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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2018

There were 5,250 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2018, a 2 percent increase from the 5,147 in 2017, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate remained unchanged at 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2006-18

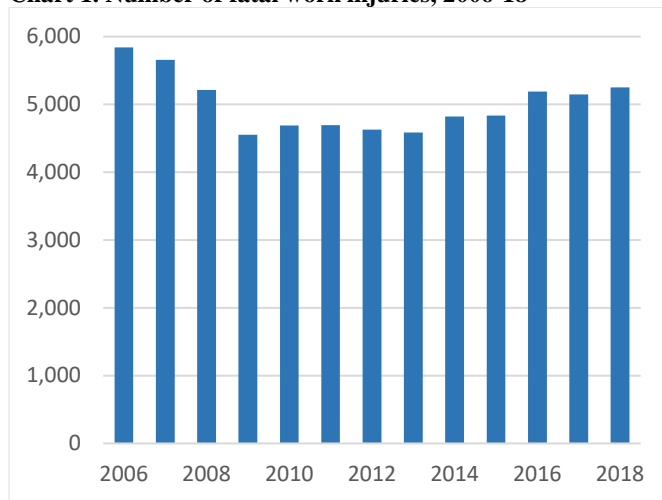
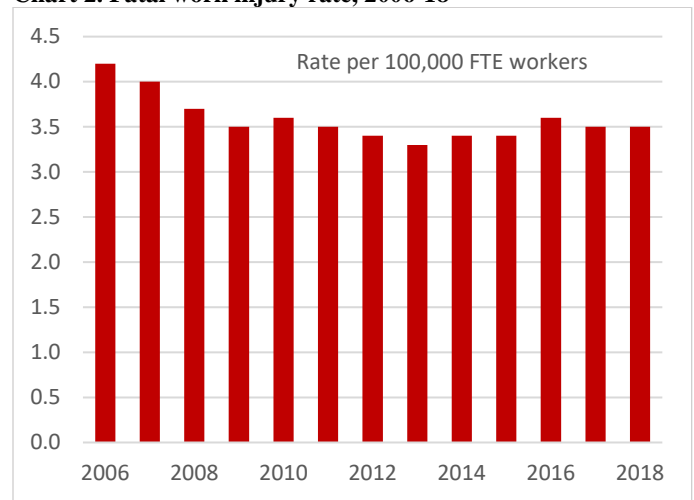


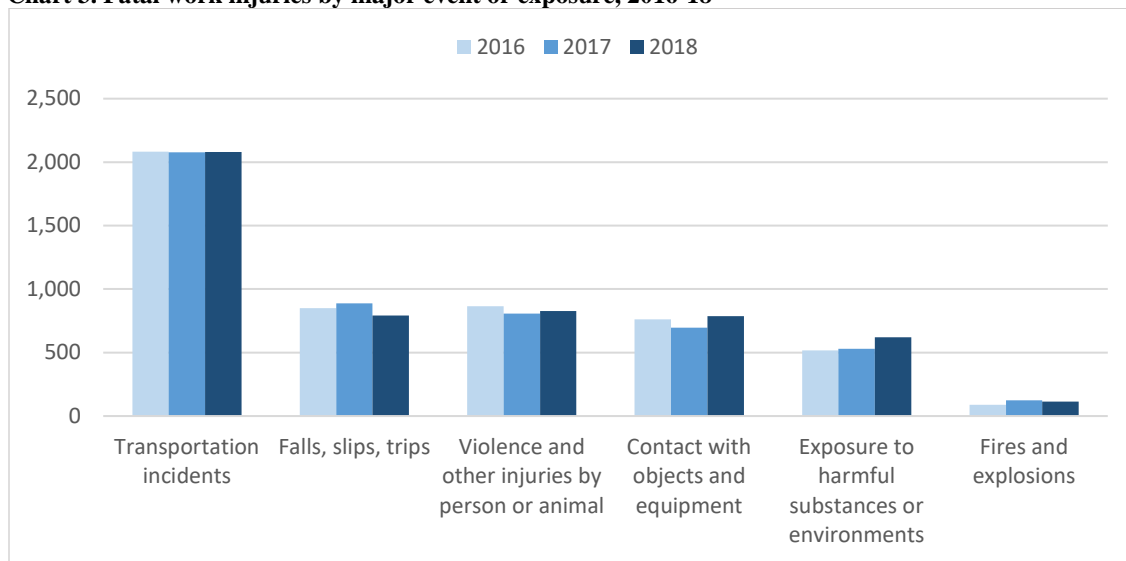
Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2006-18



