Kick-Off the 2026 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction!

May 4, 2026

Housekeeping

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- Today's webinar is being hosted by CPWR
- It will be recorded and automatically shared via follow-up email.
- The recording and slides will also be posted on cpwr.com/webinars.
- Attendees are automatically muted! Please submit questions via chat or Q&A.
- Spanish audio is available via simultaneous interpretation

www.StopConstructionFalls.com

PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.
Three simple steps to preventing falls.

Interpretación simultánea

CPWR
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RESEARCH AND TRAINING

WINDOWS - MAC (Navegador web/*Browser*)

1. En los controles del seminario web, haga clic en **Interpretación** 
2. Haga clic en el idioma que desee escuchar.
3. (Opcional) Para escuchar solo el idioma interpretado, haga clic en **Silenciar audio original**.

Nota: Hay que unirse al audio del seminario web a través de audio o VoIP de la computadora. No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono llamada directa o recibir llamada.

ANDROID - iOS (Aplicación móvil/*Mobile App*)

1. En los controles del seminario web, toque los puntos suspensivos 
2. Toque **Interpretación de idiomas.**
3. Toque el idioma que desee escuchar.
4. (Opcional) Toque el botón de alternancia **Silenciar audio original**.
5. Haga clic en **Finalizado**.

Nota: No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono llamada directa o recibir llamada.

Today's Panelists

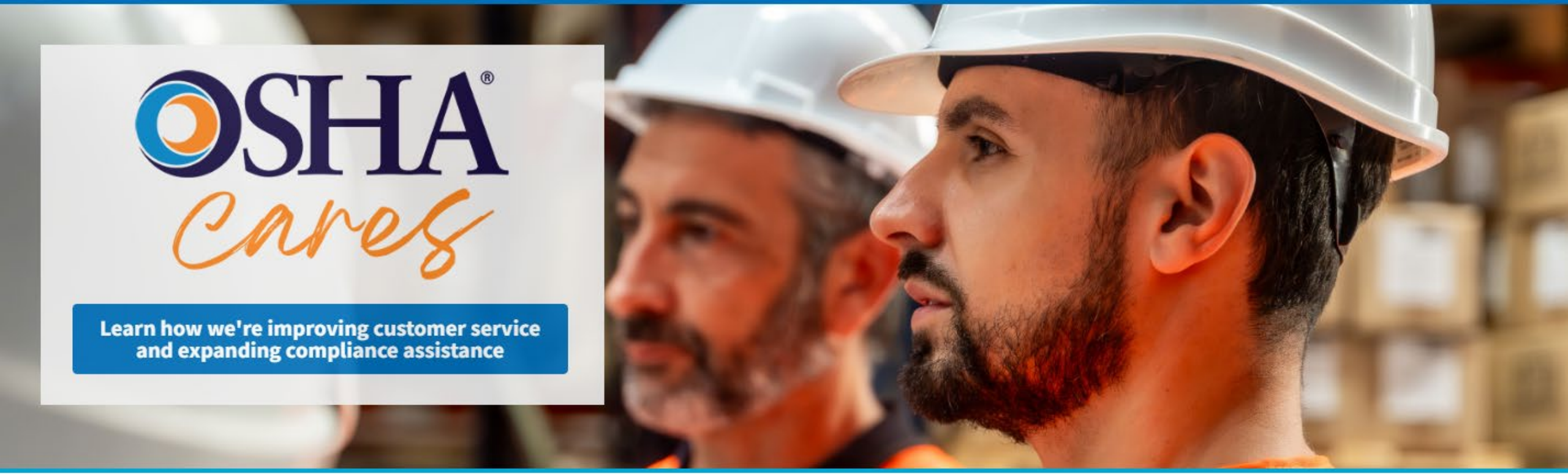
Brian Rizzo
Acting Director, Directorate of Construction
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Donald Peterson, PhD
Director, Division of Safety Research
National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)

Chris Trahan Cain, CIH
Executive Director
CPWR–The Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR)

www.StopConstructionFalls.com

PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.
Three simple steps to preventing falls.



Remembering Lost Workers ... Schmitt, 57 | Steven Matthew Jason II, 41 | Benjamin Lionel Bonura, 26 | Derek Marcus Burpo, 51 | Daniel J...

SAFETY CHAMPIONS

250

Useful Links

- Learn How to File a Complaint
- Report a Fatality or Severe Injury
- Explore Voluntary Protection Programs
- Schedule a No-Cost Consultation

Home | Resources | Events | Share With Us | Highlights | Back to Construction Industry | Certificate of Participation

Fatalities caused by falls from elevation continue to be a leading cause of death for construction employees, accounting for 389 of the 1,034 construction fatalities recorded in 2024 (BLS data). **Those deaths were preventable**. The National Safety Stand-Down raises fall hazard awareness across the country in an effort to stop fall fatalities and injuries.

What is a Safety Stand-Down?

A Safety Stand-Down is a voluntary event for employers to talk directly to employees about safety. Any workplace can hold a stand-down by taking a break to focus on "Fall Hazards" and reinforcing the importance of "Fall Prevention". Employers of companies not exposed to fall hazards, can also use this opportunity to have a conversation with employees about the other job hazards they face, protective methods, and the company's safety policies and goals. It can also be an opportunity for employees to talk to management about fall and other job hazards they see.

Announcements

- The 13th annual National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction will be held **May 4th-8th, 2026**
- National Emphasis Program - Falls (PDF) - OSHA Instruction - CPL 03-00-025 (May 1, 2023)
- 10 year anniversary, National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction (Video)
- **Webinar:** *Preventing Falls through Improved Design* (March 29, 2023). Prevention through Design (PtD) and how it can be used to improve not only building design, but also work and equipment design.

Web Resources

https://www.osha.gov/construction

https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls

https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls-stand-down

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/falls-prevention-campaign/index.html

https://stopconstructionfalls.com/home/

https://www.cdc.gov/nora/

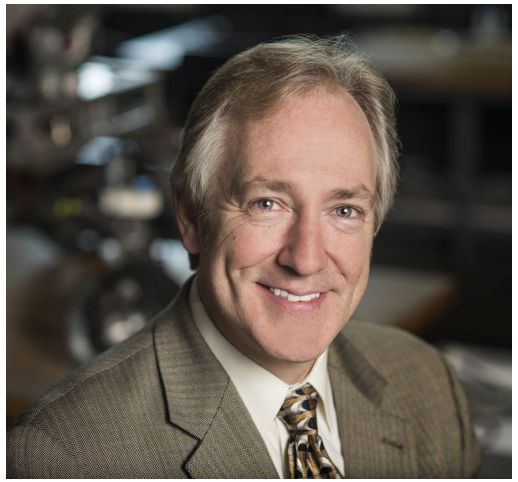
https://www.constructionsafetyweek.com/

Kick-Off the 2026 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction!

