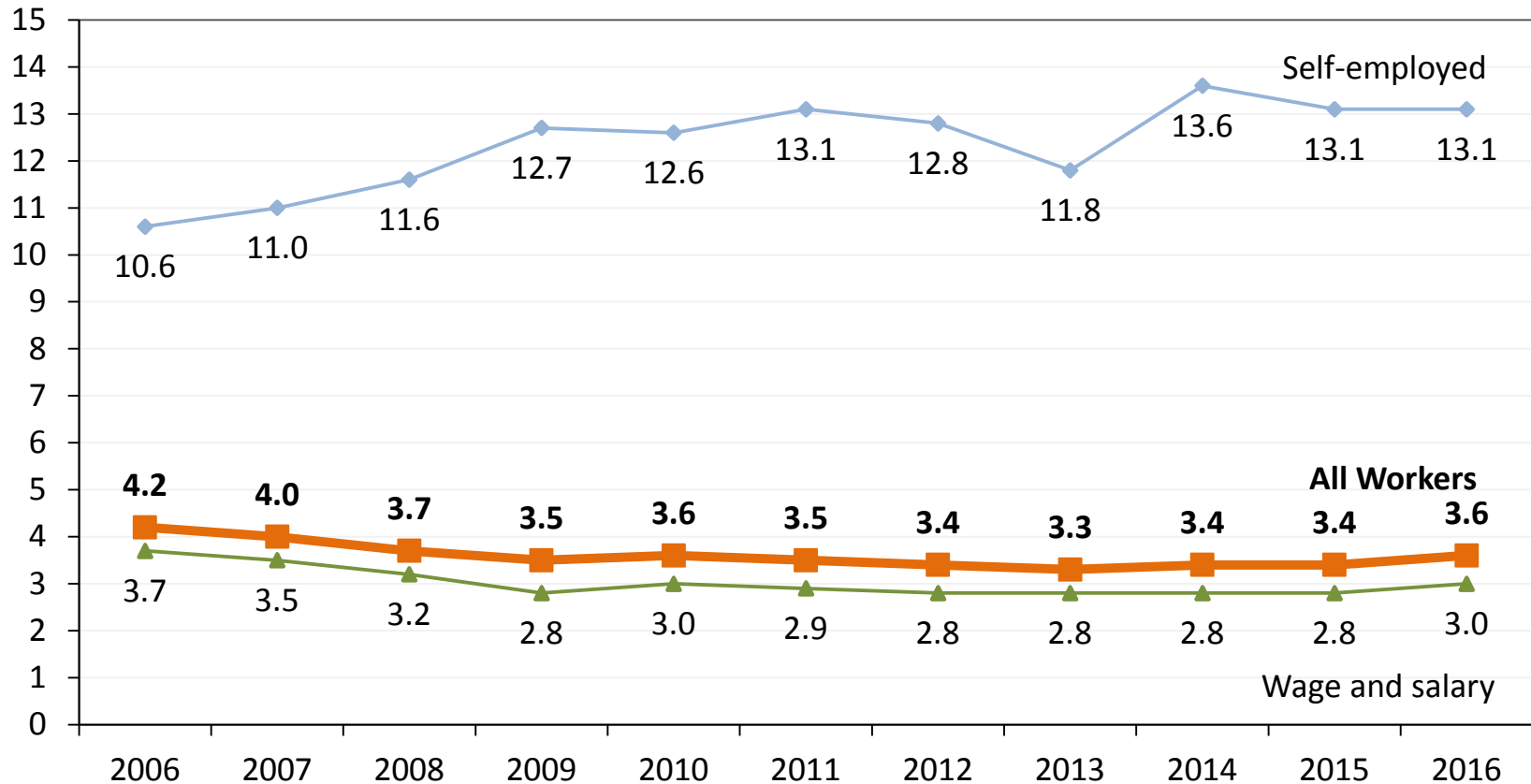


# Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–16



- A total of 5,190 workers died from an occupational injury in 2016.
- This number increased by 7 percent from 2015 and is the highest count since 2008.
- Self-employed workers have consistently accounted for around one-fifth of fatal work injuries.

# Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by employee status, 2006–16



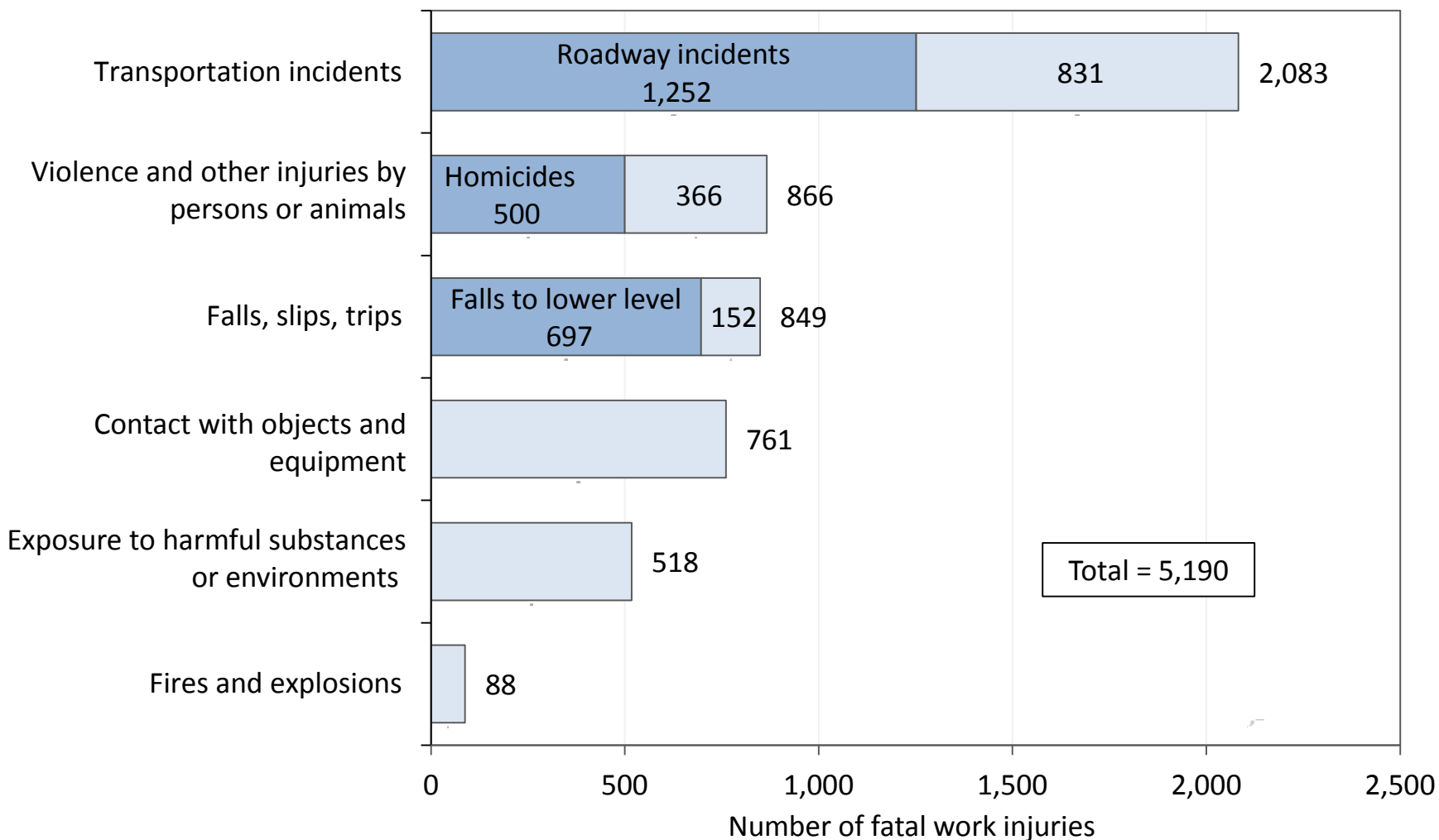
- The 2016 all-worker fatal work injury rate was 3.6 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs).
- The rate for self-employed workers has consistently been higher than that of all workers since the adoption of hours-based rates.

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 are annual average estimates 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 [www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm).

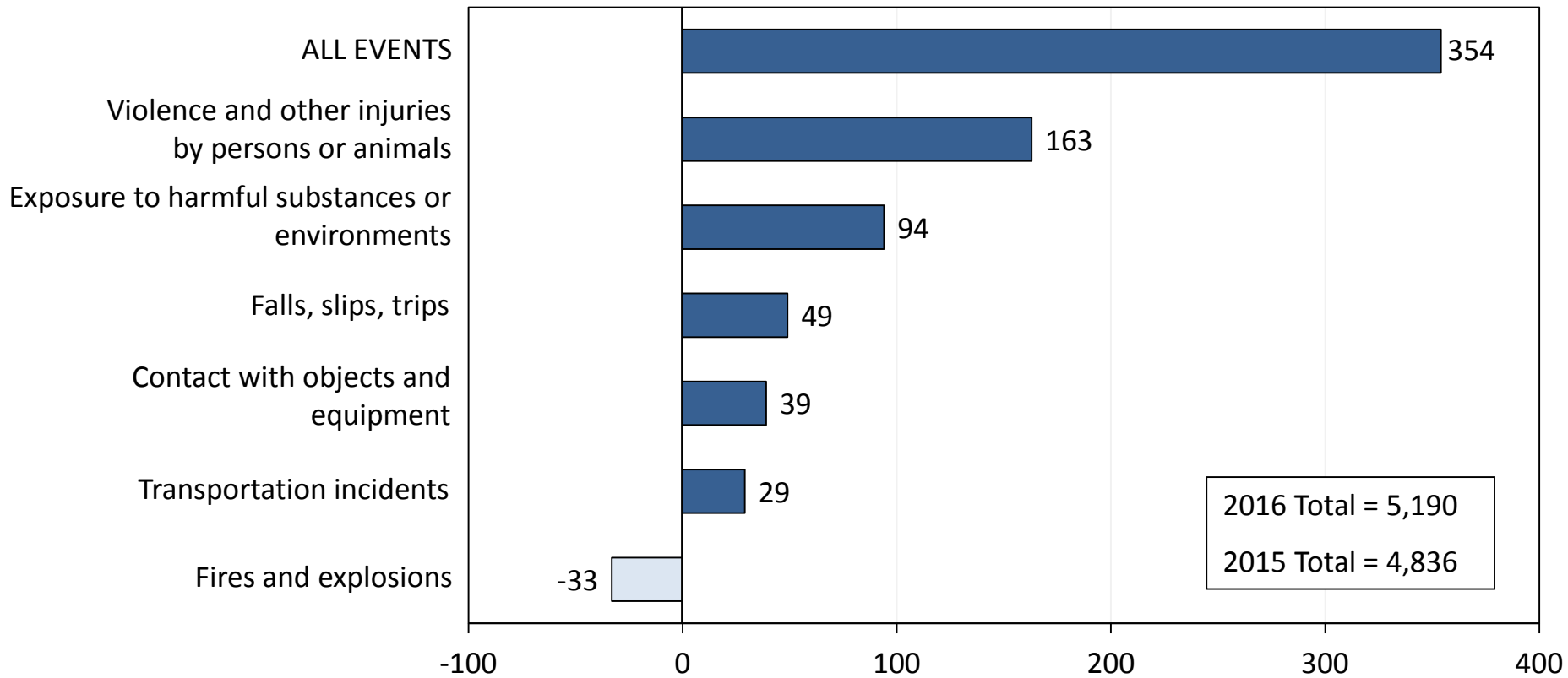
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2017.

# Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2016



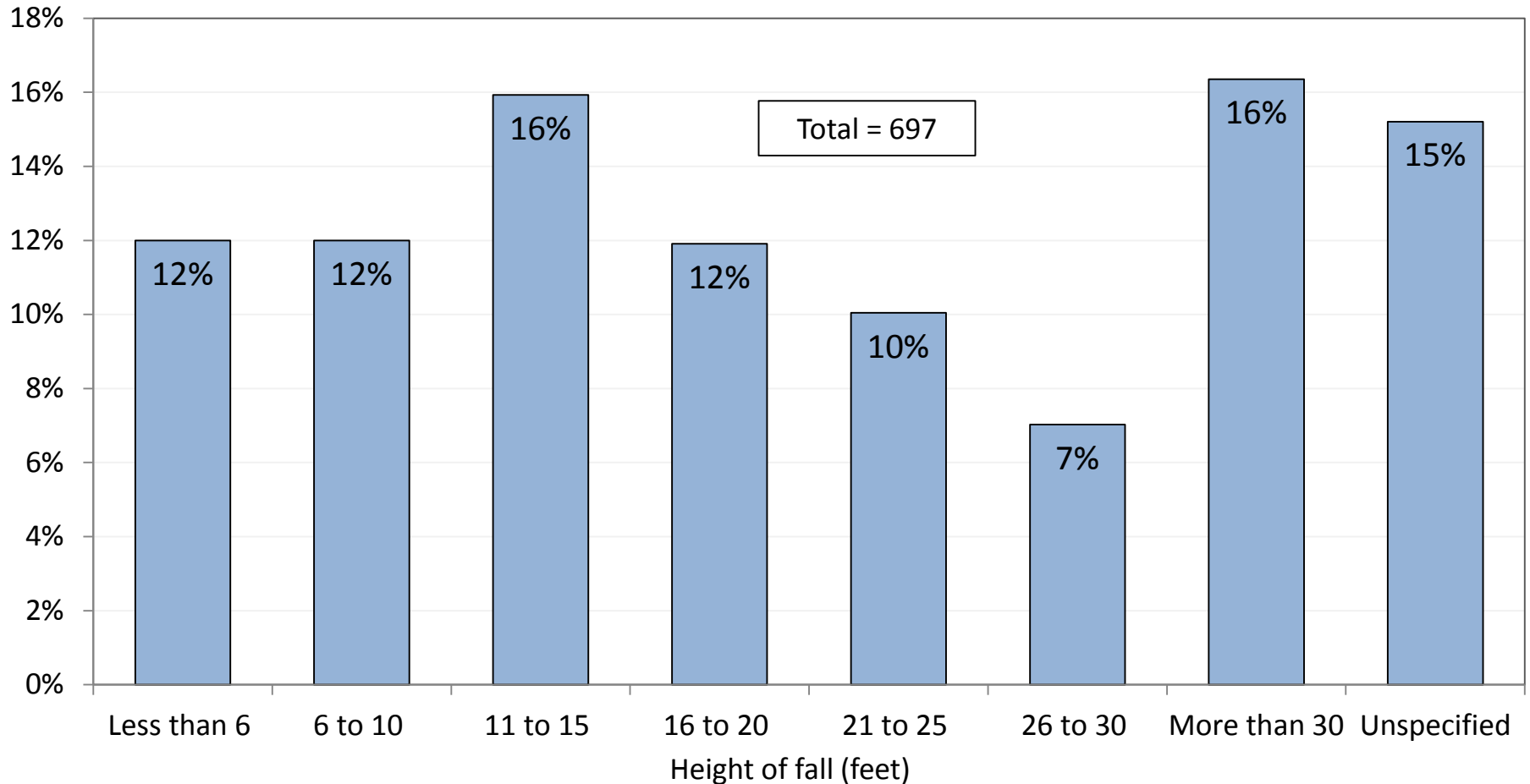
- More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2016.
- Roadway incidents alone accounted for about one out of every four fatal work injuries.

# Change in fatal work injury counts by event, 2015–16



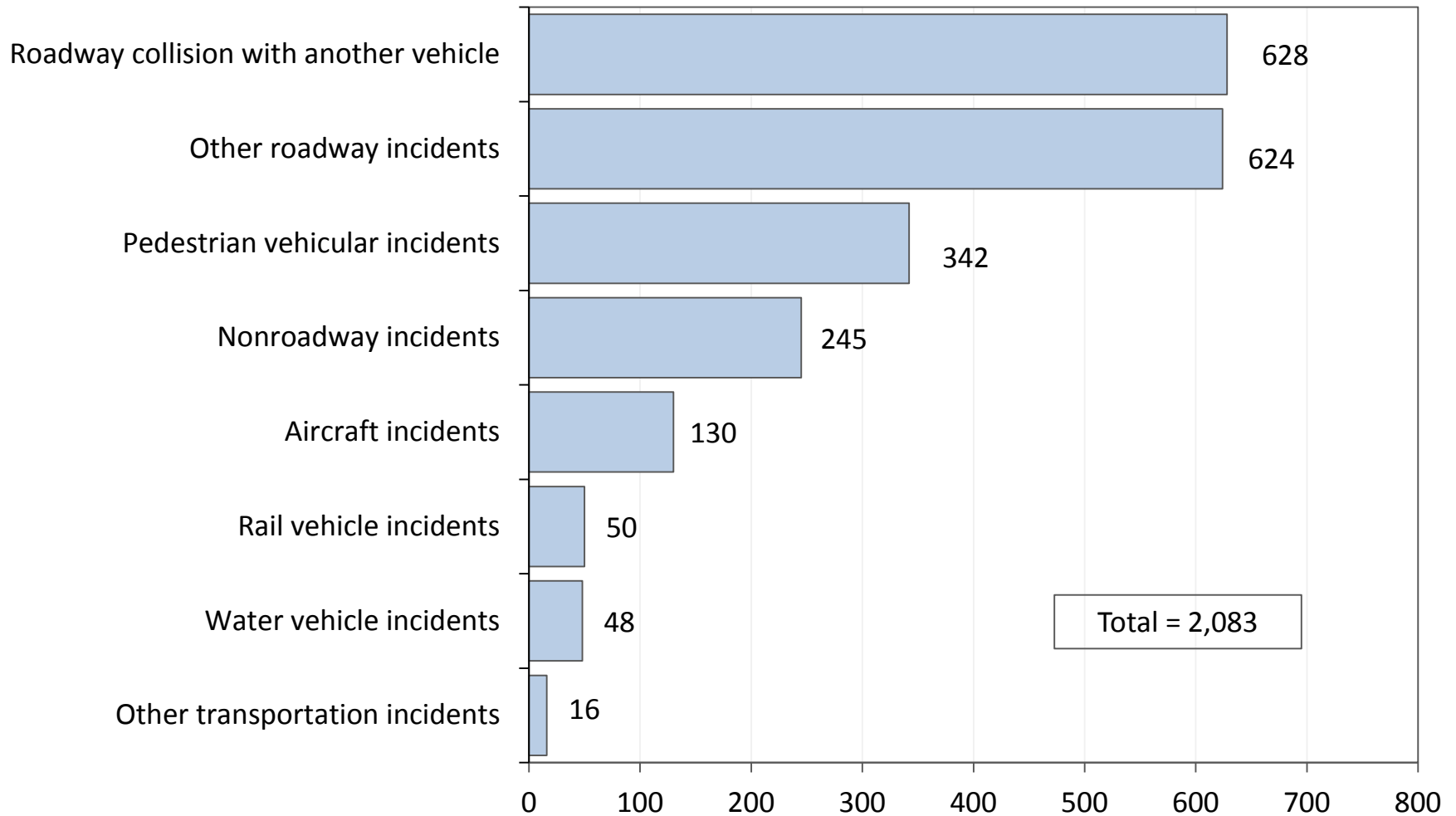
- The all-event total for 2016 was higher by 354 cases over the 2015 total.
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals saw the greatest increase from 2015.
- All types of injuries saw increases in 2016 except for fires and explosions, which decreased by 33 fatal injuries.

