

## **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Supporting Statement**

### **Part A. Justification**

#### **1. Circumstances necessitating data collection**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was delegated responsibility by the Secretary of Labor for implementing Section 24(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. This section states that "the Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious, or significant injuries and illnesses..."

Prior to the implementation of the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), the BLS generated estimates of occupational fatalities for private sector employers from a sample survey of about 280,000 establishments. Studies showed that occupational fatalities were underreported in those estimates as well as in those compiled by regulatory, vital statistics, and workers' compensation systems. Estimates prior to CFOI varied widely, ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 fatal work injuries annually. In addition, information needed to develop prevention strategies was often missing from these earlier systems.

In the late 1980s, the National Academy of Sciences study, Counting Injuries and Illnesses in the Workplace, and another report, Keystone National Policy Dialogue on Work-Related Illness and Injury Recordkeeping, emphasized the need for the BLS to compile a complete roster of work-related fatalities because of concern about using a sample survey to estimate the incidence of occupational fatalities. These studies also recommended the use of all available data sources to compile detailed information for fatality prevention efforts.

In 1989 and 1990, the BLS, in conjunction with the Texas and Colorado Departments of Health and the Texas Workers' Compensation Commission, tested the feasibility of collecting fatality data in this manner. These studies, which can be found in Appendix A: Development of the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries of BLS Report 845, April 1993, concluded that:

- 1.) Multiple sources are needed to yield a comprehensive count of fatal occupational injuries;
- 2.) Collecting data from multiple sources is feasible;
- 3.) Detailed information is commonly available from administrative sources; and
- 4.) Follow-up verification was necessary for instances where only one source document identified the death as work related.

The resulting CFOI program was implemented in 32 States in 1991. National data--covering all 50 States and the District of Columbia--have been compiled and published for 1992-2009, approximately eight months after the end of each calendar year.

## **2. Purpose of data collection**

The CFOI compiles comprehensive, accurate, and timely information on fatal work injuries needed to develop effective prevention strategies. The system collects information about the worker, the employer, and the fatal incident. (Data elements collected are listed in Attachment 1A.)

Data are used by employers and various public and private safety and health organizations to:

- develop employee safety training programs;
- assess and improve workplace safety standards;
- develop safety equipment;
- conduct research for developing prevention strategies; and
- compare fatal work injuries between States to evaluate safety programs.

In addition, State partners use the data to publish State reports, to identify State-specific hazards, to allocate resources for promoting safety in the workplace, and to evaluate the quality of work life in the State.

CFOI data are also used by the Department of Health and Human Services to measure fatal workplace injuries in their Healthy People 2010 initiative. The National Safety Council and other organizations have adopted the CFOI program as the sole source of a comprehensive count of fatal work injuries for the U.S. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) now uses CFOI data for the majority of its fatal injury research. This official, systematic, verifiable count mutes controversy over the various counts from different sources. If this information were not collected, the confusion over the number and patterns in fatal occupational injuries would continue, thus hampering prevention efforts. In 2008, 5,214 workers lost their lives as a result of fatal injuries received on the job.

During 2009, the BLS Washington staff responded to approximately 1,000 requests for CFOI data from various organizations, including manufacturers, insurance companies, engineering firms, security services, universities, business associations, trade unions, government organizations, and news services. (This figure excludes requests received by the BLS regional offices and States.) In addition, the CFOI page of the BLS Website averaged about 7,000 users per month in 2009.

The CFOI research file, made available to safety and health groups under letters of agreement to protect confidentiality, is currently being used by 15 organizations to conduct studies on specific topics. (Attachment 1B lists data elements included on the research file.) Study topics include fatalities by worker demographic category (young workers, older workers, Hispanic workers); by occupation or industry (construction workers, police officers, firefighters, landscaping workers, workers in oil and gas extraction); by event (heat-related fatalities; fatalities from workplace violence, suicides,

and falls from ladders); or other research such as safety and health program effectiveness and the impact of fatality risk on wages, cost estimates of fatal injuries, and the value of a statistical life.

