

(タイトルページ)

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2020 年 12 月 16 日（現地時間）に、2019 年における死亡労働災害（労働者及び自営業者を含み、さらに連邦、州及び地方自治体の公務員を含む。）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解説、注等を付して紹介するものです。

2020 年 12 月

中央労働災害防止協会技術支援部
国際課

[原典の所在] : <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>

[原典の名称]: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) – Current(死亡労働災害の調査—最新版)

[原典の冒頭部分]

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



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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2019

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Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2015-19	表 3. 職業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-19
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2015－19	表 4. 業種別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-19
Table 5. Table 5: Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019	表 5 選択された職業別のフルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率、2019 年

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2020 年 12 月 16 日に公表した“NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2019 ”に関する次の報道発表本文中にある図（Charts）の一覧について

（次の表のとおりです。）

番号	標題の英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
1	Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-19	図 1 死亡労働災害の数、2010－19
2	Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-19	図 2 死亡労働災害の発生率、2010－19
3	Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-19	図 3 死亡労働災害の主要な事故又はばく露別の数、2016－19
4	Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019	図 4 選択された職業別のフルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害の数

I 全体の要点

(資料作成者注 1: アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局による統計では、特記されない限り、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の合計として示されています。)

(資料作成者注 2: 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。)

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2020 年 12 月 16 日(現地時間)に、2019 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 (2019 年における全国死亡労働災害調査) の結果を公表しました。

この発表によれば、

- 2019 年にアメリカ合衆国で記録された死亡労働災害は 5,333 件で、2018 年の 5,250 件から 2%増加しました (図 1 及び表 1 (資料作成者注: 表 1 については本稿の末尾に添付してあります。) を参照されたい。)
- 死亡労働災害の発生率は、フルタイム換算 (FTE) 換算労働者 10 万人当たり 3.5 人で、2018 年に報告された率と同じでした。(図 2 を参照されたい。)

これらのデータは、CFOI(Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries : 死亡労働災害調査)によるものです。

アメリカの死亡労働傷害調査の定義は、*BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 9. Occupational Safety and Health Statistics*

(<https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/iif-20120813.pdf>) のp16及びUSBLS(アメリカ労働統計局)が発行している*Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*に関する*HAND BOOK of METHOD*の2ページに記載があります。これらによれば、アメリカの死亡労働傷害は、慢性職業性疾患のように発生年を特定することが難しいものは死亡労働傷害調査 (*the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)*) には算入されません。日本の死亡労働災害も慢性職業性疾患のように発生年を特定することが難しいものは含まれません。アメリカの死亡労働傷害の種類の範囲は、日本の死亡労働災害とほぼ同様であるので、本稿ではアメリカの死亡労働傷害を死亡労働災害と呼ぶこととします。

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-19

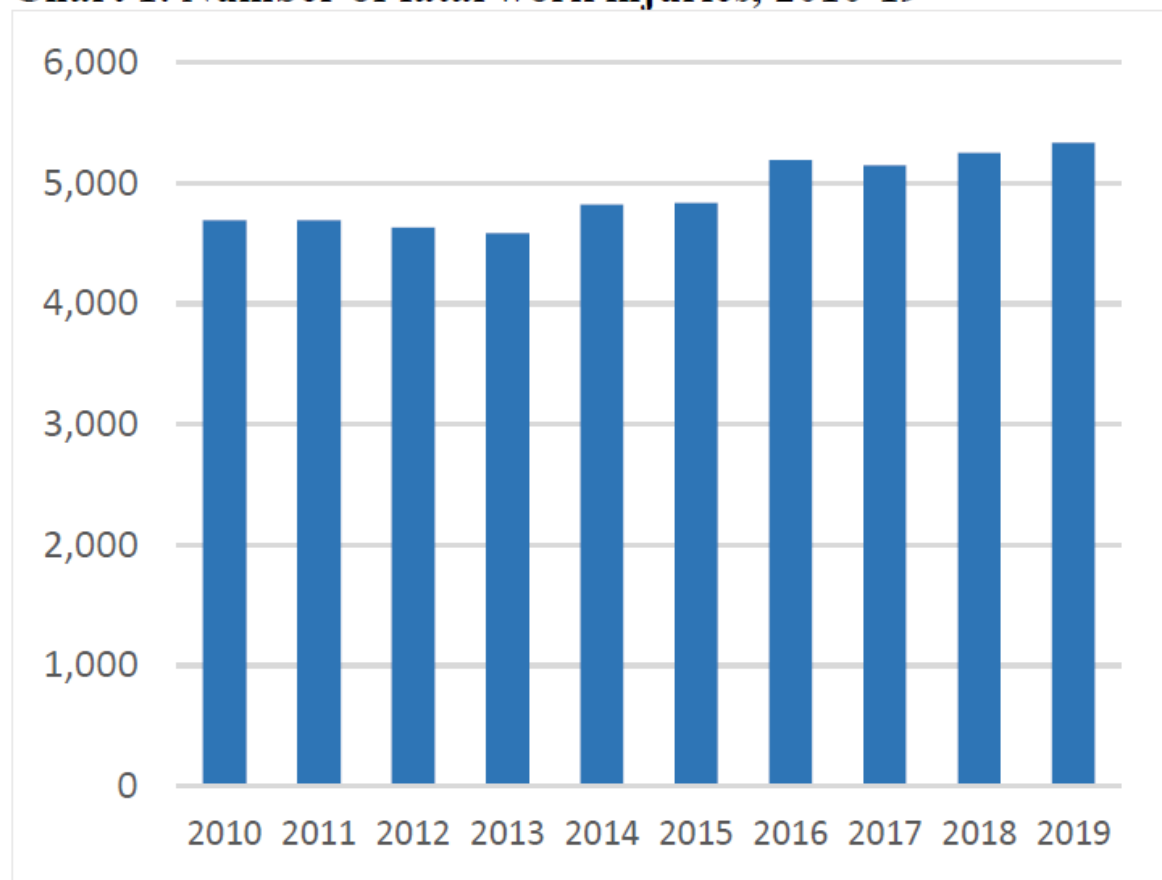


図1 死亡労働災害の件数（2010－2019）

Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-19

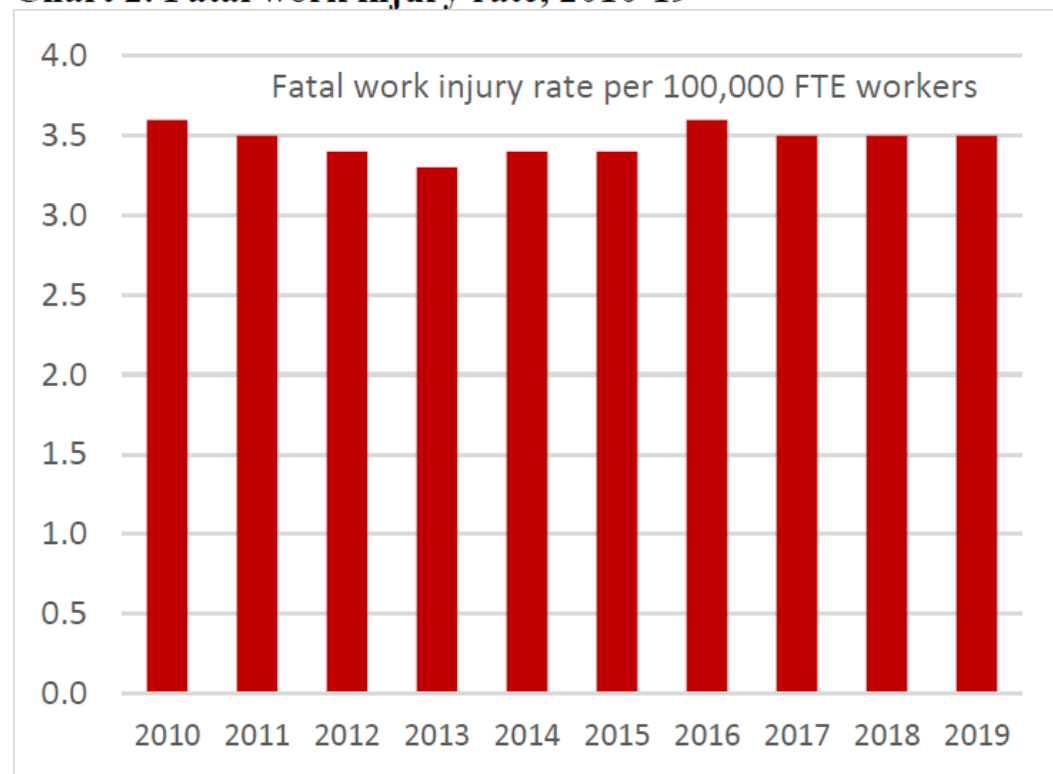


図 2 死亡労働災害の発生率、2010－2019

II 2019 年における死亡労働災害の全国調査の主な調査結果

Key findings from the 2019 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

- The 5,333 fatal occupational injuries in 2019 represents the largest annual number since 2007.
- A worker died every 99 minutes from a work-related injury in 2019.
- Fatalities among workers age 55 and over increased 8 percent from 1,863

2019 年における死亡労働災害の全国調査の主な調査結果

- 2019 年の労働災害による死亡者数は 5,333 人で、2007 年以来の年間最多を記録しています。
- 2019 年には 99 分に 1 人の労働者が労働災害で死亡しています。
- 55 歳以上の労働者の死亡者数は、2018 年の 1,863 人から 2019 年には 2,005

<p>in 2018 to 2,005 in 2019, which is the largest number ever recorded for this age group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic or Latino worker fatalities were up 13 percent to 1,088 in 2019—a series high since 1992. Workplace deaths due to suicides (307) and unintentional overdoses (313) increased slightly in 2019. Fatalities in the private construction industry increased 5 percent to 1,061—the largest total since 2007. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred 1,005 fatal occupational injuries, the highest since this series began in 2003. 	<p>人へと 8%増加し、この年齢層では過去最大の数字となりました。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ヒスパニック系又はラテン系の労働者の死亡者数は、2019 年には 13%増の 1,088 人となり、1992 年以来の高水準となりました。 自殺による職場での死亡者数（307 人）と意図しない薬物の過量摂取による死亡者数（313 人）は 2019 年にわずかに増加しました。 民間建設業における死亡者数は 5%増の 1,061 人となり、2007 年以来最大となりました。 運転手／販売員及びトラック運転手の死亡労働災害は 1,005 件で、この一連の調査が 2003 年に開始されて以来の最多となりました。
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II-1 産業及び職業分類の構造の変更

<p>Changes in Industry and Occupation Classification Structure</p> <p>Information in this release incorporates revisions to both the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification codes (SOC). Comparison of data for 2019 to prior years should be done with caution due to these changes. More information on NAICS can be found at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm. More information on SOC can be found at www.bls.gov/soc/2018/home.htm.</p>	<p>産業及び職業分類の構造の変更</p> <p>この発表の情報には、北米産業分類システム（NAICS）及び標準職業分類コード（SOC）の両方の改訂が含まれています。2019 年のデータとそれ以前の年のデータの比較は、これらの変更のため、注意して行う必要があります。</p> <p>NAICS についての詳細は、www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm を参照してください。</p> <p>SOC の詳細情報は、www.bls.gov/soc/2018/home.htm を参照してください。</p>
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II-2 労働者の人口統計

<p>Worker demographics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, workers age 55 and over accounted for 38 percent of all workplace fatalities. In 1992, workers age 55 and over accounted for 20 percent. (See table 1.) Hispanic or Latino workers made up 20 percent of fatal occupational injuries in 	<p>労働者の人口統計</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 年には、55 歳以上の労働者は全労働災害死亡者の 38%を占めています。1992 年には 55 歳以上の労働者が 20%を占めていました。（表 1 参照） ヒスパニック系又はラテン系の労働者は、2019 年の労働災害の 20%を占め
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<p>2019, and 9 percent in 1992, the first year of this series.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A total of 28 states had more fatal injuries in 2019 than in 2018, while 21 states had fewer. Alabama and the District of Columbia had the same number as 2018. (See table 6.) 	<p>ており、本統計の最初の年である 1992 年には 9%でした。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 合計 28 州で 2019 年の死亡災害件数が 2018 年より多かったのに対し、21 州では減少しました。アラバマ州及びコロンビア特別区は 2018 年と同数でした。(表 6 参照)。
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II-3 致命的な事故又はばく露