Fatal event or exposure

- Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal event at 2,080, accounting for 40 percent of all work-related fatalities. (See chart 3 and table 2.)
- Incidents involving contact with objects and equipment increased 13 percent (from 695 to 786), driven by a 39 percent increase in workers caught in running equipment or machinery and a 17 percent increase in workers struck by falling objects or equipment.
- Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol while at work increased 12 percent from 272 to 305. This is the sixth consecutive annual increase.
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased 3 percent in 2018, due to an 11 percent increase in work-related suicides from 275 to 304.
- Fatal falls, slips, and trips decreased 11 percent to 791, after reaching a series high of 887 in 2017. This decline was due to a 14 percent drop in falls to a lower level (713 to 615), the lowest total since 2013.

Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-18



Occupation

- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers had the most fatalities of any broad occupation group at 966. Among all detailed occupations, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the most fatalities at 831.
- In 2018, logging workers, fishers and related fishing workers, aircraft pilots and flight engineers, and roofers all had fatality rates more than 10 times the all-worker rate of 3.5 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers. (See chart 4.)
- Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had 108 fatalities in 2018, up 14 percent from 2017.
- Fatal injuries to taxi drivers and chauffeurs declined by 24 percent to 47, the lowest total since 2003 when comparable data for the occupation were first available.

Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/all_worker.xlsx.

Fatality rates by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/foi_rates_2018hb.xlsx.