# Percent of fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2016



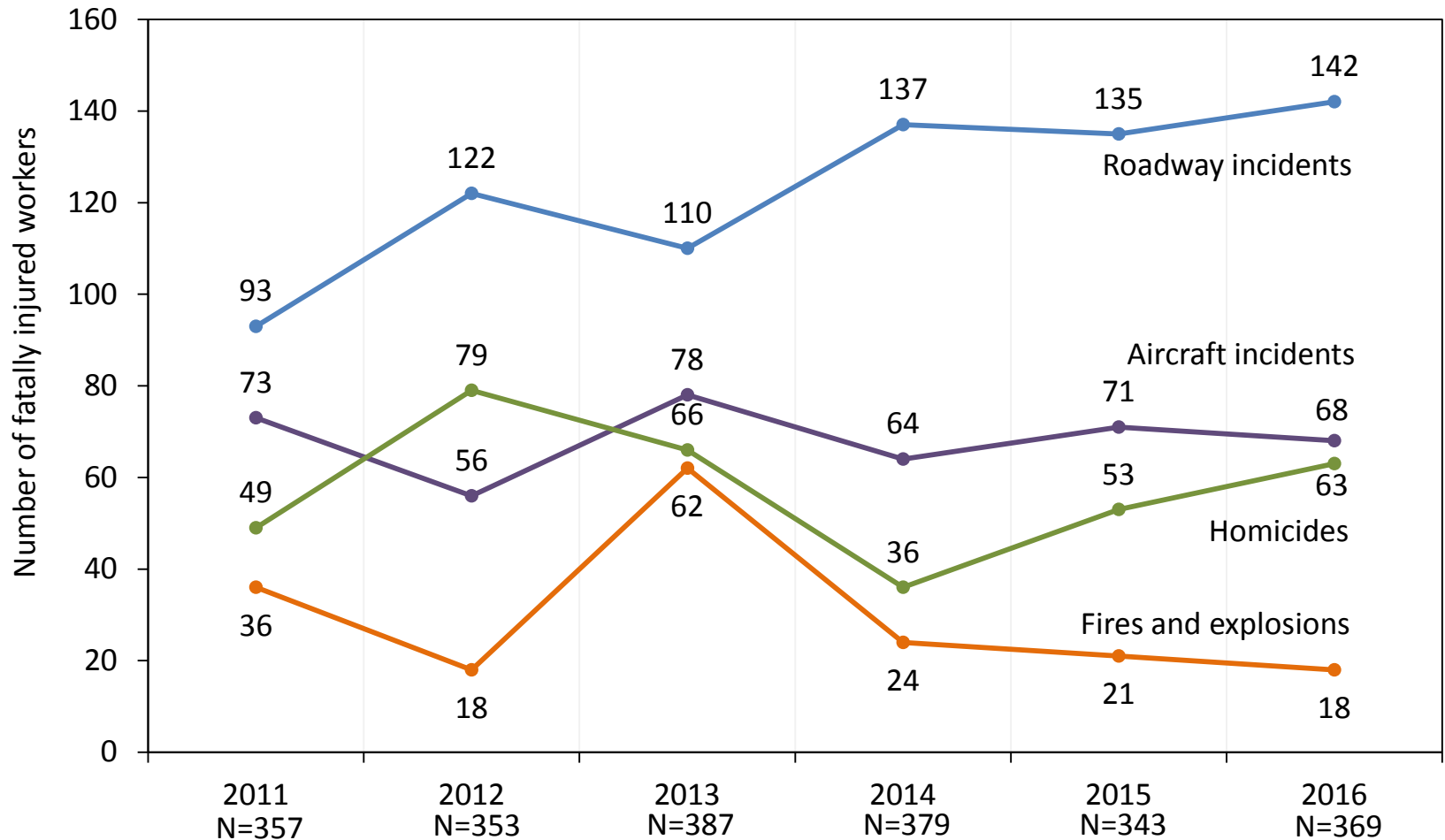
- A total of 697 work-related fatal falls to lower level were recorded in 2016, up 8 percent from 2015.
- Of the cases where height of fall was known (591 cases), 47 percent were falls of 15 feet or less.
- About one in five falls with a known height were from more than 30 feet.

# Fatal occupational injuries due to transportation incidents, 2016



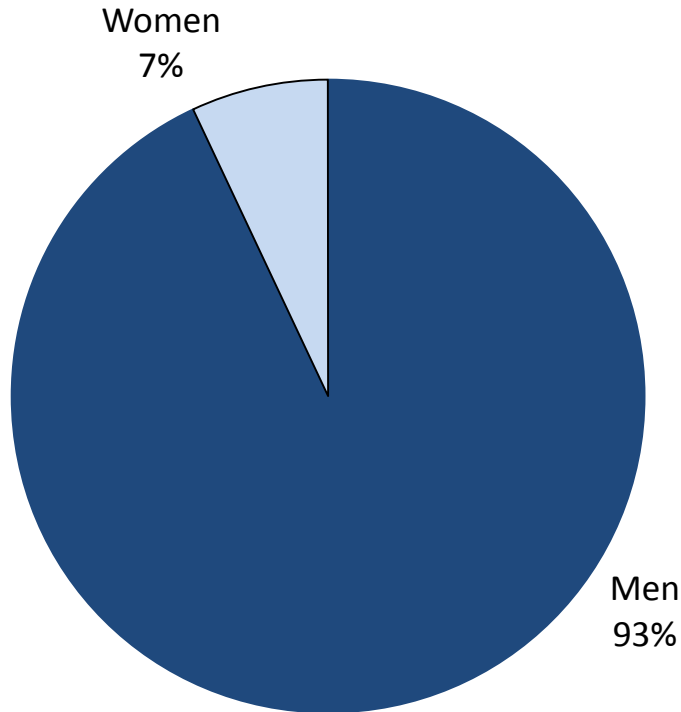
- Transportation incidents increased from 2,054 in 2015 to 2,083 in 2016.
- Together, roadway collisions with another vehicle and other roadway incidents account for about 60 percent of fatal work-related transportation injuries.

# How workers died in multiple-fatality incidents by selected events, 2011–16

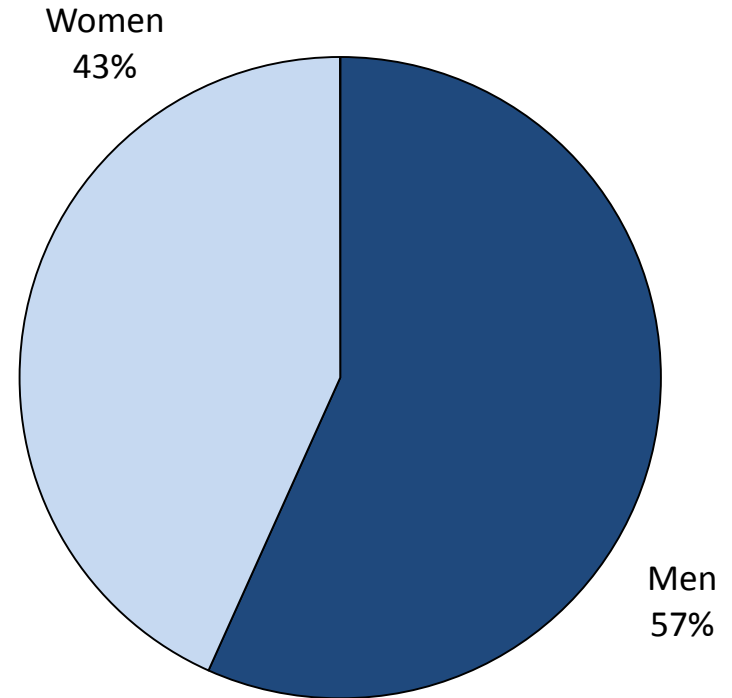


- A total of 159 multiple-fatality incidents were recorded in 2016 (incidents in which more than one worker was killed).
- These incidents resulted in 369 worker deaths.