A list of research articles and reports that include CFOI data can be found in BLS Report 1015, "Fatal Workplace Injuries in 2006: A Collection of Data and Analysis," Appendix G, dated June 2009. Most of the articles listed in that Appendix can be found in the annual BLS Reports numbered 988, 977, 970, 961, 954, 934, 922, 913, 908, 891, 845, and 870.

Beginning with data for 2011, some additional data elements will be coded by the States on a trial basis:

- whether deceased was working as a contractor at the time of the injury, and if so, the industry of the contracting firm;
- whether deceased was a member of a union;
- whether fatality involved a confined space;
- whether alcohol or drugs was a contributing factor; and
- whether seat belts were used (for motor vehicle incidents).

Some of this information is currently contained in the case narrative. No additional burden to the public will be associated with this collection since these data will be coded using source documents already received for the case.

These changes will not entail modifications to the CFOI followback questionnaire at this time.

In addition, beginning that same year, the following data elements will no longer be coded:

- cause of injury;
- length of tenure in occupation and with employer (length of tenure in position will continue to be coded); and
- usual lifetime industry and usual lifetime occupation.

Each of these data elements is available for fewer than 30 percent of the fatal injuries. With the exception of length of time with employer, these data were not included on the CFOI research file.

### **3. Use of improved information technology to reduce burden**

To reduce employer burden, the CFOI program primarily uses existing documents (death certificates, workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) investigation reports, news sources, etc.) to identify and compile information on fatal occupational injuries. States are encouraged to use as many existing data sources as are available and necessary to compile a complete count of fatal occupational injuries. Instead of the administrative form itself, some agencies provide

computer files or listings of the fatal work injury information. In addition, participating State partners make use of various Internet sites to gather information on fatal work injuries. The lack of standardization in data included and the methods of coding between data sources and between States impedes additional computerization.

The followback questionnaire, BLS CFOI-1 (Attachment 2A), is used to substantiate work relationship when only one source document is available and to obtain missing data. The questionnaire is used for about 21 percent of the fatal work injuries for which a report is received. The BLS CFOI questionnaire is designed so that only those sections pertinent to the respondent will be completed. The respondent only need complete the questions for the missing information. Because the respondent ordinarily completes only one section of the questionnaire, computerizing the form would not be cost-efficient.

The participating State and territorial partners collect and process data for an average of about 116 occupational injury fatalities per year (or about 145 fatalities including illnesses). States enter data into a web-based system at the BLS and code the variables using a uniform coding structure. The BLS validates the coding and publishes the results.

#### **4. Efforts to identify duplication**

During the development of the CFOI program, the BLS met with representatives from OSHA, NIOSH, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). The BLS keeps these and other agencies informed of CFOI data collection and availability.

On September 9, 1992, a CFOI National Conference was held in Washington, DC to 1) introduce the program to potential data users; 2) solicit suggestions on how to improve the CFOI program; and 3) encourage the active participation of data users and providers. Representatives from various Federal and State agencies attended the one-day conference. The conference summary is available on request. Research papers presented at the conference were published in BLS Report 845, dated April 1993.

The BLS also keeps abreast of developments in this area by reviewing current literature; publishing articles; working closely with OSHA and NIOSH surveillance staff; and actively participating in national safety and health conferences and meetings. Staff members regularly make presentations at the annual National Safety Council Congress and American Public Health Association meeting as well as other selected safety and health conferences.

As mentioned previously, the CFOI program has been adopted by virtually all organizations involved in occupational health as the sole source of a comprehensive count of fatal work injuries for the U.S. The CFOI program is far more comprehensive and timely than the previous national fatal work injury surveillance system. The only other major national occupational fatality surveillance system has been discontinued. NIOSH operated the National Traumatic Occupational Fatality (NTOF) program which

relied solely on information contained on death certificates marked “at work” and excluded fatalities occurring to individuals under 16 years of age.

Each year a file of the job-related fatal injuries is created and made available, upon written request, to universities and safety and health organizations that conduct research in workplace injury prevention for statistical use only. Data are masked to the extent possible to protect confidentiality of decedents, companies, and data sources without losing details needed for research in injury prevention projects. The State codes and personal identifiers have been removed from the file so that individual cases cannot be matched to other data sources.