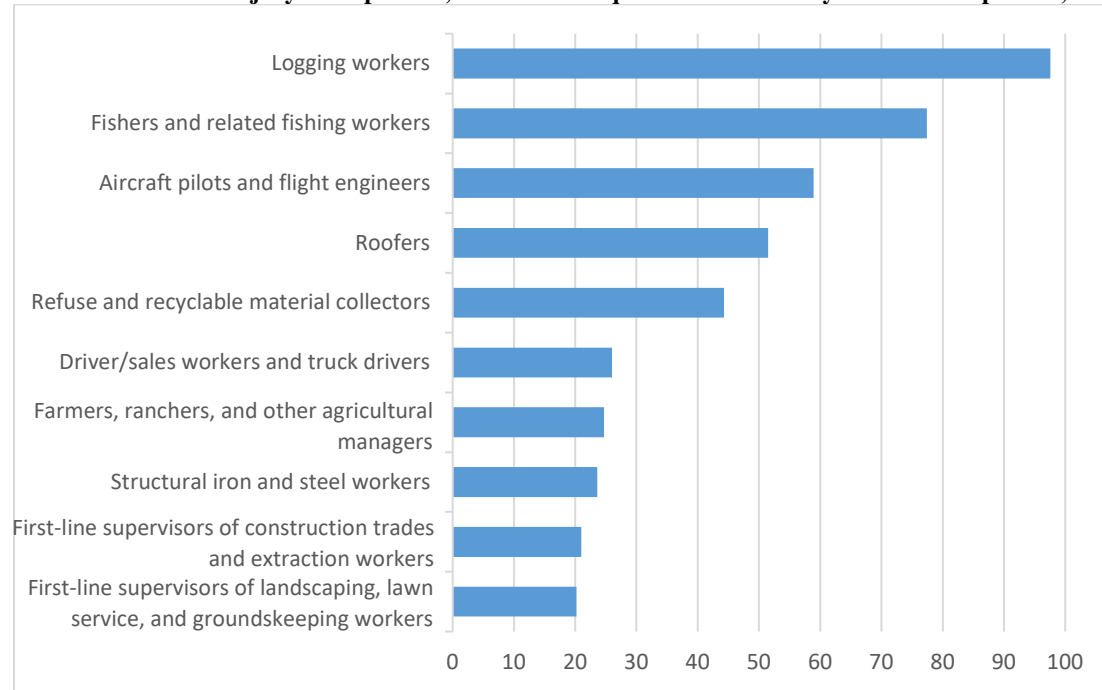
Independent workers

In 2016, the CFOI began identifying fatal injuries to independent workers. Independent workers are involved in a work relationship that is finite and involves a single task, short-term contract, or freelance work.

- In 2018, there were 621 fatal injuries to independent workers, up from 613 in 2017.
- Independent workers comprised 12 percent of all fatal injuries in 2018.
- Occupations with the most fatal work injuries to independent workers in 2018 were heavy and tractor trailer-truck drivers (96), followed by first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (61), and construction laborers (48).

Fatal occupational injury data for independent workers will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/independent-workers.xlsx.

Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2018



Worker demographics

- Fatalities to non-Hispanic Black or African American workers increased 16 percent to 615 in 2018, the highest total since 1999. Their fatal injury rate also increased from 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2017 to 3.6 in 2018.
- Hispanic or Latino workers experienced 961 fatalities in 2018, a 6 percent increase from 2017. Sixty-seven percent of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers were born outside of the United States.
- Though the number of fatalities declined for workers age 65 years and over in 2018, their fatal work-injury rate is still more than double the all-worker rate. (See table 1.)
- A total of 20 states and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal injuries in 2018 than 2017, while 28 states had more; Arkansas and Oklahoma had the same number as 2017. (See table 5.)

Fatal occupational injury data for foreign-born Hispanic or Latino workers will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/foreign_b_h.xlsx.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, is a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI uses a variety of state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2018 data, over 24,800 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling errors as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey, a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For more information on measurement error, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry, detailed case circumstances, and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Counts and incidence rates by industry, case type, case circumstances and worker characteristics for 2018 were published in November 2019. For these data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2018, work relationship could not be independently verified by multiple source documents for 12 fatal work injuries. However, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities are included.

Federal/State agency coverage

The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, some of which may be outside the scope of other agencies or regulatory coverage. Comparisons between CFOI counts and those released by other agencies should account for the different coverage requirements and definitions used by each agency. For more information on the scope of CFOI, see www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm and www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm.

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies may be contacted to request more detailed state results. Contact information is available at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.

BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor, and industrial relations and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2017-18

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Employee status						
Wage and salary workers ⁴	4,069	4,178	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Self-employed ⁵	1,078	1,072	13.1	12.7	0.3	0.3
Gender						
Women	386	413	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Men	4,761	4,837	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Age						
Under 16 years	15	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	7	9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
18 to 19 years	62	56	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	293	282	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
25 to 34 years	872	946	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0
35 to 44 years	907	966	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
45 to 54 years	1,059	1,114	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.0
55 to 64 years	1,155	1,104	4.6	4.3	0.0	0.0
65 years and over	775	759	10.3	9.6	0.2	0.2
Race or ethnic origin⁶						
White (non-Hispanic)	3,449	3,405	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	530	615	3.2	3.6	0.0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino	903	961	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	38	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	144	153	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	17	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	9	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	57	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. See www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm#comparisons-of-national-and-state-rates for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm. While the MOE measures the variance in the employment calculations, small fatal injury counts can vary substantially from year to year. See www.bls.gov/iif/dangerous-jobs.htm for more information.

