

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2017 年 12 月 19 日に、2016 年における死亡労働災害に関する調査結果を公表しました。本稿ではその全文（図表を含む。）を、「英語原文—日本語仮訳」として、及び必要に応じて資料作成者の注等を付して紹介するものです。

（総括的な説明）

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2017 年 12 月 19 日に、2016 年における死亡労働災害（賃金や給料の支給を受ける労働者及び自営業者に関するもの。以下同じ。）に関する調査結果を公表しました。

この発表によれば、

- 2016 年における年間の死亡労働災害は、5,190 件（人）（うち、労働者の死亡災害は 4,098 件（人）で、自営業者の死亡災害は 1,092 件（人））で、2015 年の 4,836 件（うち、労働者の死亡災害は 3,751 件（人）で、自営業者の死亡災害は 1,085 件（人））から 7%増加しています（図 1 を参照されたい。）。これは、年間の死亡災害の 3 年連続の増加であり、職業上の死亡災害調査（CFOI）での記録では、5,000 件を超える死亡災害の件数は 2008 年以降では初めてです。
- フルタイム換算労働者 100,000 人当たりの死亡災害発生率は、2015 年の 3.4 から 2016 年では 3.6 に増加して、2010 年以来最も高くなっています。（表 1 を参照されたい。）

（資料作成者注：以下の記述において、「イタリック体で表記している部分」は、資料作成者が文意を補足する等のために加えたものです。）

## ○原資料の題名と所在

### ● 題名

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2016

News release, Bureau of labor Statistics,  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

# NEWS RELEASE

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O R



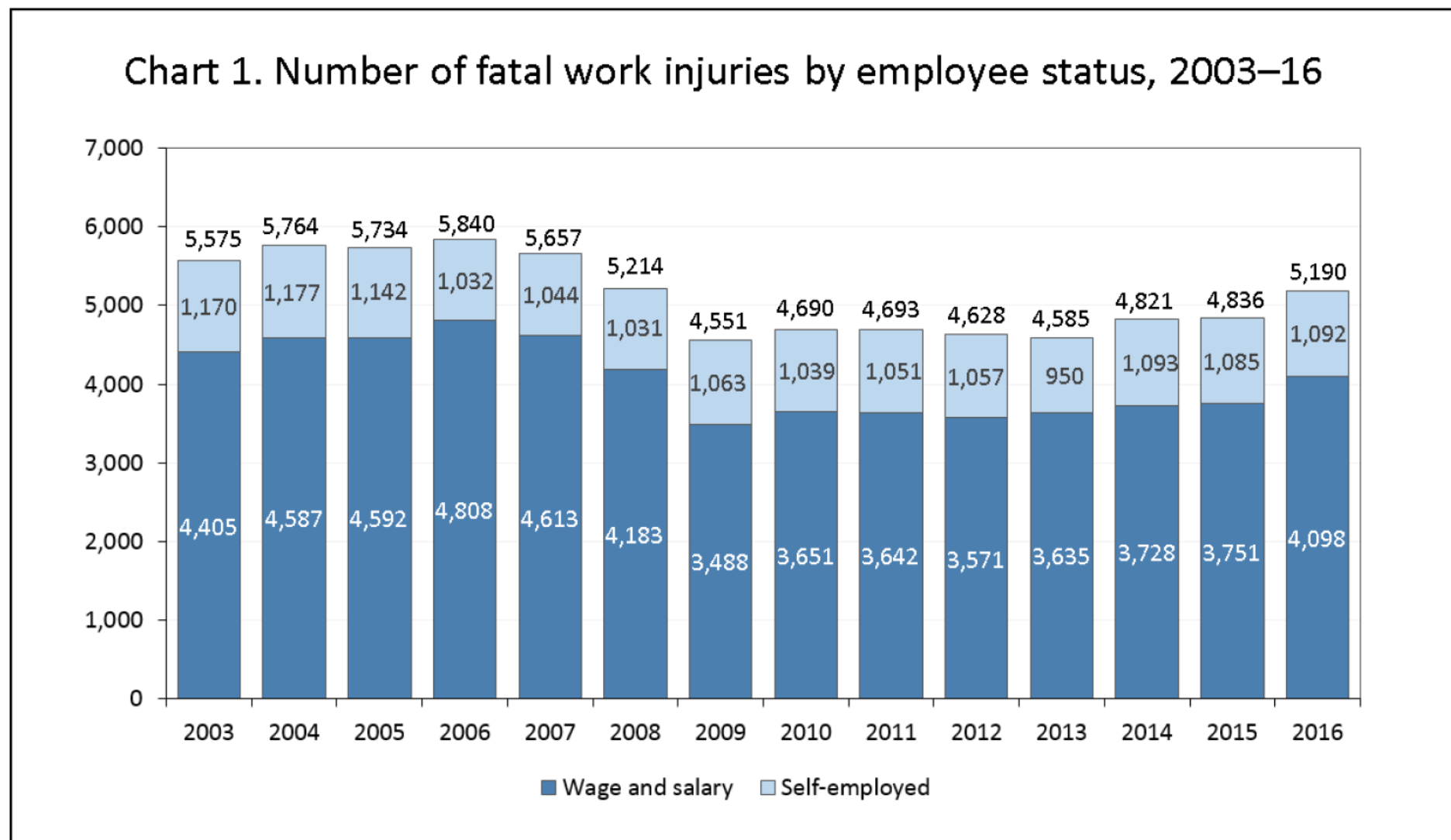
### NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2015

- 原資料の所在

<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm>

英語原文	日本語仮訳
<b>NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2016</b>	<b>2016 年の死亡労働災害の全国調査結果</b>
<p>For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, December 19, 2017 USDL-17-1667</p> <p>Technical information: (202) 691-6170  • <a href="mailto:iifstaff@bls.gov">iifstaff@bls.gov</a>    • <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a></p> <p>Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • <a href="mailto:PressOffice@bls.gov">PressOffice@bls.gov</a></p>	<p>東部標準時 2017 年 12 月 19 日 (火曜日) 午前 10 時。(発表番号)USDL-17-1667</p> <p>技術情報 : (202) 691-6170  コンタクト先のアドレス :  • <a href="mailto:iifstaff@bls.gov">iifstaff@bls.gov</a>    • <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a></p>
<p>There were a total of 5,190 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2016, a 7-percent increase from the 4,836 fatal injuries reported in 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) This is the third consecutive increase in annual workplace fatalities and the first time more than 5,000 fatalities have been recorded by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) since 2008. The fatal injury rate increased to 3.6 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers from 3.4 in 2015, the highest rate since 2010. (See table 1.)</p>	<p>合衆国では 2016 年に全体で 5,190 件 (人) の死亡労働災害が記録されており、2015 年に報告された 4,836 件 (人) の死亡労働災害よりも 7% 増加したと、労働統計局は報告した (図 1 を参照されたい。)。これは、年間の死亡災害の 3 年連続の増加であり、職業上の死亡災害調査 (CFOI) での記録では、5,000 件を超える死亡災害の件数は 2008 年以降では初めてある。フルタイム換算労働者 100,000 人当たりの死亡災害発生率は、2015 年の 3.4 から 2016 年では 3.6 に増加して、2010 年以来最も高くなっている。(表 1 を参照されたい。)</p>

図1 被雇用者（労働者及び自営業者）の死亡災害数（2003－16）



(訳者注 :

■ Wage and salary 賃金及び給与を得ている者

■ Self-employed 自営業者

(訳者注 : 日本における死亡災害発生率との比較)

## 1 アメリカ合衆国の関連するデータ

2015 年と 2016 年のアメリカ合衆国における死亡労働災害発生率（公務従事者を含む。）はフルタイム換算労働者（full-time equivalent workers : 以下同じ。）10 万人当たり、次のとおりである。

資料出所 : US BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

年	フルタイム換算労働者（full-time equivalent workers : 以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。 公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率（次の（ ）内は、民間産業についてのものである。）である。
2015 年	3.4（民間産業については 3.6）
2016 年	3.6（民間産業については 3.8）

## 2 日本における最近 4 か年の民間産業における全業種での死亡災害数、全産業雇用者数及びこれらから試算した労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡災害発生数の試算値

試算した結果は、次のとおりである。この場合、死亡者数については、労働安全衛生法の適用がある事業場におけるものに限られるので、比較する上で留意する必要がある。

年	死 亡 者 数 (A)	該当する年の雇用 者数合計 (万人。資 料出所:総務省統計 局) (B)	Bのうち、公務及び国 防・義務的社会保障事 業(国際分類の O に該 当する)従事者数(単 位万人) (C)	D=B-C (単位万人)	労働者 10 万人当 たりの死亡災害 発生数(E)=((A)÷ (D) ×10)
2013	1,030	5,553	232	5,321	1.94
2014	1,057	5,595	238	5,357	1.92
2015	972	5,640	234	5,406	1.80
2016	928	5,729	230	5,499	1.69