All images from NIOSH or Microsoft Stock unless otherwise noted.

5/4/2026

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)



Donald R. Peterson, PhD

biu7@cdc.gov

Associate Director, Construction Safety and Health Program (Acting)

Director, Division of Safety Research

The NIOSH Mission:
To develop new knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health, and to transfer that knowledge into practice.

Occupational Safety and Health Framework

Regulation & Enforcement

- Department of Labor (DOL)
  - Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA)
  - Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
  - Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Research, Prevention, Training

- Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)
  - Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
    - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH facilities in 8 cities across 4 time zones

10 Divisions, Labs, or Offices (DLOs)

- Division of Compensation Analysis and Support
- Division of Field Studies and Engineering
- Division of Science Integration
- Division of Safety Research
- Health Effects Laboratory Division
- Pittsburgh Mining Research Division
- Spokane Mining Research Division
- National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory
- Respiratory Health Division
- Western States Division

Mission of the NIOSH Construction Program

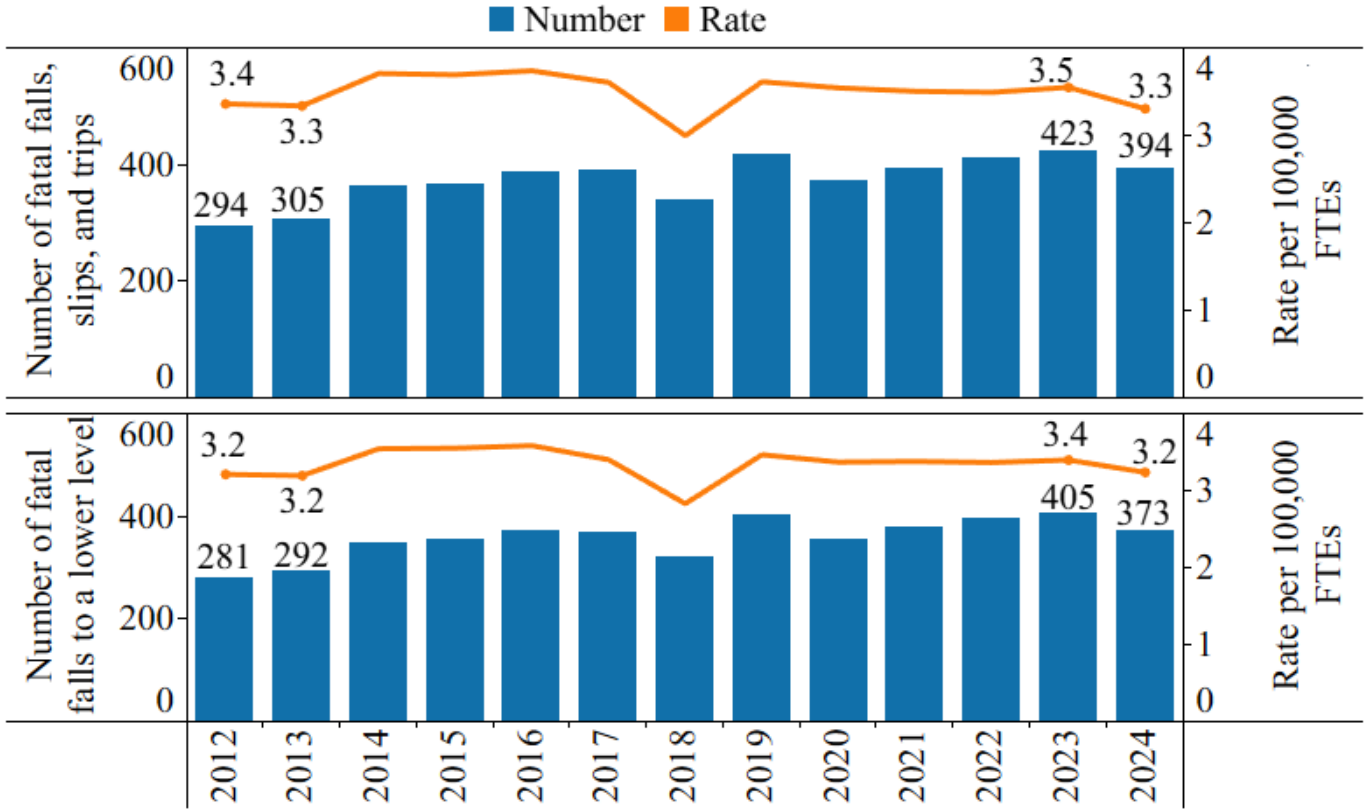
To eliminate construction fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through a focused program of **research** and **prevention**

Fulfill mission through high quality research, practical solutions, partnerships, and research to practice (r2p)

Fatal Fall Trends

- **Construction workers are just as likely to die from a fall to a lower level today as they were in 2012.**
- On average at least one worker died per day in 2024 from a fatal fall to a lower level (373 workers).
- In 2024, 94.7% of fatal falls, slips, and trips were falls to a lower level.