<p>Fatal event or exposure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transportation incidents increased 2 percent in 2019 to 2,122 cases, the most cases since this series began in 2011. Events involving transportation incidents continued to account for the largest share of fatalities. (See chart 3 and table 2.) ● Falls, slips, and trips increased 11 percent in 2019 to 880. ● Exposure to harmful substances or environments led to the deaths of 642 workers in 2019, the highest figure since the series began in 2011. ● Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol increased for the seventh consecutive year to 313 in 2019. ● Fatalities due to fires and explosions decreased 14 percent to 99 in 2019. 	<p>致命的な事故又はばく露</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2019 年の交通事故は 2%増の 2,122 件となり、この統計が 2011 年に始まって以来最多となりました。交通事故に関連した事故が死亡者数の最大の割合を占めているのは継続しています。(図 3 及び表 2 を参照されたい。) ● 墜落、すべり及び転倒は 2019 年に 11%増加して 880 件となりました。 ● 有害物質又は環境へのばく露が 2019 年の労働者の死亡につながったのは 642 人で、これは統計が 2011 年に始まって以来、最も高い数字でした。 ● 薬物又はアルコールの非医療的使用による意図しない過量投与は、2019 年に 313 件と 7 年連続で増加しました。 ● 火災及び爆発による死亡者数は、2019 年には 14%減の 99 人となりました。
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Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-19

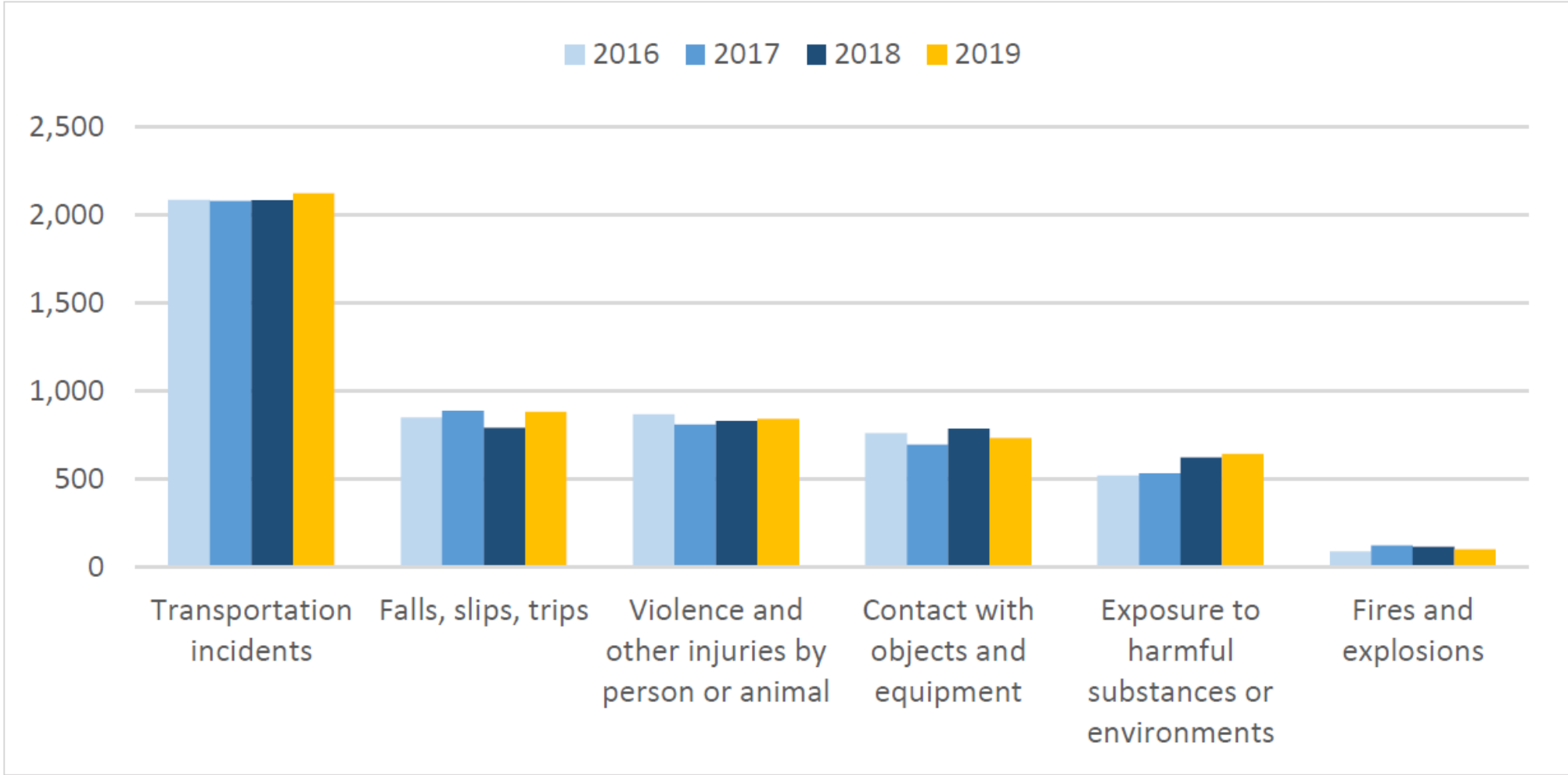


図 3 主要な事故の型別又はばく露別の死亡労働災害

(資料作成者注：図 3 における主要な事故 (major event) の型別についての英語原文—日本語仮訳を、次の表に掲げました。)

英語原文	日本語仮訳
<i>Transportation incidents</i>	交通事故
<i>Falls, slips, trips</i>	墜落、滑り、転倒
<i>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</i>	人又は動物による暴力及びその他の傷害
<i>Contact with objects and equipment</i>	物体及び機器との接触
<i>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</i>	有害な物質又は環境へのばく露
<i>Fires and explosions</i>	火災及び爆発

■ 2016	2016 年
■ 2017	2017 年
■ 2018	2018 年
■ 2019	2019 年

II—4 職業

Occupation	職業
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nearly 1 out of every 5 fatally injured workers was employed as a driver/sales worker or truck driver. ● Grounds maintenance workers had 229 fatalities in 2019—the largest number since the series began in 2003. (See table 3.) ● Fatal occupational injuries among law enforcement workers fell 24 percent between 2018 and 2019 (from 127 to 97). ● Construction and extraction occupations increased by 6 percent in 2019 to 1,066—the highest figure since 2007. ● Fishing and hunting workers had a fatal injury rate of 145.0 fatal work injuries per 100,000 FTEs in 2019. (See table 5 and chart 4.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 死亡災害を起こした労働者の 5 人に 1 人近くが運転手/販売員又はトラック運転手として雇用されていました。 ● 2019 年の敷地整備労働者の死亡者数は 229 人で、2003 年に統計が始まって以来最多となりました。(表 3 を参照されたい。) ● 法執行機関の労働者の死亡労働災害は 2018 年から 2019 年の間に 24% 減少しました (127 人から 97 人へ)。 ● 建設及び採掘業は 2019 年に 6% 増加して 1,066 人となり、2007 年以降で最も高い数字となりました。 ● 漁業及び狩猟労働者の 2019 年の死亡災害率は、フルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たり 145.0 件でした。(表 5 及び図 4 を参照されたい。)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resident military fatalities decreased by 21 percent to 65 in 2019. (See table 3.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 常駐軍の死亡者数は 2019 年には 21%減少して 65 人となりました。(表 3 を参照されたい)。
<p>Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm. Fatality rates by occupation, industry, and worker demographics will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2019hb.xlsx.</p>	<p>職業別の死亡災害者数は、近日中に www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm で発表される予定です。職業、産業及び労働者の人口統計別の死亡率は、まもなく www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2019hb.xlsx に掲載されます。</p>

Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019

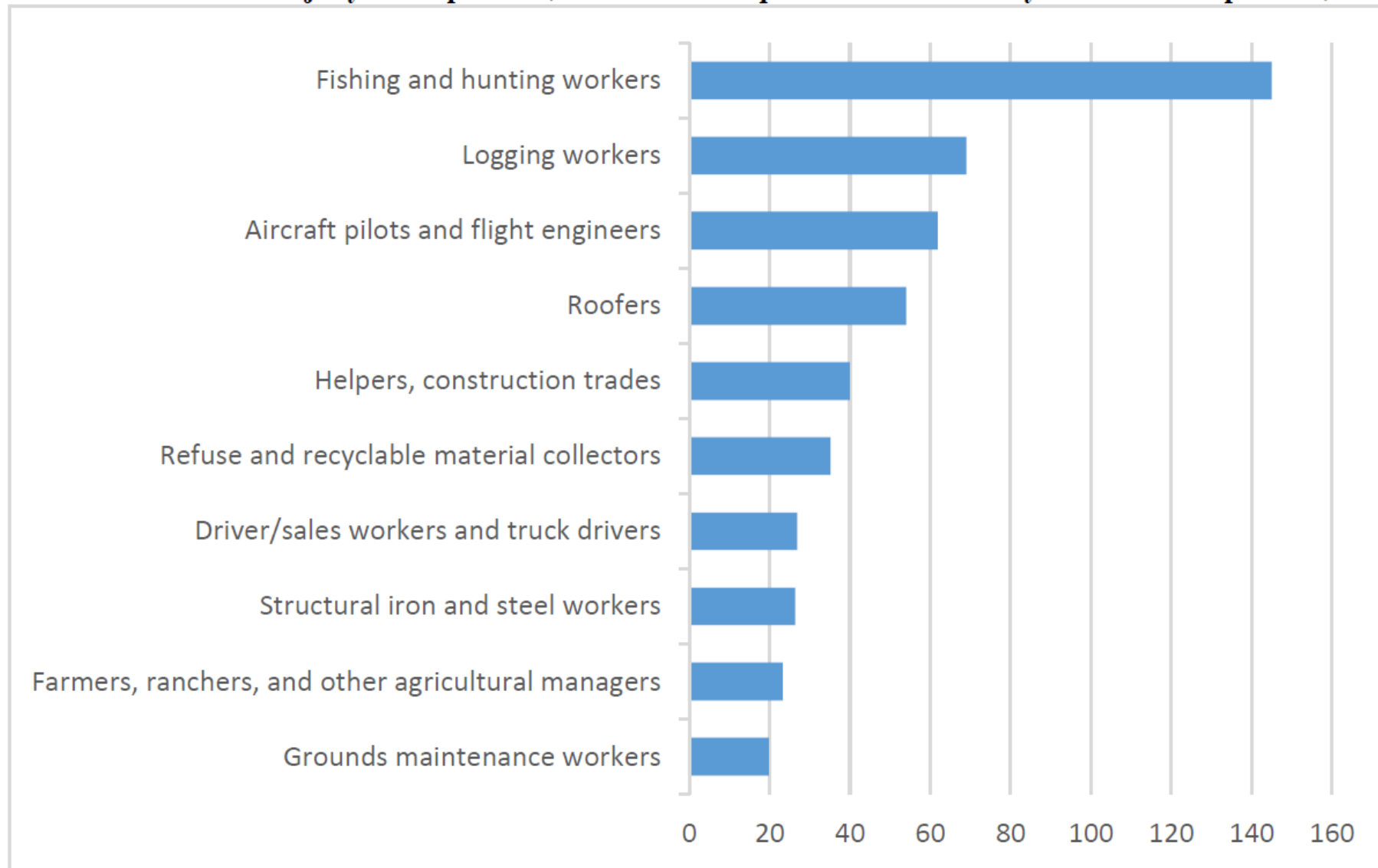


図4 選択された職業別のフルタイム換算労働者10万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率、2019年