# Fatal work injuries and hours worked by gender of worker, 2016



Fatal work injuries = 5,190

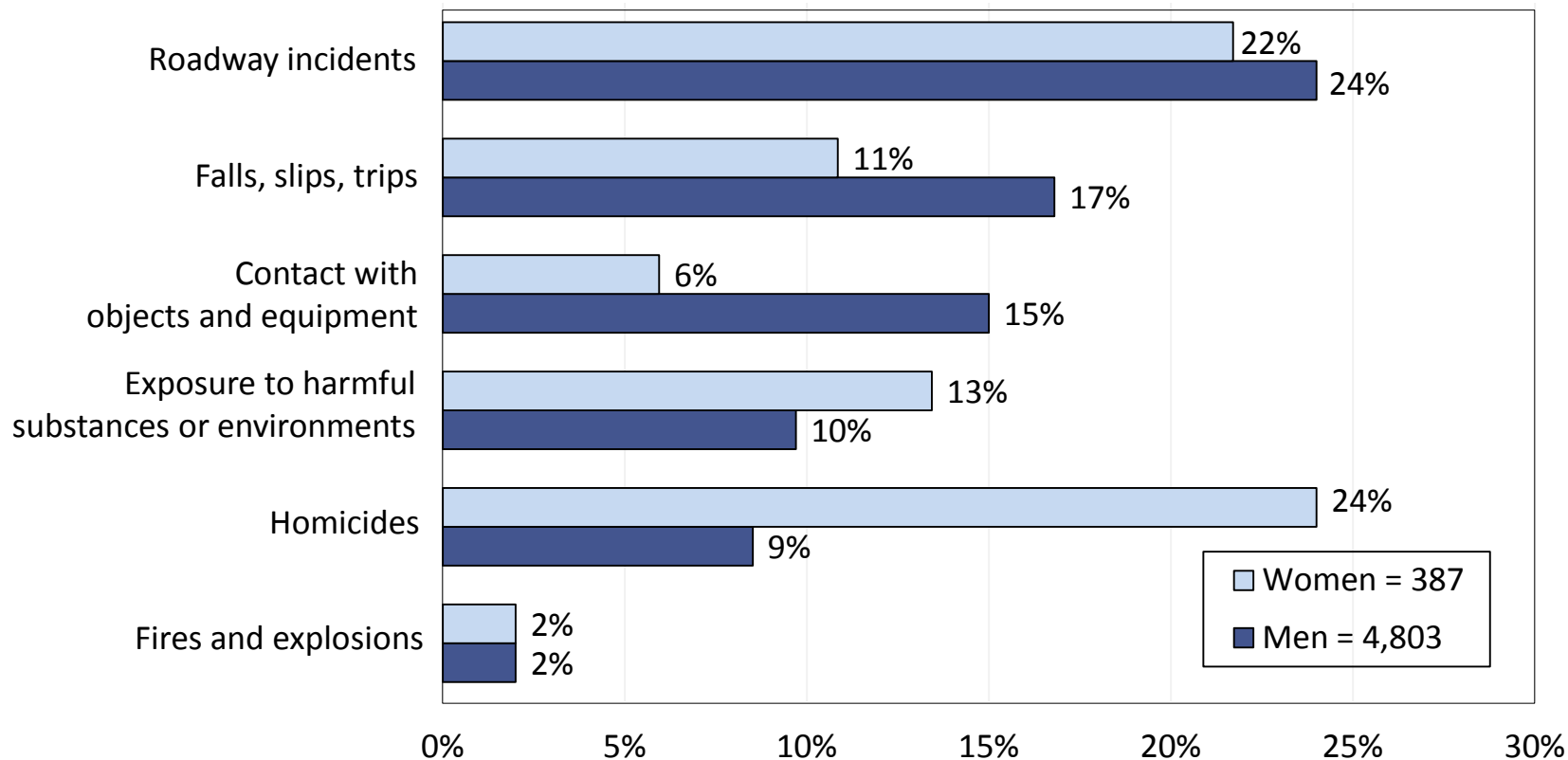


Hours worked = 283,100,855,820

- A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2016.
- Men had a fatal work injury rate of 5.8 deaths per 100,000 full time equivalent workers while the rate for women was 0.6.

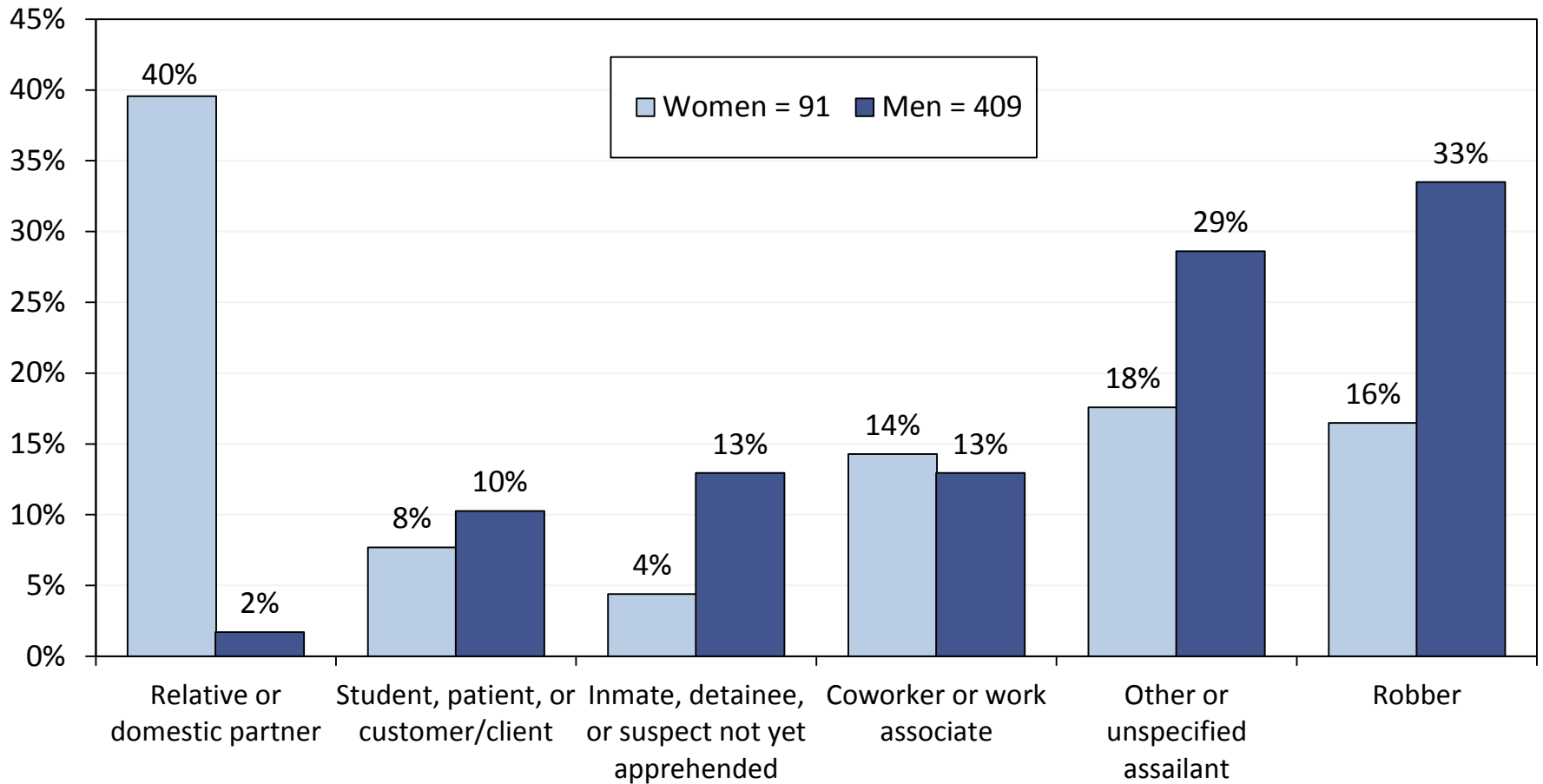


# Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2016



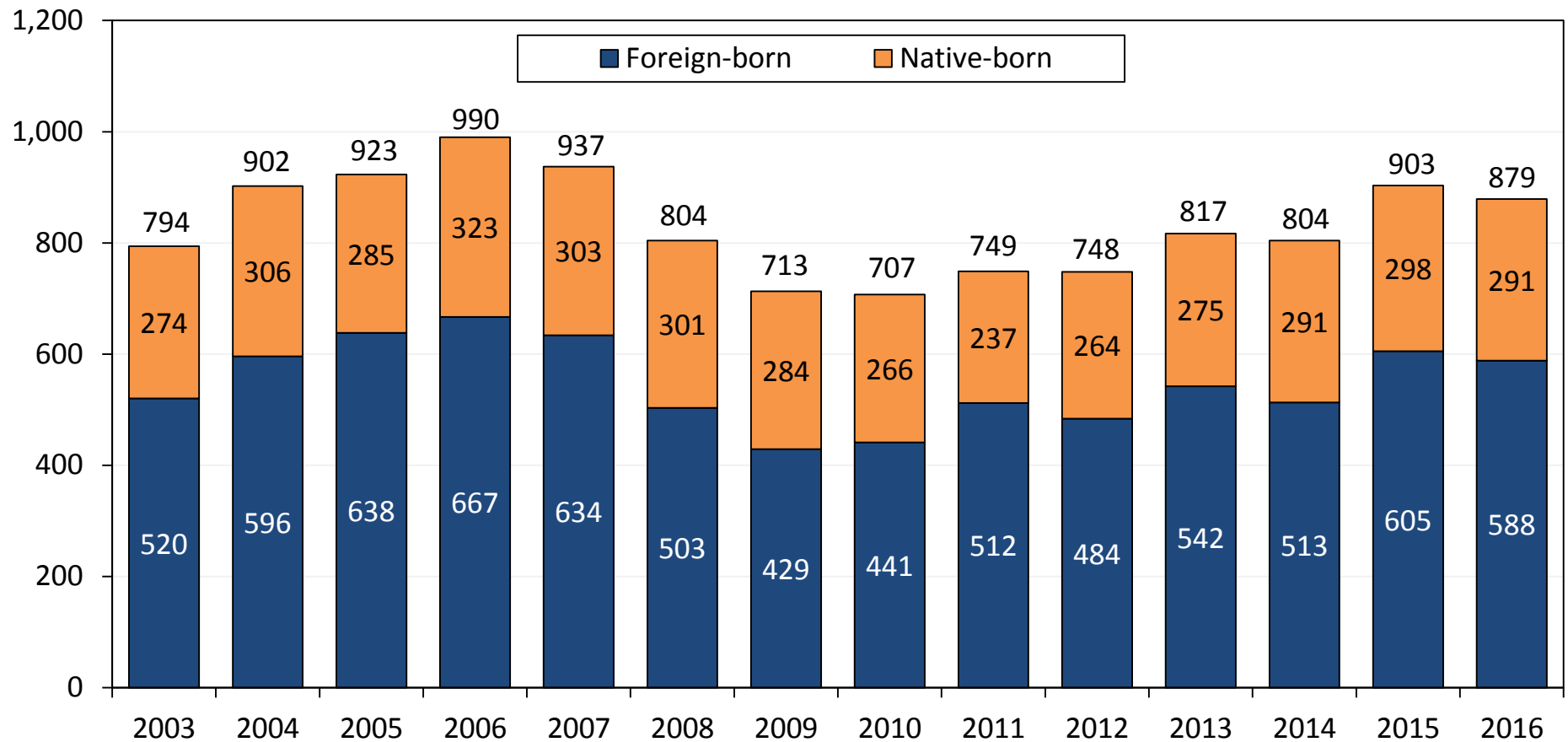
- Women experienced a higher proportion of fatal injuries due to homicides and exposure to harmful substances and environments relative to men.
- Men incurred a higher proportion of injuries from roadway incidents; falls, slips, and trips; and contact with objects and equipment.