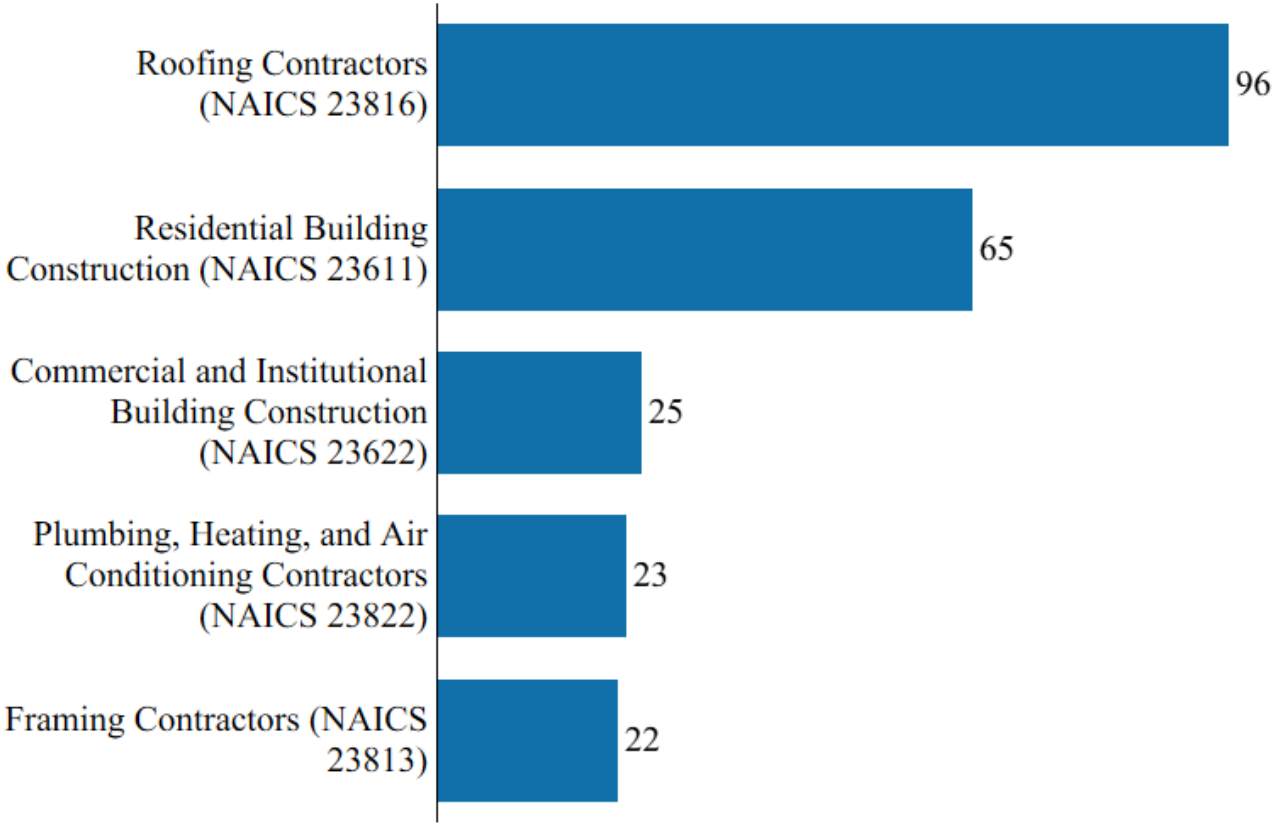
Number and rate of fatal falls, slips, and trips, and falls to a lower level, 2012-2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011-2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and 2012-2024 IPUMS Current Population Survey. Calculations by CPWR Data Center.

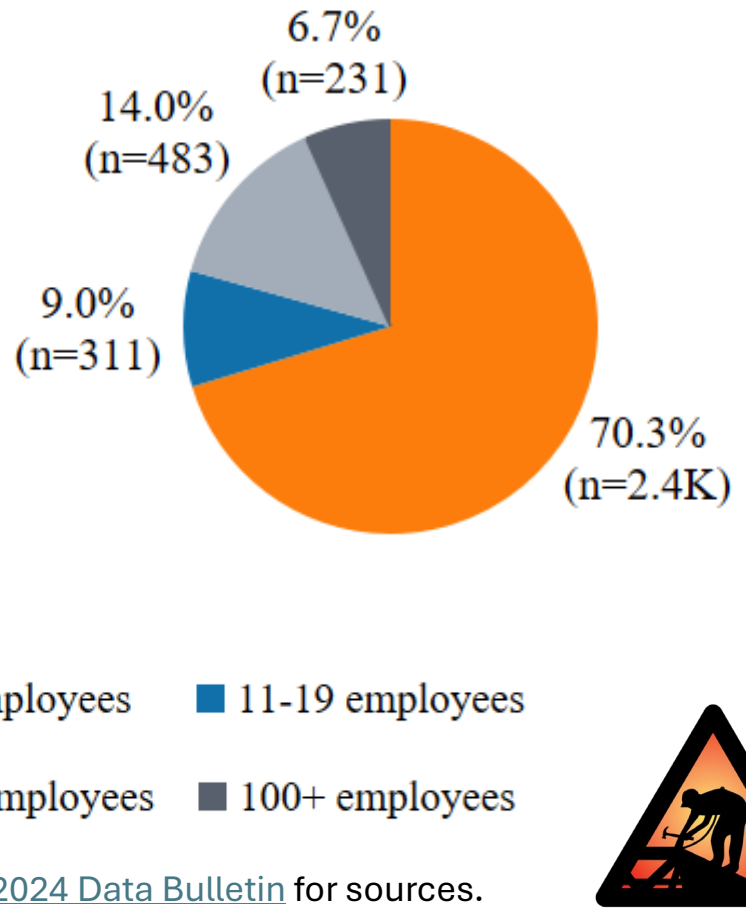
Subsector Audiences

Detailed subsectors with the highest number of fatal falls, slips, and trips (2024)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

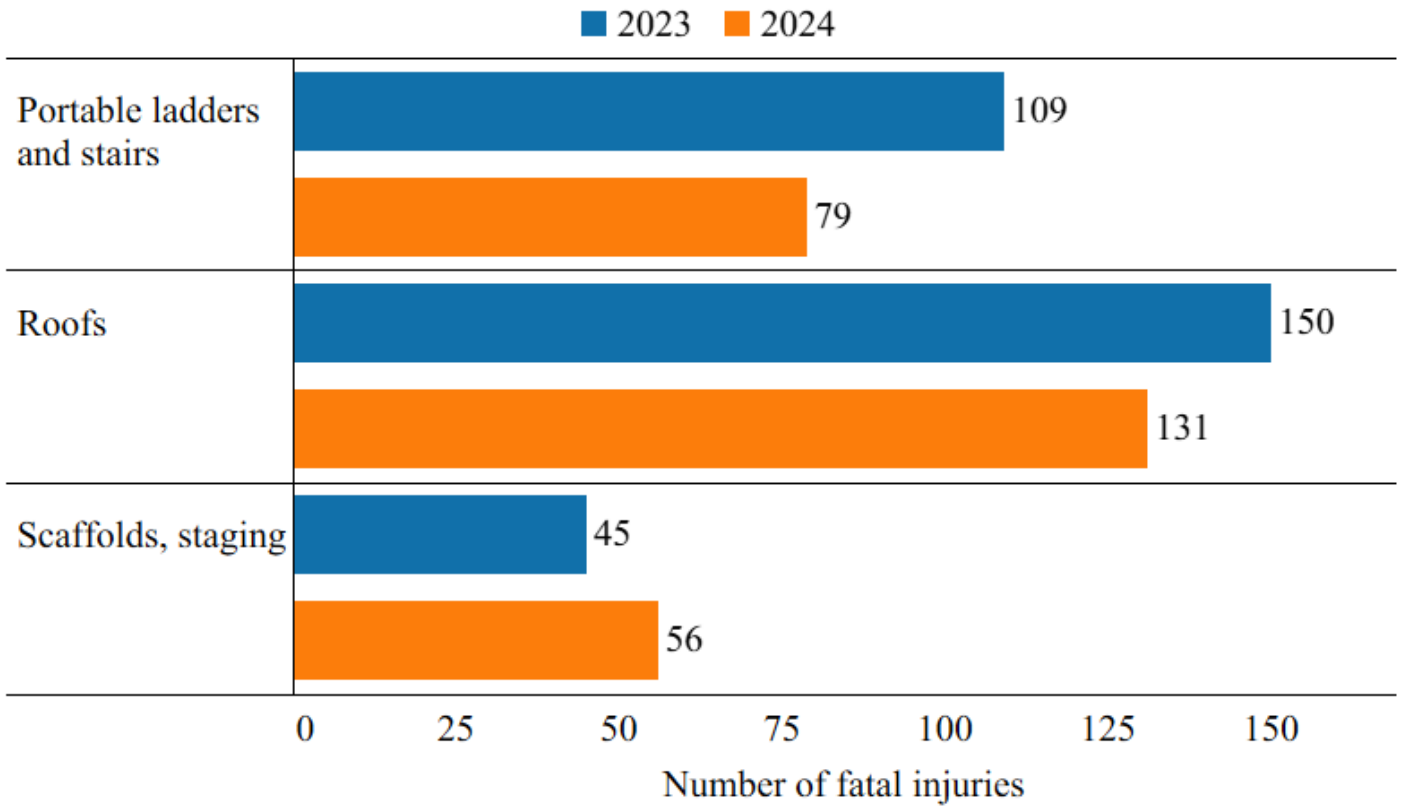
Fatal falls in construction by establishment size, sum of 2011-2022