(図 4 に関する資料作成者注 : 図 4 中の左欄の「*selected 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
Fishing and hunting workers	漁業及び狩猟労働者
Logging workers	伐採労働者
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	航空機パイロット及び航空エンジニア
Roofers	屋根ふき労働者
Helpers, construction trades	建設業労働者
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	ごみ及びリサイクル可能な資材の収集人
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
Structural iron and steel workers	構造鉄骨及び鉄鋼労働者
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	農業、牧場及びその他の農業経営者
Grounds maintenance workers	敷地整備労働者

Ⅲ コロナウイルス (COVID-19) の世界的流行 (パンデミック) による死亡労働災害調査への影響

<p>Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</p> <p>Data in this news release are for reference year 2019. No changes in collection procedures or outputs were necessary due to COVID-19. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm.</p>	<p>コロナウイルス (COVID-19) の世界的流行 (パンデミック) による死亡労働災害調査への影響</p> <p>この報道発表のデータは参考年 2019 年のデータです。COVID-19 による収集手順又は調査結果 (アウトプット) の変更はありませんでした。</p> <p>追加情報は、次のウェブサイトで利用できます。 www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm。</p>
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IV 死亡労働災害の発生率についての日本及びアメリカ合衆国の関連するデータ並びにこれらの比較

次に掲げるデータに基づき、アメリカ合衆国の死亡労働災害発生率と日本の死亡労働災害発生率とを比較すると、アメリカ合衆国の死亡労働災害発生率（公務部門及び自営業者を含み、フルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たり）は、2016 年には 3.4（民間産業については 3.6）、2017 年には 3.6（民間産業については 3.8）、2018 年には 3.5（2019 年 12 月に公表された 2018 年データから分類システム及び多くのデータ要素が変更されています。）であり、日本の相当する死亡労働災害発生率の試算値 1.80（2016 年）、1.87（2017 年）、1.69（2018 年）、1.56（2019 年）よりは高くなっています。

国別	統 計 の 対象年 (年度)	労働災害統計の指標の種類及び関係するデータ		左欄の指標に関する留意事項	資料出所																
日本	2013 年～ 2019 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>2.07</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>2.11</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>1.92</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>1.80</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>1.87</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>1.69</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>1.56</td></tr></table>		年	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)	2013	2.07	2014	2.11	2015	1.92	2016	1.80	2017	1.87	2018	1.69	2019	1.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none">労働安全衛生法に基づく報告義務のない公務従事者は、除外されている。道路交通災害を含む。	死亡災害報告、総務省労働力調査に基づき試算（別記参照）
年	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)																				
2013	2.07																				
2014	2.11																				
2015	1.92																				
2016	1.80																				
2017	1.87																				
2018	1.69																				
2019	1.56																				
アメリカ合衆国	2012 年～ 2018 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>フルタイム換算労働者（<i>equivalent full-time workers</i>： 以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>3.4</td></tr></table>	年	フルタイム換算労働者（ <i>equivalent full-time workers</i> ： 以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。	2012	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">左欄の①では公務従事者（アメリカ合衆国内の軍関係者を含む。）が含まれている。いずれも道路交通災害を含む。	News release, Bureau of labor Statistics, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NATIONAL CENSUS OF													
年	フルタイム換算労働者（ <i>equivalent full-time workers</i> ： 以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。																				
2012	3.4																				

			そのうち、民間産業については、3.6		
		2013	3.3 そのうち、民間産業については、3.5		
		2014	3.4 そのうち、民間産業については、3.7		
		2015	3.4 そのうち、民間産業については、3.6		
		2016	3.6 そのうち、民間産業については、3.8		
		2017	3.5 そのうち、民間産業については、3.7		
		2018	3.5 そのうち、給与が支払われている労働者については2.9（資料作成者注：the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed：2019年12月に公表された2018年データから分類システム及び多くのデータ要素が変更されている。）		FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2018

（日本についての資料作成者の注）

（別記－資料作成者注：日本の労働者10万人当たりの労働災害死亡率（2013～2019）の試算結果（2020年7月）

労働者死傷病報告、総務省労働力調査に基づく厚生労働省公表資料

年	死 亡 者 数 (A)（厚生労働省労働基準局）	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) 毎年4月のデータ	役員を除く雇用者数（単位：万人）	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（単位人）(C)	D=b－C（単位万人） （公務及び国防・義務的社会保障事業従事者（C）については、役員はいな	労働者10万人当たりの死亡災害発生数(E) = ((A)÷(D) ×10)
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				(各年の平均)	いものと想定した。)	
2015	972	5,653	5,303	231	5,072	1.92
2016	928	5,741	5,391	231	5,160	1.80
2017	978	5,810	5,460	229	5,231	1.87
2018	909	5,927	5,596	232	5,364	1.69
2019	845	5,995	5,660	241	5,419	1.56

(日本についての資料出所)

- 「死亡者数 (A) (厚生労働省労働基準局)」: 職場のあんぜんサイト <http://anzeninfo.mhlw.go.jp/user/anzen/tok/anst00.htm> から抜粋した。
- 「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)」及び「左欄のうち、役員を除く雇用者数 (b)」: <http://www.stat.go.jp/data/roudou/longtime/03roudou.html> における「長期時系列表 10 (1) 年齢階級 (10 歳階級) 別就業者数及び年齢階級 (10 歳階級), 雇用形態別雇用者数 - 全国」<http://www.stat.go.jp/data/roudou/longtime/zuhyou/lt52.xls> から抜粋した。
- 「雇用者のうち、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) (各年の平均)」: <http://www.stat.go.jp/data/roudou/longtime/03roudou.html> における「長期時系列表 5 (4) 産業 (第 12・13 回改定分類) 別雇用者数 - 全国」<http://www.stat.go.jp/data/roudou/longtime/zuhyou/lt05-06.xls> から抜粋した。

V 技術的解説

TECHNICAL NOTES	技術的解説
<p>Background</p> <p>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 2019 data, over 25,100 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 and the CFOI definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling error 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 sampling error, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.</p> <p>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. For these data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.</p>	<p>背景</p> <p>労働統計局（BLS）労働安全衛生統計（OSHS）プログラムの一部である死亡労働災害調査（CFOI）は、暦年中に米国で発生したすべての死亡労働災害の数です。CFOI は、さまざまな州、連邦及び独立した情報源を使って、死亡労働災害を特定し、検証し、及び記述します。これにより、統計が可能な限り完全かつ正確になります。2019 年のデータについては、データ収集プロセスの一環として 25,100 を超える類のない情報源の資料が調査されました。CFOI の技術情報及び定義については、BLS 方法論ハンドブック BLS のウェブサイト：www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm 及び CFOI の定義：www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm を参照してください。</p> <p>死亡労働災害発生率は、現在の人口調査からの雇用データ、世帯のサンプル及び BLS 地方失業統計を使用して計算されるため、サンプリングエラーの影響を受けます。サンプリングエラーの詳細については、www.bls.gov / iif / osh_rse.htm を参照してください。</p> <p>労働安全衛生統計プログラムのもう 1 つの構成要素である労働傷害及び疾病調査（SOII）は、職場を数日休んだ致命的ではない職場での傷害及び病気についての業種、詳細な災害の状況及び労働者の特性別の件数と発生率を示します。これらのデータについては、BLS ウェブサイト（www.bls.gov/iif）にアクセスしてください。</p>
<p>Identification and verification of work-related fatalities</p> <p>In 2019, work relationship could not be independently verified by</p>	<p>作業関連死亡の特定及び検証</p> <p>2019年の作業関連の死亡者の特定及び検証には、28人の死亡労働災害について、</p>

<p>multiple source documents for 28 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.</p>	<p>複数の情報源の文書で労働関係を個別に検証することはできませんでした。ただし、これらの災害の情報源は、当該災害が作業に関連している可能性が高いと判断するには十分でした。これらの死亡者のデータが含まれています。</p>
<p>Federal/State agency coverage</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>連邦/州機関のカバー状況</p> <p>CFOI には、すべての死亡労働災害のデータが含まれており、その一部は他の機関又は規制の範囲の外である可能性があります。CFOI において計上された数と他の機関によって公表されたものとの比較は、各機関によって使用されるさまざまな範囲の要件及び定義を考慮する必要があります。CFOI の範囲の詳細については www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm 及び www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm を参照してください。</p>
<p>CFOI Methodology</p> <p>Starting with the reference year 2019, CFOI modernized its disclosure methodology further strengthening its protection of confidential data. As a result of these necessary protections there are fewer publishable counts in CFOI. Individually identifiable data collected by the CFOI are used exclusively for statistical purposes and are protected under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA). These data are collected under a pledge of confidentiality and therefore require BLS to prevent disclosure of identifying information of decedents. For more information see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm.</p>	<p>CFOI の方法論</p> <p>基準年である 2019 年から、CFOI は開示方法を近代化し、機密データの保護をさらに強化しました。これらの必要な保護の結果、CFOI では公表可能な件数が少なくなっています。CFOI が収集した個人を特定できるデータは、統計目的にのみ使用され、2002 年秘密情報保護及び統計効率化法（CIPSEA）の下で保護されています。これらのデータは守秘義務に基づいて収集されているため、BLS は遺族の個人情報を開示しないようにする必要があります。詳細については、www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm を参照してください。</p>
<p>Acknowledgements</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</p>	<p>謝辞</p> <p>BLS 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、米領バージン諸島及びグアムが死亡労働災害に関する正確で包括的かつ有用なデータを収集した努力に対して感謝します。プエルトリコ、米領バージン諸島及</p>

<p>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.</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>びグアムのデータは国の合計には含まれていませんが、これらの管轄区域の結果は入手可能です。より詳細な州の結果を要求するために、参加機関に連絡することができます。連絡先情報は www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm で入手できます。</p> <p>また、BLS は、死亡労働災害を特定するために使用された情報源を提供したすべての連邦、州、地方、及び民間セクターの団体の努力を高く評価しています。これらの機関には、次のものがあります。労働安全衛生局、国家交通安全委員会、米国沿岸警備隊、鉱山安全衛生局、労働者補償事務局（連邦被雇用者の補償並びに沿岸及び港湾の労働者の補償部門）、連邦鉄道局、国立高速道路輸送安全庁、州の重要な統計登録機関、検視官及び医療検査官、州の保健、労働、労使関係及び労働者の補償機関、州及び地方の警察署、州の農場局。</p> <p>この発表の情報は、感覚障害のある個人でも利用できます。音声電話：(202) 691-5200、連邦リレーサービス：(800) 877-8339。</p>
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Table 1: Fatal occupational injuries by selected demographic characteristics, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Employee status					
Wage and salary workers ²	3,751	4,098	4,069	4,178	4,240
Self-employed ³	1,085	1,092	1,078	1,072	1,093
Gender					
Women	344	387	386	413	437
Men	4,492	4,803	4,761	4,837	4,896
Age					
Under 16 years	12	13	15	13	17
16 to 17 years	12	17	7	9	17
18 to 19 years	50	43	62	56	50
20 to 24 years	329	310	293	282	325
25 to 34 years	758	834	872	946	866
35 to 44 years	864	979	907	966	967
45 to 54 years	1,130	1,145	1,059	1,114	1,082
55 to 64 years	1,031	1,160	1,155	1,104	1,212
65 years and over	650	688	775	759	793
Race or ethnic origin⁴					
White (non-Hispanic)	3,241	3,481	3,449	3,405	3,297
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	495	587	530	615	634
Hispanic or Latino	903	879	903	961	1,088
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	36	38	38	42	30
Asian (non-Hispanic)	114	160	144	153	181
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	7	17	10	14
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	12	15	9	14	22
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	26	23	57	50	67

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/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

2 May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. Cases where employment status is unknown are included in the counts of wage and salary workers.

3 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.