# Percent of work-related homicides by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2016



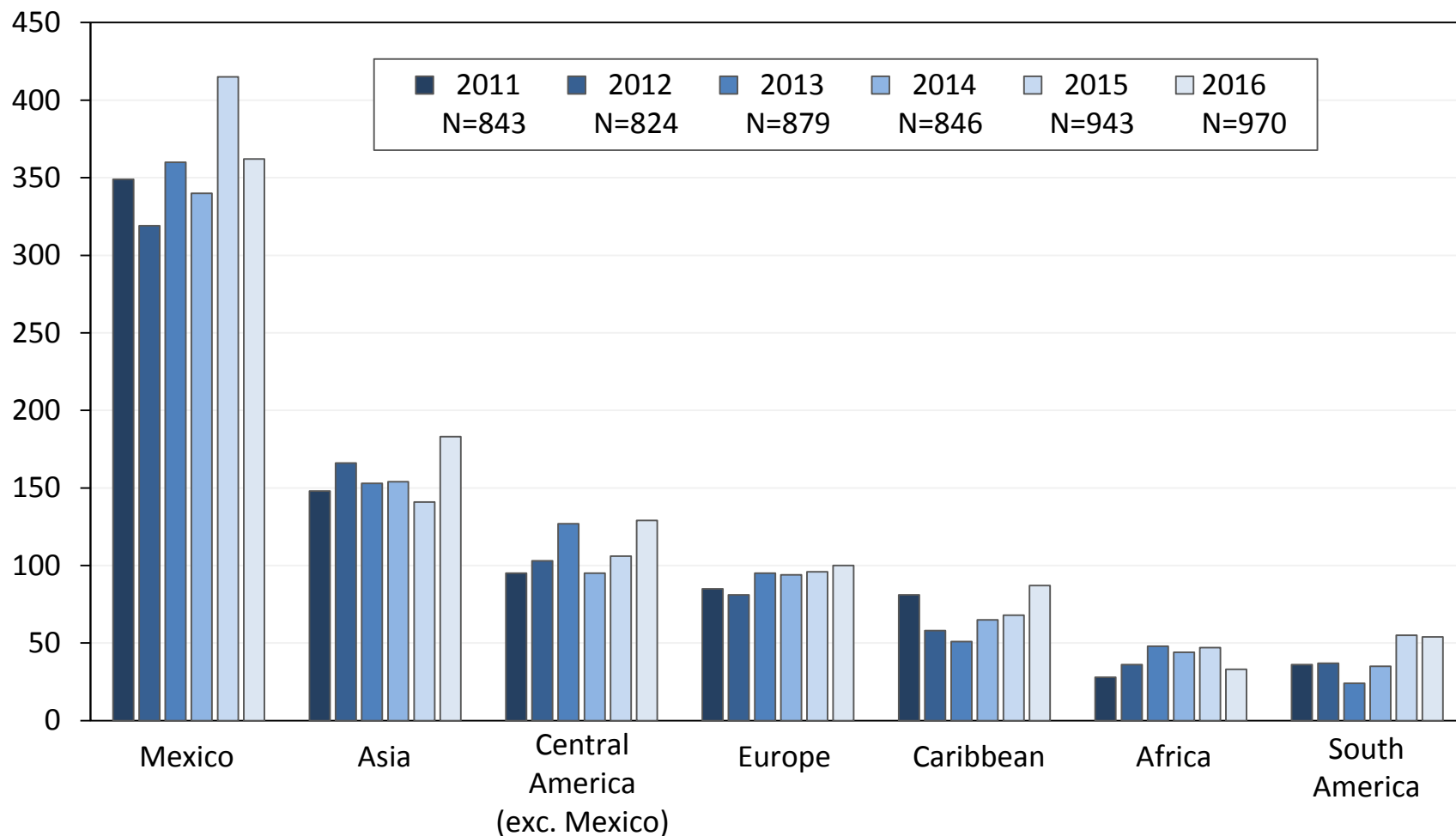
- Relatives or domestic partners were the most frequent assailant in work-related homicides involving women.
- Robbers were the most common work-related homicide assailant for men.

# Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 2003–16



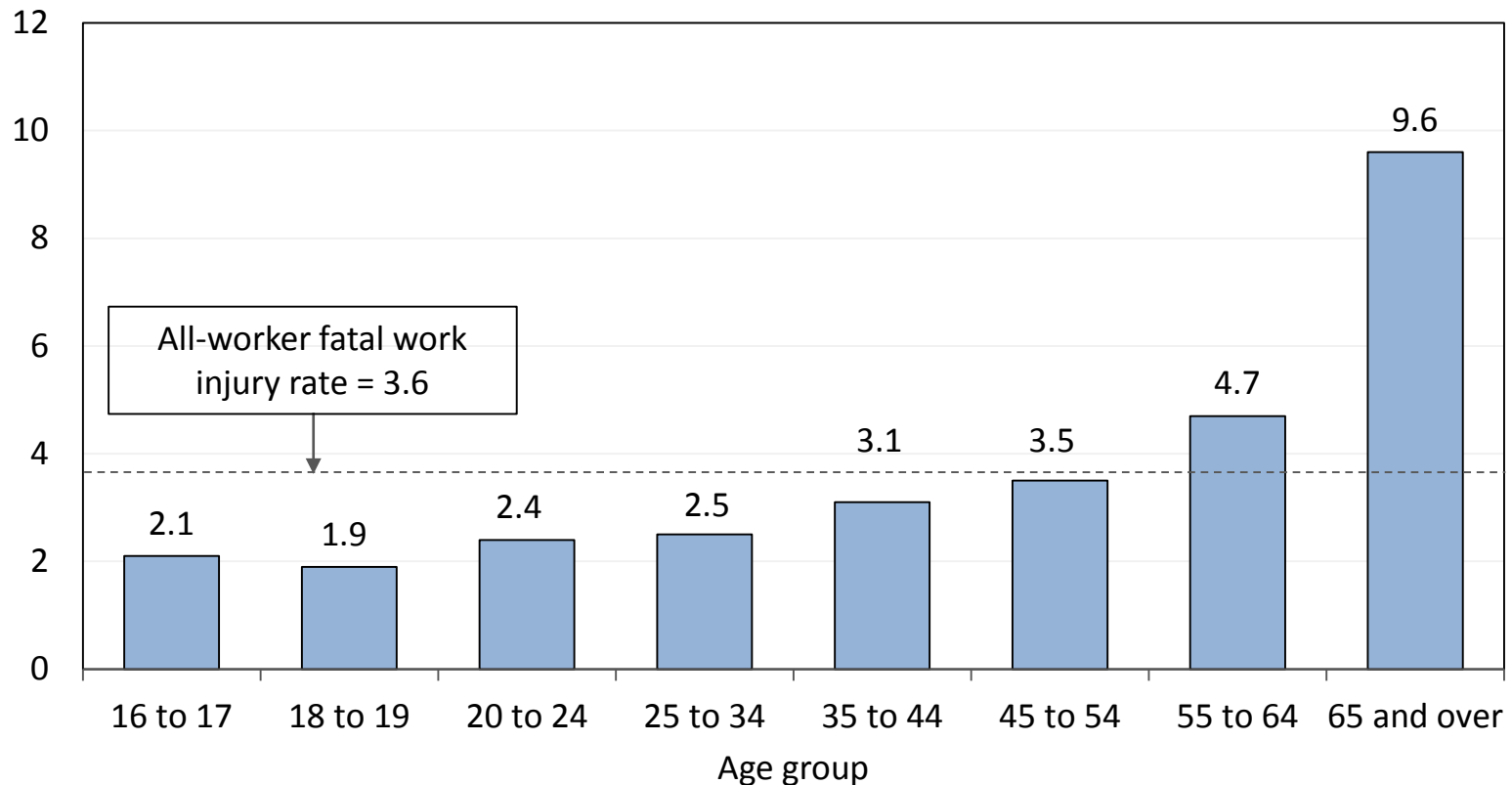
- Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers decreased in 2016.
- Around two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2016 were born outside of the United States.

## Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers by country or region of birth, 2011–16



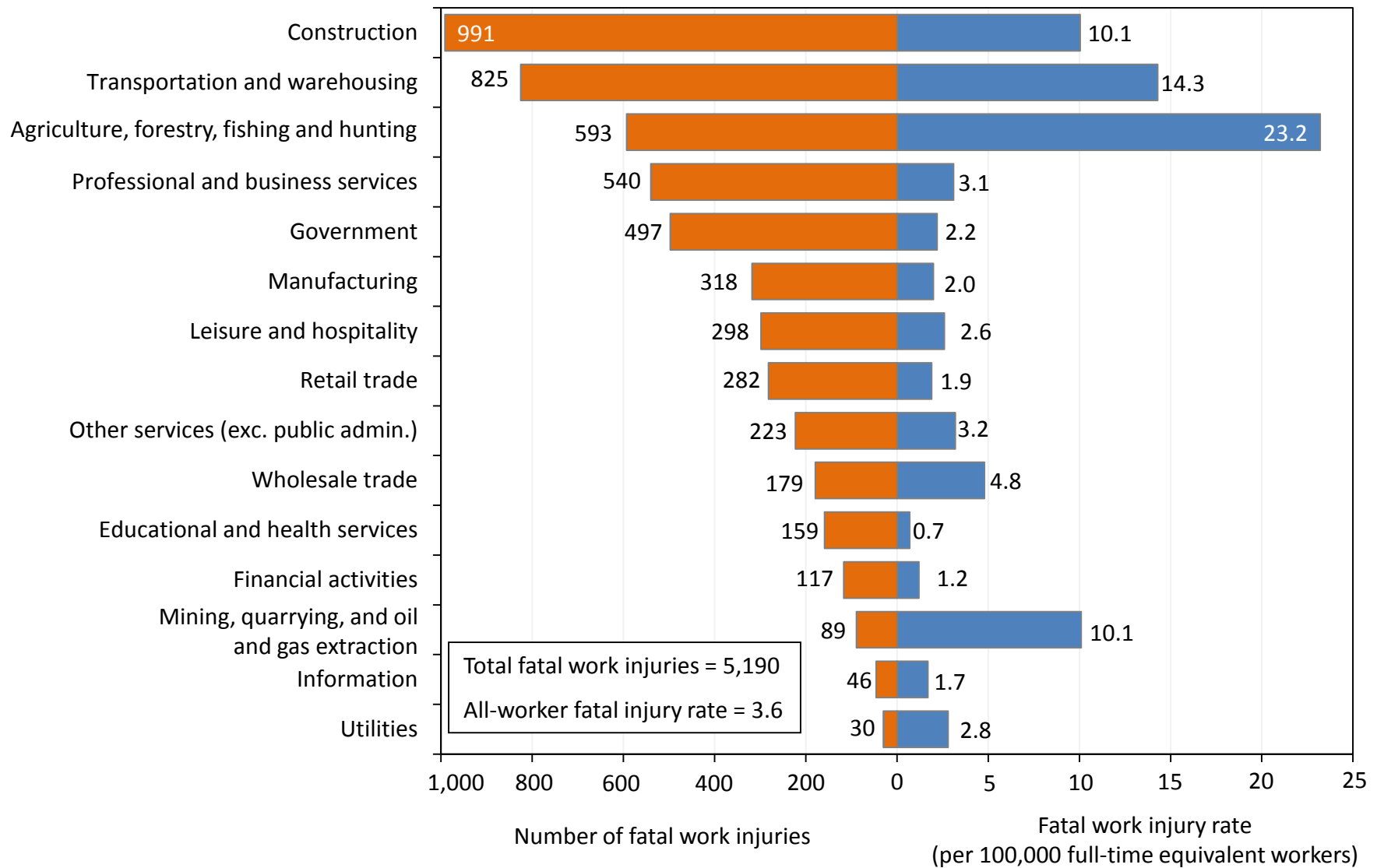
- Foreign-born fatalities were the highest number in 2016 (970) since 2007.
- About one-fifth of fatalities in 2016 were to foreign-born workers.
- Fatalities involving workers born in Asia increased in 2016 to 183.

## Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group, 2016



- Workers age 65 and over had the highest fatal injury rate of all workers.
- The largest number of fatal work injuries involved workers in the 55 to 64 and 45 to 54 age groups.

# Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry sector, 2016

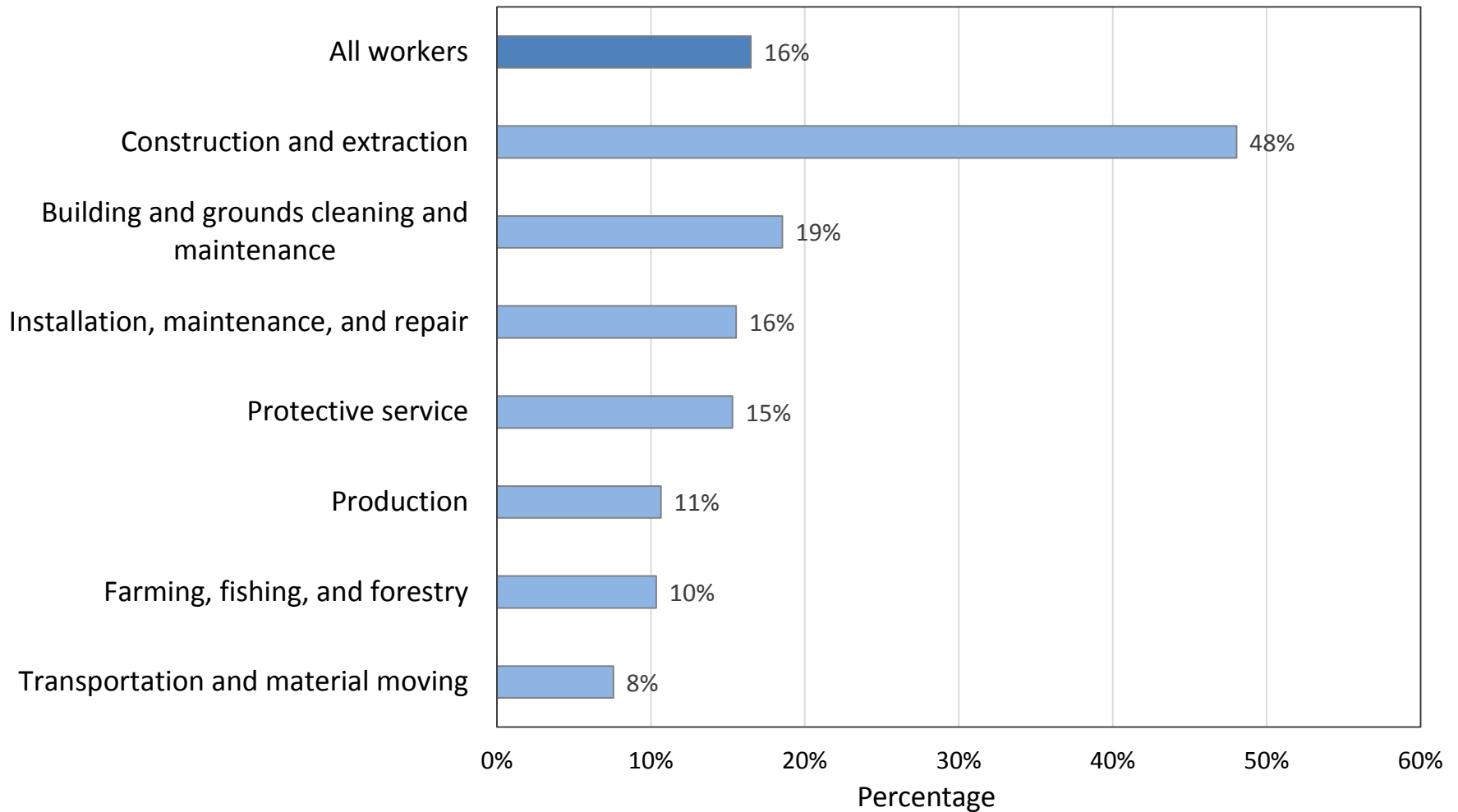


- Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2016, but the private agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

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 [www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm).

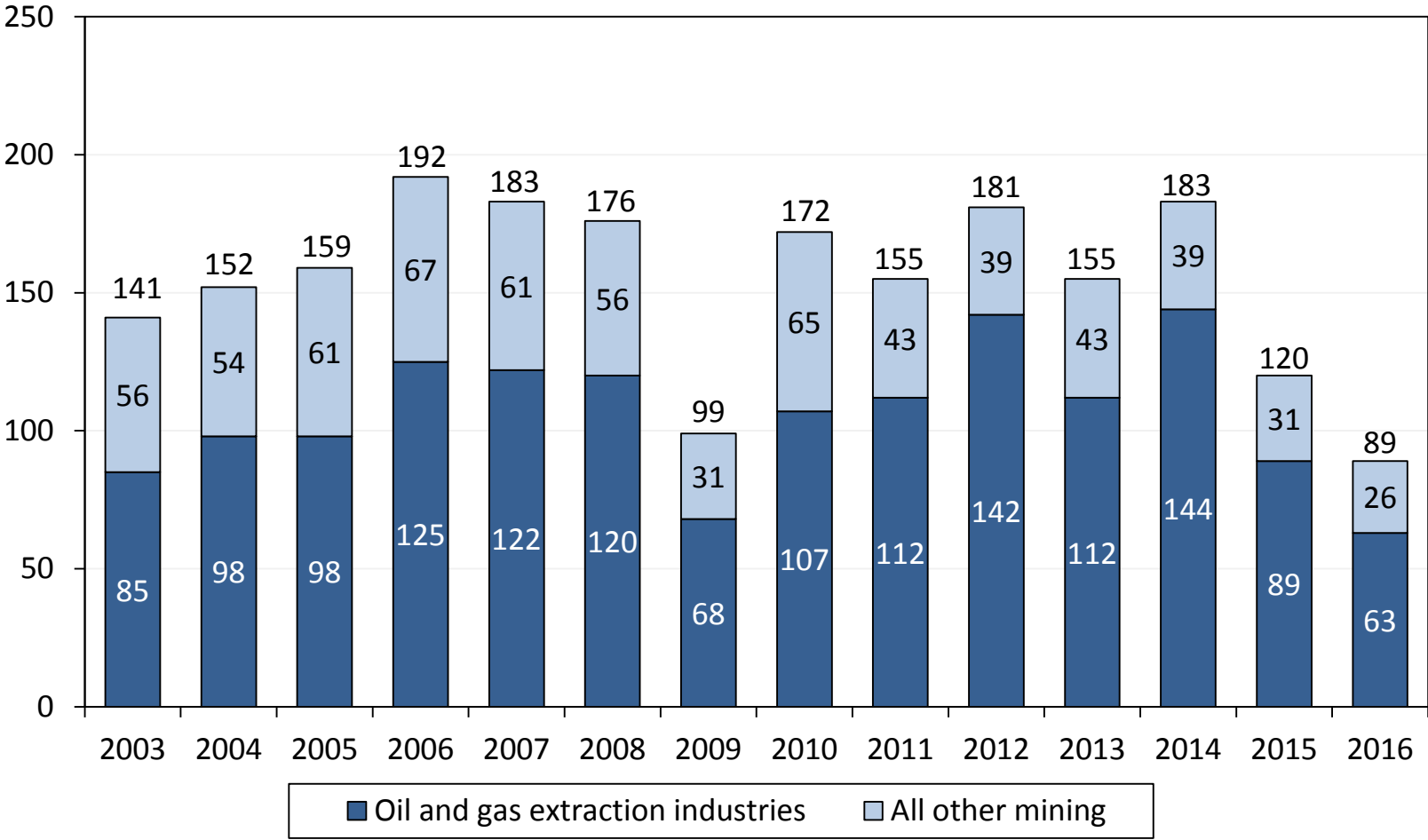
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2017.

# Contracted workers as a percentage of all fatally-injured workers in selected occupation groups, 2016



- There were 856 fatally-injured contracted workers in 2016, which accounted for 16 percent of all fatalities.
- Construction and extraction occupations had the highest percentage of fatally injured workers who were contracted at the time of the incident at 48 percent.