See March 2024 Data Bulletin for sources.

Factors Responsible for Injury from 2023-2024

Injury sources common to fatal falls, slips, and trips, 2023 versus 2024 (Private industry)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023-2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Decreased 27.5%

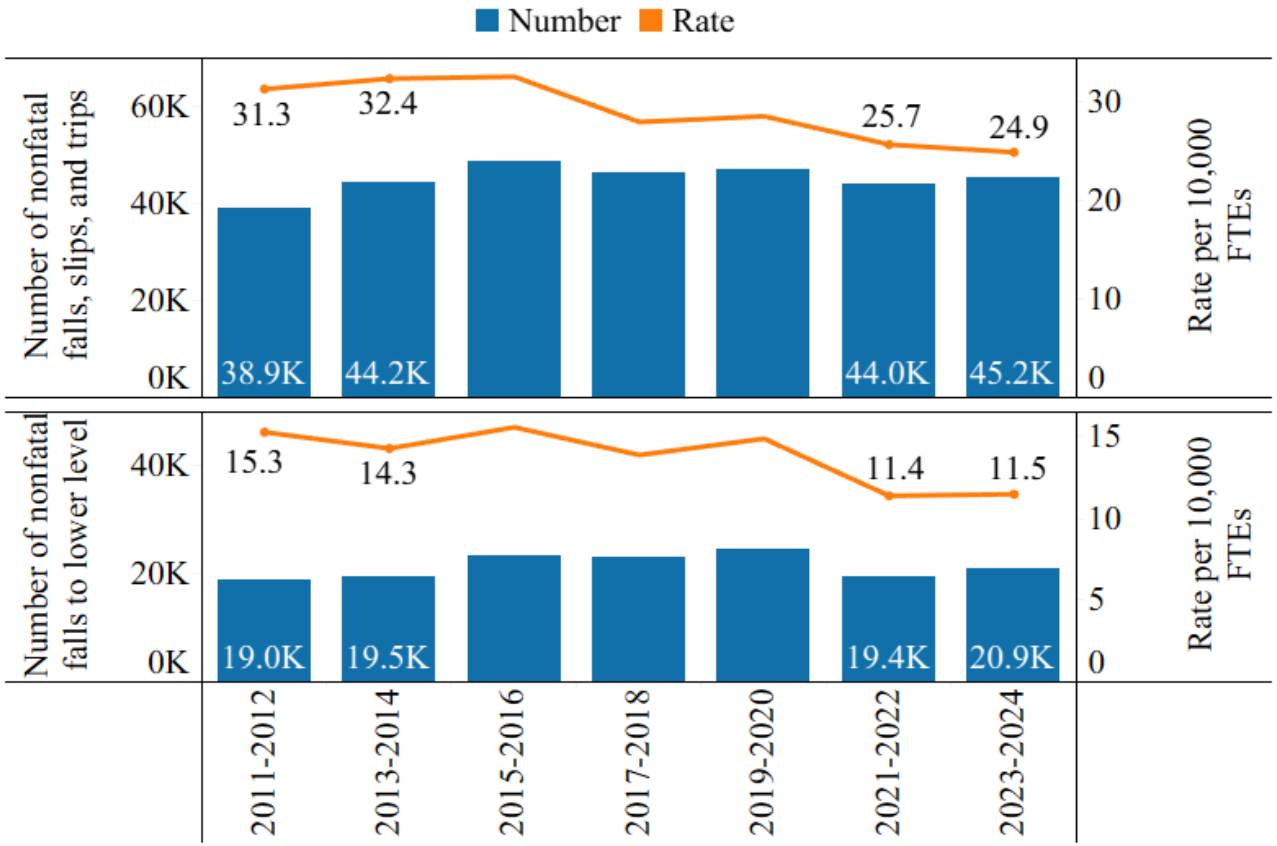
Decreased 12.6%

Increased 24.4%

Non-fatal Falls

- Compared to 2011-2012, the **number of falls, slips, and trips in 2023-2024 increased 16.2%** (38.9K to 45.2K), while **the rate per 10,000 FTEs decreased 20.4%** (31.4 to 24.9).
- The **number of falls to a lower level** between the two periods **increased 10.0%** (19.0K to 20.9K), while **the rate decreased 24.8%** (15.3 to11.5).

Number and rate of nonfatal falls, slips, and trips and falls to lower level, 2011-2024*



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011-2024 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and IPUMS 2011-2024 Current Population Survey. Calculations by CPWR Data Center.
*Sum is shown for each two-year period to produce comparable statistics following BLS data change to biennial estimates for 2021-2022.