4 Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2: Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Event or exposure ²					
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	703	866	807	828	841
Intentional injury by person	646	792	733	757	761
Homicides	417	500	458	453	454
Shooting by other person—intentional	354	394	351	351	363
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	28	38	47	44	42
Suicides	229	291	275	304	307
Transportation incidents	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080	2,122
Aircraft incidents	139	130	126	133	152
Rail vehicle incidents	50	50	48	48	47
Pedestrian vehicular incident	289	342	313	325	341
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	44	58	56	58	56
Water vehicle incident	44	48	68	58	63
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,264	1,252	1,299	1,276	1,270
Roadway collision with other vehicle	660	628	663	677	729
Roadway collision moving in same direction	166	168	189	183	194
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	224	199	214	243	258
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	154	150	149	141	153
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	360	342	377	373	325
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	335	321	348	345	301
Roadway noncollision incident	240	278	252	222	212
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	201	238	197	170	164
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	253	245	209	225	236
Nonroadway noncollision incident	182	182	166	164	193
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	131	120	111	105	128
Fire or explosion	121	88	123	115	99
Fall, slip, trip	800	849	887	791	880
Fall on same level	125	134	151	154	146
Fall to lower level	648	697	713	615	711
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	55	65	48	50	37
Fall through surface or existing opening	87	87	85	83	95
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	424	518	531	621	642
Exposure to electricity	134	154	136	160	166
Exposure to temperature extremes	40	48	38	60	53
Exposure to other harmful substances	215	268	317	355	379
Inhalation of harmful substance	45	39	43	42	59
Contact with objects and equipment	722	761	695	786	732
Struck by object or equipment	519	553	503	566	518
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	216	232	197	215	205
Struck by falling object or equipment	247	255	237	278	241
Struck by discharged or flying object	22	15	28	32	26
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	99	117	108	137	120
Caught in running equipment or machinery	74	103	76	106	93
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	90	82	70	73	83

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/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

2 Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3: Fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Occupation (SOC) ²					
Management occupations	379	377	396	387	380
Business and financial operations occupations	31	27	29	38	29
Computer and mathematical occupations	8	16	11	12	15
Architecture and engineering occupations	37	41	23	30	43
Life, physical, and social science occupations	11	15	13	18	15
Community and social services occupations	28	27	37	23	31
Legal occupations	12	13	11	15	11
Educational instruction and library occupations	19	32	30	27	24
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	65	64	47	71	40
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	74	60	57	65	56
Healthcare support occupations	23	30	28	32	38
Protective service occupations	213	281	266	270	231
Fire fighting and prevention workers	30	35	35	33	24
Law enforcement workers	102	127	117	127	97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56	92	89	100	99
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	289	329	326	350	333
Building cleaning and pest control workers	59	74	68	66	63
Grounds maintenance workers	183	217	191	225	229
Personal care and service occupations	51	55	69	63	61
Sales and related occupations	228	254	232	241	240
Supervisors, sales workers	101	104	98	102	99
Retail sales workers	82	102	89	99	96
Office and administrative support occupations	86	78	101	69	92
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	284	290	264	262	291
Agricultural workers	180	157	155	158	183
Fishing and hunting workers	25	26	41	31	44
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	69	95	57	57	49
Construction and extraction occupations	924	970	965	1,003	1,066
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	123	134	121	144	136
Construction trades workers	694	736	747	731	809
Extraction workers	45	41	41	64	50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	392	470	414	420	438
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	129	154	143	152	155
Production occupations	250	216	221	225	245
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,301	1,388	1,443	1,443	1,481
Air transportation workers	57	75	59	71	85
Motor vehicle operators	978	1,012	1,084	1,044	1,091
Material moving workers	206	228	235	255	238
Military occupations ³	73	62	72	82	65

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/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

2 CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For complete information on the version of SOC used in these years, see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

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

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4: Fatal occupational injuries for selected industries, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Industry (NAICS) ²					
Private industry ³	4,379	4,693	4,674	4,779	4,907
Goods producing	1,980	1,991	1,967	2,055	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	593	581	574	573
Crop production	230	261	263	250	221
Animal production and aquaculture	171	151	152	161	189
Forestry and logging	81	106	76	84	59
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	120	89	112	130	127
Mining (except oil and gas)	28	22	31	34	23
Support activities for mining	86	56	73	83	82
Construction	937	991	971	1,008	1,061
Construction of buildings	175	182	196	200	-
Heavy and civil engineering construction	148	159	152	180	156
Specialty trade contractors	595	631	610	609	-
Manufacturing	353	318	303	343	-
Food manufacturing	44	40	51	41	-
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	66	41	50	56	-
Service providing	2,399	2,702	2,707	2,724	-
Wholesale trade	175	179	174	202	178
Retail trade	269	282	287	274	291
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	62	42	54	68	58
Food and beverage stores	58	71	60	42	54
Transportation and warehousing	765	825	882	874	913
Truck transportation	546	570	599	607	617
Utilities	22	30	28	29	22
Information	42	46	43	31	-
Finance and insurance	19	26	32	30	21
Real estate and rental and leasing	64	91	69	78	87
Professional, scientific, and technical services	76	100	69	87	86
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	401	439	460	497	498
Educational services	30	42	43	30	45
Health care and social assistance	109	117	146	138	152
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82	96	91	78	83
Accommodation and food services	143	202	171	175	188
Other services, except public administration	202	223	205	195	210
Government ⁵	457	497	473	471	426
Federal government ³	118	107	116	124	111
State government ³	81	97	91	69	75
Local government ³	257	291	265	276	240

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/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

2 CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For complete information on the version of NAICS used in these years, see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

3 Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system. Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts.

4 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.

5 Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Cases classified as foreign government and other government are included in all government counts, but not displayed separately.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 5: Fatal work injury rates¹ per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019

Characteristic	Fatal injury rate
All workers ²	3.5
Occupation (SOC) ³	
Fishing and hunting workers	145.0
Logging workers	68.9
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	61.8
Roofers	54.0
Helpers, construction trades	40.0
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.2
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8
Structural iron and steel workers	26.3
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	23.2
Grounds maintenance workers	19.8

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 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/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element.

3 CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For complete information on the version of SOC used in these years, see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2020年12月16日に公表した“Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2019”における“Graphics for Economic News Releases”の一環としての“News release charts”について

2020年12月
資料作成者説明

これらの図及び付属の表については、

<https://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/number-of-fatal-work-injuries-by-employee-status-self-employed-wage-salary.htm>

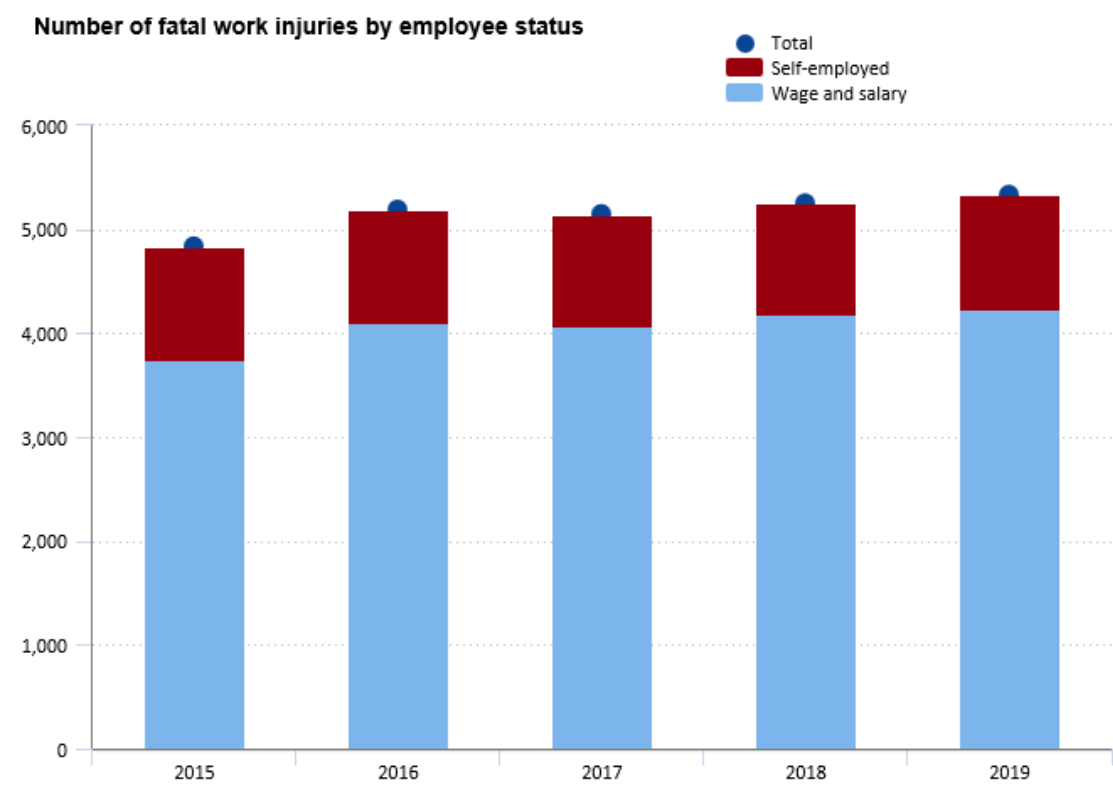
から入手できるものであり、本稿では、これらの全部についてのコピーを次に収載しました。これらの図の一連番号は、この資料作成者が付けたものであり、また、標題については「英語原文—日本語仮訳」を作成してあります。

なお、これらの図及び付属の表の「英語—日本語仮訳」は、行っておりません。

一連番号	標題の英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
1	Number of fatal work injuries by employee status	被雇用者の地位別の死亡労働災害の数
2	Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin	人種又は民族的出生別の死亡労働災害の数
3	Number of fatal work injuries by age group	年齢階級別の死亡労働災害の数
4	Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group	年齢階級別 100,000 人のフルタイム換算労働者当たりの死亡労働災害の発生率
5	Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers	ヒスパニック又はラテン系労働者の死亡労働災害
6	Fatal occupational injuries by event	事故の型別の死亡労働災害の数
7	Fatal work injury counts by event, recent years	近年における事故の型別の死亡労働災害の数
8	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector	業種別の死亡労働災害の数及び発生率
9	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group	主な職業別の民間産業労働者についての死亡労働災害の数及び発生率
10	Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker	労働者の性別による死亡労働災害の分布
11	Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries	民間の鉱業、採石業、石油及びガス採掘産業における死亡労働災害

12	Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates	死亡労働災害発生率の高い民間人の職業
13	Number of fatal work injuries by state, map	州、地図別の死亡労働災害の数
14	Sources of data on fatal work injuries	死亡労働災害に関するデータの出所