### 3 アメリカ合衆国と日本との死亡災害発生率との比較

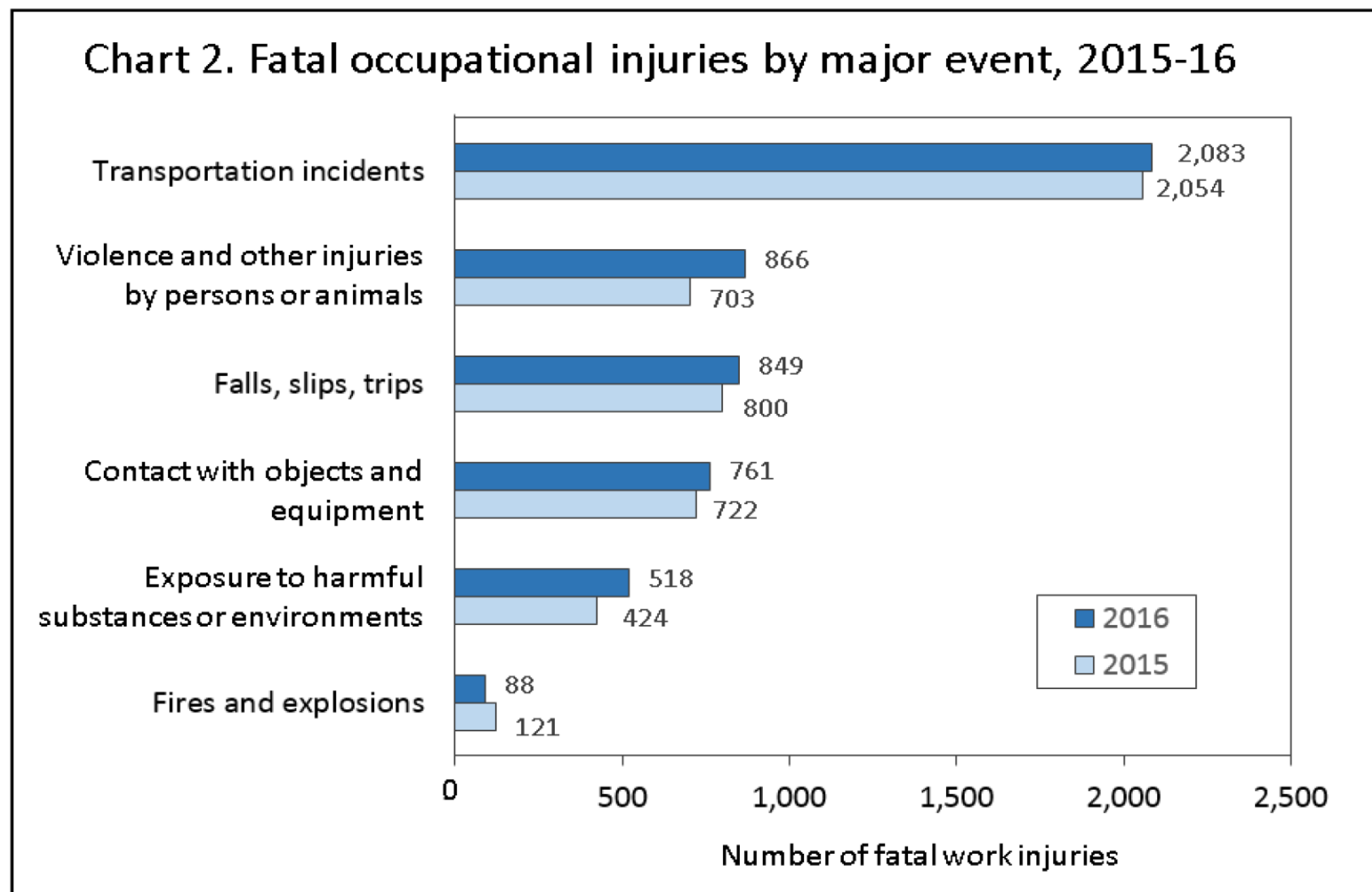
上記 1 及び 2 に掲げたデータと比較すると、アメリカ合衆国の労働災害死亡発生率（公務部門を含み、フルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たり。）は、2015 年には 3.4（民間産業については 3.6）、2016 年には 3.6（民間産業については 3.8）であり、日本の相当する発生率の試算値 1.80（2015 年）、1.69（2016 年）よりは高くなっている。

<p><b>Type of incident</b></p> <p>Work injuries involving transportation incidents remained the most common fatal event in 2016, accounting for 40 percent (2,083). Violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased 23 percent to become the second-most common fatal event in 2016. Two other events with large changes were exposure to harmful substances or environments, which rose 22 percent, and fires and explosions, which declined 27 percent. (See chart 2 and table 2.)</p>	<p><b>災害の型</b></p> <p>輸送事故による労働災害は、2016 年に最も一般的な死亡災害の出来事であり、40%（2,083）を占めた。人や動物による暴力やその他の傷害は、2016 年に 23%増加して 2016 年における第 2 番目に多い死亡災害の出来事になった。大きな変化を伴うその他の 2 つの出来事は、有害物質や環境へのばく露で 22%、そして火災や爆発であるが、これは 27 %減少した。（図 2 及び表 2 を参照されたい。）</p>
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(原典の注)

<p><b>Interactive charts now available</b></p> <p>This is the first year that CFOI has produced interactive charts to accompany the news release. These charts are available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/">www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/</a> .</p>	<p><b>相互関係を示す図が利用可能です。</b></p> <p>今年は、職業上の死亡災害調査（CFOI）が相互関係を示す図を作成してニュース発表をする最初の年です。これらの図は、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/">www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/</a> から利用可能です。 .</p> <p>（資料作成者注：これらの図は、本稿では 20～43 ページに掲載してあります。）</p>
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図2 主要な出来事別の死亡災害（数）





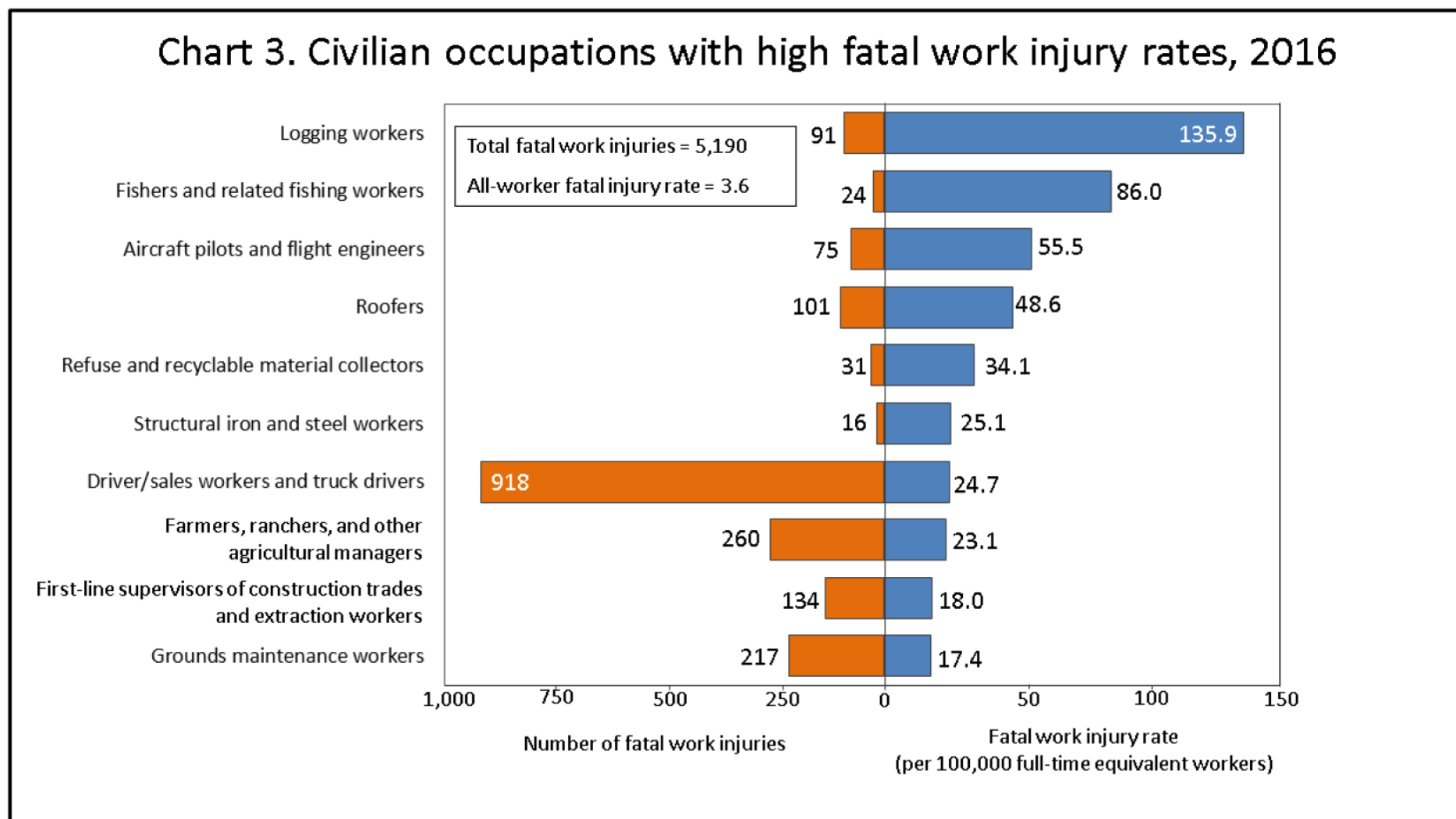
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fatal work injuries involving violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased by 163 cases to 866 in 2016. Workplace homicides increased by 83 cases to 500 in 2016, and workplace suicides increased by 62 to 291. This is the highest homicide figure since 2010 and the most suicides since CFOI began reporting data in 1992.</li> <li>● Fatal work injuries from falls, slips, or trips continued a general upward trend that began in 2011, increasing 6 percent to 849 in 2016 and 25 percent overall since 2011. Falls increased more than 25 percent in 2016 for roofers, carpenters, tree trimmers and pruners, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.</li> <li>● Overdoses from the non-medical use of drugs or alcohol while on the job increased from 165 in 2015 to 217 in 2016, a 32-percent increase. Overdose fatalities have increased by at least 25 percent annually since 2012.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 暴力及びその他の人又は動物による傷害に伴う死亡労働災害は、2016 年には 163 件増加して 866 件になった。職場での殺人は、2016 年には 83 件増加して 500 件になり、職場での自殺は 62 件増加して 291 件になった。このことは、2010 年以来最も高い殺人事件の数字であり、そして 1992 年に職業上の死亡災害調査（CFOI）がそのデータを記録しだして以来最も多い自殺（件数）であった。</li> <li>● 墜落、滑り又はつまずきによる死亡労働災害は、2011 年から増加傾向を続けており、2016 年には 6%増加して 849 件に、2011 年以来では 25%増加した。2016 年には、墜落による死亡は、屋根職人、大工、伐木労働者、剪定作業者及び重トラクター・トレーラートラック運転者について 25%以上増加した。</li> <li>● 工作中的非医療目的のドラッグ又はアルコールの過剰摂取は、2015 年の 165 件から 2016 年の 217 件に 32%増加した。過剰摂取による死亡は、2012 年以来少なくとも年間 25%増加している。</li> </ul>
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（訳者注：図 2 における主要な事象（major event）についての英語原文—日本語仮訳を、次の表に掲げた。）

英語原文	日本語仮訳
Transportation incidents	運輸関係の事象
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals Homicides	人又は動物による暴力及びその他の傷害 殺人
Contact with objects and equipment	物体及び設備との接触
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	有害な物質又は環境へのばく露
Fires and explosions	火災及び爆発