FALL PROTECTION RESEARCH

Fall protection performance when anchoring near foot level

Status - testing completed; data analysis in progress

Objectives:

- Evaluate Self-Retracting Lanyard (SRL) performance when overhead anchorage is not feasible
- Understand extended fall arrest distances and performance of the line (steel cable) when in contact with a variety of surfaces (steel I-beam)

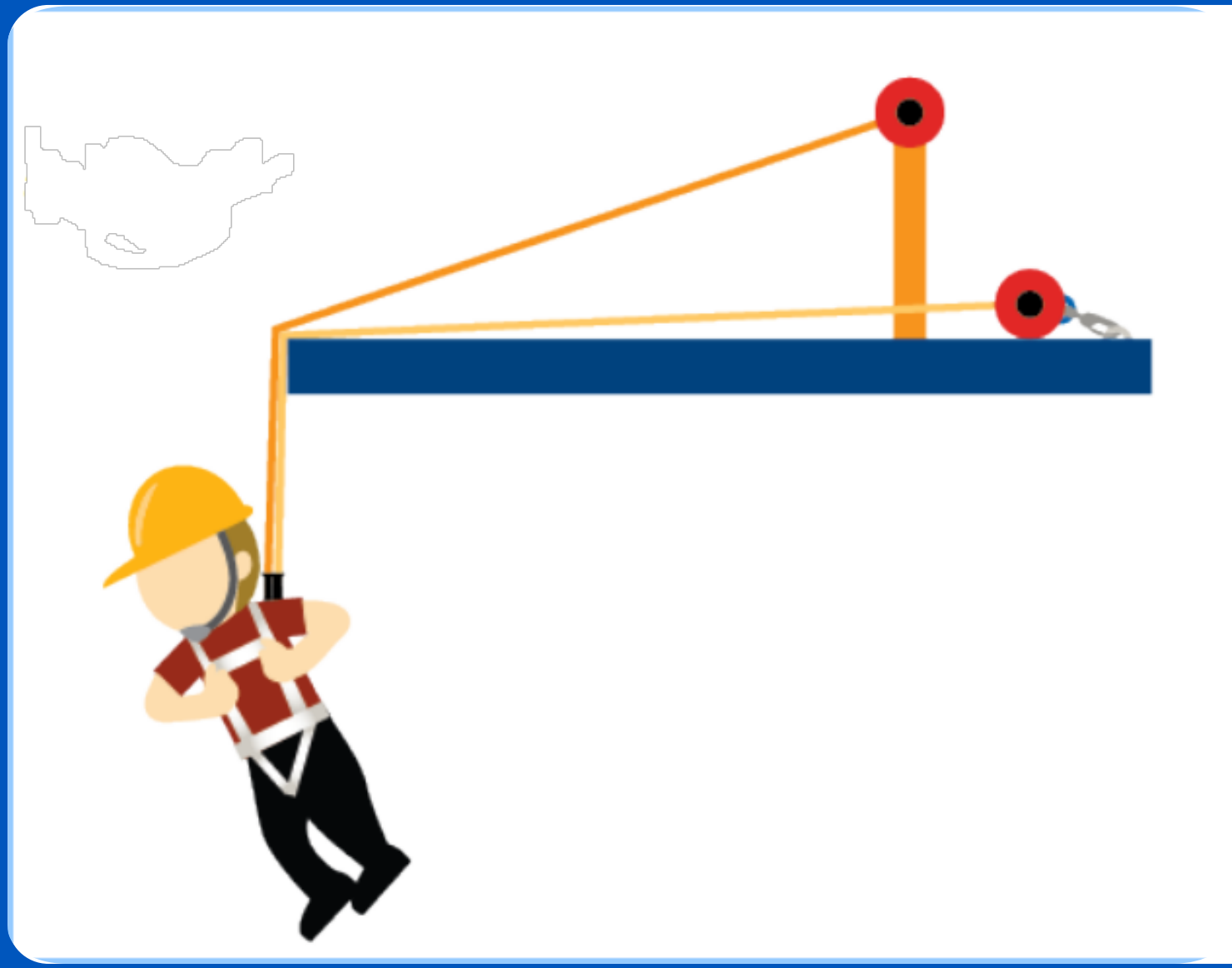
Impact:

- Provide performance insight for non-standard fall arrest scenarios
- Collaborate with ANSI Z359 National Work at Heights Task Force and Z359.14 Subcommittee on *Safety Requirements for Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems*

FALL PROTECTION

Leading Edge Safety Tipsheet

https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/IG-Leading_Edge_Tipsheet.pdf



Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Program

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/about/about-state-face-programs.html

WASHINGTON State FACE Program
Fatality Assessment & Control Evaluation

CONSTRUCTION
FATALITY NARRATIVE

Framer Falls 8 Feet from Rim Joist

INCIDENT FACTS

REPORT #:
71-264-2025

REPORT DATE:
March 17, 2025

INCIDENT DATE:
July 15, 2022

WORKER:
44 years old

INDUSTRY:
Siding Contractors

OCCUPATION:
Construction Framer

SCENE:
H-2A housing construction site

SUMMARY

A 44-year-old experienced framer fell eight feet from a rim joist while working on a wall. He worked for his employer, a residential contractor, for five years.

The framer was with a co-worker removing previously installed second-level floor joists to relocate an inside kitchen wall that was framed in the wrong place. After finishing his task, he went to an outside wall where his co-worker was working. He sat down on a rim joist to wait. The joist was eight feet above the floor decking and had a window opening just below it. He was straddling the joist to support himself above the opening. He then leaned to the inside of the wall and lost balance. Unable to regain balance due to the opening, he fell headfirst to the floor decking below.

Framer fell from rim joist (x) above window opening to floor deck.

His co-w… When first responders arrived, he was breathin… e hospital and placed on life support. He died five…

Followin…

https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/229236

WASHINGTON State FACE Program
Fatality Assessment & Control Evaluation

CONSTRUCCIÓN
NARRACIÓN DE MUERTES

Instalador de estructuras cae 8 pies de una viga de borde

DATOS DEL INCIDENTE

N.° DE INFORME:
71-264-2025-SP

FECHA DEL INFORME:
17 de marzo de 2025

FECHA DEL INCIDENTE:
15 de julio de 2022

TRABAJADOR:
44 años de edad

INDUSTRIA:
Contratistas de paneles laterales

OCUPACIÓN:
Instalador de estructuras de construcción

ESCENARIO:

RESUMEN

Un instalador de estructuras con experiencia, de 44 años de edad, cayó ocho pies desde una viga de borde mientras trabajaba en una pared. Trabajó durante cinco años para su empleador, un contratista residencial.

El instalador de estructuras estaba con un compañero de trabajo, retirando vigas de piso instaladas previamente en el segundo nivel para cambiar de sitio una pared interior de una cocina, que fue instalada en el lugar equivocado. Después de terminar su tarea, se dirigió a una pared exterior en donde estaba trabajando su compañero de trabajo. Se sentó en una viga de borde para esperar. La viga estaba a ocho pies de altura sobre el entablado del piso y tenía una abertura de ventana justo debajo. Él estaba montado en la viga para sostenerse sobre la abertura. Después se inclinó hacia el interior de la pared y perdió el equilibrio. No pudo recuperar el equilibrio debido a la abertura y cayó de cabeza hacia el entablado del piso.