1 Number of fatal work injuries by employee status



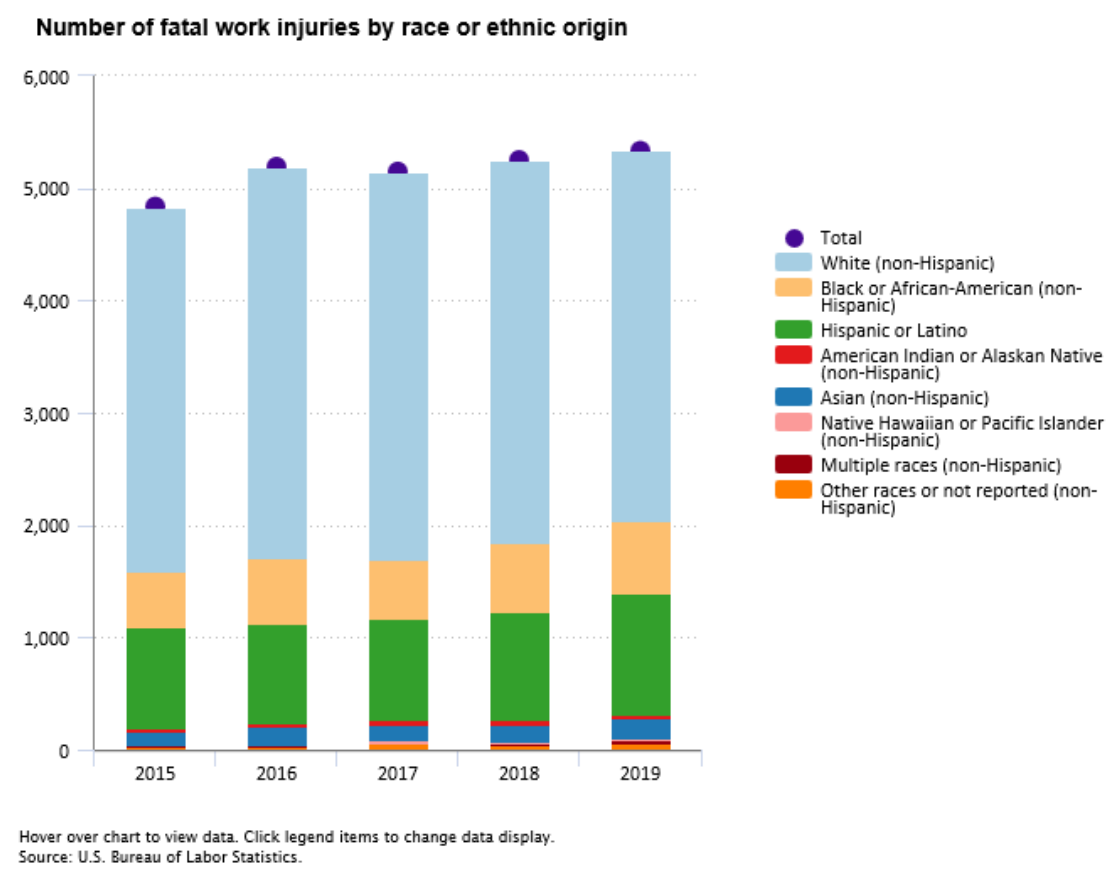
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number of fatal work injuries by employee status			
Year	Total	Self-employed	Wage and salary
2015	4,836	1,085	3,751
2016	5,190	1,092	4,098

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status			
Year	Total	Self-employed	Wage and salary
2017	5,147	1,078	4,069
2018	5,250	1,072	4,178
2019	5,333	1,093	4,240
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .			

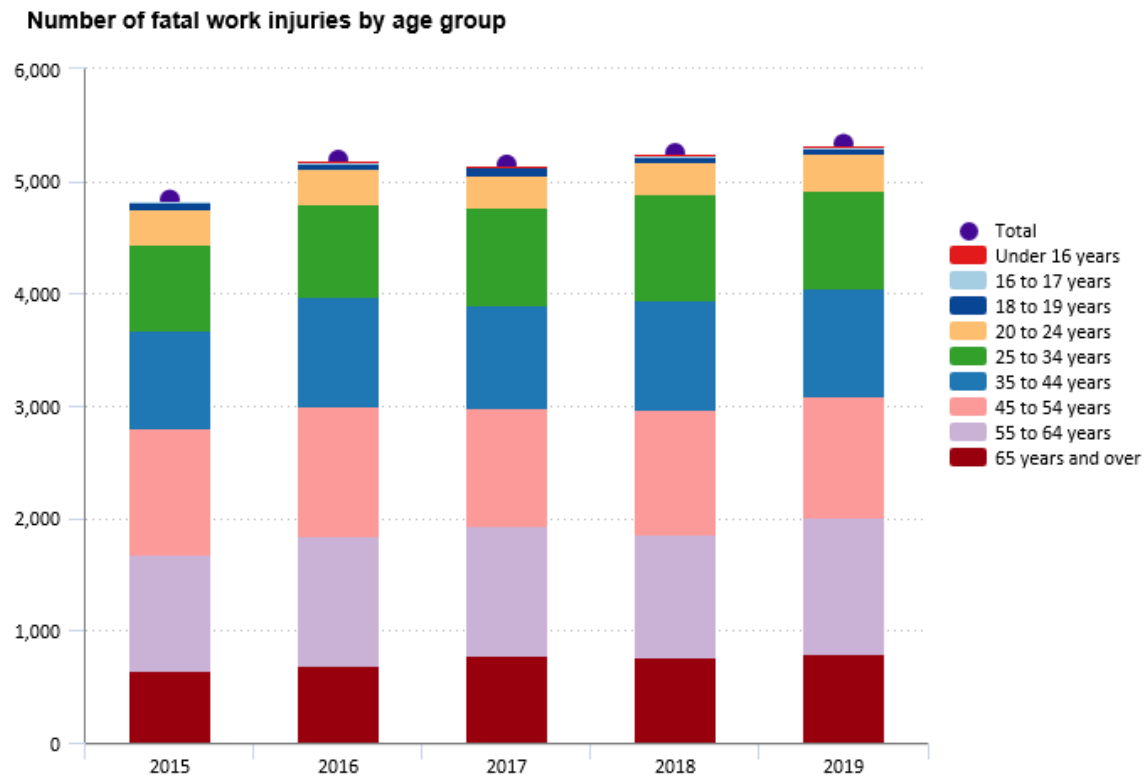
2 Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin



Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin

Year	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	Asian (non-Hispanic)	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)
2015	4,836	3,241	495	903	36	114	9	12	26
2016	5,190	3,481	587	879	38	160	7	15	23
2017	5,147	3,449	530	903	38	144	17	9	57
2018	5,250	3,405	615	961	42	153	10	14	50
2019	5,333	3,297	634	1,088	30	181	14	22	67
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .									

3 Number of fatal work injuries by age group



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

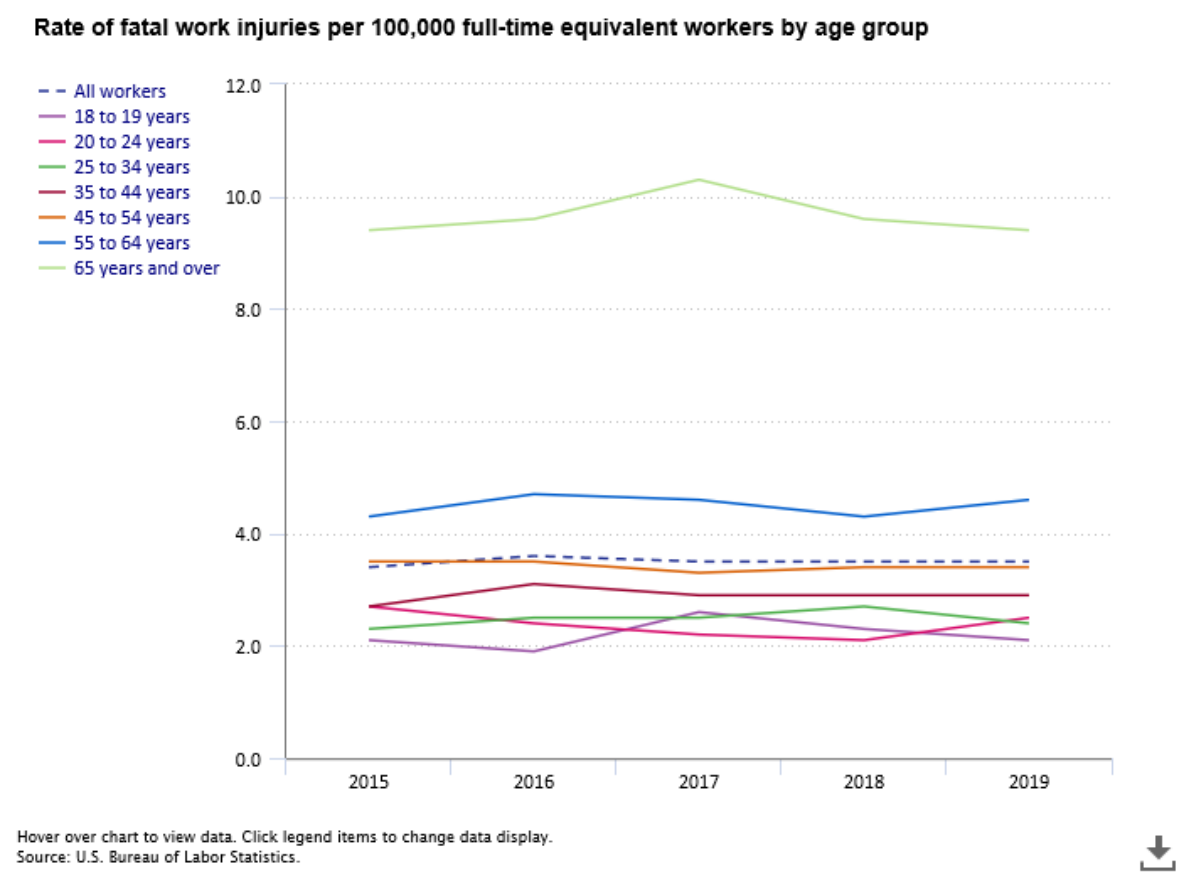


Number of fatal work injuries by age group

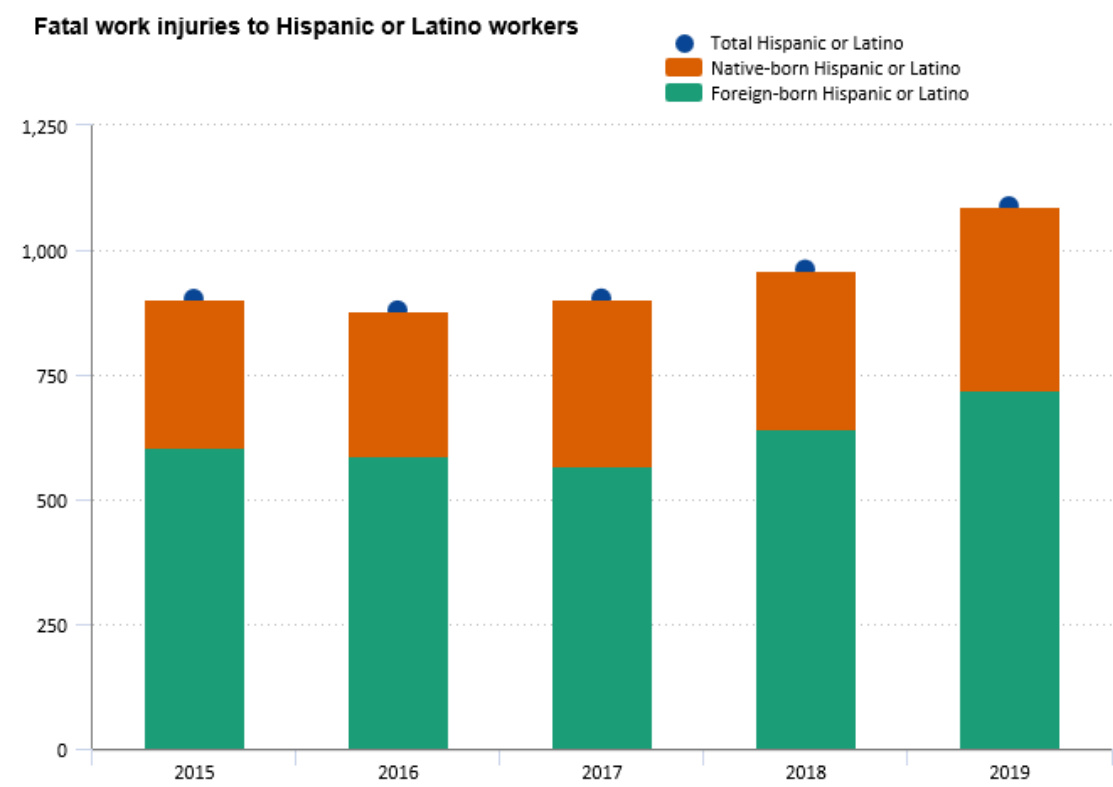
Year	Total	Under 16 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
2015	4,836	12	12	50	329	758	864	1,130	1,031	650

Number of fatal work injuries by age group										
Year	Total	Under 16 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
2016	5,190	13	17	43	310	834	979	1,145	1,160	688
2017	5,147	15	7	62	293	872	907	1,059	1,155	775
2018	5,250	13	9	56	282	946	966	1,114	1,104	759
2019	5,333	17	17	50	325	866	967	1,082	1,212	793
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .										