Occupation	職業
<p>In 2016, fatal injuries among transportation and material moving occupations increased by 7 percent to 1,388, the highest count since 2007 and accounting for more than one-quarter of all work-related fatalities. Occupations with increases greater than 10 percent in the number of fatal work injuries in 2016 include food preparation and serving related occupations (64 percent); installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (20 percent); building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (14 percent); and sales and related occupations (11 percent).</p> <p>Declines greater than 10 percent in the number of fatal work injuries in 2016 include healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (19 percent), military occupations (15 percent), and production occupations (14 percent). (See table 3.)</p>	<p>2016 年には、輸送及び物体移動職業における死亡災害は、7%増加して1,388 件になり、2007 年以来最も多くなっており、すべての労働災害死亡者の 1/4 以上を数えている。2016 年に死亡労働災害の数が 10%よりも多くなった職業は、食品製造及び提供関連の職業（64%）、設備の設置、保守管理及び補修の職業（20%）、建物及びグラウンド清掃・管理職業（14%）並びに販売及び関連の職業（11%）を含んでいる。</p> <p>2016 年に死亡労働災害の数が 10%を超えて減少したのは、医療従事者及び技術的な職業（19%）、軍事職業（15%）及び生産業務（14%）を含む。（表 3 を参照されたい。）</p>

図3 高い死亡災害発生率である民間の職業、2016年



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Logging workers continued to have a high fatal injury rate in 2016, at 135.9 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers. The number of fatalities among loggers increased from 67 in 2015 to 91. (See chart 3.)</li> <li>● A number of occupations recorded their highest fatality counts in 2016 since CFOI adopted the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in 2003. This includes first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers with 134 fatal injuries; landscaping and groundskeeping workers, 125; roofers, 101; tree trimmers and pruners, 84; driver/sales workers, 71; automotive service technicians and mechanics, 64; and farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals, 61.</li> <li>● Fatal work injuries among protective service occupations increased by 68 fatalities (32 percent) in 2016 to a total of 281. This included an increase of 24 fatalities among police officers, 13 fatalities among first-line supervisors/managers of law enforcement workers, and 23 fatalities among miscellaneous protective service workers, including crossing guards and lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers. Police officers incurred 51 homicides in 2016, up 50 percent from 34 fatalities in 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 伐採労働者は、2016 年にフルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たり 135.9 人の死亡者数で、死亡災害発生率が引き続き高水準を維持した。伐採労働者の死者数は、2015 年の 67 人から 91 人に増加した（図 3 を参照されたい。）</li> <li>● 2003 年に CFOI が標準職業分類（SOC）制度を採用して以来、多くの職種が 2016 年に最も高い死亡数を記録している。これには、134 人の死亡災害を負う建設業と採掘業第一線監督者、125 人の造園と土地整備業の労働者、101 人の屋根職人、84 人の樹木剪定労働者、71 人のドライバー/セールス労働者、64 人の自動車サービス技術者及び機械技術者、さらに 61 人の農場労働者、農場、牧場、水産動物（関係の労働者）が含まれる。</li> <li>● 保護サービス職の職業災害は 2016 年に 68 人（32%）増加し、合計 281 人になった。これには、警察官 24 人の死亡者数の増加、法執行機関の第一線監督者/管理職の 13 人の死亡者数の増加、学童交通安全指導員、ライフガード、スキーパトロール、その他のレクリエーション保護サービスワーカーを含むその他の保護サービスワーカーの間で 23 人の死亡者が含まれる。警察官は 2016 年に 51 件の殺人事件の被害を受けて、2015 年の 34 件の死亡事故から 50%増加した。</li> </ul>
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（図 3 に関する訳者注 1： 図 3 中の「Civilian occupations」についての英語原文—日本語仮訳を次の表に掲げた。）

英語原文	日本語仮訳
Logging workers	伐木労働者
Fishers and related fishing workers	漁業及び漁業関連労働者
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	航空機パイロット及び航空機関士
Roofers	屋根職人
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	ごみ及びリサイクル可能な物質の収集人
Structural iron and steel workers	鉄構造物及び鉄鋼労働者
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	運転者/（自動車の）販売労働者及びトラック運転者
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	農業、牧場及びその他の農業経営者
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and grounds keeping workers	造園、芝生施工者及び公園管理の第一線監督者

<p><b>Other key findings of the 2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asian, non-Hispanic workers incurred 160 fatal injuries, up from 114 in 2015, which was the highest percentage increase (40 percent) among any race or ethnic origin. Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers also had a large percentage increase (19 percent), with 587 fatal injuries compared to 495 in 2015.</li> </ul> <p>The rate of fatal injury for both groups also increased. Hispanic or Latino workers had 3 percent fewer workplace fatalities in 2016 with 879 fatalities, down from 903. (See table 1.)</p>	<p>2016 年の死亡労働災害調査の他の鍵となる知見</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>アジア系で非ヒスパニック系労働者は、2015 年の 114 人から増加して、160 人の死亡災害があり、人種や民族の中で増加率（40%）が最も高かった。黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人で非ヒスパニック系の労働者も、2015 年の 495 人に比べて 587 人の死亡災害があつて、大きな割合で増加（19%）した。</li> </ul> <p>これらの両方のグループの死亡災害発生率も増加した。ヒスパニック又はラテン系の労働者は、2016 年には死亡労働災害が 3%減少して、903 人から 879 人の死亡者であった。（表 1 を参照されたい。）</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foreign-born workers make up about one-fifth of the total fatal work injuries. Thirty-seven percent of these workers were born in Mexico, followed by 19 percent from Asian countries.</li> <li>● Workers age 55 years and over had 1,848 fatal injuries, the highest number for this cohort since CFOI began reporting national data in 1992. In 1992, workers age 55 and over accounted for 20 percent of fatalities; in 2016, they accounted for 36 percent. These workers also have a higher fatality rate than other age groups. (See table 1.)</li> <li>● The number of workplace fatalities in private industry increased 7 percent in 2016. This was led by an increase in service-providing industries, which were up 13 percent to 2,702 from 2,399. Fatal workplace injuries to government workers increased 9 percent overall to 497, with a 9-percent decrease in federal employee fatalities that was more than offset by increases in state and local government fatalities, up 20 percent and 13 percent, respectively. (See table 4.)</li> <li>● Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and manufacturing both experienced large decreases in workplace fatalities in 2016, decreasing 26 percent and 10 percent, respectively. (See table 4.)</li> <li>● Fatal injuries in the leisure and hospitality sector were up 32 percent (225 to 298) and reached an all-time series high in 2016. This was largely due to a 40-percent increase in fatal injuries in the food services and drinking places industry from 118 to 165.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 外国生まれの労働者は、死亡労働災害全体の約 5 分の 1 を占める。これらの労働者のうち 37%がメキシコで生まれ、続いて 19%がアジア諸国生まれであった。</li> <li>● 55 歳以上の労働者は 1,848 人の死亡災害があったが、1992 年に CFOI が国家データを報告して以来、この年齢階層で最も多くなっている。1992 年には 55 歳以上の労働者が死亡者の 20%を占めたが、2016 年には 36%を占めた。これらの労働者は、他の年齢層よりも死亡率が高い。 (表 1 を参照されたい。)</li> <li>● 民間産業における職場の死者数は、2016 年に 7%増加した。これは、サービス提供産業が 2,399 人から 2,702 人に 13%増加したことによってもたらされた。公務員の死亡労働災害は全体で 9%増加して 497 となった。連邦従業員死亡者は 9%減少し、州及び地方自治体の死亡者数はそれぞれ 20%及び 13%増加した。(表 4 を参照されたい。)</li> <li>● 鉱業、採石場、石油・ガスの採掘と製造の両方とも、2016 年の死亡災害発生率はそれぞれ 26%と 10%の大幅な減少を経験した。 (表 4 を参照されたい。)</li> <li>● レジャーや宿泊部門の死亡労働災害は 32%増 (225 から 298 に) で、2016 年には過去最高を記録した。これは主に、食品サービスや飲酒場所の死亡労働災害が 40%、118 件から 165 件に増加したことによるものである。</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A total of 36 states had more fatal workplace injuries in 2016 than 2015, while 13 states and the District of Columbia had fewer; Wyoming had the same number as 2015. (See table 5.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2016 年には合計 36 州で 2015 年よりも死亡労働災害が発生した。一方、13 州とコロンビア特別区はそれよりも少ないが、ワイオミング州は 2015 年と同数だった（表 5 を参照されたい。）</li> </ul>
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<p><b>TECHNICAL NOTES</b></p> <p><b>Background of the program</b></p> <p>The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse 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 2016 data, over 23,300 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm</a>. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling errors as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample of households. For more information on measurement errors, please see: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm</a>.</p> <p>The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another</p>	<p><b>技術的覚書</b></p> <p><b>計画の背景</b></p> <p>死亡労働災害調査 (CFOI) は、労働統計局の労働安全衛生統計 (OSHS) 計画の一部であって、合衆国の暦年におけるすべての死亡労働災害の合計を収集しているものである。この死亡労働災害調査 (CFOI) 計画は、死亡労働災害を同定し、立証し、及び記述するために、様々な州、連邦及び独立したデータソースを使用している。このことは、可能な限り、集計が完全かつ正確であることを保障している。2016 年データについては、23,300 以上の類のない情報源となる資料が、データ収集過程の一部として再調査された。死亡労働災害調査 (CFOI) の技術情報及び定義については、労働統計局ウェブサイト：<a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm</a> で、労働統計局方法論ハンドブックを参照されたい。死亡災害発生率は、世帯のサンプルによる人口動態調査 (CPS) からの雇用のデータを使用して計算されるので、サンプリング誤差が生じうる。測定誤差のさらなる説明については、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm</a> をご覧いただきたい。</p> <p>職業傷害及び疾病調査 (SOII)、労働安全衛生調査の他の構成要素は、結果として職場からの休業日を必要とする非致死的な作業場での傷</p>
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component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Incidence rates by industry and case type and information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for 2016 were published in November 2017. For additional data, access the BLS website: [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif).

### **Identification and verification of work-related fatalities**

In 2016, there were 12 fatal work injuries included for which work relationship could not be independently verified; 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 were included in the CFOI counts.