El instalador de estructuras cayó de la viga de borde (x) sobre la abertura de la ventana y hasta el entablado del piso.

Su compañero… administrar R… emergencias, … colocó en sopo… o por vía aérea al hospital, donde se le

Después del a…

- El instalador… a altura de ocho pies y tres cuartos de

https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/229237

NIOSH Ladder Safety App
Download for Free

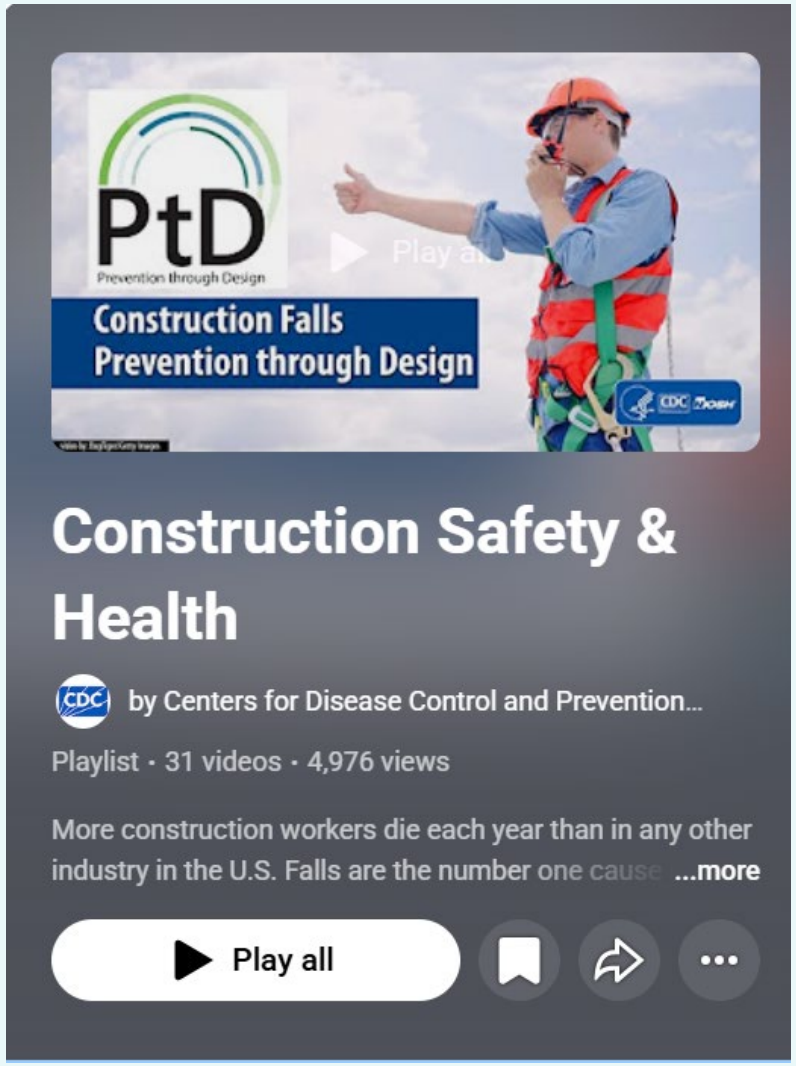
To prevent extension and step ladder-related fall injuries and deaths, download and use NIOSH's award-winning Ladder Safety app.

Stats:

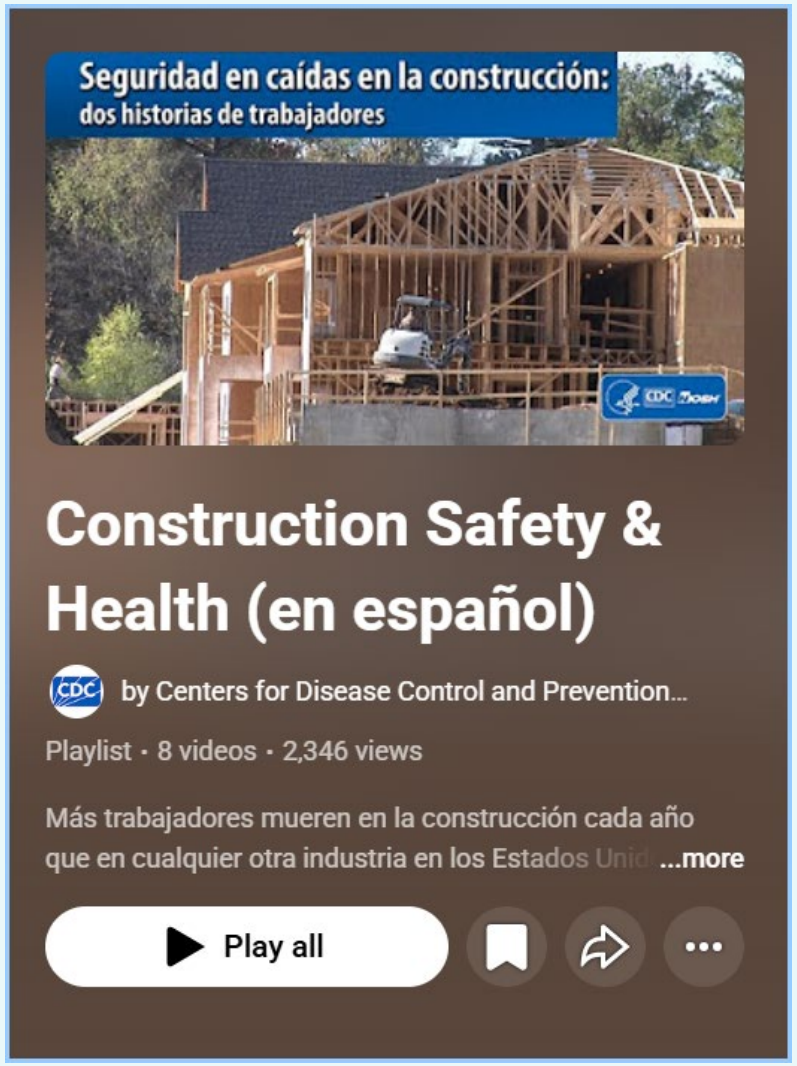
500,000+
people are treated each year for ladder-

Angle Measuring Tool

The Measuring Tool uses visual, sound, and vibration cues to set an extension ladder at the proper angle



[Construction Safety & Health YouTube Playlist]



[Construction Safety & Health (en español) YouTube Playlist]