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



5 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.

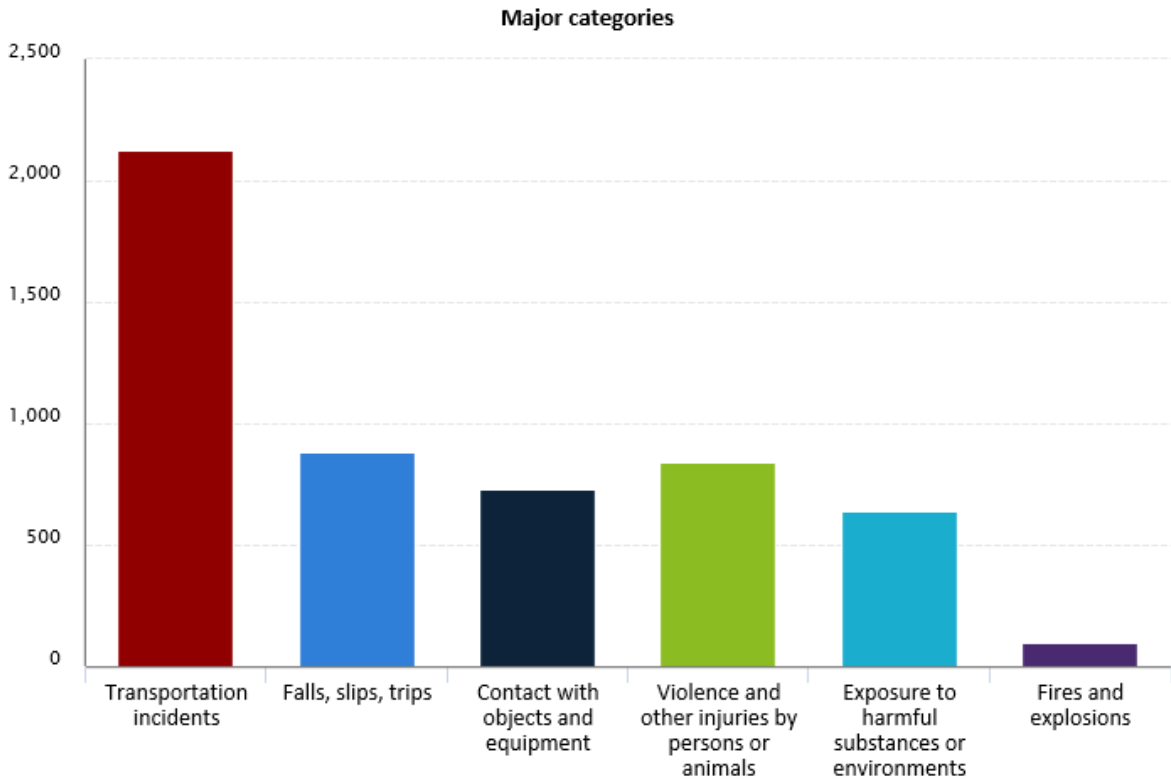


Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers			
Year	Total Hispanic or Latino	Native-born Hispanic or Latino	Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino
2015	903	298	605
2016	879	291	588

Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers			
Year	Total Hispanic or Latino	Native-born Hispanic or Latino	Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino
2017	903	335	568
2018	961	320	641
2019	1,088	369	719
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .			

6 Fatal occupational injuries by event

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019



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



Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019

Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
-------	---------------------------------------

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Transportation incidents	2,122
Aircraft incidents	152
Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	73
Explosion or fire on aircraft	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	3
Other in-flight crash	69
Parachuting incident	7
Fall on aircraft during transport	
Rail vehicle incidents	47
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle	34
Derailment	1
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	

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Pedestrian struck by rail vehicle, transportation	9
Animal and other non-motorized vehicle transportation incidents	12
Animal transportation	9
Pedal cycle	3
Pedestrian vehicular incidents	341
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	56
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	84
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road	51
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	135
Water vehicle incidents	63
Water vehicle or propeller struck person	
Water vehicle collisions	1
Explosion or fire on water vehicle	
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	25
Fall or jump and struck by water vehicle	1
Fall or jump from water vehicle	23

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	6
Fall on water vehicle	3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,270
Roadway collision with other vehicle	729
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	325
Roadway noncollision incident	212
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	236
Nonroadway collision with other vehicle	4
Nonroadway collisions with object other than vehicle	37
Nonroadway noncollision incident	193
Falls, slips, trips	880
Slip or trip without fall	4
Slip without fall	
Trip without fall	4
Falls on same level	146
Fall on same level due to tripping	28

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Fall on same level due to slipping	27
Fall while sitting	6
Fall onto or against object on same level, n.e.c.	7
Falls to lower level	711
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	37
Fall through surface or existing opening	95
Other fall to lower level	564
Jumps to lower level	5
Jump from collapsing structure or equipment	
Other jump to lower level	5
Fall or jump curtailed by personal fall arrest system	
Contact with objects and equipment	732
Needlestick without exposure to harmful substance	
Struck by object or equipment	518
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	205
Struck by rolling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	10

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Struck by falling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	241
Struck by discharged or flying object	26
Injured by handheld object or equipment	12
Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld	17
Struck against object or equipment	6
Struck against moving object or equipment	
Struck against stationary object or equipment	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	120
Caught in running equipment or machinery	93
Compressed or pinched by shifting objects or equipment	9
Compressed or pinched between two stationary objects	
Entangled in other object or equipment	3
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	83
Excavation or trenching cave-in	24
Mine collapse or cave-in	1
Other cave-in	

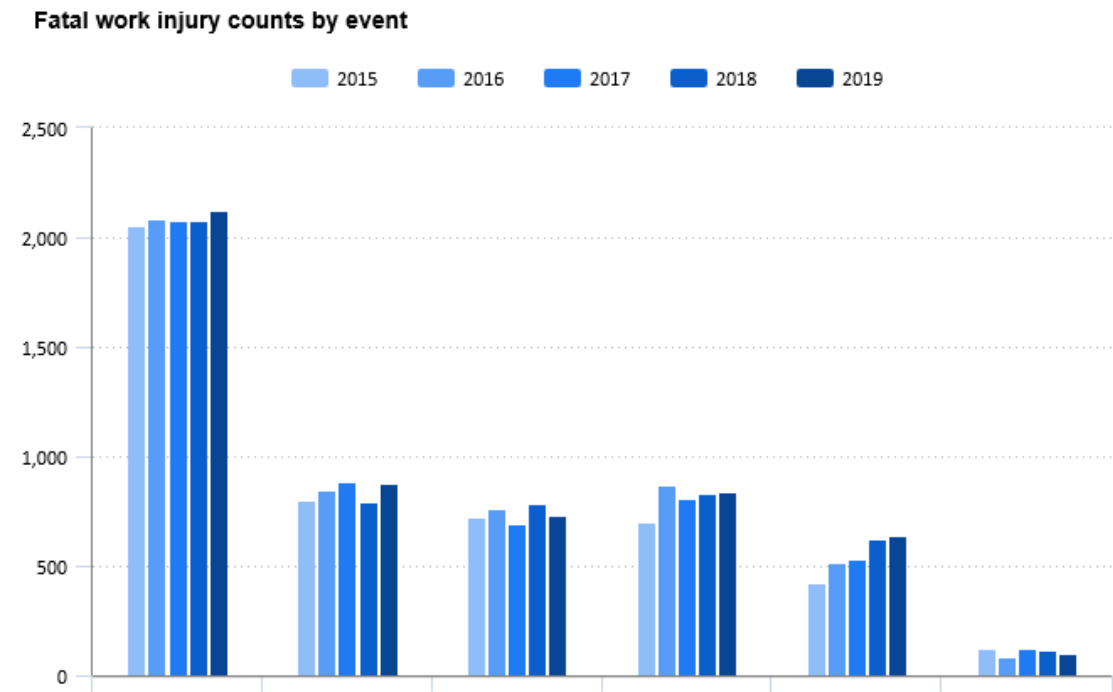
Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Landslide	
Struck, caught, or crushed in other collapsing structure or equipment	29
Engulfment in other collapsing material	25
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	
Rubbed 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	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	841
Intentional injury by person	761
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	454
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury, intentional)	307
Injury by person, unintentional or intent unknown	35

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Injury by other person, unintentional or intent unknown	19
Self-inflicted injury, unintentional or intent unknown	12
Animal and insect related incidents	45
Bites and stings	15
Struck by animal	29
Multiple types of animal and insect incidents	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	642
Exposure to electricity	166
Direct exposure to electricity	87
Indirect exposure to electricity	76
Exposure to radiation and noise	
Exposure to light and other radiation	
Exposure to noise	
Exposure to temperature extremes	53
Exposure to environmental heat	43
Exposure to environmental cold	6

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
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	379
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose	313
Inhalation of harmful substance	59
Ingestion of harmful substance	5
Exposure to harmful substance through skin, eyes, or other exposed tissue	
Exposure to other harmful substance, multiple routes of exposure	
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	42
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.	22
Choking on object or substance	8
Depletion of oxygen	8
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2019	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Fires and explosions	99
Fires	42
Collapsing building, structure, or structural element during fire	4
Other structural fire without collapse	13
Vehicle or machinery fire	4
Ignition of clothing from controlled heat source	
Small-scale (limited) fire	1
Forest or brush fire	
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	15
Explosions	57
Dust explosion	
Explosion of nonpressurized vapors, gases, or liquids	30
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	23
Demolition or blasting explosion	
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .	