### **Federal/State agency coverage**

The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, even those that may be outside the scope of other agencies or regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

More on the scope of CFOI can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm).

害及び疾病についての産業別及びさらに詳細な案件の状況及び労働者の特質別に、頻度の統計及び発生率を提供している。2016 年における産業別及び事案の型別の発生率、そして 2016 年の事案の状況及び労働者の特質に関する情報は、2017 年 11 月に発表された。追加のデータについては、労働統計局のウェブサイト：[www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/) にアクセスしていただきたい。

### **作業関連の死亡災害の同定及び立証性**

2016 年においては、作業との関連が独立して立証できなかった 12 の事案が含まれていたが、これらのケースの発端となった情報源の資料は、その事象が作業関連である可能性があったことを決定するために十分なものであった。これらの死亡災害のデータは、死亡労働災害調査（CFOI）集計に含まれた。

### **連邦/州の機関の集計範囲**

死亡労働災害調査は、死亡者が労働安全衛生局又は他の連邦若しくは州の機関、法的な管轄によってカバーされている仕事で働いているかどうかに関わらず、すべての労働死亡災害を含んでいる。このように、労働統計局の死亡災害調査統計と他の機関で発表されたこれらの統計のいかなる比較も、個別の機関で用いられた異なる管轄の要求事項及び定義を考慮に入れなければならない。

さらに、職業上の死亡災害調査（CFOI）の適用の範囲は、[www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm) で見い出されることができる。

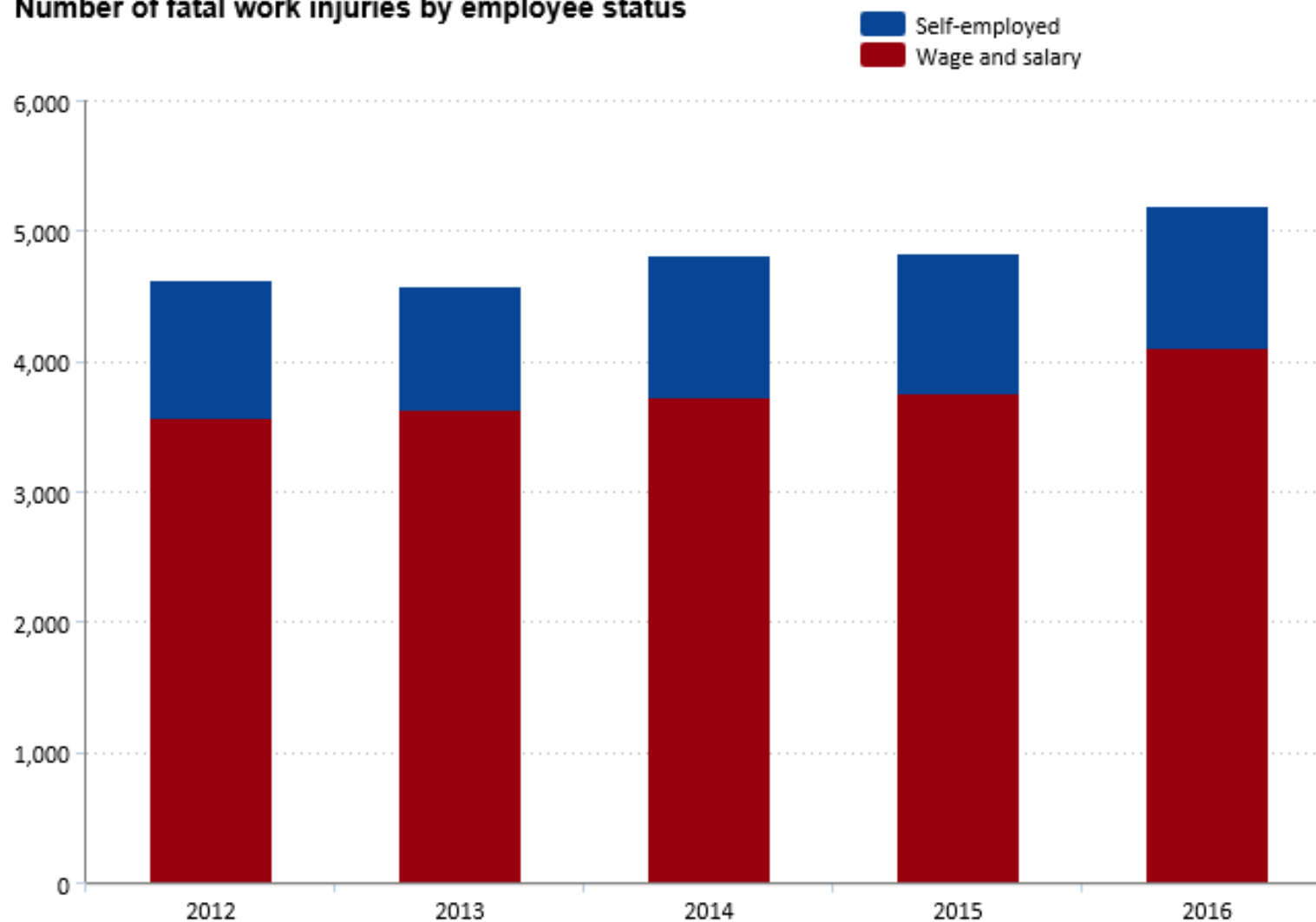


<p><b>Acknowledgements</b></p> <p>BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies may be contacted to request more detailed state results. Contact information is available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm</a>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.</p>	<p><b>謝辞</b></p> <p>労働統計局は、参画された州、ニューヨーク市、コロンビア特別区、プエルトリコ、合衆国バージン諸島及びグアムの死亡労働災害に関する正確で、包括的かつ有益なデータの収集におけるご努力に感謝する。プエルトリコ、バージン諸島及びグアムについてのデータは、この発表の全国集計には含まれていないが、これらの領域での結果は、利用可能である。参画された機関に接触して、より詳細な州のデータを要求することができる。接触できる情報は、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm</a> で利用可能である。</p> <p>労働統計局は、さらに、死亡労働災害の特定のために用いられた情報源を提供してくれたすべての連邦、州、地方及び民間部門の機関の努力に感謝する。とりわけ、労働安全衛生局、国家運輸安全委員会、合衆国沿岸警備隊、鉱業労働安全衛生局、労働者の補償プログラム事務所（連邦被雇用者補償並びに沿岸及び港湾労働者補償部門）、連邦鉄道庁、国家高速道路安全局、州の死亡統計登録官、検視官、医学検査官、州の保健、労働並びに産業関係及び労働者補償機関、州及び地方の警察部局、州農場局である。</p> <p>この発表における情報は、知覚障害のある個人に対しても利用可能である。音声電話は、(202) 691-5200、連邦リレイサービスは、(800) 877-8339 である。</p>
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(原典の注、再掲)

<p><b>Interactive charts now available</b></p> <p>This is the first year that CFOI has produced interactive charts to accompany the news release. These charts are available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/">www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/</a> .</p>	<p>相互関係を示す図が利用可能です。</p> <p>今年は、職業上の死亡災害調査（CFOI）が相互関係を示す図を作成してニュース発表をする最初の年です。これらの図は、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/">www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/</a> から利用可能です。 .</p> <p>（資料作成者注：これらの図及び付帯する表は、本稿では次の 19～41 ページまでに掲載してあります。）</p>
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## Number of fatal work injuries by employee status

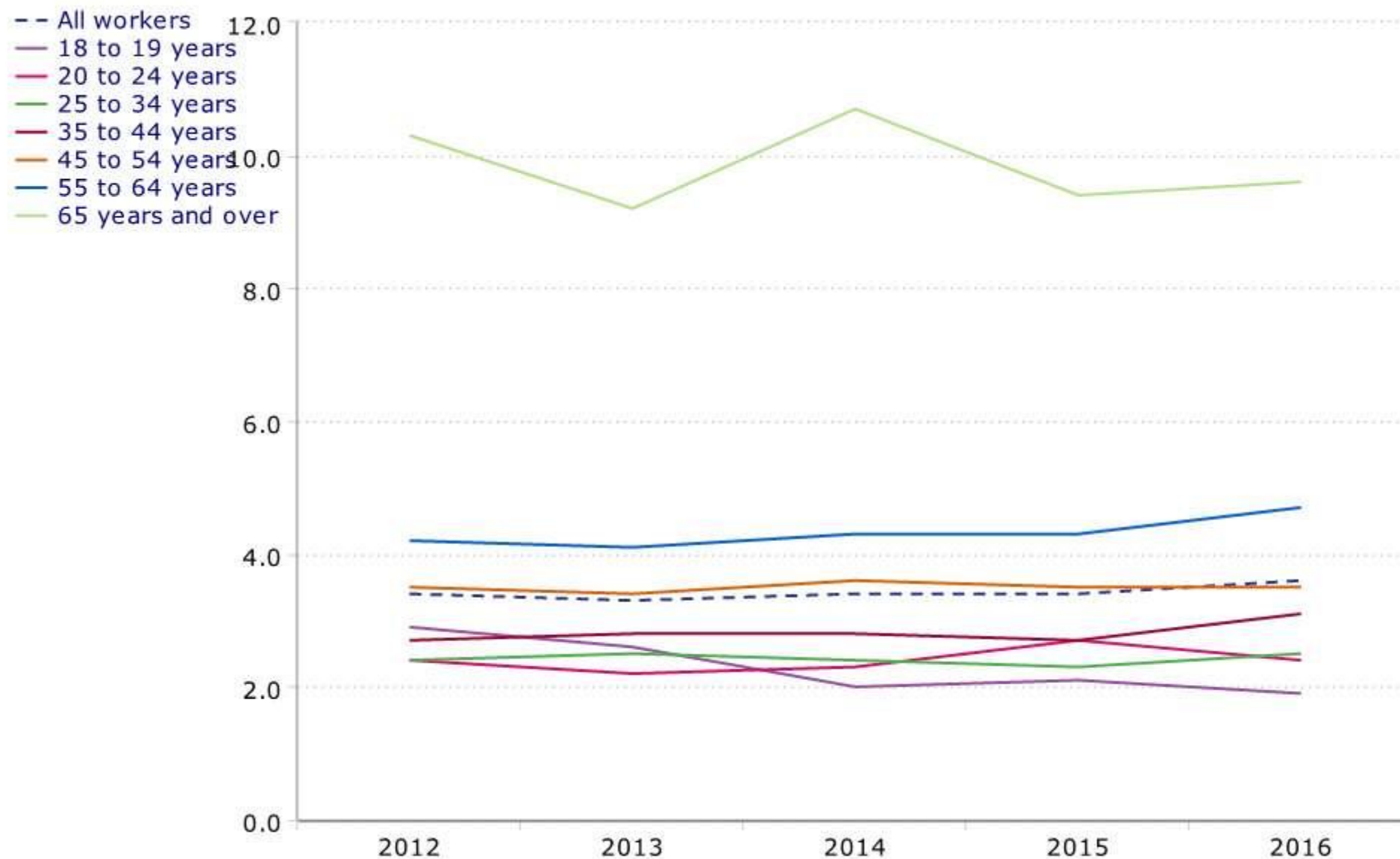


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number of fatal work injuries by employee status		
Year	Self-employed	Wage and salary
2012	1,057	3,571
2013	950	3,635
2014	1,093	3,728
2015	1,085	3,751
2016	1,092	4,098

## Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, selected age groups



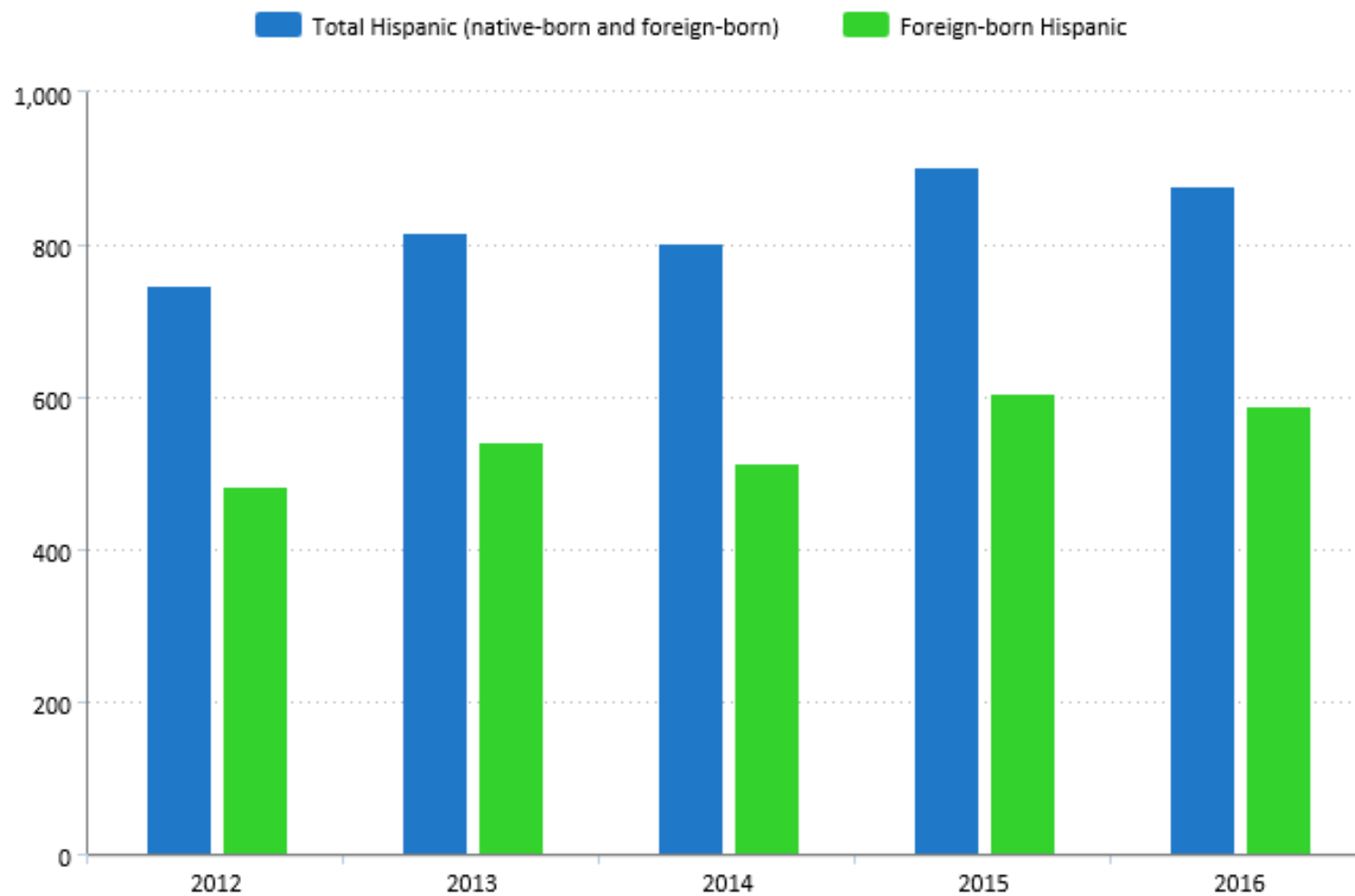
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, selected age groups**

<b>Year</b>	<b>All workers</b>	<b>18 to 19 years</b>	<b>20 to 24 years</b>	<b>25 to 34 years</b>	<b>35 to 44 years</b>	<b>45 to 54 years</b>	<b>55 to 64 years</b>	<b>65 years and over</b>
<b>2012</b>	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.2	10.3
<b>2013</b>	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	9.2
<b>2014</b>	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.3	10.7
<b>2015</b>	3.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.3	9.4
<b>2016</b>	3.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.7	9.6

## Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers



Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

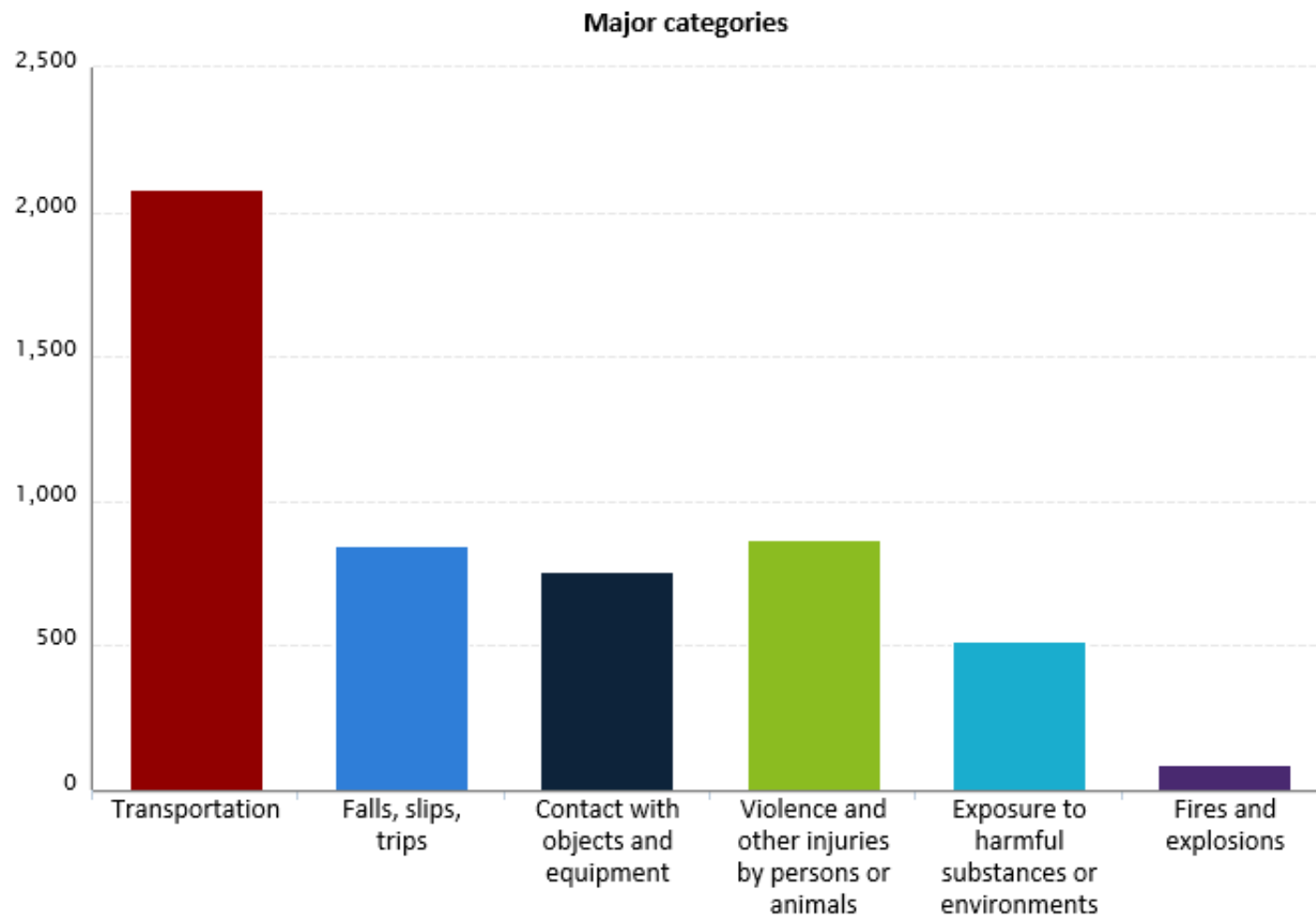


## Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers

Year	Total Hispanic (native-born and foreign-born)	Foreign-born Hispanic
2012	748	484
2013	817	542
2014	804	513
2015	903	605
2016	879	588



## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016



Hover over chart to view data. Click to drill down.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Transportation	2,083
Aircraft	130
Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller	1
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	44
Explosion or fire on aircraft	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	1
Other in-flight crash	78
Parachuting incident	3
Fall on aircraft during transport	
Rail vehicle	50
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle	36
Derailment	
Explosion or fire on rail vehicle, transportation	
Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicle, transportation	
Fall or jump from rail vehicle, transportation	
Fall on rail vehicle, transportation	
Pedestrian struck by rail vehicle, transportation	11
Animal and other non-motorized vehicle transportation	16

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Animal transportation	13
Pedal cycle	3
Pedestrian vehicular	342
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	58
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	73
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road	54
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	142
Water vehicle	48
Water vehicle or propeller struck person	
Water vehicle collisions	10
Explosion or fire on water vehicle	
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	11
Fall or jump and struck by water vehicle	
Fall or jump from water vehicle	16
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	1
Fall on water vehicle	5
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,252
Roadway collision with other vehicle	628