The NIOSH currently has approximately 60 staff members registered to use the CFOI Research File. NIOSH has requested additional data elements beyond those available on the current Research File for their use in conducting State-specific research and developing prevention programs. NIOSH has requested the following additional data elements: State codes, date of birth, date of death, death certificate identification number, and the narrative industry and occupation description. BLS partners have agreed that the additional information could be provided to NIOSH for meeting NIOSH's education and research mission. To safeguard against unauthorized use of the file, each research organization requesting the file must agree in writing to adhere to the BLS confidentiality policy. (See Attachment 1B for a list of data elements made available to researchers.)

The BLS receives and provides fatality reports to State partners from the following agencies: OSHA, the Longshore and Harbor Workers and Federal Employee Compensation Divisions (OWCP), the Department of Transportation (Federal Railroad Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)), and the Coast Guard. Fatality reports from other Federal agencies, such as MSHA, NIOSH, and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) are accessed by the participating State partner from the Federal agencies' Website. States have also made arrangements to obtain source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, medical examiner reports, and highway fatality reports, within their States.

Thus, the CFOI system is based primarily on administrative records received from Federal, State and local governmental agencies as well as some private sector organizations. Employers are not required to report fatalities to both the regulatory agency and to the State partners operating the CFOI program. Employers or individuals are contacted only to clarify data or obtain missing information.

Using multiple data sources and followback techniques, the BLS CFOI program:

- compiles the most complete count of work-related injury fatalities in the United States;
- substantiates work relationship using a consistent definition;
- includes work-related fatalities occurring to workers of all ages;
- identifies the industry, occupation, demographic information such as race, ethnicity and gender, and circumstances related to the fatal injury;

- provides detailed information on a timely basis about the event for developing and implementing prevention strategies; and
- allows policymakers, researchers, and other users to conduct research using a single database to assist in identifying relationships in serious workplace hazards that may not have otherwise been recognized.

## **5. Minimizing small employer burden**

The burden on small businesses is minimal because the CFOI program relies on existing data sources for much of the information related to a fatal work injury. Employers are not the sole source to contact to substantiate work-relationship or obtain required data elements missing from source documents. Alternate sources include the informant named on the death certificate and the attending physician or coroner or news reports. Approximately 1,100 (70%) of the total followback respondents are private sector employers. Data are not compiled to determine how many of these employers are small businesses.

When necessary, the followback to small businesses is to ensure that fatal injuries occurring to workers in smaller establishments are included in the count of fatal work injuries and that information concerning these deaths is correctly included on the CFOI database.

## **6. Consequences of less frequent data collection**

Data collection is ongoing to compile and publish data on a current basis, usually 8 months after the end of the calendar year. By providing timely fatal occupational injury data, the CFOI program provides employers, workers, and safety and health professionals the information necessary to respond to emerging workplace hazards. A number of organizations use CFOI data annually in their publications, in their research, and for strategic planning or performance measurement activities.

The CFOI program has also been able to provide work-related fatal injuries data for unexpected multiple-fatality events, such as the Oklahoma City bombing and the September 11 terrorist attacks, which would not be possible if data were collected less frequently.

## **7. Special circumstances relating to 5 CFR 1320.5**

While responses are voluntary, the BLS asks that followback respondents complete and return the CFOI questionnaire as soon as possible to reduce the number of nonrespondents due to relocation and to minimize recall problems for respondents.

Survey studies have shown that one's retention of information about an event declines over time. (See M. Warner, et al., "The effects of recall on reporting injury and poisoning episodes in the National Health Interview Survey," *Injury Prevention*, 11,

October 2005, pp. 282-7, for a discussion of recall of information in survey studies.) Timely followback is, therefore, essential for collecting accurate fatality data.

## **8. Consultation outside the agency**

No comments were received as a result of the Federal Register notice published in 75 FR 64746 on October 20, 2010.

The BLS meets annually with the State partners receiving grants to conduct the fatality census and has met semiannually with the BLS Data Users Advisory Committee to solicit their respective views on data availability, frequency of collection, data elements collected, and recommendations for program enhancements.

During the past several years, BLS staff participated in numerous national conferences and presented CFOI data to the following major organizations: National Safety Council, American Public Health Association, Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association, American National Standards Institute Z16 Committee, Voluntary Protection Programs Participants Association, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, International Safety Equipment Association, National Academy of Sciences, and the NIOSH National Occupational Injury Research Symposium.