7 Fatal work injury counts by event, recent years



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

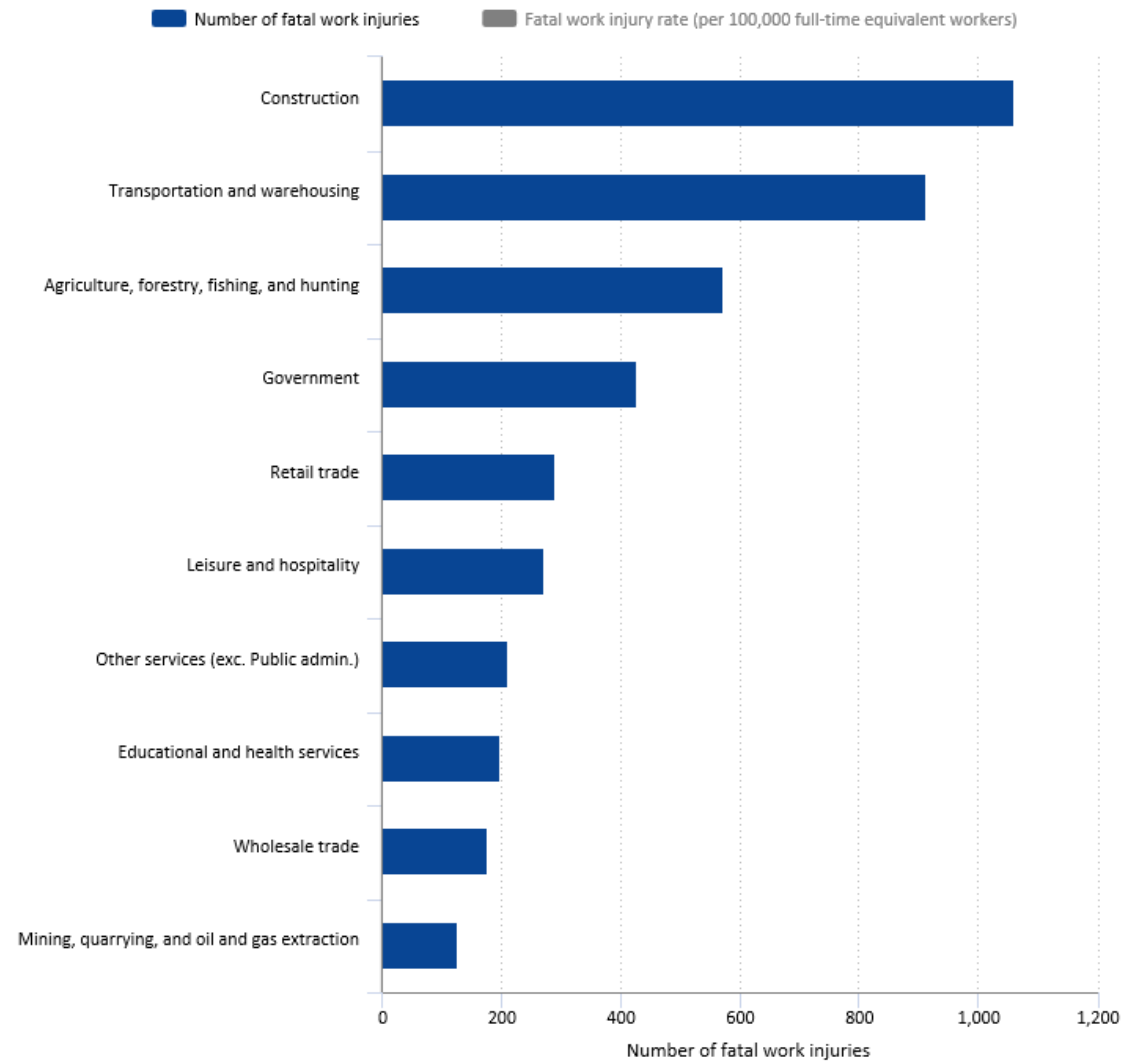


Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transportation incidents	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080	2,122
Falls, slips, trips	800	849	887	791	880

Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Contact with objects and equipment	722	761	695	786	732
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	703	866	807	828	841
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	424	518	531	621	642
Fires and explosions	121	88	123	115	99
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .					

8 Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2019



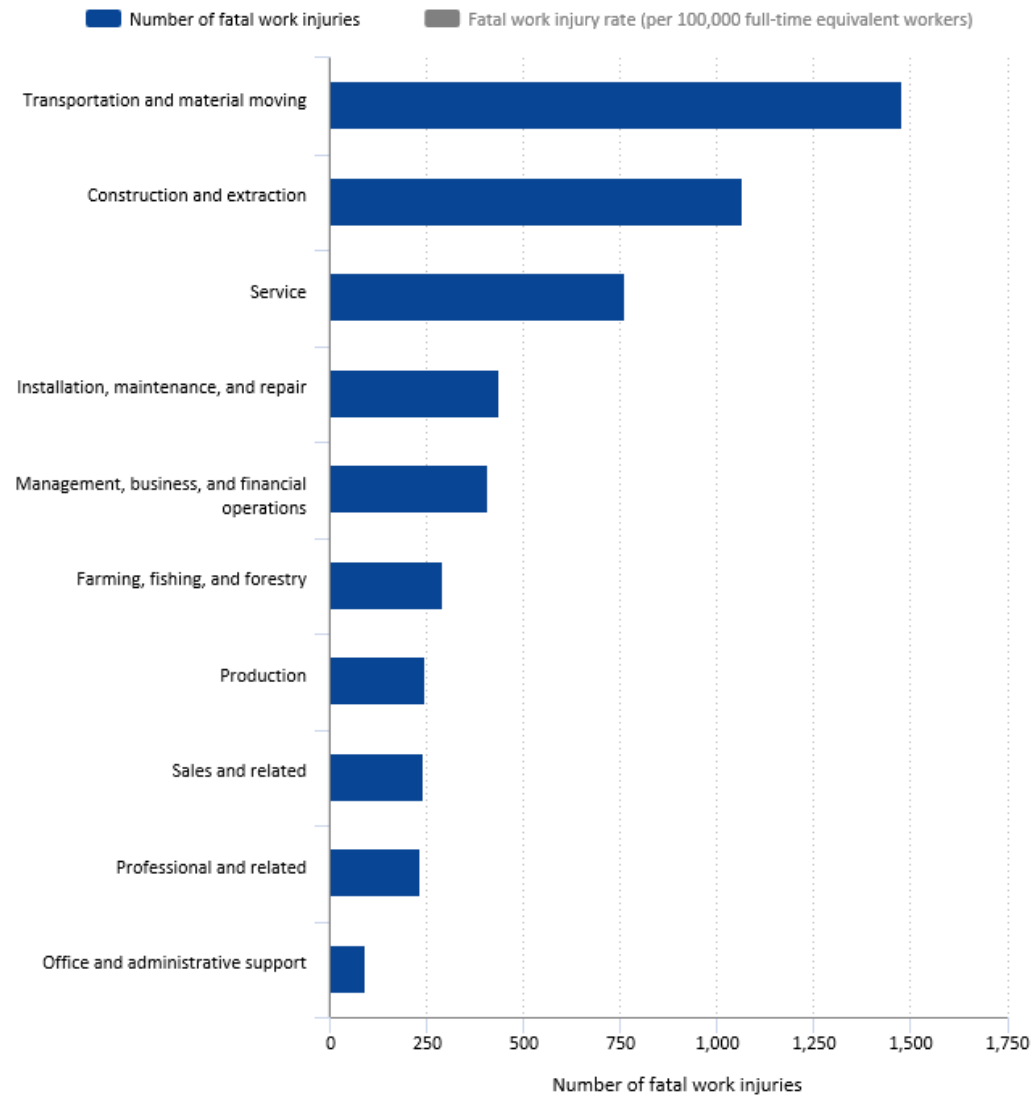
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2019		
Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Construction	1,061	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	913	13.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	573	23.1
Government	426	1.8
Retail trade	291	2
Leisure and hospitality	271	2.2
Other services (exc. Public admin.)	210	3
Educational and health services	197	0.8
Wholesale trade	178	4.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	127	14.6
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

9 Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2019



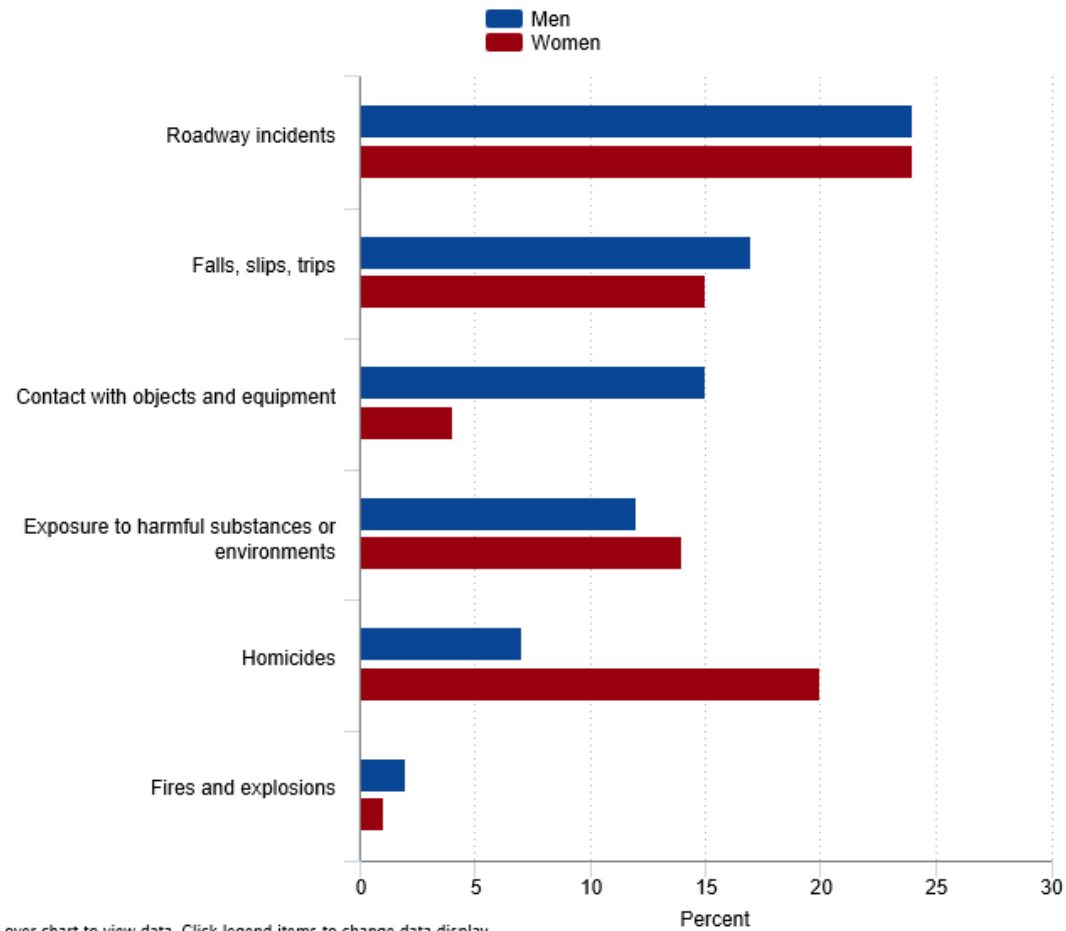
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2019		
Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,481	15.2
Construction and extraction	1,066	12.9
Service	762	3.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	438	8.8
Management, business, and financial operations	409	1.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	291	24.5
Production	245	2.8
Sales and related	240	1.7
Professional and related	235	0.7
Office and administrative support	92	0.6
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

10 Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker

Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2019



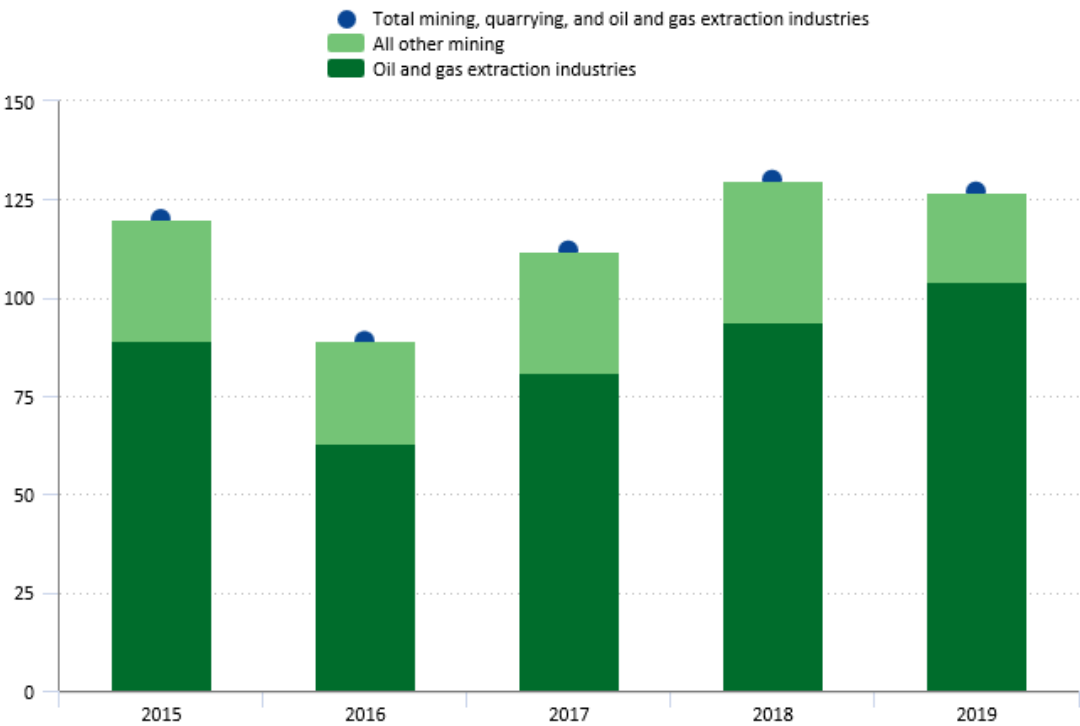
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2019		
Event	Men	Women
Roadway incidents	24	24
Falls, slips, trips	17	15
Contact with objects and equipment	15	4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12	14
Homicides	7	20
Fires and explosions	2	1
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