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	342
Roadway noncollision incident	278
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	245
Nonroadway collision with other vehicle	17
Nonroadway collisions with object other than vehicle	43
Nonroadway noncollision incident	182
Falls, slips, trips	849
Slip or trip without fall	3
Slip without fall	
Trip without fall	
Falls on same level	134
Fall on same level due to tripping	32
Fall on same level due to slipping	22
Fall while sitting	
Fall onto or against object on same level, n.e.c.	4
Falls to lower level	697
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	65
Fall through surface or existing opening	87

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Other fall to lower level	538
Jumps to lower level	4
Jump from collapsing structure or equipment	
Other jump to lower level	
Fall or jump curtailed by personal fall arrest system	
Contact with objects and equipment	761
Needlestick without exposure to harmful substance	
Struck by object or equipment	553
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	232
Struck by rolling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	13
Struck by falling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	255
Struck by discharged or flying object	15
Injured by handheld object or equipment	8
Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld	17
Struck against object or equipment	4
Struck against moving object or equipment	
Struck against stationary object or equipment	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	117

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Caught in running equipment or machinery	103
Compressed or pinched by shifting objects or equipment	
Compressed or pinched between two stationary objects	
Entangled in other object or equipment	3
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	82
Excavation or trenching cave-in	36
Mine collapse or cave-in	
Other cave-in	
Landslide	5
Struck, caught, or crushed in other collapsing structure or equipment	27
Engulfment in other collapsing material	8
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	
Rubbed or abraded by objects being handled	
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	
Rubbed or abraded by shoes, apparel, or accessories	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	866
Intentional injury by person	792
Intentional injury by other person	500
Self-inflicted injury, intentional	291
Injury by person, unintentional or intent unknown	27
Injury by other person, unintentional or intent unknown	19
Self-inflicted injury, unintentional or intent unknown	8
Animal and insect related incidents	47
Bites and stings	17
Struck by animal	28
Multiple types of animal and insect incidents	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	518
Exposure to electricity	154
Direct exposure to electricity	86
Indirect exposure to electricity	66
Exposure to radiation and noise	
Exposure to light and other radiation	

## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

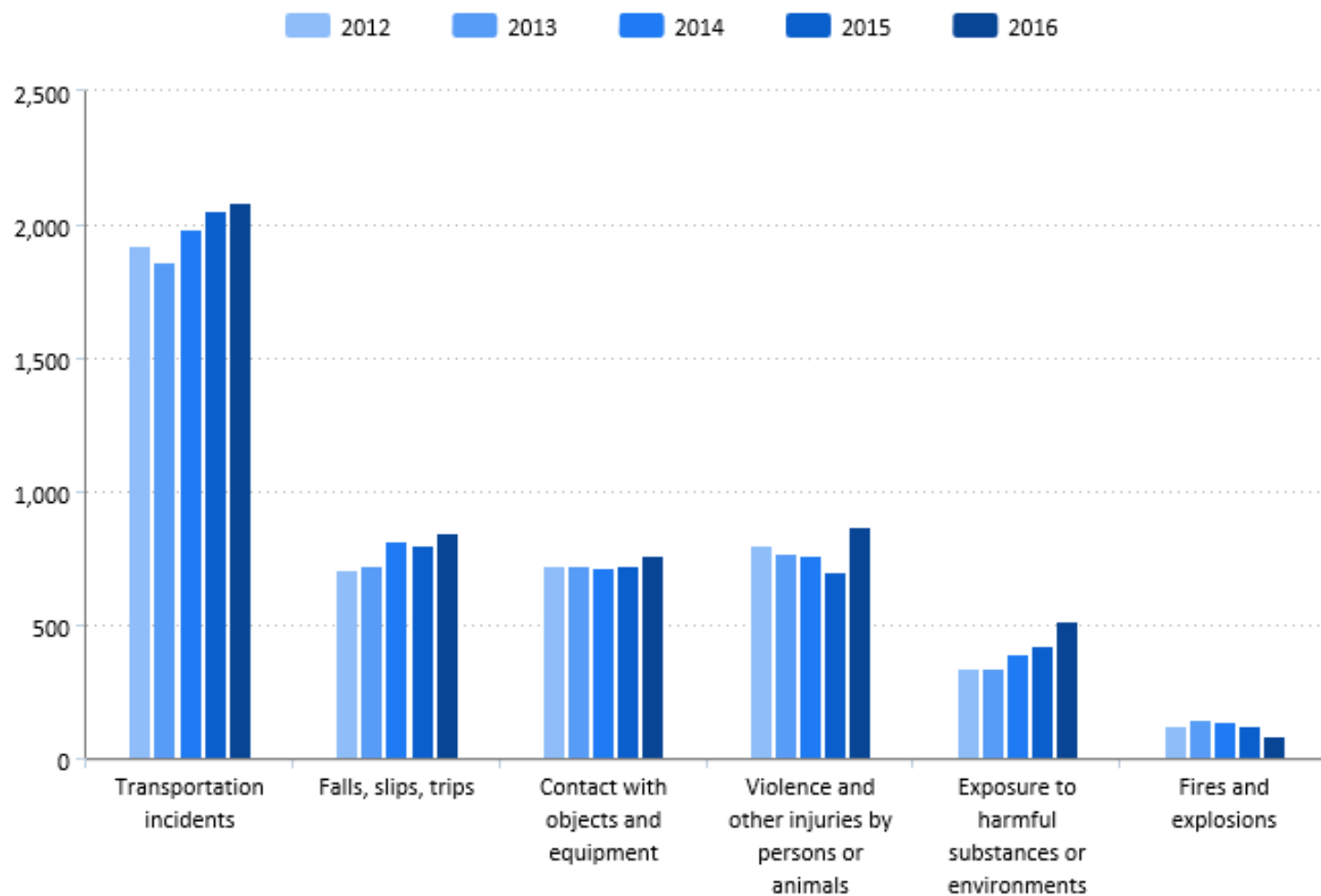
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Exposure to noise	
Exposure to temperature extremes	48
Exposure to environmental heat	39
Exposure to environmental cold	5
Contact with hot objects or substances	4
Contact with cold objects or substances	
Exposure to air and water pressure change	
Exposure to change in water pressure	
Exposure to change in air pressure	
Exposure to other harmful substances	268
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose	217
Inhalation of harmful substance	39
Ingestion of harmful substance	4
Exposure to harmful substance through skin, eyes, or other exposed tissue	7
Exposure to other harmful substance, multiple routes of exposure	
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	47
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.	25
Choking on object or substance	13



## Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2016

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Depletion of oxygen	9
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	
Fires and explosions	88
Fires	32
Collapsing building, structure, or structural element during fire	
Other structural fire without collapse	15
Vehicle or machinery fire	
Ignition of clothing from controlled heat source	
Small-scale (limited) fire	1
Forest or brush fire	3
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	7
Explosions	55
Dust explosion	3
Explosion of nonpressurized vapors, gases, or liquids	22
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	22
Demolition or blasting explosion	

## Fatal work injury counts by event



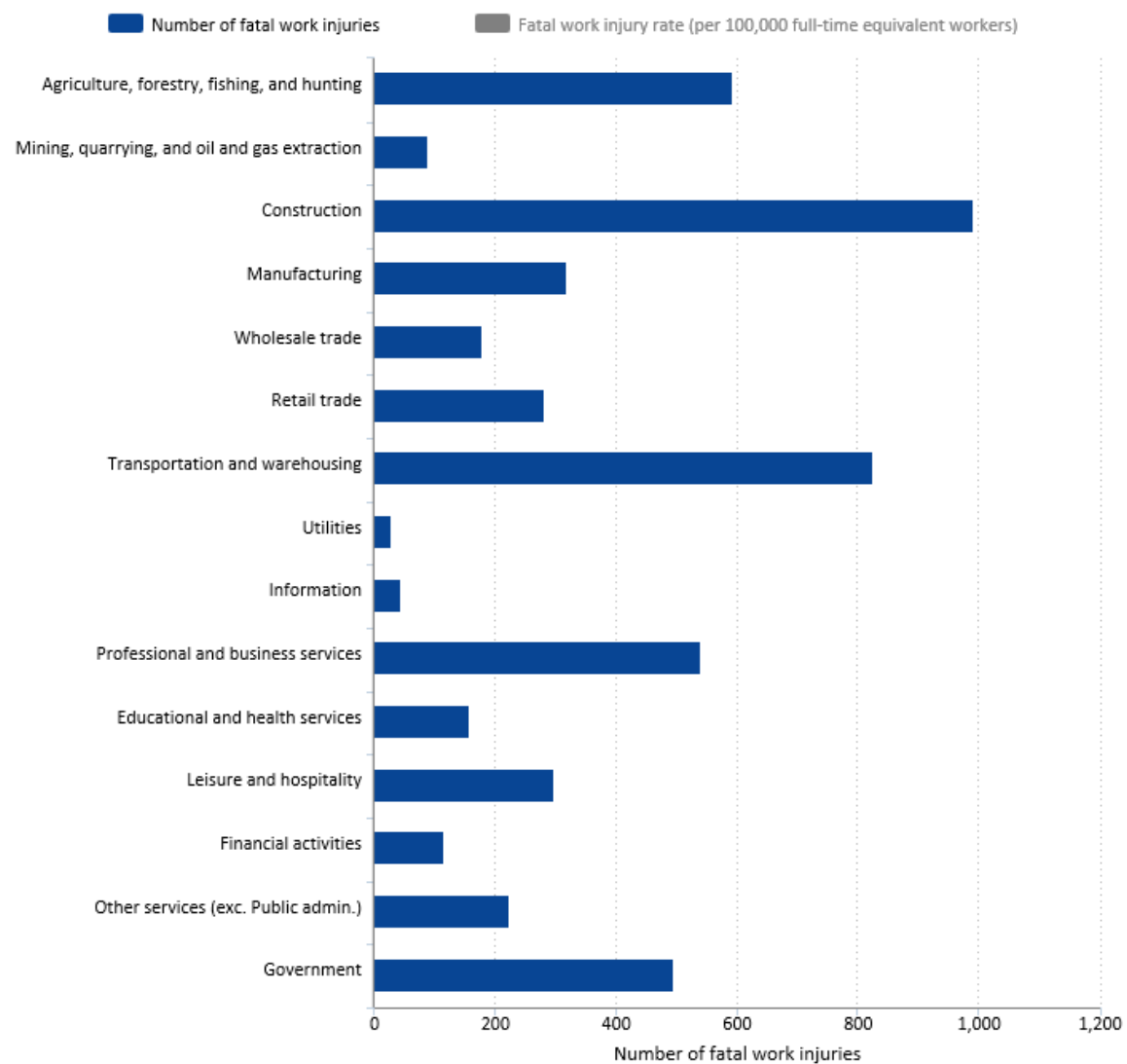
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## Fatal work injury counts by event