Because of the usefulness of CFOI data in developing injury prevention programs, CFOI staff are often asked to participate in National workgroups such as NIOSH National Occupational Research Agenda task forces and the Hispanic Forum.

These exchanges provide the BLS with input from data users to improve the CFOI program, promote the use of CFOI data in injury prevention programs, and provide the BLS with information about other data systems. Researchers who use the CFOI research file also frequently provide feedback for improving information on the research file for use in developing injury prevention programs.

In addition, the BLS meets with or periodically consults with representatives from the following user groups:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration and their advisory committees
- Mine Safety and Health Administration
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- United States Coast Guard
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- National Center for Health Statistics
- Association of Vital Records and Health Statistics
- Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists
- International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (IAIABC)
- Medical examiner associations

- Center for Construction Research and Training
- American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI Z16.2) Committee
- Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- National Safety Council
- State health agencies
- Universities
- Hispanic safety groups
- Oil and gas extraction safety groups

## **9. Payments to respondents**

The BLS does not pay followback respondents to complete the questionnaire. However, some agencies providing source documents, such as the State vital statistics agencies, require a nominal fee to cover copying costs.

## **10. Confidentiality provisions**

The Commissioner's Order No. 1-06 "Confidential Nature of BLS Statistical Data," outlines the BLS policy regarding the confidentiality of BLS statistical data. The partner State agencies must adhere to this policy, which states, "In conformance with existing law and Departmental regulations, it is the policy of the BLS that respondent identifiable information collected or maintained by, or under the auspices of, the BLS for exclusively statistical purposes and under a pledge of confidentiality shall be treated in a manner that will ensure that the information will be used only for statistical purposes and will be accessible only to authorized persons."

In addition, BLS State partners agree to comply with the confidentiality provisions of the source agencies such as the vital statistics agency, workers' compensation agency, and other organizations that supply information. These documents are maintained by State partners and the BLS does not have access to these documents.

The reporting form (BLS CFOI-1) used to substantiate occupational fatalities and solicit missing information about the circumstances of a fatal incident carries the statement, "The Bureau of Labor Statistics, its employees, agents, and partner statistical agencies, will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only and will hold the information in confidence to the full extent permitted by law. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (Title 5 of Public Law 107-347) and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will not be disclosed in identifiable form without your informed consent."

The basis for the wording of this standard pledge is the Confidential Information and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (Title 5 of Public Law 107-347), Commissioner's Order No. 1-06, "Confidential Nature of BLS Statistical Data," and advice received from the Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.



Those requesting the CFOI research file must sign a letter of agreement stating that they will comply with the BLS's confidentiality and computer security provisions. Some data elements on the research file are masked to reduce the risk of identifying individual decedents or companies.

## **11. Sensitive questions**

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked.

## **12. Estimated burden hours and costs**

The burden of providing information on fatal injuries falls on two primary groups: Federal, State, and local government agencies that provide the majority of source documents, and employers and individuals whom States may request to fill out questionnaires when additional information is required. Federal, state, and local agencies may also be requested to provide information in a followback questionnaire if the fatally-injured person is a government employee. Because of the varying arrangements among these agencies to provide fatality reports, the total number of source documents and followback questionnaires received is being used for the number of responses on the Information Collection (IC) Forms.

The CFOI program requires that two or more independent source documents be collected to substantiate work-relationship for each fatality. When only one source document has been obtained for a fatality, the State agency mails a followback questionnaire (Attachment 2A) to a business or person named on one of the source documents. The followback questionnaire is used to substantiate work relationship or to obtain missing information for approximately 21 percent of the cases received.

### *Source agency burden*

During program startup, the BLS provided a template (Attachment 2B) to the State partners for use in setting up arrangements to obtain these source documents from other agencies within the State. States occasionally use this template to confirm these arrangements—particularly during periods of staff turnover. Significant modifications to the letter are discussed with the BLS regional office beforehand. Some States use the fax form (Attachment 2C) to obtain a source document for a fatality that has been identified by another source.