³ The CFOI has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2011-18

Characteristic	Counts							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total ¹	4,693	4,628	4,585	4,821	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250
Event or exposure								
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	791	803	773	765	703	866	807	828
Intentional injury by person	718	725	686	689	646	792	733	757
Homicides	468	475	404	409	417	500	458	453
Shooting by other person—intentional	365	381	322	307	354	394	351	351
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	35	38	40	28	38	47	44
Suicides	250	249	282	280	229	291	275	304
Transportation incidents	1,937	1,923	1,865	1,984	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080
Aircraft incidents	145	127	136	135	139	130	126	133
Rail vehicle incidents	50	38	41	57	50	50	48	48
Pedestrian vehicular incident	316	293	294	318	289	342	313	325
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	63	65	48	53	44	58	56	58
Water vehicle incident	72	63	60	55	44	48	68	58
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,103	1,153	1,099	1,157	1,264	1,252	1,299	1,276
Roadway collision with other vehicle	525	565	564	611	660	628	663	677
Roadway collision moving in same direction	150	124	144	146	166	168	189	183
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	172	204	192	230	224	199	214	243
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	111	134	136	131	154	150	149	141
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	313	338	332	317	360	342	377	373
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	292	318	311	292	335	321	348	345
Roadway noncollision incident	262	247	201	228	240	278	252	222
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	208	202	171	193	201	238	197	170
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	222	233	227	248	253	245	209	225
Nonroadway noncollision incident	169	175	181	191	182	182	166	164
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	113	115	118	127	131	120	111	105
Fire or explosion	144	122	149	137	121	88	123	115
Fall, slip, trip	681	704	724	818	800	849	887	791
Fall on same level	111	120	110	138	125	134	151	154
Fall to lower level	553	570	595	660	648	697	713	615
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	35	45	44	55	65	48	50
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	72	68	82	87	87	85	83
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	419	340	335	390	424	518	531	621
Exposure to electricity	174	156	141	154	134	154	136	160
Exposure to temperature extremes	63	41	38	26	40	48	38	60
Exposure to other harmful substances	144	110	124	182	215	268	317	355
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol unintentional overdose	73	65	82	114	165	217	272	305
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	40	39	59	45	39	43	42
Contact with objects and equipment	710	723	721	715	722	761	695	786
Struck by object or equipment	476	519	509	503	519	553	503	566
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	196	201	197	202	216	232	197	215
Struck by falling object or equipment	219	241	245	243	247	255	237	278
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	145	124	131	132	99	117	108	137
Caught in running equipment or machinery	118	93	105	105	74	103	76	106
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	73	78	74	90	82	70	73

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshc/def.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element. Event or exposure is based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2017-18

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Occupation (SOC)						
Management occupations	396	387	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
Business and financial operations occupations	29	38	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	11	12	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	23	30	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13	18	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1
Community and social services occupations	37	23	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Legal occupations	11	15	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Education, training, and library occupations	30	27	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47	71	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	57	65	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Healthcare support occupations	28	32	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Protective service occupations	266	270	7.7	7.4	0.3	0.3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	117	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	89	100	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	326	350	6.4	6.8	0.2	0.2
Building cleaning and pest control workers	68	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	191	225	15.5	18.6	0.9	1.0
Personal care and service occupations	69	63	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Sales and related occupations	232	241	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0
Supervisors, sales workers	98	102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	89	99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Office and administrative support occupations	101	69	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	264	262	20.9	22.8	1.9	2.5
Agricultural workers	155	158	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	41	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	57	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	965	1,003	12.2	12.2	0.3	0.3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	121	144	17.4	21.0	1.2	1.6
Construction trades workers	747	731	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	41	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	414	420	8.1	8.2	0.2	0.2
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	143	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	221	225	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,443	1,443	15.9	15.0	0.4	0.3
Air transportation workers	59	71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	1,084	1,044	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	235	255	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military occupations⁴	72	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. See www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm#comparisons-of-national-and-state-rates for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm. While the MOE measures the variance in the employment calculations, small fatal injury counts can vary substantially from year to year. See www.bls.gov/iif/dangerous-jobs.htm for more information.