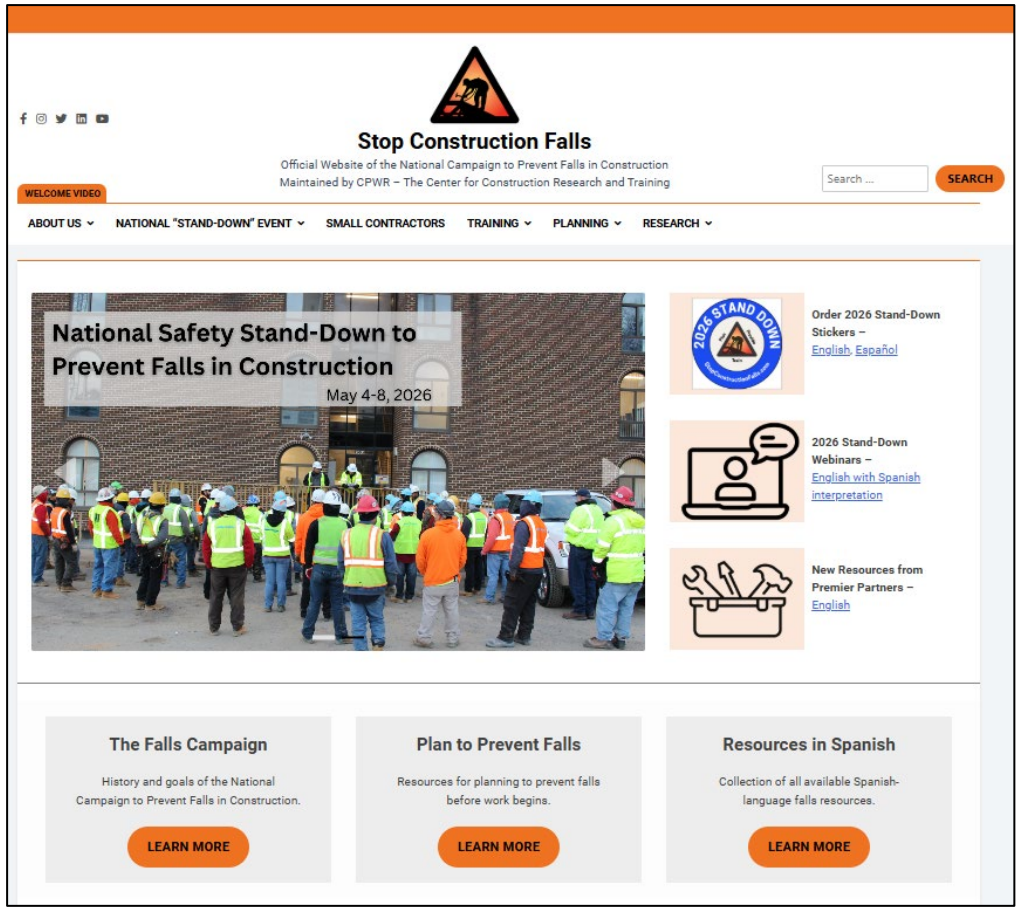
Thank you!

Donald R. Peterson, biu7@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 https://www.cdc.gov/ | https://www.cdc.gov/niosh
Follow us on social **@CDCgov**

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Resources on www.StopConstructionFalls.com



- CPWR maintains the official Falls Campaign website
- Fully redesigned in 2024
  - Spanish to English automated translation option added
  - Design improved
  - Enhanced search feature added
  - New resources added and out-of-date resources removed

Training Resources

- Infographics and tipsheets
- Worker handouts
- Videos and webinars
- Podcasts
- Mobile apps
- Toolbox Talks

Planning Resources

- Written fall prevention plans
- Rules and regulations for employers
- Resources on year-round fall prevention

FALL PREVENTION PLAN

Company Name_____ Date_____

Job Site Address_____

1) What fall exp
- ❑ Deck c
- ❑ Roof e
- ❑ Holes,
- ❑ Loadin
- ❑ Ladde
- ❑ Scaffo
- ❑ Open-
- ❑ Job-re
- ❑ Roof a
- ❑ ATV o
- ❑ Penthc
- ❑ Condu
- ❑ Other
- ❑ Other

2) What fall pro
- ❑Guardra
- ❑Scaffold
- ❑Scissor l
- ❑Persona
- ❑Persona
- ❑Covers f
- ❑Safety M

Lista de verificación diaria del sitio de trabajo para reconocer y prevenir caídas Fecha: _____

Nombre del trabajo/ubicación: _____

Con base en su plan de prevención de caídas, identifique los riesgos de caídas que los empleados pueden encontrar hoy en el trabajo, cómo se evitarán las caídas y dónde encontrar el equipo de seguridad. Coloque sus iniciales cuando el equipo esté listo para usar y los empleados estén capacitados adecuadamente sobre su uso. Comparta esta información con su equipo para evitar una caída.

Riesgos de caída	Equipo de prevención de caídas o práctica laboral	Ubicación del equipo de seguridad	¿El equipo está en orden? *Coloque sus iniciales*	Empleados capacitados (ver reverso) *Coloque sus*

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

FALL PROTECTION PLAN

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training created this document as part of the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction to provide companies with guidance on how to develop or enhance their site-specific fall protection plans. While OSHA only requires a written fall protection plan for employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment (*See 1926.501(b)(2), (b)(12), and (b)(13)*), CPWR believes that developing and implementing a detailed fall protection plan is essential to protect all workers at risk for a fall. We encourage you to use any and all sections that are applicable to your jobsite(s).

Note: blue text indicates that a word can be found in the glossary at the end of this packet.

For more information about the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction, including how to participate in the annual Safety Stand-Down, visit stopconstructionfalls.com.

Job Name: _____

Jobsite Phone: _____

Job Address: _____

Research Resources

- Injury and incident data from CPWR's Data Center
- NIOSH Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) reports on falls
- Research findings and reports
- Fatality map

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Data Bulletin

WWW.CPWR.COM JULY 2024

Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry, 2011-2022

Amber Brooke Trueblood, DrPH, William Harris, MS, Thomas Yohannes, MPH[1]

OVERVIEW

Construction is one of the most hazardous industries in the United States: in 2022, its workers accounted for 19.9% of all on-the-job fatal injuries but only 7.5% of employment. *Private industry* construction had a fatal injury rate 2.5 times higher than all industries (9.6 versus 3.9 per 100,000 *full-time equivalents [FTEs]*), which was the third highest in the country. This Data Bulletin examines fatal occupational injuries and at-work deaths in construction by *major subsector*, occupation, demographics, *primary source*, *event/exposure*, and *cause-of-death*. In addition, we identified the most frequently words in fatal injury narratives to examine trends.

Fatal injury estimates used two data sources: 1) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal and Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for charts 1 to 8, and 2) CPWR Construction Fatality Map data for charts 9 and 10. CFOI fatal injury estimates were obtained from the public tool, with the exception of Chart 3, which uses a CFOI published table. CPWR's Construction Fatality Map data is publicly available on CPWR's website. CFOI covers all fatal work injuries, while the Construction Fatality Map data includes fatalities in OSHA Fatality Reports and media reports. For charts 11 and 12, which examine causes of death for at-work deaths among those usually employed in construction 16 to 64 years old, data come from the National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Mortality Multiple Cause-of-Death data. NVSS data does not capture employment status (full-time, unemployed, retired, etc.) at time of death. Construction workers are defined in NVSS data as those whose usual industry was construction, including individuals currently employed, retired, or no longer in the workforce. All three data sources cover fatalities occurring at work but differ on reporting requirements and available injury information. FTEs were obtained using the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly population survey, downloaded through IPUMS. Fatal injury *rates* were calculated per 100,000 FTEs.

[1]Correspondence to: datacenter@cpwr.com.

THIS ISSUE

This issue reports trends on fatal injuries using three data sources, examining fatal injuries by major subsector, occupation, demographics, primary source, event/exposure, cause of death, and state, in addition to information reported in injury narratives.

KEY FINDINGS

From 2011 to 2022, the number of fatal injuries increased 35.8% while the rate increased 3.3%. *Chart 1*

Fatal injuries largely occurred among males (99.0%). Older workers (55 years or older) accounted for 31.1% and Hispanic workers accounted for 37.4% of fatal injuries in 2022. *Charts 4-6*

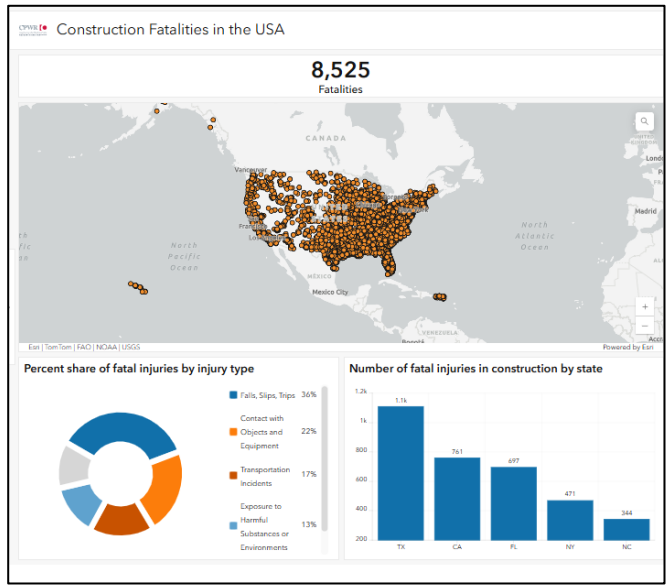
Roadway incidents involving a vehicle accounted for 13.9% of fatal injuries in 2022. *Chart 8*

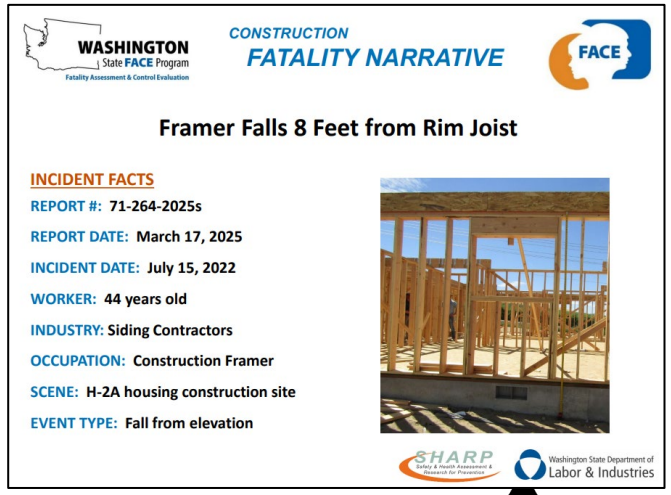
Falls were mentioned nearly 4,000 times in CPWR Fatality Map narratives reviewed, with roofs and/or ladders mentioned over 2,500 times. *Chart 9*

The third leading detailed cause of death at work was accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and hallucinogens, accounting for 6.3% of at-work deaths in 2022. *Chart 11*

NEXT DATA BULLETIN

Mental Health Trends in Construction





WASHINGTON State FACE Program
Fatality Assessment & Control Evaluation

CONSTRUCTION FATALITY NARRATIVE

FACE

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INDUSTRY: Siding Contractors

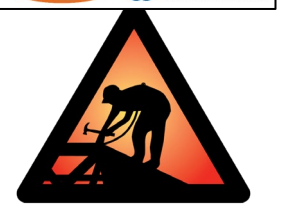
OCCUPATION: Construction Framer

SCENE: H-2A housing construction site

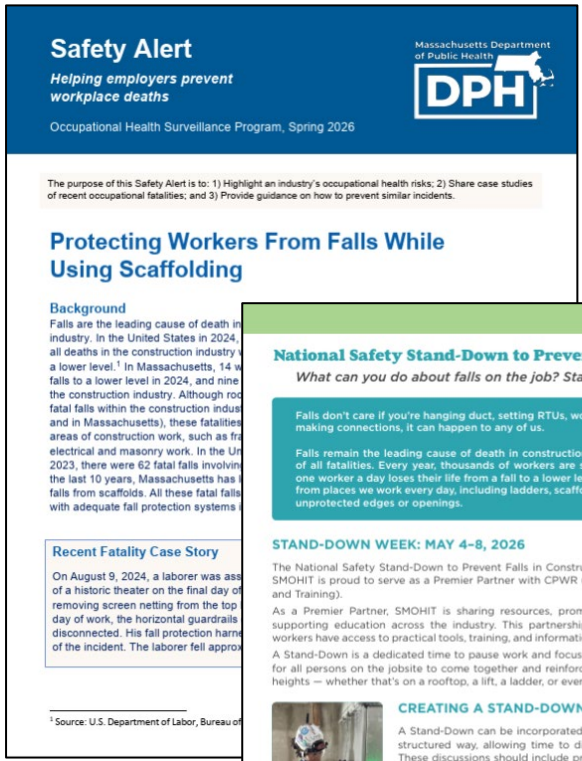
EVENT TYPE: Fall from elevation

SHARP Safety & Health Assessment & Research for Prevention

Washington State Department of Labor & Industries



Premier Partner Resources



Thank you!