There are approximately 8,000 potentially work-related fatalities (injuries and illnesses combined) identified by the State partners participating in the CFOI program. Source agencies (vital statistics agencies, workers' compensation agencies, State and Federal regulatory agencies, etc.) provided almost 24,000 source documents annually for reference years 2004-2008. This total excludes media reports, which the participating State partners collect themselves, and therefore do not result in public burden.

The burden to the source agencies includes retrieving and reproducing the necessary documents. We estimate this burden to be between 8 and 10 minutes per case, depending on how the data are stored. Note that some source agencies require a nominal fee to cover copying costs and some provide computerized files or microfiche. The burden hours and associated costs shown should, therefore, be considered a maximum estimate.

#### *Burden to followback respondents*

The followback questionnaire (BLS CFOI-1) is used to determine whether fatalities identified by only one source document are indeed work related or to gather additional information about the fatality. About 21 percent of the fatalities need a followback questionnaire. Some cases require that a followback questionnaire be sent to more than one respondent. Based on previous years' counts, the total number of questionnaires for all respondents combined is not likely to exceed 1,800 annually for all respondents combined.

The BLS CFOI-1 has been designed so that only those sections pertinent to the respondent will be completed. The respondent completes only those questions with missing information. The respondent burden can, therefore, vary from about 10 to 30 minutes, depending upon the information already available. This burden will average around 20 minutes and should total about 600 hours. (1,800 respondents x 20 minutes per response).

#### **a. Federal Government**

##### *Number of respondents*

The BLS uses source documents from seven Federal agencies for work related fatalities. Four of these agencies submit fatality reports on an electronic file or provide assistance with their Websites. In addition to submitting source documents, Federal agencies may be requested to complete a followback questionnaire pertaining to a fatally-injured employee of the agency. There are about 12 Federal agency responses annually to the followback questionnaire for a total of 16 Federal agency respondents.

##### *Number of responses*

Federal agencies are the source of information for approximately 4,400 work-related fatalities under their jurisdiction. In addition, they complete about 12 followback questionnaires for fatalities to their employees for a total response of about 4,412 reports annually.

##### *Annual time and cost burden*

All 4,400 Federal agency reports are submitted electronically or accessed from a Website. We estimate that it takes about 10 hours a year for each of the four agencies to actively provide information to the BLS by extracting the records from the administrative

database and send the information to the BLS, resulting in a burden of 40 hours a year. We estimate that the typical Federal employee performing this work to be a GS 12/1, with an hourly wage of \$35.88. The cost burden for this portion is therefore \$1,435.

Responding to the followback questionnaire results in an additional Federal agency burden of about 4 hours (12 x 20 minutes). We estimate that the typical Federal employee performing this work to be a GS 12/1, with an hourly wage of \$35.88. The burden for this portion is therefore \$144. The total Federal cost burden is estimated to be 44 hours, costing \$1,579.

***b. Individuals or Households***

Participating State partners are instructed to pursue other avenues for obtaining the necessary information before contacting individuals or households. If, however, these attempts fail, the State sends a followback questionnaire to an individual listed on the source document that has been received, although some States have policies against contacting the next-of-kin or other individuals. There are typically no more than 560 followback questionnaires sent to individuals and households annually. The burden hours for this response are estimated to be approximately 187 hours (560 x 20 minutes), and the annual cost burden is \$3,901. This estimate is based on an hourly wage rate of \$20.90, which is the average wage for civilian workers (National Compensation Survey, Summary 05-09).

***c. Private Sector***

Private sector employers (including businesses, nonprofit institutions, and farms) respond to approximately 1,100 followback questionnaires annually. The burden for this response is estimated to be approximately 367 hours (1,100 x 20 minutes), and the cost for this burden is estimated to be \$10,413 annually. This estimate is based on an hourly wage of \$28.40—the wage for a human resource specialist (National Compensation Survey, Summary 05-09).

***d. State, Local, or Tribal Governments***

State and local government agencies provide source documents for potentially work-related fatalities to the CFOI program. Some agencies require a nominal fee to cover copying costs and some provide computerized files or microfiche. Because these arrangements vary from State to State, it is difficult to adjust the burden estimates for reports sent electronically as was done for reports submitted by the Federal agencies. The burden hours and associated costs shown should, therefore, be considered a maximum estimate.