³ The CFOI has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element. Occupation is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 system.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2017-18

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Industry (NAICS)						
Private industry⁴	4,674	4,779	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Goods producing	1,967	2,055	6.7	6.8	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	581	574	23.0	23.4	1.7	1.9
Crop production	263	250	20.9	20.1	2.1	2.3
Animal production and aquaculture	152	161	16.4	18.6	1.7	2.4
Forestry and logging	76	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵	112	130	12.9	14.1	2.2	2.2
Mining (except oil and gas)	31	34	15.5	15.0	3.6	3.1
Support activities for mining	73	83	12.8	13.7	2.9	2.8
Construction	971	1,008	9.5	9.5	0.2	0.2
Construction of buildings	196	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	152	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	610	609	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	303	343	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0
Food manufacturing	51	41	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	50	56	4.3	4.4	0.3	0.3
Service providing	2,707	2,724	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	174	202	4.8	5.3	0.2	0.2
Retail trade	287	274	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	54	68	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.1
Food and beverage stores	60	42	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	882	874	15.1	14.0	0.5	0.4
Truck transportation	599	607	28.0	28.3	1.5	1.4
Utilities	28	29	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.2
Information	43	31	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0
Finance and insurance	32	30	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	69	78	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	69	87	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	460	497	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational services	43	30	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Health care and social assistance	146	138	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	91	78	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services	171	175	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other services, except public administration	205	195	2.9	2.6	0.1	0.1
Government⁶	473	471	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Federal government⁴	116	124	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0
State government⁴	91	69	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Local government⁴	265	276	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military.

Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. See www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm#comparisons-of-national-and-state-rates for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm. While the MOE measures the variance in the employment calculations, small fatal injury counts can vary substantially from year to year. See www.bls.gov/iif/dangerous-jobs.htm for more information.

³ The CFOI has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element. Industry is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

⁴ Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2017-18

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ²	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5
State of incident				
Alabama	83	89	4.3	4.5
Alaska	33	32	10.2	9.9
Arizona	90	82	3.0	2.5
Arkansas	76	76	6.1	6.3
California	376	422	2.2	2.3
Colorado	77	72	2.8	2.6
Connecticut	35	48	1.9	2.8
Delaware	10	7	2.4	1.6
District of Columbia	13	10	3.4	2.8
Florida	299	332	3.3	3.5
Georgia	194	186	4.1	3.8
Hawaii	20	22	2.2	3.4
Idaho	37	45	4.8	5.8
Illinois	163	184	2.8	3.1
Indiana	138	173	4.5	5.6
Iowa	72	77	4.7	4.9
Kansas	72	61	5.2	4.5
Kentucky	70	83	3.8	4.2
Louisiana	117	98	6.3	5.1
Maine	18	17	2.7	2.5
Maryland	87	97	3.0	3.4
Massachusetts	108	97	3.2	2.7
Michigan	153	155	3.4	3.4
Minnesota	101	75	3.5	2.7
Mississippi	90	78	6.2	6.7
Missouri	125	145	4.4	5.1
Montana	32	28	6.9	5.5
Nebraska	35	44	3.6	4.7
Nevada	32	39	2.4	2.8
New Hampshire	11	20	1.6	2.9
New Jersey	69	83	1.6	2.0
New Mexico	44	43	4.7	4.7
New York (including N.Y.C.)	313	271	3.5	3.1
New York City	87	73	2.3	2.0
North Carolina	183	178	3.9	3.8
North Dakota	38	35	10.1	9.6
Ohio	174	158	3.3	3.0
Oklahoma	91	91	5.5	5.2
Oregon	60	62	3.2	3.1
Pennsylvania	172	177	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	8	9	1.6	1.8
South Carolina	88	98	4.2	4.6
South Dakota	30	32	7.3	6.9
Tennessee	128	122	4.4	4.1
Texas	534	488	4.3	3.8
Utah	43	49	2.9	3.4
Vermont	22	11	7.0	3.5
Virginia	118	157	2.9	3.5
Washington	84	86	2.5	2.4
West Virginia	51	57	7.4	7.9
Wisconsin	106	114	3.5	3.8
Wyoming	20	31	7.7	11.5

¹ Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm. National and state rates use different methodology and cannot be directly compared. See www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm#comparisons-of-national-and-state-rates for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison.

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

Note: Data for all years are final. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Margin of error is not available for state rate data.

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