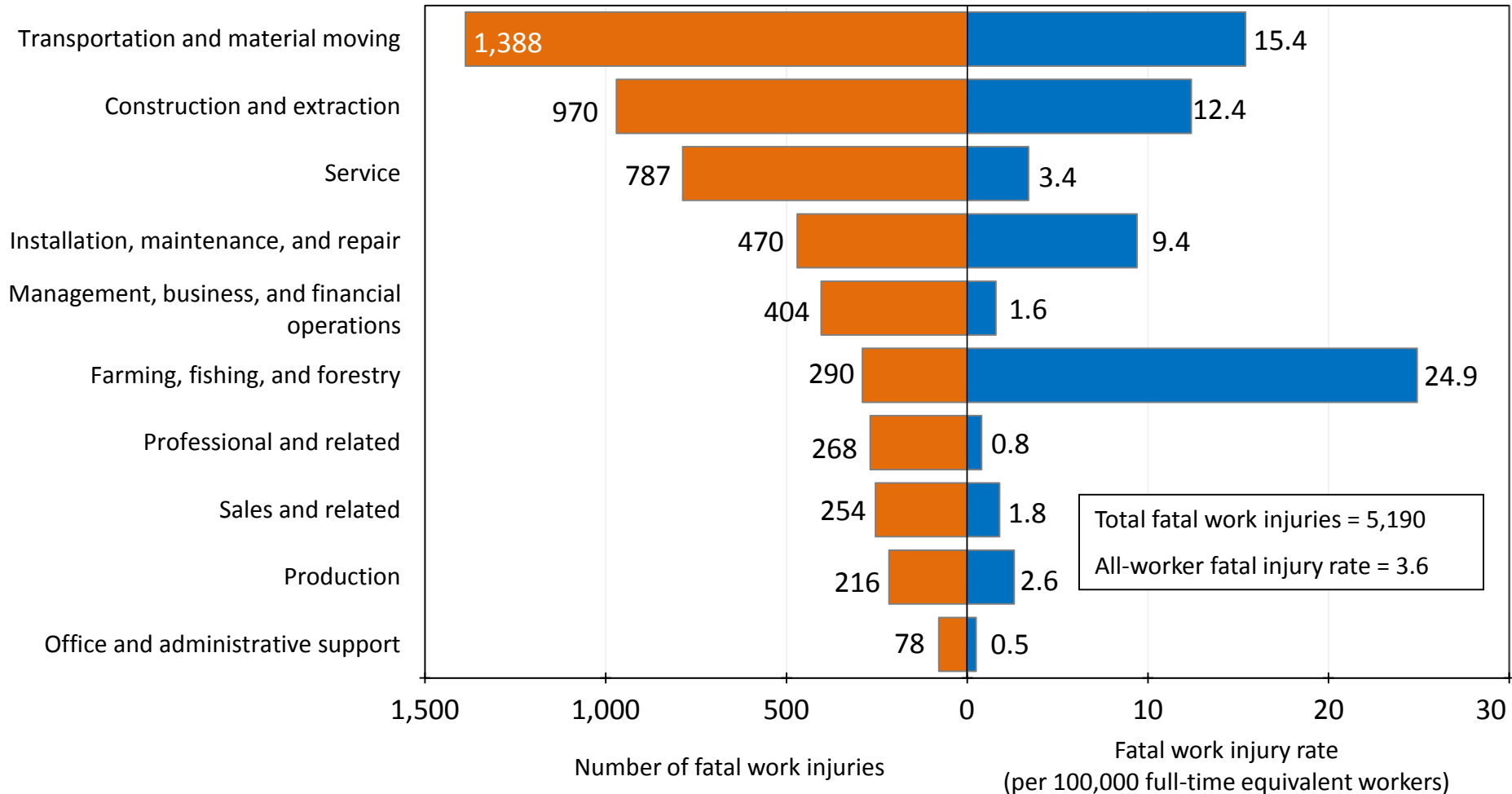
# Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–16



- Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry decreased by 26 percent to 89 in 2016, a series low for the industry.
- Oil and gas extraction industries accounted for 71 percent of the fatal work injuries in this sector in 2016.

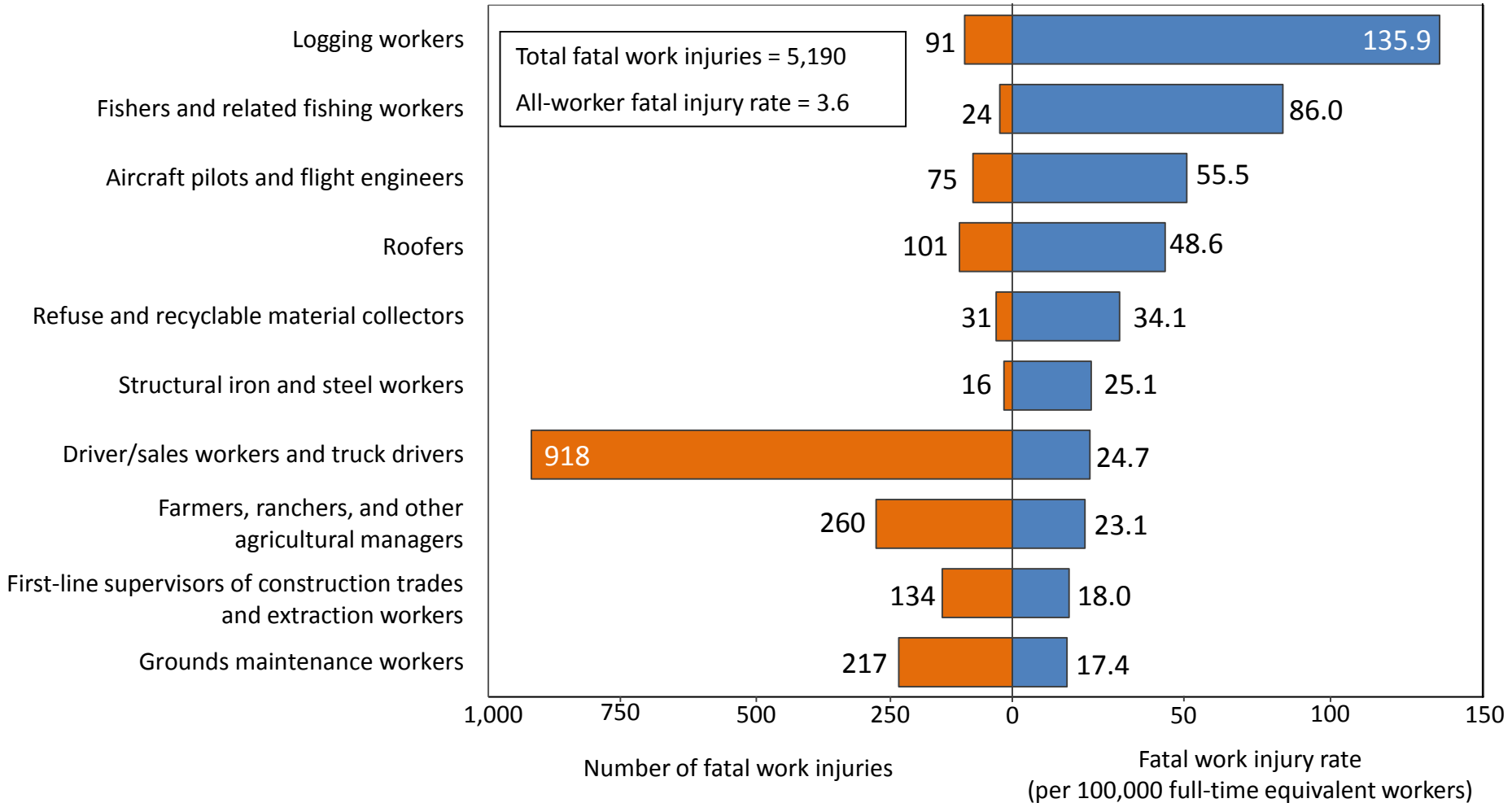


# Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to civilian workers by major occupation group, 2016



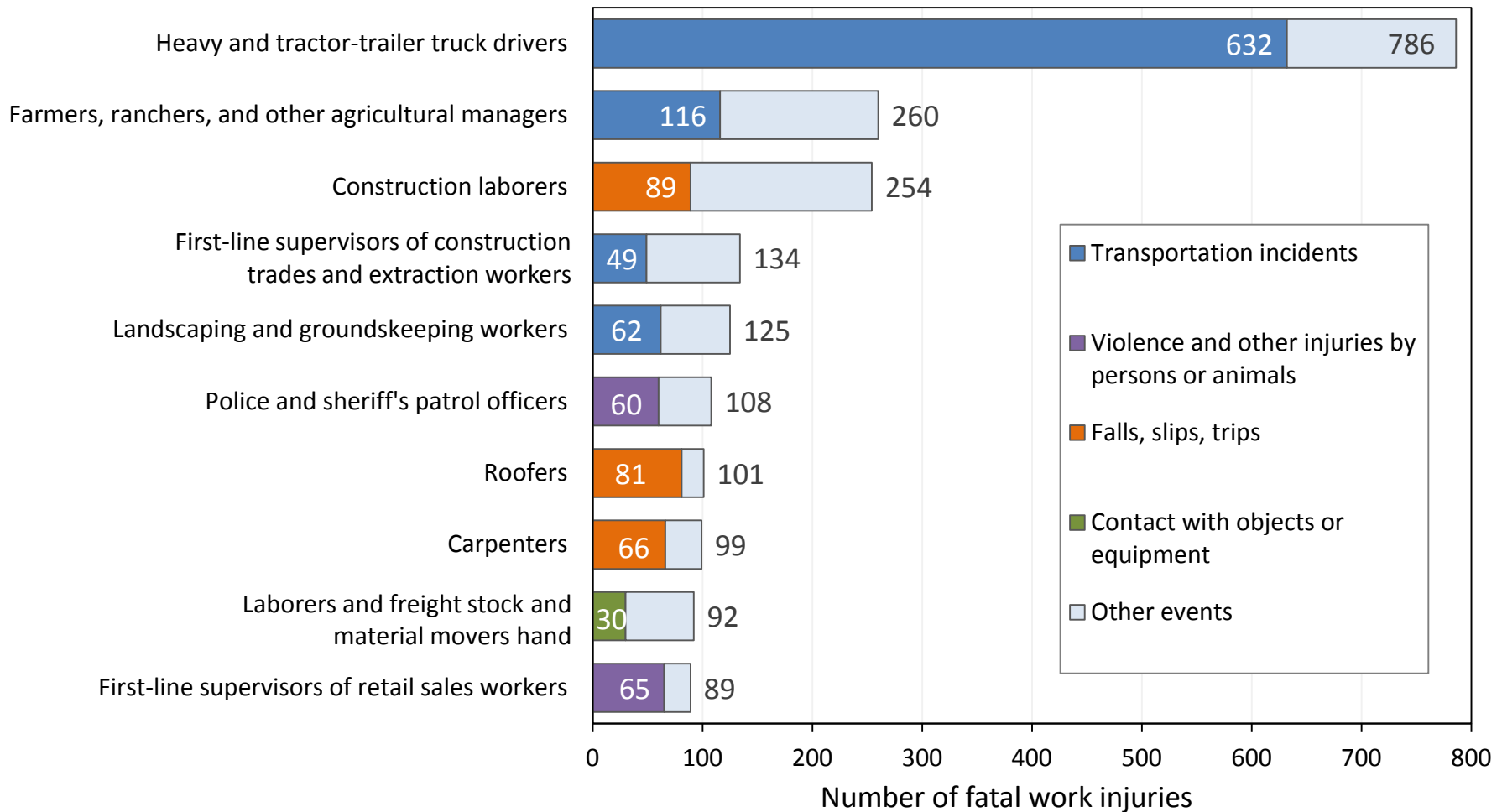
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2016.
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had the highest fatal work injury rate in 2016.

# Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2016



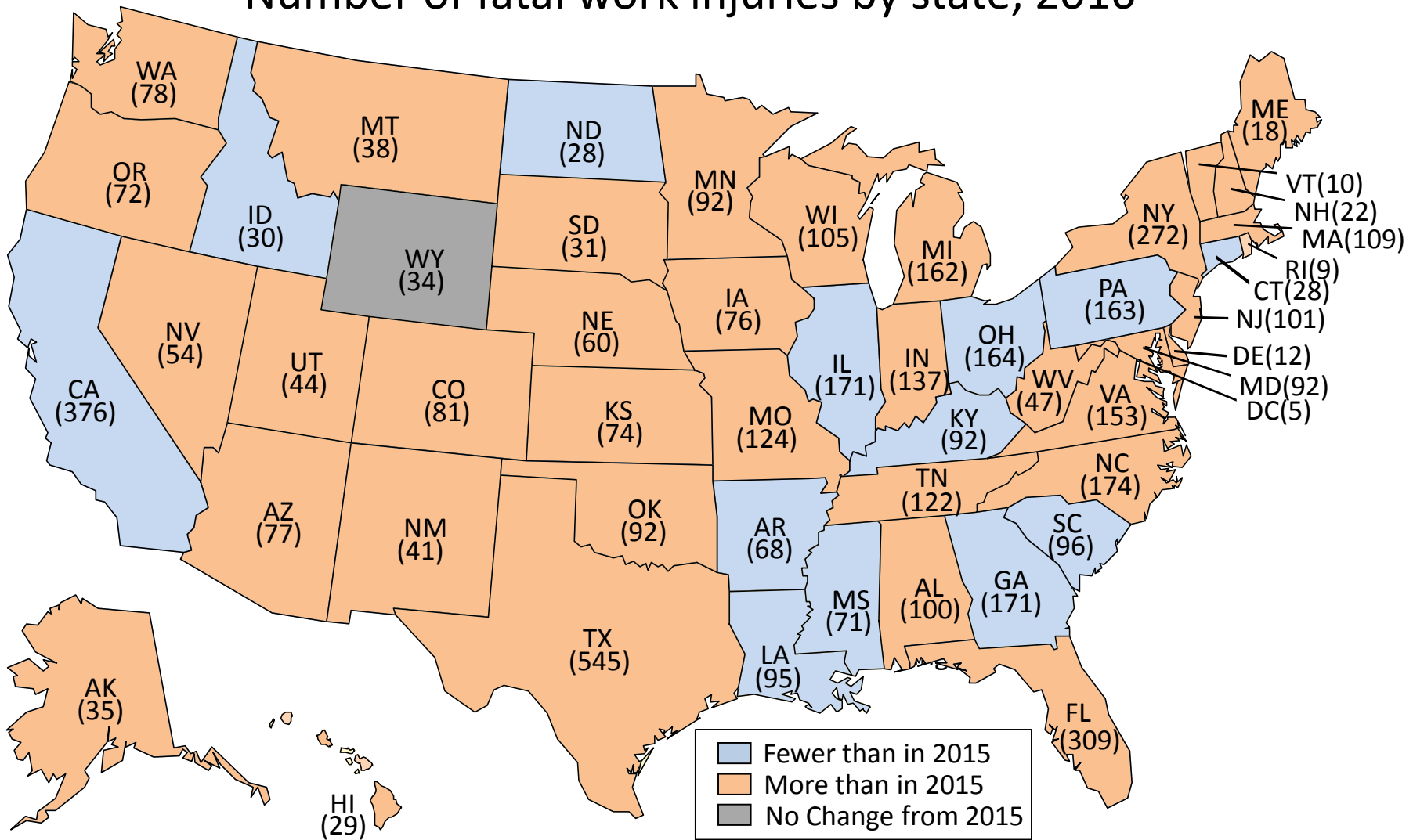
- In 2016, fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers.
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

# Civilian occupations with high fatal injury counts by leading event, 2016



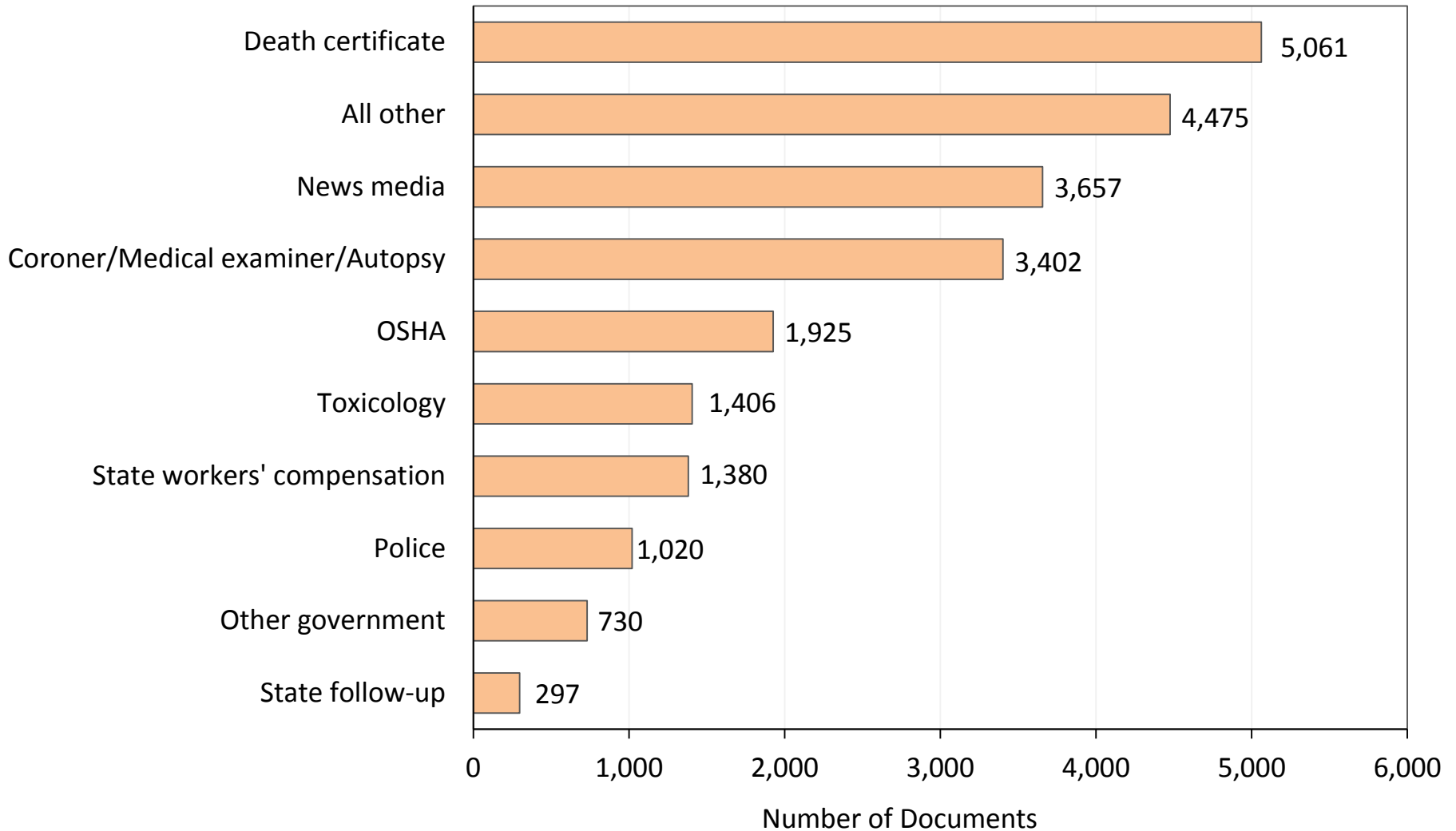
- The 10 occupations with highest fatal injury counts accounted for 39 percent of all fatal injuries in 2016.
- Transportation incidents caused the highest share of fatal injuries in four of the occupations with high fatal injury counts shown.
- Falls, slips, and trips were the leading cause of death in three of the ten, all of which were construction occupations.

# Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2016



- Thirty-six states had more fatal injuries in 2016 than in 2015; thirteen states and the District of Columbia had fewer. Wyoming had the same total for both years.

# Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2016



- In 2016, over 23,300 source documents helped identify and verify information on 5,190 fatal work injuries, an average of 4.5 source documents per fatal injury case.