*Number of respondents*

There are approximately 220 State and local government agencies supplying the CFOI program with source documents (about 4 source agencies per State x 55 States and

territories participating in the CFOI program). In addition, there are approximately 125 followback questionnaires completed by State or local government agencies for fatally-injured employees. There are therefore a total of about 345 State, local, and tribal government respondents annually.

*Number of responses*

State and local governments provide a total of about 20,600 source documents and respond to about 125 followback questionnaires annually for an estimated total of 20,725 responses.

*Annual time and cost burden*

The burden hours associated with providing source documents to the State agencies participating in the CFOI program is estimated to be approximately 3,433 hours (20,600 documents x 10 minutes). To estimate the cost of this burden, we used a wage rate of \$15.86 (correspondence clerk, National Compensation Survey, Summary 05-09). The cost for this portion of the burden is estimated to be \$54,453.

The State and local government burden for completing the followback questionnaires is estimated to be about approximately 42 hours (125 questionnaires x 20 minutes). The wage rate of a human resource specialist, \$28.40, was used to estimate the annual cost of \$1,183.

The total burden for State, local, and tribal governments is estimated to be 3,475 hours, costing \$55,636.

***e. Information Collection Request (ICR) Summary of Burden***

The following table summarizes the estimated annual burden for the various types of respondent.

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Number of responses	Burden hours	Burden cost
Federal government—source documents	4	4,400	40	\$1,435
Federal government—CFOI-1	12	12	4	144
Individuals—CFOI-1	560	560	187	3,901
Private sector—CFOI-1	1,100	1,100	367	10,413
State and local governments—source documents	220	20,600	3,433	54,453
State and local governments—CFOI-1	125	125	42	1,183
<i>Totals</i>	2,021	26,797	4,073	\$71,529

**13. Costs resulting from information collection**

There are no additional costs to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the information collection.

#### **14. Estimated annual costs to the Federal government**

Collection costs for the CFOI are funded on a 50/50 Federal-State matching basis. The Federal share of collection costs in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 is \$1.6 million, an amount that is being matched by participating States. An additional \$2.3 million in FY 2011 non-collection expenses is being incurred by the BLS, for the purpose of providing and maintaining the computers, telecommunications capacity, and software needed to capture the data, as well as retaining the staff who refine the scope of the fatality census, maintain data quality standards, produce and distribute counts and rates to the States, and publish the national data.

#### **15. Changes in burden**

The increase in the number of burden hours reflects higher totals of source documents and followback questionnaires received during 2004-2008—the years on which the estimates were based. The highest yearly totals were used in the calculations to ensure that the burden estimate would cover any additional increase.

#### **16. Plans for tabulation and publication**

Data collection for each reference year begins January 1 and continues through May of the following year. State partners enter and code the data. The BLS reviews the coding and data to validate the accuracy of State data collection. Approximately eight months after the end of the year, the BLS combines data from all 50 States and the District of Columbia, generates various tabulations, and publishes preliminary reference year data for the entire nation.

Annual BLS products of the CFOI program include:

- press release;
- brochure;
- research articles on special topics published in national publications;
- the CFOI limited-access research file; and
- a compendium called "Fatal Workplace Injuries in [year]: A Collection of Data and Analysis," which includes research papers and data aggregations of selected worker and injury characteristics.

The press release for a reference year contains preliminary data for that year and revised figures for prior reference years.

State partners also publish CFOI data in various formats similar to those listed above. Published data are distributed to individuals attending various State and national safety conferences, those requesting a specific publication, and those included on the CFOI mailing list. Press releases, charts, tabulations (both BLS- and user-generated), and

research articles are available through the Internet. An electronic data retrieval system called the CFOI Profile System is also available to users. This system generates national and state profile and publication tables of occupational fatalities based on user selections.

In addition to published tables, the BLS and participating State partners produce various data aggregations to fulfill data requests. In 2009, BLS Washington alone responded to approximately 1,000 requests for published and unpublished CFOI data. This figure excludes requests received by the BLS regional offices and State partners.

**17. Display of expiration date**

The expiration date for OMB approval will be displayed on BLS CFOI-1.

**18. Exception to certification statement**

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.