Event	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Transportation incidents	1,923	1,865	1,984	2,054	2,083
Falls, slips, trips	704	724	818	800	849
Contact with objects and equipment	723	721	715	722	761
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	803	773	765	703	866
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	340	335	390	424	518
Fires and explosions	122	149	137	121	88

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



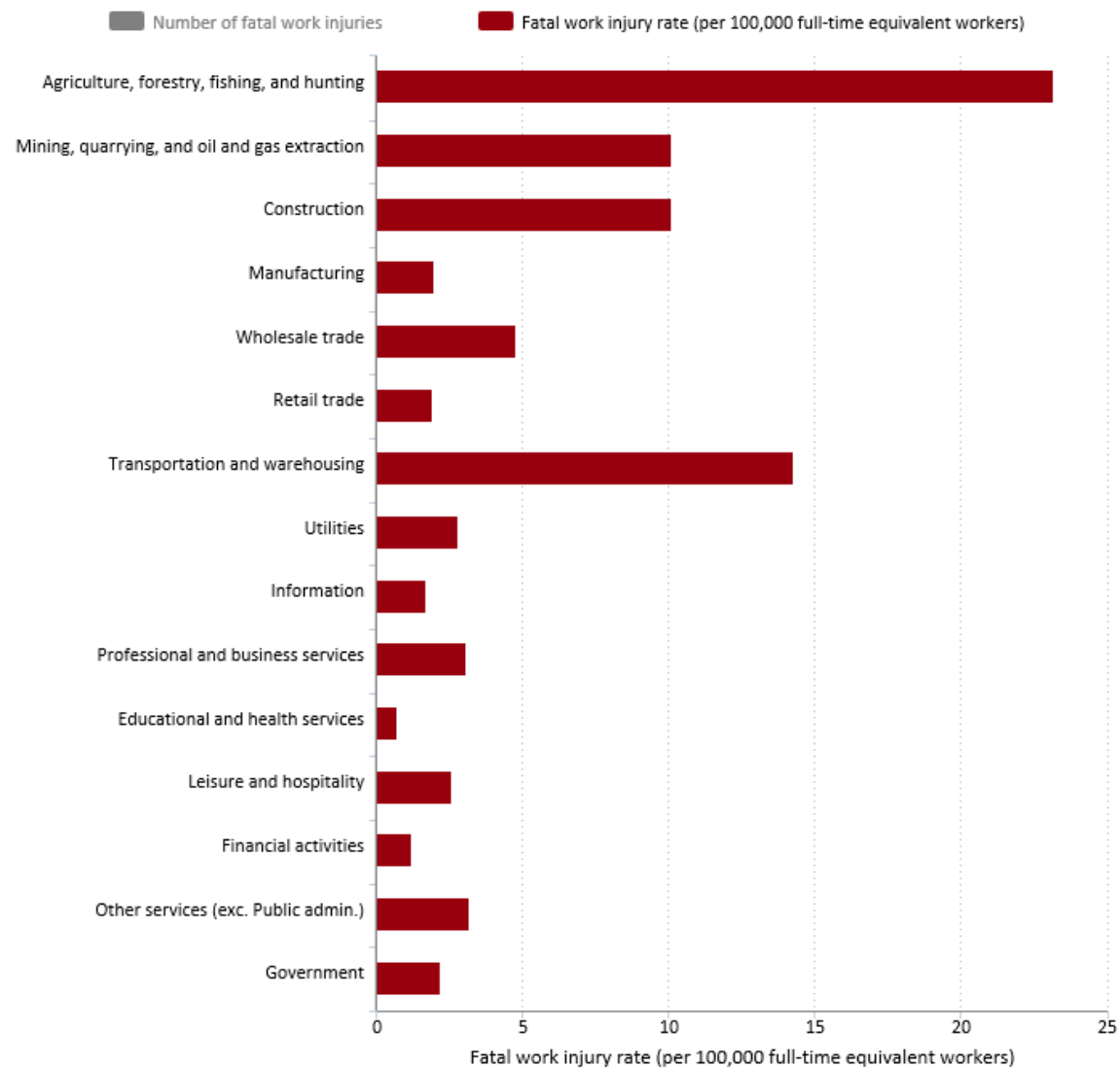
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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

Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	593	23.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	89	10.1
Construction	991	10.1
Manufacturing	318	2.0
Wholesale trade	179	4.8
Retail trade	282	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	825	14.3
Utilities	30	2.8
Information	46	1.7
Professional and business services	540	3.1
Educational and health services	159	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	298	2.6
Financial activities	117	1.2
Other services (exc. Public admin.)	223	3.2
Government	497	2.2

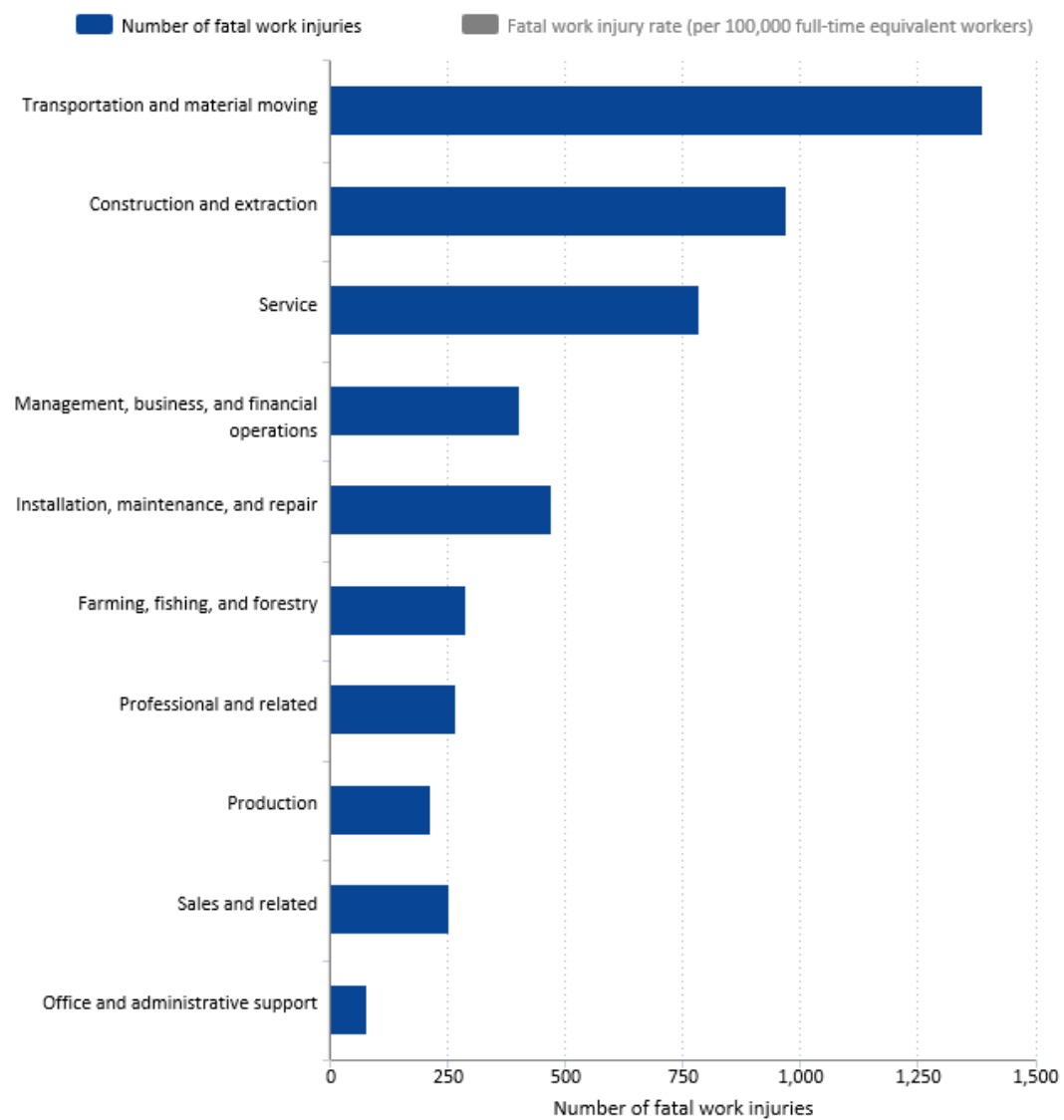
## Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry, 2016



Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by occupation, 2016



Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

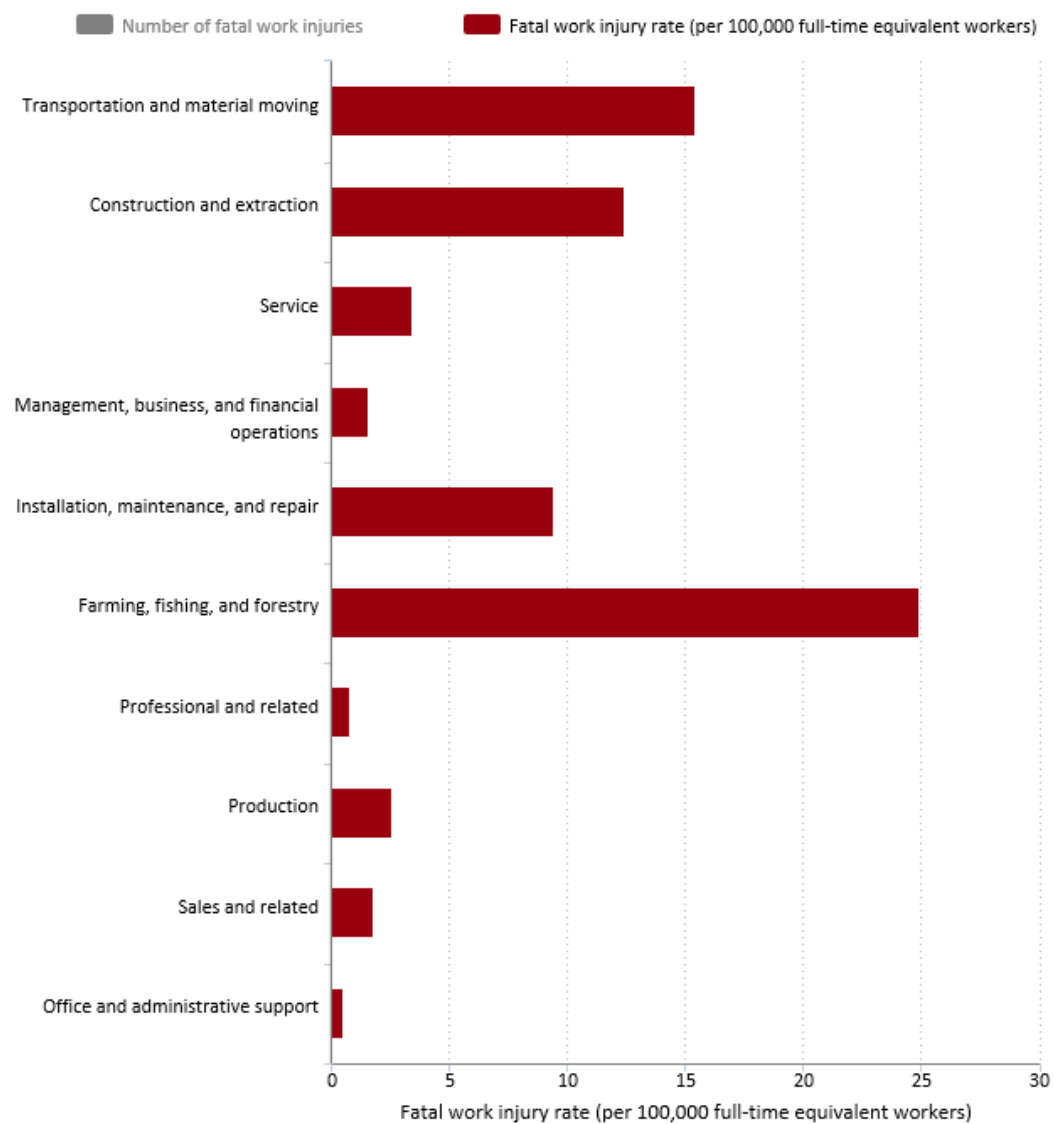


## Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by occupation, 2016

Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,388	15.4
Construction and extraction	970	12.4
Service	787	3.4
Management, business, and financial operations	404	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	470	9.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry	290	24.9
Professional and related	268	0.8
Production	216	2.6
Sales and related	254	1.8
Office and administrative support	78	0.5



## Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by occupation, 2016



Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



(別記 原典の Table 1～5)

○訳者注：以下の表 1 から 5 までについては、日本語の仮訳を作成しなかったが、これらの表の標題についての英語原文—日本語仮訳を次の表に掲げた。

英語原文	日本語仮訳
Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2015-16	表 1. 選択された人口統計的な特徴別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015－16
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2011-16	表 2. 選択された事象又はばく露別の死亡労働災害、2011-16
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2015-16	表 3. 選択された職業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-16
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2015-16	表 4. 選択された産業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-16
Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2015-16	表 5. 事象の状態別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015－16

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total <sup>2</sup>	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
<b>Employee status</b>				
Wage and salary workers <sup>3</sup>	3,751	4,098	2.8	3.0
Self-employed <sup>4</sup>	1,085	1,092	13.1	13.1
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	344	387	0.6	0.6
Men	4,492	4,803	5.5	5.8
<b>Age</b>				
Under 16 years	12	13	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	12	17	N/A	2.1
18 to 19 years	50	43	2.1	1.9
20 to 24 years	329	310	2.7	2.4
25 to 34 years	758	834	2.3	2.5
35 to 44 years	864	979	2.7	3.1
45 to 54 years	1,130	1,145	3.5	3.5
55 to 64 years	1,031	1,160	4.3	4.7
65 years and over	650	688	9.4	9.6
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
White (non-Hispanic)	3,241	3,481	3.5	3.7
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	495	587	3.2	3.6
Hispanic or Latino	903	879	4.0	3.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	36	38	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	114	160	1.4	1.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	7	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	12	15	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	26	23	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). 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/oshcfi1.htm#rates](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfi1.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm). National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

<sup>3</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, 2011-16

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

<sup>1</sup> 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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Event of exposure is based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIIICS) 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. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total <sup>2</sup>	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
Occupation (SOC)				
Management occupations	379	377	2.1	2.0
Business and financial operations occupations	31	27	0.4	0.4
Computer and mathematical occupations	8	16	N/A	0.3
Architecture and engineering occupations	37	41	1.2	1.3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	11	15	N/A	1.1
Community and social services occupations	28	27	1.0	1.0
Legal occupations	12	13	N/A	N/A
Education, training, and library occupations	19	32	0.3	0.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	65	64	2.4	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	74	60	0.9	0.7
Healthcare support occupations	23	30	0.7	1.0
Protective service occupations	213	281	6.2	8.4
Fire fighting and prevention workers	30	35	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	102	127	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56	92	0.9	1.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	289	329	5.8	6.6
Building cleaning and pest control workers	59	74	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	183	217	15.0	17.4
Personal care and service occupations	51	55	1.1	1.1
Sales and related occupations	228	254	1.6	1.8
Supervisors, sales workers	101	104	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	82	102	N/A	N/A
Office and administrative support occupations	86	78	0.5	0.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	284	290	25.3	24.9
Agricultural workers	180	157	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	25	26	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	69	95	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	924	970	12.5	12.4
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	123	134	16.1	18.0
Construction trades workers	694	736	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	45	41	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	392	470	7.6	9.4
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	129	154	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	250	216	3.0	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,301	1,388	14.7	15.4
Air transportation workers	57	75	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	978	1,012	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	206	228	N/A	N/A
Military occupations <sup>3</sup>	73	62	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). 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](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm). National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Occupation is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 system.

<sup>3</sup> 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, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total <sup>2</sup>	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
Industry (NAICS)				
Private industry <sup>3</sup>	4,379	4,693	3.6	3.8
Goods producing	1,980	1,991	6.9	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	593	22.8	23.2
Crop production	230	261	18.4	20.9
Animal production and aquaculture	171	151	17.8	15.4
Forestry and logging	81	106	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>4</sup>	120	89	11.4	10.1
Mining (except oil and gas)	28	22	12.4	10.0
Support activities for mining	86	56	12.2	10.1
Construction	937	991	10.1	10.1
Construction of buildings	175	182	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	148	159	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	595	631	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	353	318	2.3	2.0
Food manufacturing	44	40	2.5	2.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	66	41	5.3	3.4
Service providing	2,399	2,702	2.6	2.8
Wholesale trade	175	179	4.7	4.8
Retail trade	269	282	1.8	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	62	42	3.0	1.9
Food and beverage stores	58	71	2.2	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	765	825	13.8	14.3
Truck transportation	546	570	25.2	25.6
Utilities	22	30	2.2	2.8
Information	42	46	1.5	1.7
Finance and insurance	19	26	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	64	91	2.3	3.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	76	100	0.8	0.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	401	439	N/A	N/A
Educational services	30	42	0.7	1.0
Health care and social assistance	109	117	0.6	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82	96	3.3	3.9
Accommodation and food services	143	202	1.6	2.2
Other services, except public administration	202	223	3.0	3.2
Government <sup>5</sup>	457	497	1.9	2.2
Federal government <sup>3</sup>	118	107	1.3	1.2
State government <sup>3</sup>	81	97	1.3	1.5
Local government <sup>3</sup>	257	291	2.6	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). 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](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm). National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Industry is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

<sup>3</sup> Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total <sup>2</sup>	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
State of incident				
Alabama	70	100	3.7	5.2
Alaska	14	35	4.1	10.6
Arizona	69	77	2.4	2.6
Arkansas	74	68	5.8	5.3
California	388	376	2.2	2.2
Colorado	75	81	2.9	3.0
Connecticut	44	28	2.6	1.6
Delaware	8	12	1.9	2.6
District of Columbia	8	5	2.4	1.4
Florida	272	309	3.1	3.6
Georgia	180	171	4.3	3.9
Hawaii	18	29	2.6	2.4
Idaho	36	30	4.8	4.1
Illinois	172	171	2.9	2.9
Indiana	115	137	3.9	4.5
Iowa	60	76	3.9	4.8
Kansas	60	74	4.4	5.2
Kentucky	99	92	5.5	5.0
Louisiana	112	95	5.8	5.0
Maine	15	18	2.5	2.4
Maryland	69	92	2.4	3.2
Massachusetts	69	109	2.1	3.3
Michigan	134	162	3.1	3.5
Minnesota	74	92	2.7	3.4
Mississippi	77	71	6.8	6.3
Missouri	117	124	4.3	4.3
Montana	36	38	7.5	7.9
Nebraska	50	60	5.4	6.3
Nevada	44	54	3.5	4.2
New Hampshire	18	22	2.7	3.2
New Jersey	97	101	2.3	2.4
New Mexico	35	41	4.1	4.9
New York (including N.Y.C.)	236	272	2.7	3.1
New York City	74	56	2.0	1.5
North Carolina	150	174	3.4	3.7
North Dakota	47	28	12.5	7.0
Ohio	202	164	3.9	3.1
Oklahoma	91	92	5.5	5.6
Oregon	44	72	2.6	3.9
Pennsylvania	173	163	3.0	2.8
Rhode Island	6	9	1.2	1.8
South Carolina	117	96	5.6	4.4
South Dakota	21	31	4.9	7.5
Tennessee	112	122	3.7	4.3
Texas	527	545	4.5	4.4
Utah	42	44	3.2	3.2
Vermont	9	10	2.9	3.2
Virginia	106	153	2.8	4.0
Washington	70	78	2.1	2.4
West Virginia	35	47	5.0	6.6
Wisconsin	104	105	3.6	3.6
Wyoming	34	34	12.0	12.3

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). 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](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm). National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

Note: Data for all years are final. 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