11 Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries

Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries



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



Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries

Year	Total mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries	All other mining	Oil and gas extraction industries
2015	120	31	89
2016	89	26	63

Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries

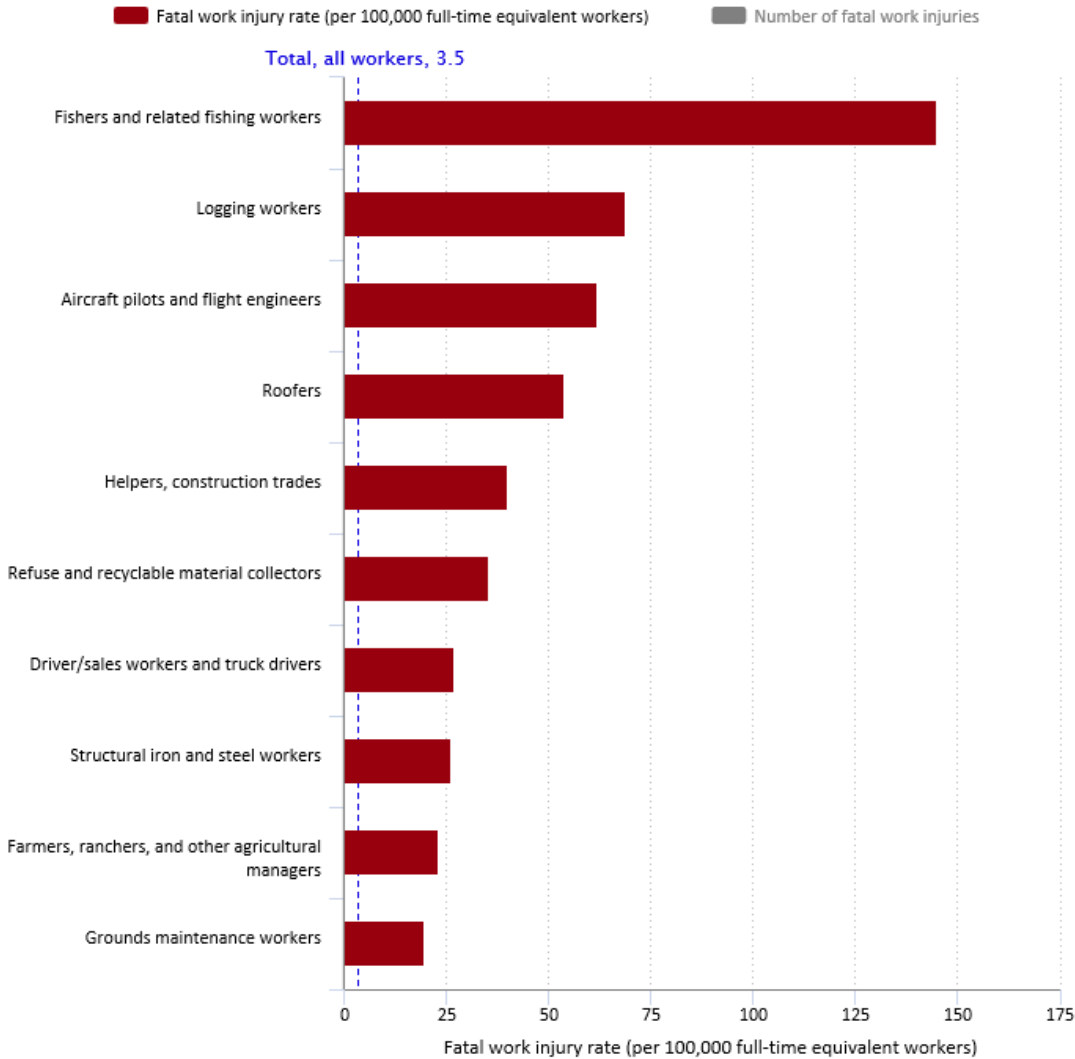
Year	Total mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries	All other mining	Oil and gas extraction industries
2017	112	31	81
2018	130	36	94
2019	127	23	104

Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).

See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

12 Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2019

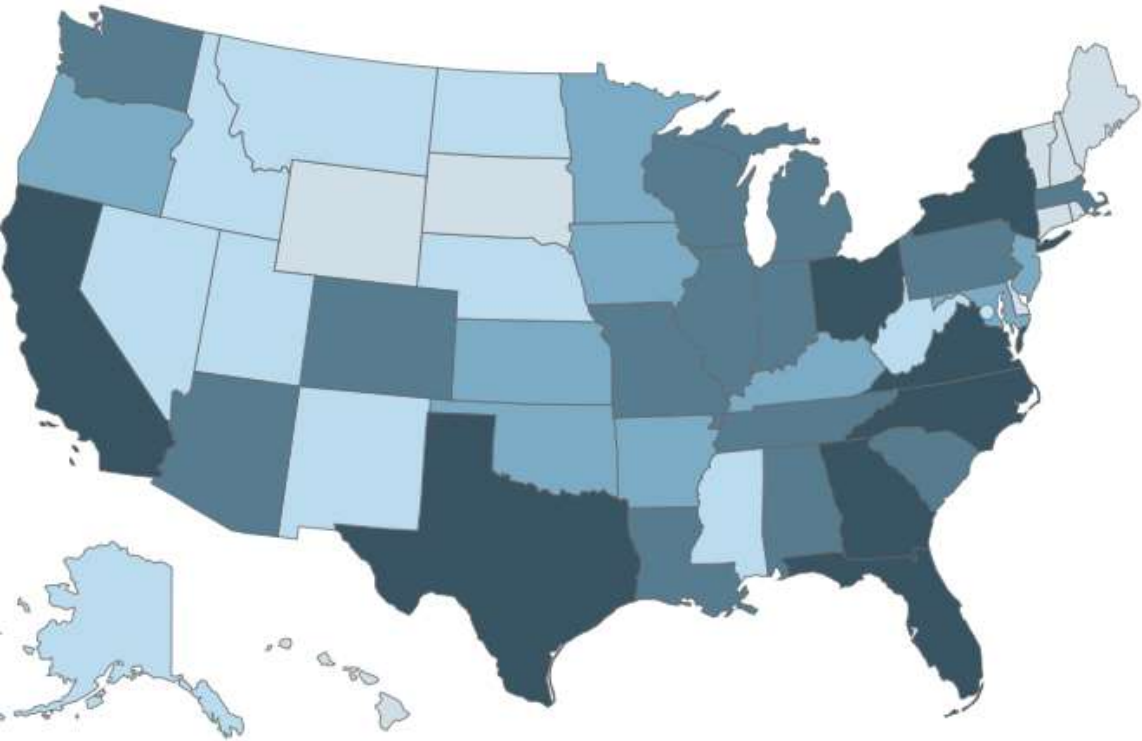


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2019		
Occupation	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)	Number of fatal work injuries
All workers	3.5	
Fishers and related fishing workers	145.0	44
Logging workers	68.9	46
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	61.8	85
Roofers	54.0	111
Helpers, construction trades	40.0	20
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.2	31
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8	1005
Structural iron and steel workers	26.3	18
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	23.2	238
Grounds maintenance workers	19.8	229
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

13 Number of fatal work injuries by state, map



Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2019		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2019	Fatal work injuries, 2018
Alabama	89	89
Alaska	51	32
Arizona	94	82

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2019		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2019	Fatal work injuries, 2018
Arkansas	62	76
California	451	422
Colorado	84	72
Connecticut	26	48
Delaware	18	7
District of Columbia	10	10
Florida	306	332
Georgia	207	186
Hawaii	26	22
Idaho	36	45
Illinois	158	184
Indiana	146	173
Iowa	76	77
Kansas	83	61
Kentucky	78	83
Louisiana	119	98

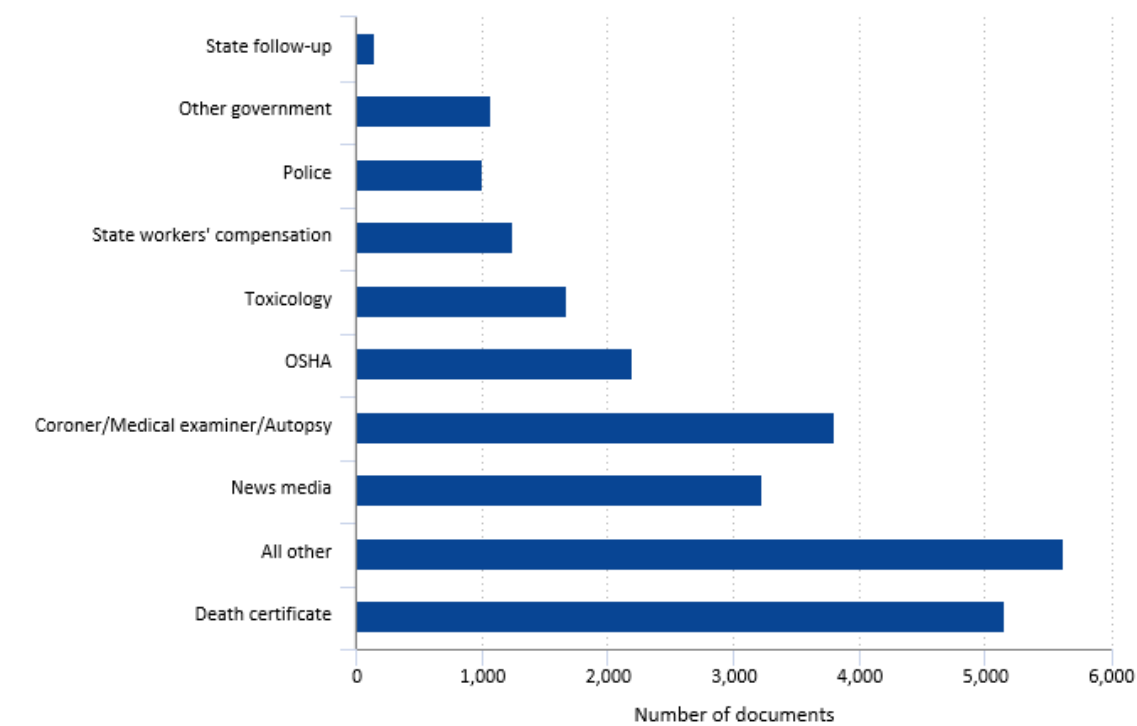
Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2019		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2019	Fatal work injuries, 2018
Maine	20	17
Maryland	78	97
Massachusetts	86	97
Michigan	164	155
Minnesota	80	75
Mississippi	59	78
Missouri	106	145
Montana	38	28
Nebraska	53	44
Nevada	40	39
New Hampshire	11	20
New Jersey	74	83
New Mexico	55	43
New York	273	271
North Carolina	186	178
North Dakota	37	35

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2019		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2019	Fatal work injuries, 2018
Ohio	166	158
Oklahoma	73	91
Oregon	69	62
Pennsylvania	154	177
Rhode Island	10	9
South Carolina	108	98
South Dakota	20	32
Tennessee	124	122
Texas	608	488
Utah	51	49
Vermont	10	11
Virginia	180	157
Washington	84	86
West Virginia	46	57
Wisconsin	113	114
Wyoming	32	31

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2019		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2019	Fatal work injuries, 2018
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

14 Sources of data on fatal work injuries

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2019



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



Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2019	
Source	Number of documents
State follow-up	144
Other government	1,070

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2019	
Source	Number of documents
Police	1,011
State workers' compensation	1,246
Toxicology	1,679
OSHA	2,191
Coroner/Medical examiner/Autopsy	3,803
News media	3,227
All other	5,629
Death certificate	5,152
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .	