

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2018年12月18日に、2017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、2018年12月18日に、2017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、

- 2017年における年間の記録された死亡労働災害は、5,147件（人）（うち、労働者の死亡災害は4,069件（人）で、自営業者の死亡災害は1,078件（人））で、2016年の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））よりは若干減少したとアメリカ合衆国労働統計局は発表しました（図1を参照されたい。）。
- 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、2016年の3.6（民間産業については3.8）から2017年では3.5（民間産業については3.7）に減少しています。（表1及び4を参照されたい。）

なお、この発表を受けて、合衆国労働安全衛生局（US-OSHA）担当の労働副長官代行である Loren Sweatt 氏は、「今日の報告では「職場の労働死亡災害の減少が示されているが、労働者のただ一人の生命の損失でも多すぎるものです。合衆国労働安全衛生局は、業務の創造者（使用者）に対して法の下での責任について教育することを含む包括的な法の施行及び遵守への援助及び労働者への強固な教育を通じて、合衆国労働安全衛生局は、アメリカの労働者の健康及び安全を確保することを約束します。」と声明しています。

（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
NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2017

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

N E W S R E L E A S E
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U . S . D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O R



- 原資料の所在

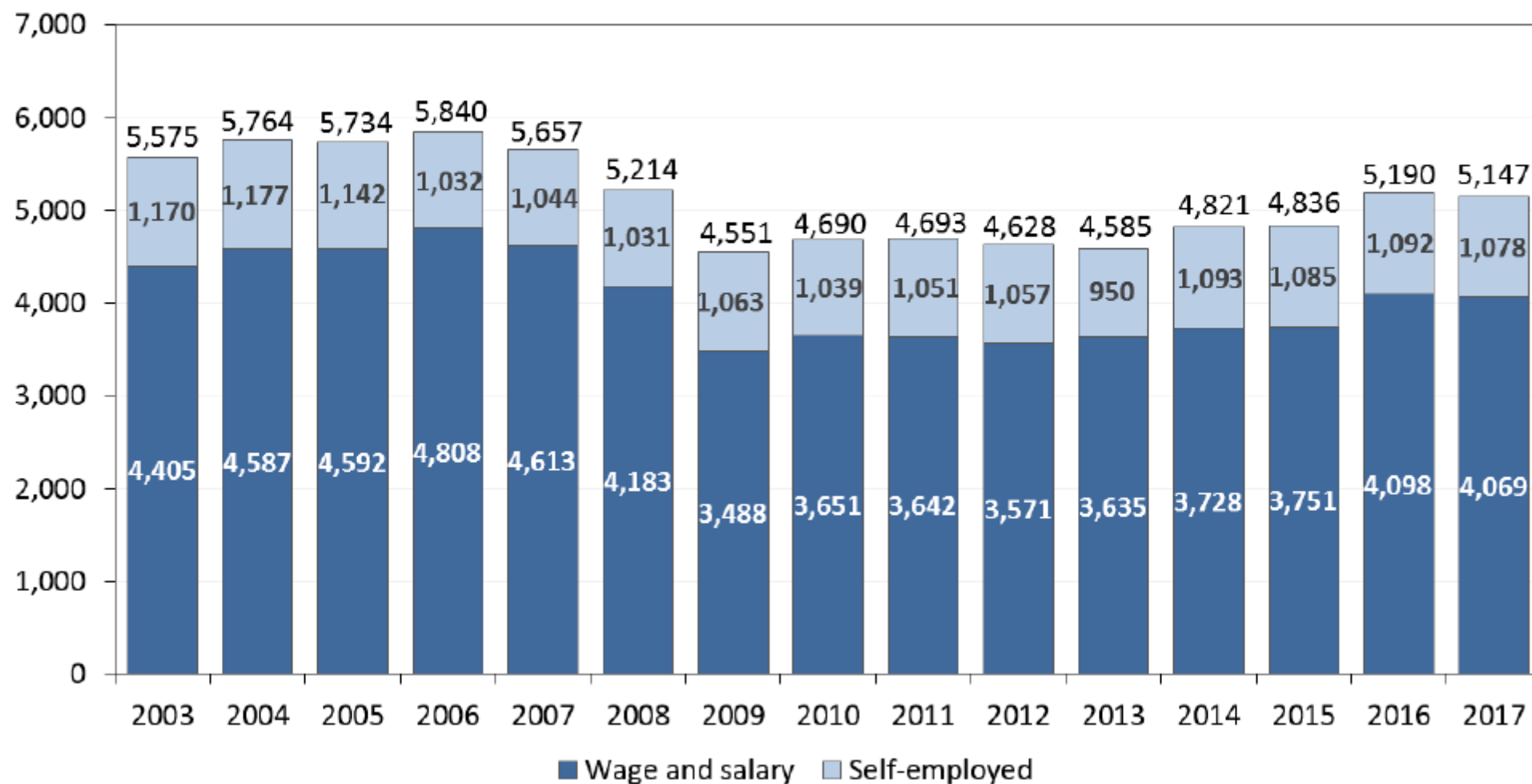
<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm>

英語原文	日本語仮訳
NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2017	2017 年の死亡労働災害の全 8 国調査結果
For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, December 18, 2018, USDL-18-1978	東部標準時 2018 年 12 月 18 日 (水曜日) 午前 10 時。(発表番号) USDL-18-1978

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<p>There were a total of 5,147 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2017, down slightly from the 5,190 fatal injuries reported in 2016, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) The fatal injury rate decreased to 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers from 3.6 in 2016. (See table 1.)</p>	<p>合衆国では 2017 年に全体で 5,147 件(人)の死亡労働災害が記録されており、2016 年に報告された 5,190 件 (人) の死亡労働災害よりも若干減少したと、労働統計局は報告した (図 1 を参照されたい)。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、2016 年の 3.6 (民間産業については 3.8) から 2017 年では 3.5 (民間産業については 3.7) に減少しています。(表 1 及び 4 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（2003－17）

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–17



（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、2016 年及び 2017 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。ただし、カッコ内は民間産業の死亡労働災害発生率を示した。）はフルタイム換算労働者（equivalent full-time 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（equivalent full-time 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）
2017 年	3.5（民間産業については 3.7）

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

（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（2013～2017）の試算結果（2018 年 7 月））

日本の労働者 10 万人当たりの労働災害死亡率（2013～2017）の試算（2018 年 7 月）。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) (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	左 欄 の う ち、役員を 除く雇用者 数 (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) (各年の平均)	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 員はいないものと想定した。)	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷 害発生数(E)=((A)÷ (D) ×10)
2013	1,030	5,542	5,193	229	4,964	2.09
2014	1,057	5,566	5,214	235	4,979	2.12
2015	972	5,600	5,254	231	5,023	1.94
2016	928	5,700	5,356	231	5,125	1.81
2017	978	5,757	5,404	229	5,175	1.89

○資料出所

- A:職場のあんぜんサイト <http://anzeninfo.mhlw.go.jp/user/anzen/tok/anst00.htm>
- 「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」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 1 b - 2 雇用者 【年齢階級, 雇用形態別】 - 全国」から抜粋した。
- 「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) (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」から抜粋した。

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、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) であり、日本の相当する発生率の試算値 1.81 (2016 年)、1.89 (2017 年) よりは高くなっている。

<p>Type of incident</p> <p>Fatal falls were at their highest level in the 26-year history of the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) accounting for 887 (17 percent) worker deaths. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent fatal event in 2017 with 2,077 (40 percent) occupational fatalities. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals decreased 7 percent in 2017 with homicides and suicides decreasing by 8 percent and 5 percent, respectively. (See chart 2 and table 2.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol while at work increased 25 percent from 217 in 2016 to 272 in 2017. This was the fifth consecutive year in which unintentional workplace overdose deaths have increased by at least 25 percent. • Contact with objects and equipment incidents were down 9 percent (695 in 2017 from 761 in 2016) with caught in running equipment or machinery deaths down 26 percent (76 in 2017 from 103 in 2016). • Fatal occupational injuries involving confined spaces rose 15 percent to 166 in 2017 from 144 in 2016. • Crane-related workplace fatalities fell to their lowest level ever recorded in CFOI, 33 deaths in 2017. 	<p>災害の型</p> <p>墜落による死亡は、死亡労働災害の全国調査（CFOI。以下同じ。）の 26 年の歴史の中で最も高いレベルであり、労働者死亡者のうち 887 人（17％）を数えた。交通事故は、2017 年に最も頻繁に発生した死亡事象であることを持続し、2,077 人（40％）の労働死亡災害であった。人や動物による暴力やその他の傷害は 2017 年に 7%減少し、殺人と自殺はそれぞれ 8%と 5%減少した。（図 2（主要な出来事別の死亡災害（数））及び表 2（主要な出来事別の死亡災害（数））。表 2 については別に掲載します。）を参照されたい。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 薬剤やアルコールの非医学的使用による意図しない過剰投与は、2016 年の 217 件から 2017 年の 272 件に 25%増加しました。これは、意図しない職場での過剰投与による死亡災害が少なくとも 5 年連続で増加した第 5 年目である。 • 物体や設備との接触事象は、9 パーセント（2016 年の 761 人から 2017 年に 695 人）減少し、稼働中の設備又は機械に巻き込まれた事象は、26%減少（2016 年の 103 件（人）から 2017 年は 76 件（人）に）した。 • 密閉空間が関係する死亡労働災害は、2016 年の 144 件（人）から 2017 年の 166 件（人）へと 15%増加した。 • クレーン関連職場の死亡災害は、2017 年の 33 件（人）で、CFOI 出記録された最も低いレベルにまで減少した。
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Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2016-17

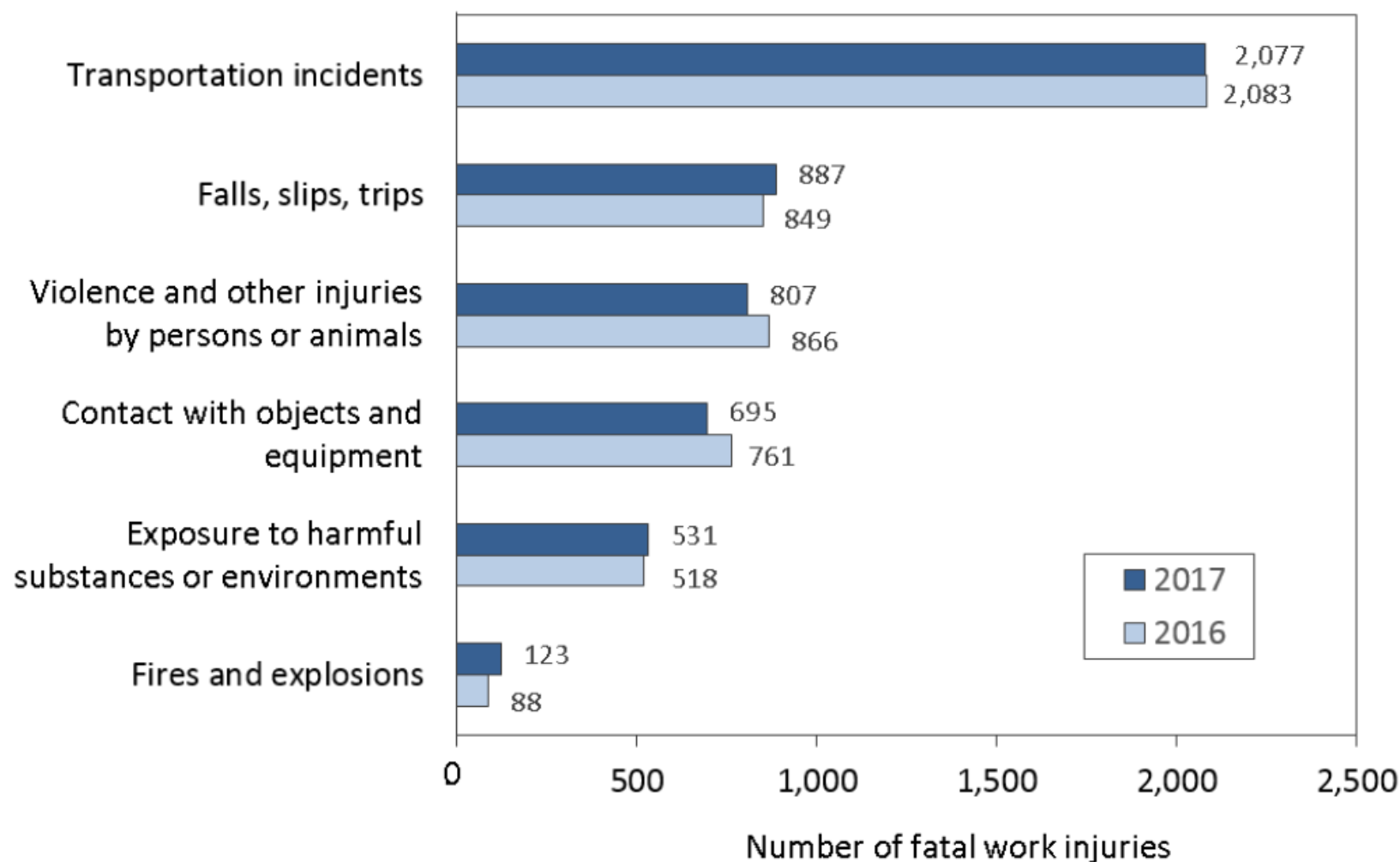


Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2016-17

図 2 主要な事象別の死亡労働傷害、2016－17

（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
Falls, slips, trips	墜落、滑り、つまずき
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	人又は動物による暴力及びその他の傷害
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

<p>Occupation</p> <p>The transportation and material moving occupational group and the construction and extraction occupational group accounted for 47 percent of worker deaths in 2017. Within the occupational subgroup driver/sales workers and truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the largest number of fatal occupational injuries with 840. This represented the highest value for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers since the occupational series began in 2003. Fishers and related fishing workers and logging workers had the highest published rates of fatal injury in 2017. (See chart 3.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grounds maintenance workers (including first-line supervisors) incurred 244 fatalities in 2017. This was a small decrease from the 2016 figure (247) but was still the second-highest total since 2003. A total of 36 deaths were due to falls from trees, and another 35 were due to being struck by a falling tree or branch. • There were 258 fatalities among farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural 	<p>職業</p> <p>2016 年には、輸送及び物体移動職業のグループ、建設及び抽出職業グループは、2017 年における労働死亡災害の 47%を数えた。これは、2003 年に職業別の分析が始まって以来、重トレーラー及びトラクター運転手の最高値を示している。漁業者及び関連する漁業労働者並びに伐採労働者は、2017 年では公表された死亡労働災害発生率が最も高かった（図 3 を参照されたい。）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • グラウンド保守作業員（第一線監督者を含む。）は 2017 年に 244 人の死者を出した。これは 2016 年の数字（247）からのわずかな減少であったが、2003 年以來の 2 番目に高い数値であった。合計 36 人の死亡は樹木からの墜落によるもので、35 人は樹木や枝の落下に打撃されたことによるものであった。 • 2017 年に農家、牧場経営者、その他の農業経営者に 258 人の死亡者があった。これらの農家の約 63%は 65 歳以上（162 人）で、48 人は 80 歳以上で
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<p>managers in 2017. Approximately 63 percent of these farmers were age 65 and over (162) with 48 being age 80 or over. Of the 258 deaths, 103 involved a farm tractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and sheriff's patrol officers incurred 95 fatal occupational injuries in 2017, fewer than the 108 fatalities in 2016. 	<p>あった。258 人の死者のうち、103 人が農業用トラクターに関連するものであった。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 警察及び保安官の巡回官は、2017 年に 95 人の死亡労働傷害（傷害を原因とする死亡）を負ったが、2016 年の 108 人の死亡労働傷害よりは少なかった。
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Chart 3. Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2017

図3 高い死亡災害発生率である民間の職業、2017年

Chart 3. Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2017



(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
Fishers and related fishing workers	漁業及び漁業関連労働者
Logging workers	伐木労働者
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
Electrical power-line installers and repair	電力設備配線設置者及び修理者

<p>Other key findings of the 2017 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ Fifteen percent of the fatally-injured workers in 2017 were age 65 or over – a series high. In 1992, the first year CFOI published national data, that figure was 8 percent. These workers also had a higher fatality rate than other age groups in 2017. (See table 1.) ・ Fatalities incurred by non-Hispanic Black or African American workers and non-Hispanic Asian workers each decreased 10 percent from 2016 to 2017. ・ Fatal occupational injuries in the private manufacturing 	<p>2017 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"> ・ 2017 年の死亡傷害を負った労働者の 15%が 65 歳以上だった。CFOI (死亡労働災害調査) の全国データが公表された初年度である 1992 年では、その数値は 8%であった。これらの労働者は、2017 年には他の年齢層よりも死亡率が高かった (表 1 を参照されたい。) ・ 非ヒスパニック系、黒人 (アフリカ系アメリカ人労働者) および非ヒスパニック系のアジア人労働者の死亡労働傷害者数は、2016 年から 2017 年にかけて 10%減少した。 ・ 民間製造業及び卸売業における死亡労働傷害は、この調査が 2003 年に開始
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<p>industry and wholesale trade industry were the lowest since this series began in 2003. (See table 4.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplace fatalities in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry increased 26 percent to 112 in 2017 from a series low of 89 in 2016. (See table 4.) Over 70 percent of these fatalities were incurred by workers in the oil and gas extraction industries. A total of 27 states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2017 than 2016, while 21 states and the District of Columbia had more; California and Maine had the same number as 2016. (See table 5.) A total of 192 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) had 5 or more fatal work injuries in 2017. 	<p>されて以来、最も低い水準であった（表 4 を参照されたい。）。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 民間鉱業、採石場、石油・ガス抽出産業における職場での死亡災害者数は、2017 年には 2616 人で、2016 年には低い水準の 89 人だったのに対し、26% 増加した（表 4 を参照されたい）。これらの死亡労働災害の 70%を超える数が、石油・ガスの抽出産業出で起こっていた。 2017 年には全体で 27 の州が 2016 年よりは死亡労働傷害数が少なく、一方 21 の州とワシントンDCではより多くの死亡労働傷害があった。カリフォルニア州とメイン州は 2016 年と同数であった（表 5 を参照されたい）。合計 192 の首都圏統計エリア（MSAs）は、2017 年に 5 件（人）又はそれ以上の死亡労働傷害があった。
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<p>TECHNICAL NOTES</p> <p>Background of the program</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</p> <p>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 2017 data, over 23,400 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS</p>	<p>技術的覚書</p> <p>計画の背景</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。2017 年データについては、23,400 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： www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm で、労働統計局方法論ハンドブックを参</p>
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<p>Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling errors as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. For more information on measurement errors, please see: www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm. For more information on measurement errors, please 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 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 2017 were published in November 2018. For additional data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.</p> <p>Identification and verification of work-related fatalities</p> <p>In 2017, 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.</p> <p>Federal/State agency coverage</p>	<p>照されたい。死亡災害発生率は、現在の人口調査（CPS）からの雇用のデータ所帯のサンプル及び労働統計局の地方失業統計(LAUS)プログラムを使用して計算されるので、サンプリング誤差を受けている。測定誤差のさらなる説明については、www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htmをご覧ください。</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。2015 年における産業別及び事案の型別の発生率は、2016 年 10 月に発表され、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/にアクセスしていただきたい。</p> <p>作業関連の死亡災害の同定及び立証性</p> <p>2017 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。</p> <p>連邦/州の機関の集計範囲</p> <p>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</p>
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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 and www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm.

Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals 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 www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.

BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers'

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

及び

www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm

で見い出されることができる。

謝辞

労働統計局は、参画された州、ニューヨーク市、ワシントンDC、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。しかしながら、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。参画された機関は、より詳細な州のデータを接触して要求することができる。接触できる情報は、www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm で利用可能である。

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>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>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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(訳者注)

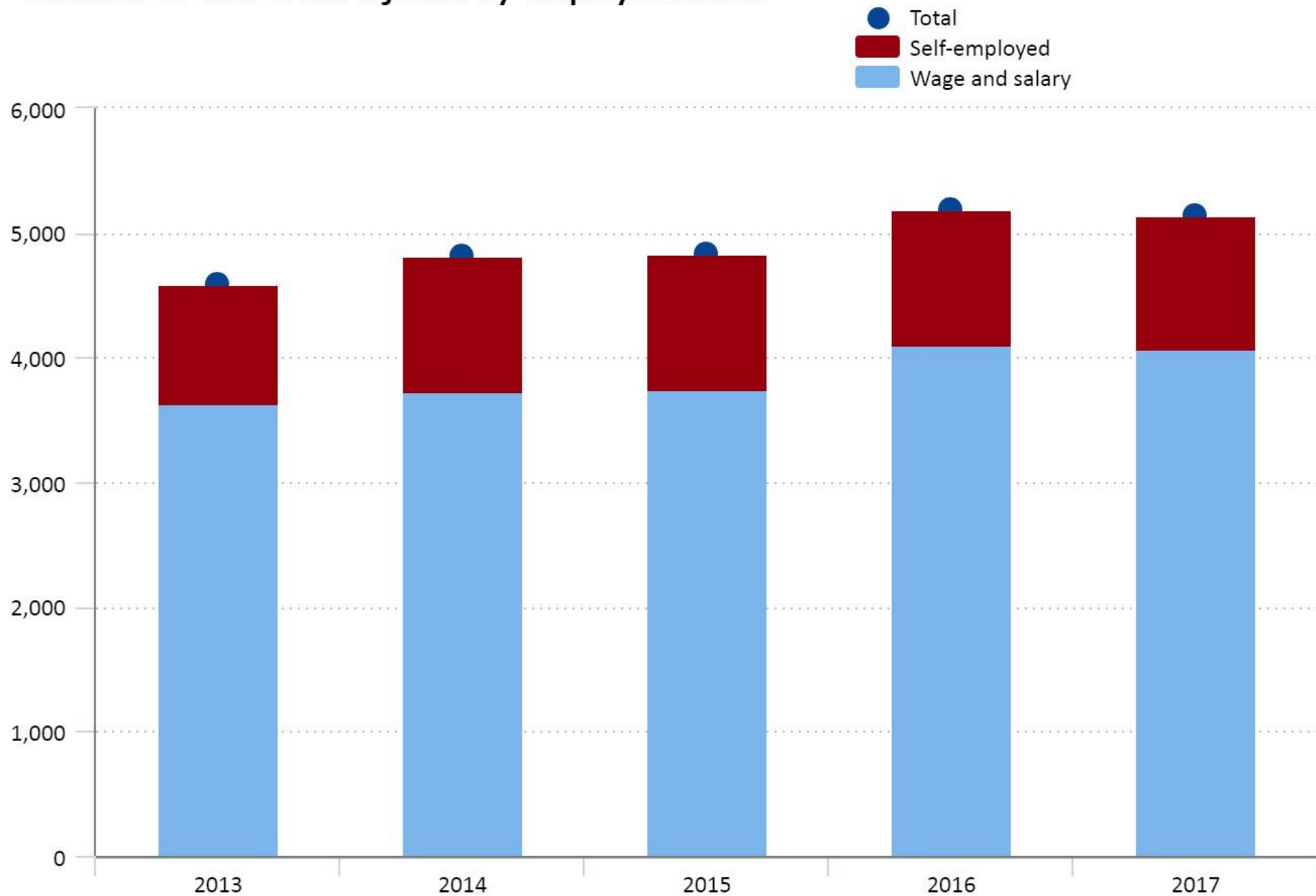
1 以下の 19~47 ページには、原典 : **Graphics for Economic News Releases :**

<https://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/number-of-fatal-work-injuries-by-employee-status-self-employed-wage-salary.htm#> さらにその延長上のウェブサイトアドレスで公表されている図及びそれぞれの図に関連

している表をそのまま引用して収載した。これらの日本語への仮訳は、行わなかった。

2 原典の Table 1~5 については、次の 48~58 ページに収載した。これらの表の日本語への仮訳は、行わなかった。

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status

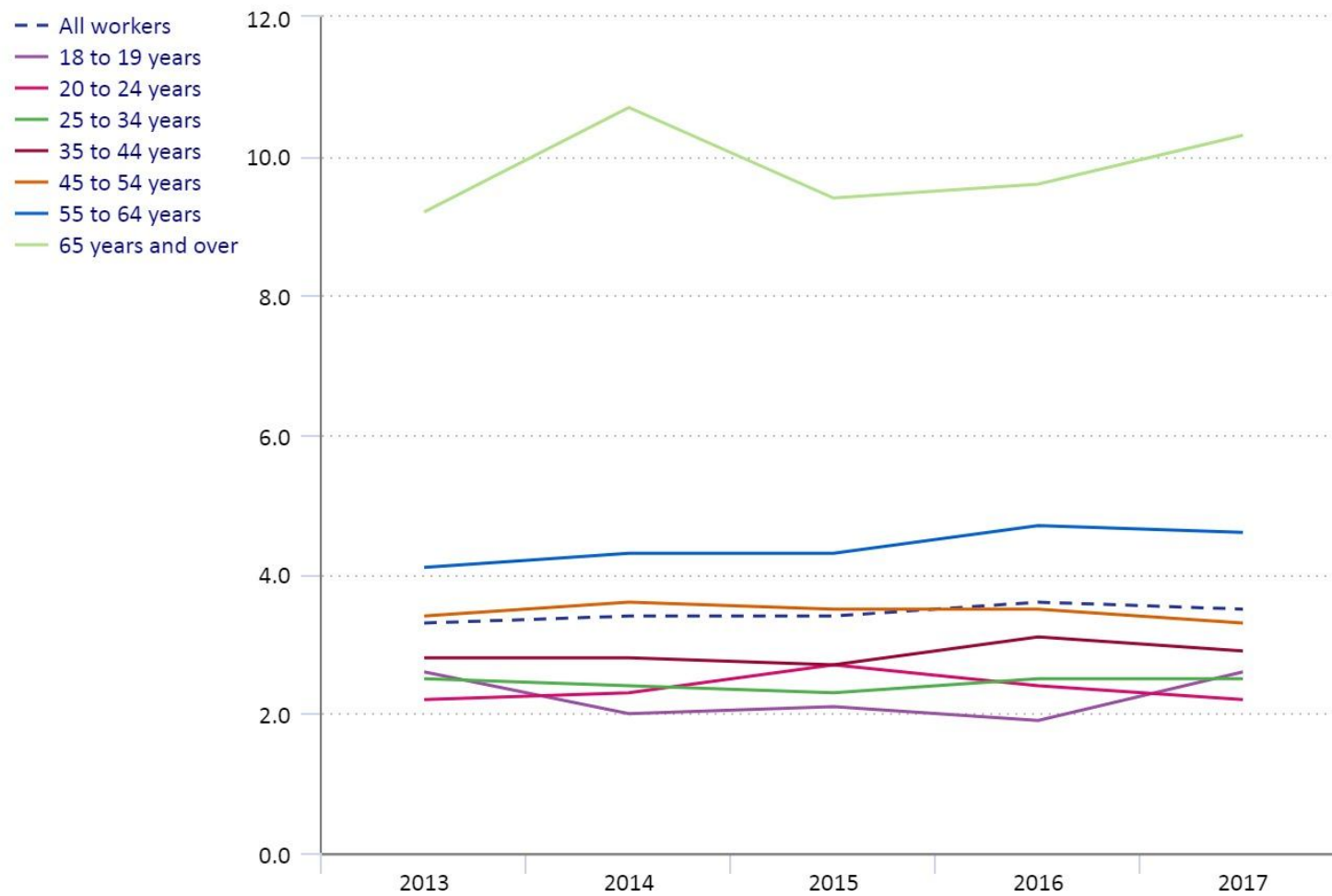


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Number of fatal work injuries by employee status			
Year	Total	Self-employed	Wage and salary
2013	4,585	950	3,635
2014	4,821	1,093	3,728
2015	4,836	1,085	3,751
2016	5,190	1,092	4,098
2017	5,147	1,078	4,069

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



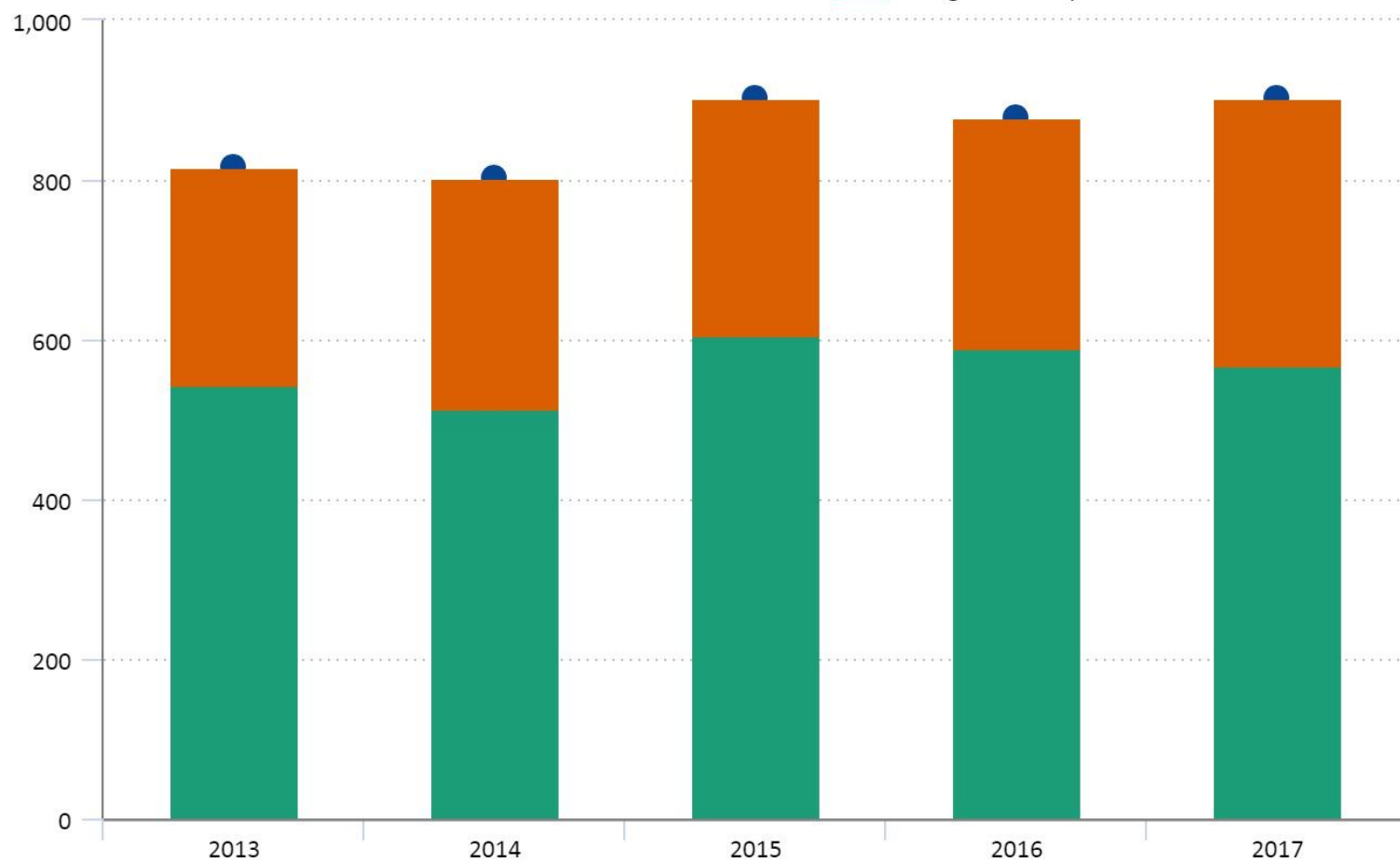
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age								
Year	All workers	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
2013	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	9.2
2014	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.3	10.7
2015	3.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.3	9.4
2016	3.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.7	9.6
2017	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.6	10.3

Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers

- Total Hispanic or Latino
- Native-born Hispanic or Latino
- Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino

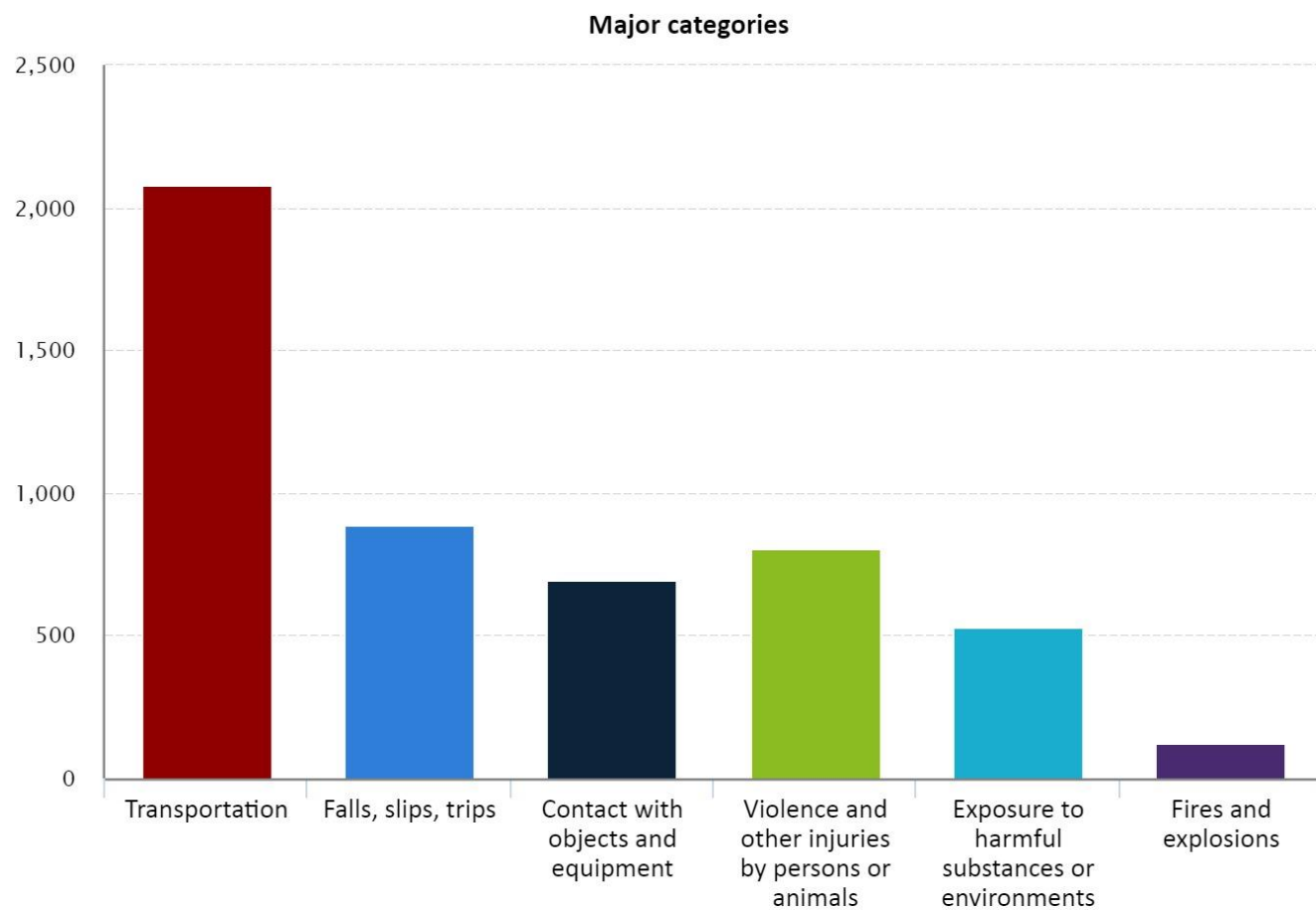


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers			
Year	Total Hispanic or Latino	Native-born Hispanic or Latino	Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino
2013	817	275	542
2014	804	291	513
2015	903	298	605
2016	879	291	588
2017	903	335	568

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017



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



Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Transportation	2,077
Aircraft	126
Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	35
Explosion or fire on aircraft	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	2
Other in-flight crash	79
Parachuting incident	6
Fall on aircraft during transport	
Rail vehicle	48
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle	33
Derailment	1
Explosion or fire on rail vehicle, transportation	
Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicle, transportation	4
Fall or jump from rail vehicle, transportation	1
Fall on rail vehicle, transportation	
Pedestrian struck by rail vehicle, transportation	7
Animal and other non-motorized vehicle transportation	10

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Animal transportation	6
Pedal cycle	4
Pedestrian vehicular	313
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	56
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	71
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road	50
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	125
Water vehicle	68
Water vehicle or propeller struck person	1
Water vehicle collisions	6
Explosion or fire on water vehicle	2
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	24
Fall or jump and struck by water vehicle	1
Fall or jump from water vehicle	25
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	3
Fall on water vehicle	3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,299
Roadway collision with other vehicle	663

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	377
Roadway noncollision incident	252
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	209
Nonroadway collision with other vehicle	15
Nonroadway collisions with object other than vehicle	27
Nonroadway noncollision incident	166
Falls, slips, trips	887
Slip or trip without fall	4
Slip without fall	
Trip without fall	
Falls on same level	151
Fall on same level due to tripping	31
Fall on same level due to slipping	21
Fall while sitting	4
Fall onto or against object on same level, n.e.c.	9
Falls to lower level	713
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	48
Fall through surface or existing opening	85

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Other fall to lower level	562
Jumps to lower level	4
Jump from collapsing structure or equipment	
Other jump to lower level	4
Fall or jump curtailed by personal fall arrest system	
Contact with objects and equipment	695
Needlestick without exposure to harmful substance	
Struck by object or equipment	503
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	197
Struck by rolling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	9
Struck by falling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	237
Struck by discharged or flying object	28
Injured by handheld object or equipment	9
Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld	11
Struck against object or equipment	8
Struck against moving object or equipment	
Struck against stationary object or equipment	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	108

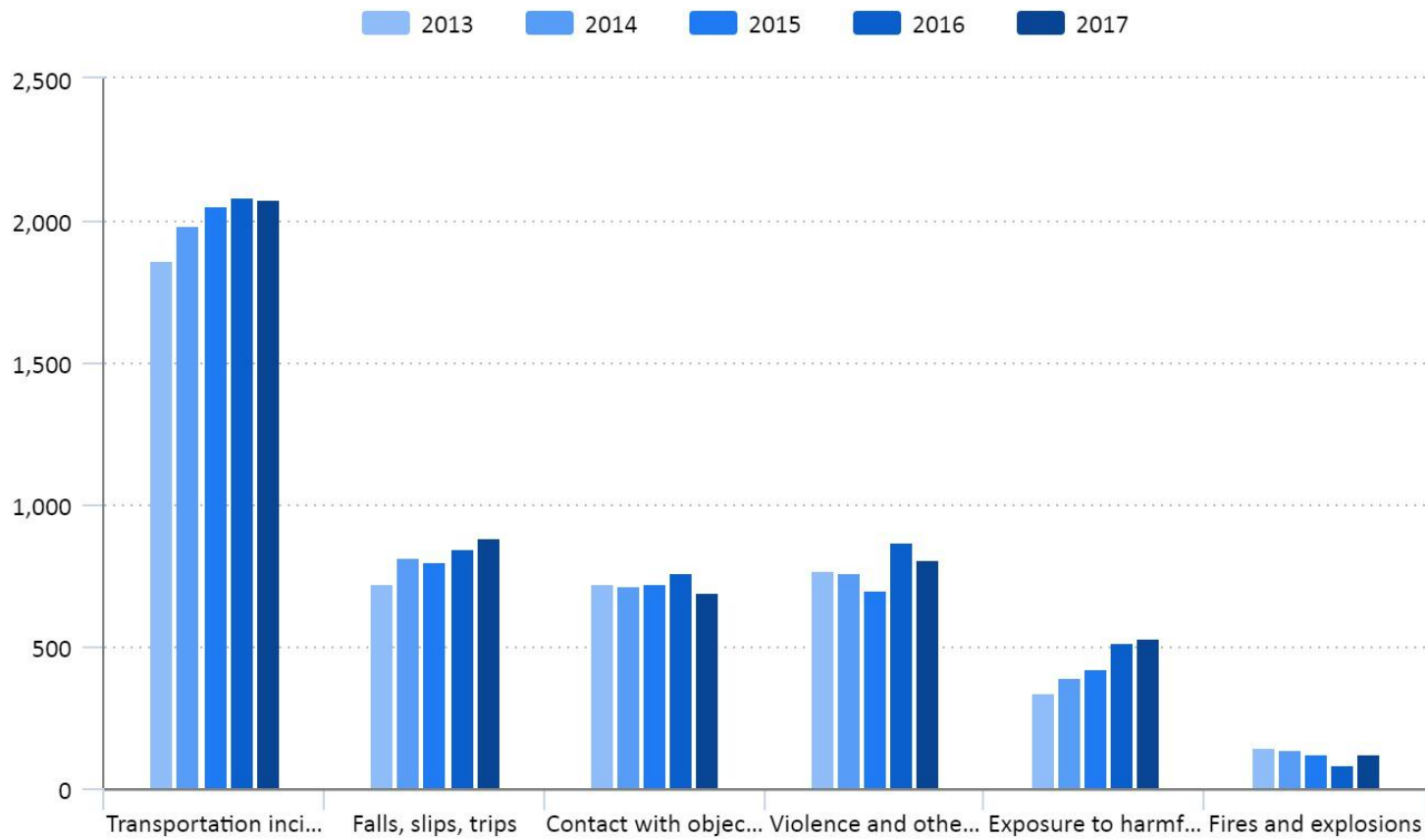
Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Caught in running equipment or machinery	76
Compressed or pinched by shifting objects or equipment	8
Compressed or pinched between two stationary objects	
Entangled in other object or equipment	
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	70
Excavation or trenching cave-in	23
Mine collapse or cave-in	4
Other cave-in	
Landslide	
Struck, caught, or crushed in other collapsing structure or equipment	22
Engulfment in other collapsing material	16
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, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	807
Intentional injury by person	733
Intentional injury by other person	458
Self-inflicted injury, intentional	275
Injury by person, unintentional or intent unknown	28
Injury by other person, unintentional or intent unknown	24
Self-inflicted injury, unintentional or intent unknown	4
Animal and insect related incidents	46
Bites and stings	17
Struck by animal	28
Multiple types of animal and insect incidents	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	531
Exposure to electricity	136
Direct exposure to electricity	79
Indirect exposure to electricity	55
Exposure to radiation and noise	
Exposure to light and other radiation	
Exposure to noise	

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Exposure to temperature extremes	38
Exposure to environmental heat	32
Exposure to environmental cold	3
Contact with hot objects or substances	3
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	317
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose	272
Inhalation of harmful substance	43
Ingestion of harmful substance	
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.	39
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.	27
Choking on object or substance	10
Depletion of oxygen	
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2017	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Fires and explosions	123
Fires	38
Collapsing building, structure, or structural element during fire	3
Other structural fire without collapse	14
Vehicle or machinery fire	3
Ignition of clothing from controlled heat source	3
Small-scale (limited) fire	
Forest or brush fire	7
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	5
Explosions	85
Dust explosion	6
Explosion of nonpressurized vapors, gases, or liquids	28
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	41
Demolition or blasting explosion	

Fatal work injury counts by event

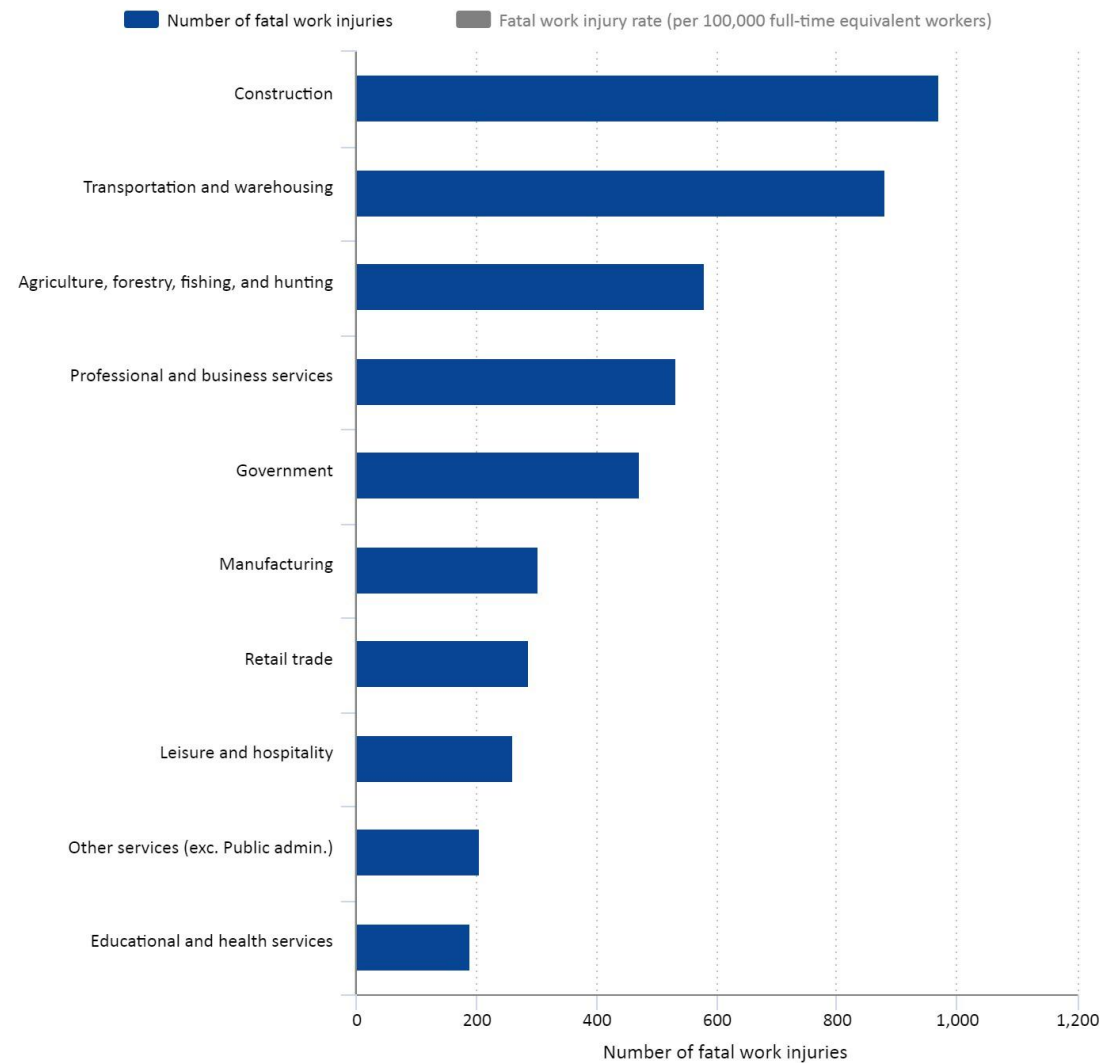


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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation incidents	1,865	1,984	2,054	2,083	2,077
Falls, slips, trips	724	818	800	849	887
Contact with objects and equipment	721	715	722	761	695
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	773	765	703	866	807
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	335	390	424	518	531
Fires and explosions	149	137	121	88	123

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2017

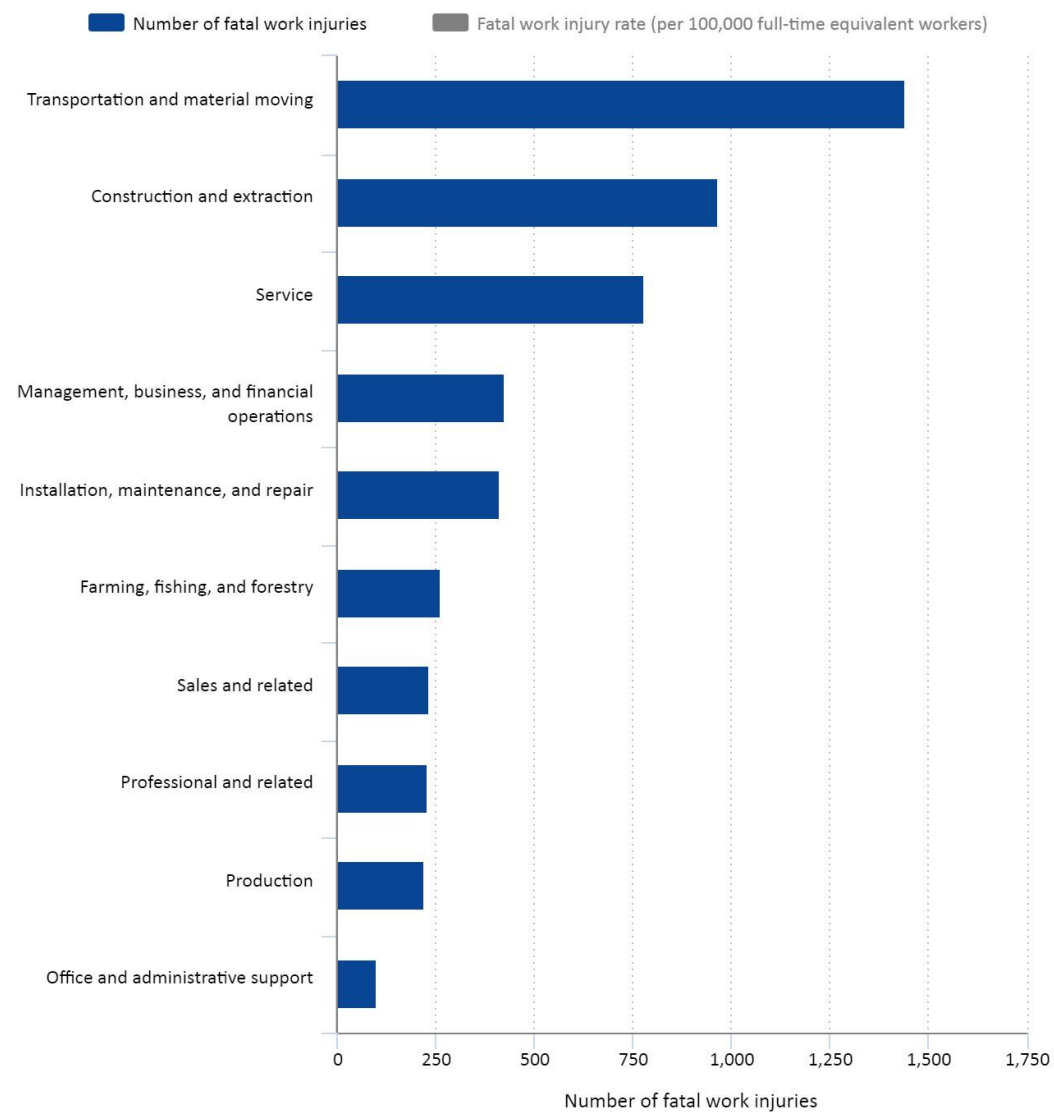


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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2017		
Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Construction	971	9.5
Transportation and warehousing	882	15.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	581	23
Professional and business services	532	3
Government	473	2
Manufacturing	303	1.9
Retail trade	287	2
Leisure and hospitality	262	2.2
Other services (exc. Public admin.)	205	2.9
Educational and health services	189	0.8

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2017

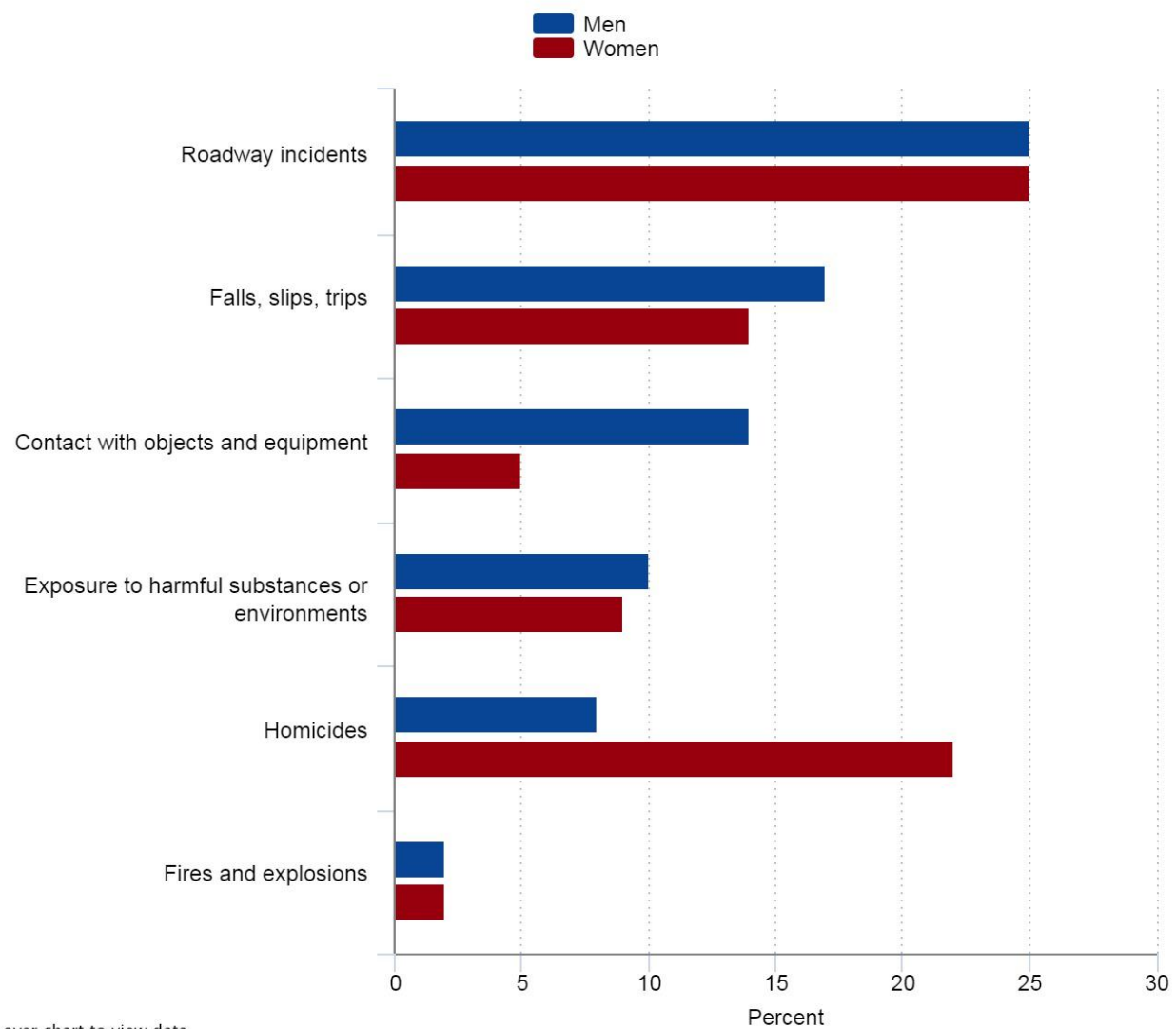


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2017		
Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,443	15.9
Construction and extraction	965	12.2
Service	778	3.3
Management, business, and financial operations	425	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	414	8.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	264	20.9
Sales and related	232	1.6
Professional and related	229	0.7
Production	221	2.6
Office and administrative support	101	0.6

Distribution of fatal injury events by sex of worker, 2017



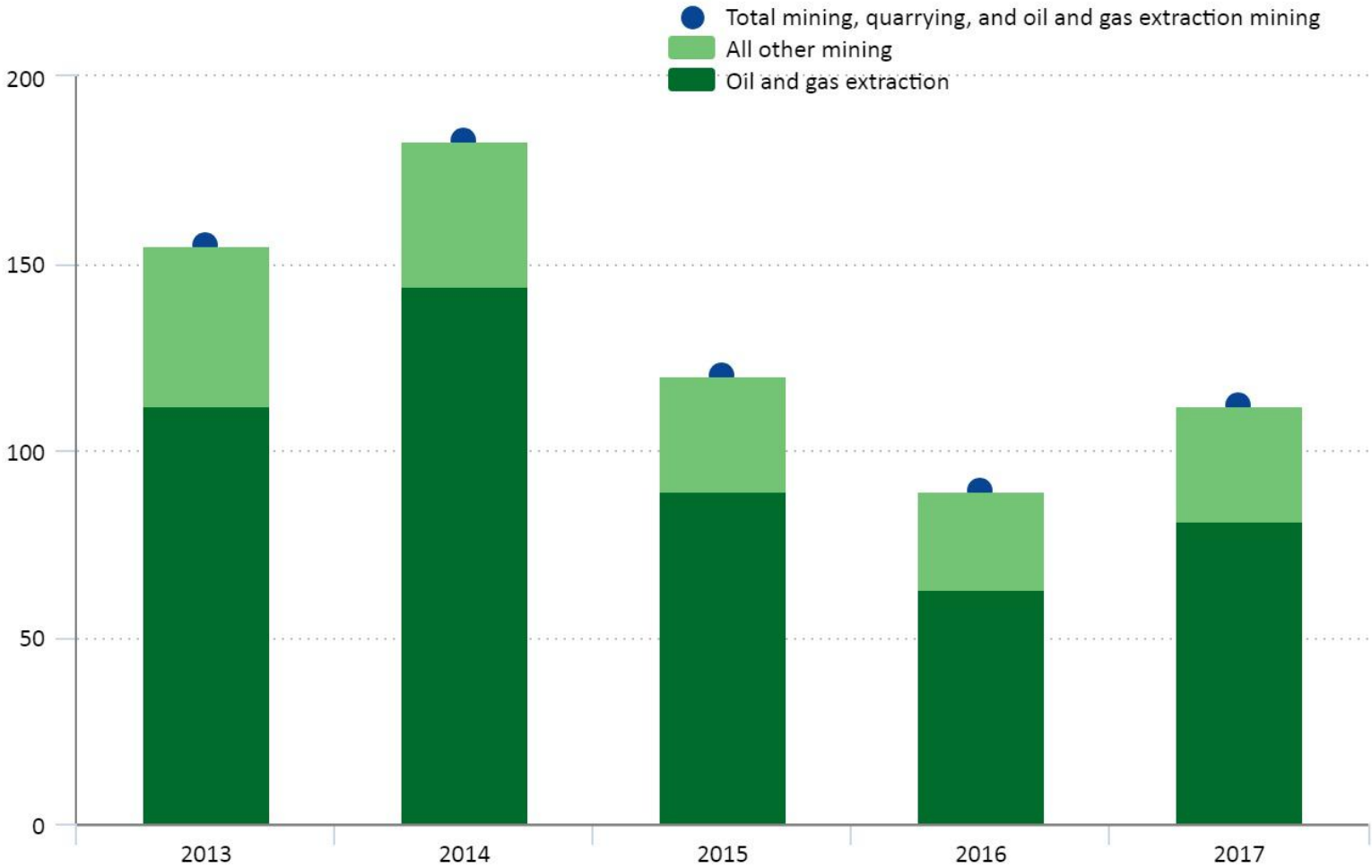
Hover over chart to view data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Distribution of fatal injury events by sex of worker, 2017		
Event	Men	Women
Roadway incidents	25	25
Falls, slips, trips	17	14
Contact with objects and equipment	14	5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	9
Homicides	8	22
Fires and explosions	2	2

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

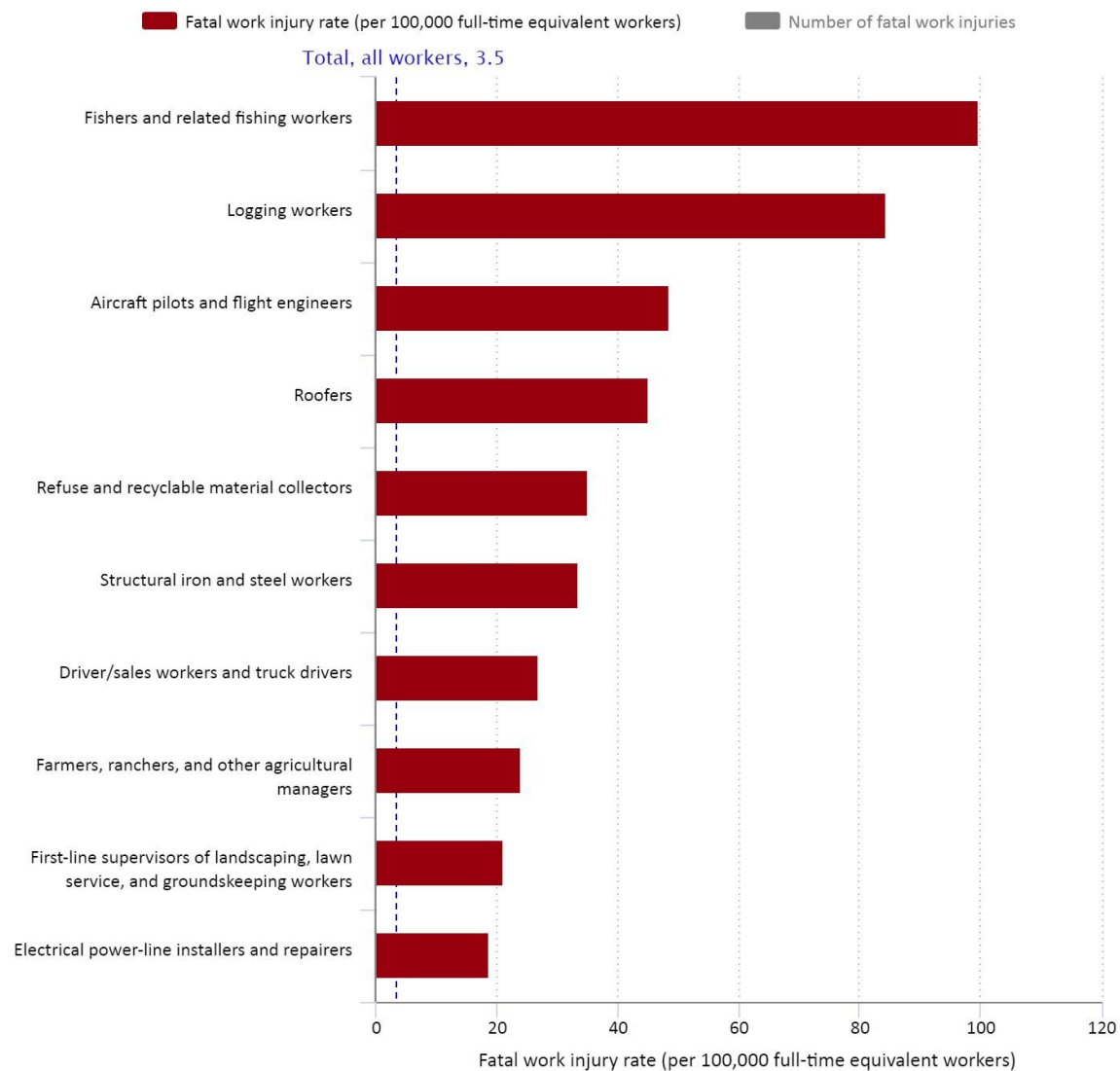


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry			
Year	Total mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction mining	All other mining	Oil and gas extraction
2013	155	43	112
2014	183	39	144
2015	120	31	89
2016	89	26	63
2017	112	31	81
Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21111), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).			

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2017

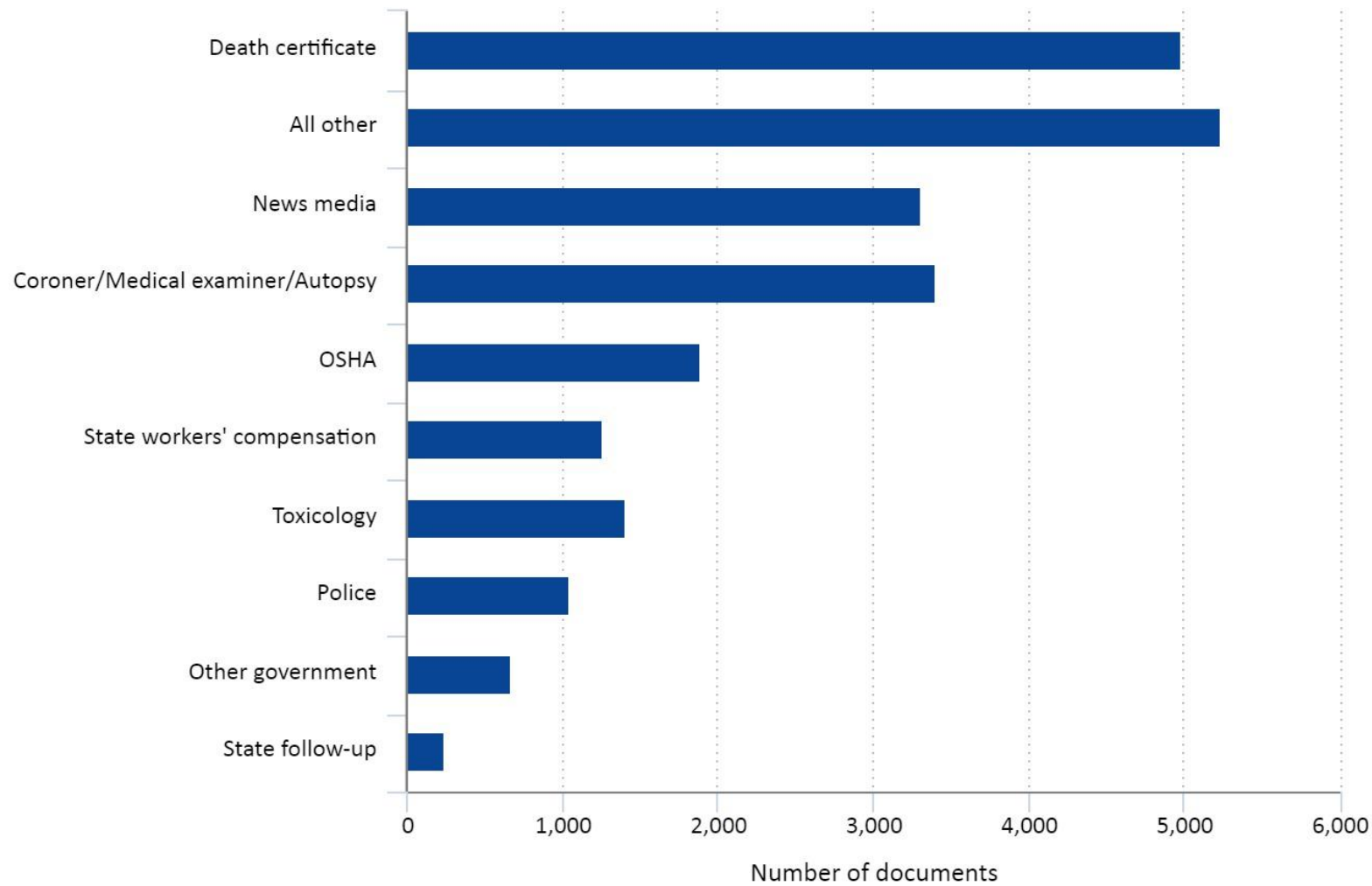


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2017		
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	99.8	41
Logging workers	84.3	55
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	48.6	59
Roofers	45.2	91
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.0	30
Structural iron and steel workers	33.4	14
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8	987
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	24.0	258
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	21.0	53
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	18.7	26

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2017



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



Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2017	
Source	Number of documents
Death certificate	4,987
All other	5,238
News media	3,304
Coroner/Medical examiner/Autopsy	3,400
OSHA	1,886
State workers' compensation	1,265
Toxicology	1,401
Police	1,051
Other government	671
State follow-up	238

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(資料作成者注：原典の Table 1～5 については、次の 48～58 ページに収載した。)

○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, 2016-17	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、2016－17
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2011-17	表 2. 選択された事象又はばく露別の死亡労働災害、2011-17
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2016-17	表 3. 選択された職業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2016-17
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2016-17	表 4. 選択された産業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2016-17
Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2016-17	表 5 事象の州別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015－17

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2016-17

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total ³	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
Employee status						
Wage and salary workers ⁴	4,098	4,069	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Self-employed ⁵	1,092	1,078	13.1	13.1	0.3	0.3
Gender						
Women	387	386	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Men	4,803	4,761	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.0
Age						
Under 16 years	13	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	17	7	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
18 to 19 years	43	62	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	310	293	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
25 to 34 years	834	872	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
35 to 44 years	979	907	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
45 to 54 years	1,145	1,059	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
55 to 64 years	1,160	1,155	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.0
65 years and over	688	775	9.6	10.3	0.2	0.2
Race or ethnic origin⁶						
White (non-Hispanic)	3,481	3,449	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.0
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	587	530	3.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino	879	903	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	38	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	160	144	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	15	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	23	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(訳者注 : Table 1 の脚注)

¹ 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. 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. Please see 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.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the CFOI and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.

³ 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) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2011-17

Characteristic	Counts						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total¹	4,693	4,628	4,585	4,821	4,836	5,190	5,147
Event or exposure							
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	791	803	773	765	703	866	807
Intentional injury by person	718	725	686	689	646	792	733
Homicides	468	475	404	409	417	500	458
Shooting by other person—intentional	365	381	322	307	354	394	351
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	35	38	40	28	38	47
Suicides	250	249	282	280	229	291	275
Transportation incidents	1,937	1,923	1,865	1,984	2,054	2,083	2,077
Aircraft incidents	145	127	136	135	139	130	126
Rail vehicle incidents	50	38	41	57	50	50	48
Pedestrian vehicular incident	316	293	294	318	289	342	313
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	63	65	48	53	44	58	56
Water vehicle incident	72	63	60	55	44	48	68
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,103	1,153	1,099	1,157	1,264	1,252	1,299
Roadway collision with other vehicle	525	565	564	611	660	628	663
Roadway collision moving in same direction	150	124	144	146	166	168	189
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	172	204	192	230	224	199	214
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	111	134	136	131	154	150	149
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	313	338	332	317	360	342	377
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	292	318	311	292	335	321	348
Roadway noncollision incident	262	247	201	228	240	278	252
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	208	202	171	193	201	238	197
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	222	233	227	248	253	245	209
Nonroadway noncollision incident	169	175	181	191	182	182	166
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	113	115	118	127	131	120	111
Fire or explosion	144	122	149	137	121	88	123
Fall, slip, trip	681	704	724	818	800	849	887
Fall on same level	111	120	110	138	125	134	151
Fall to lower level	553	570	595	660	648	697	713
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	35	45	44	55	65	48
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	72	68	82	87	87	85
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	419	340	335	390	424	518	531
Exposure to electricity	174	156	141	154	134	154	136
Exposure to temperature extremes	63	41	38	26	40	48	38
Exposure to other harmful substances	144	110	124	182	215	268	317
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol unintentional overdose	73	65	82	114	165	217	272
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	40	39	59	45	39	43
Contact with objects and equipment	710	723	721	715	722	761	695
Struck by object or equipment	476	519	509	503	519	553	503
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	196	201	197	202	216	232	197
Struck by falling object or equipment	219	241	245	243	247	255	237
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	145	124	131	132	99	117	108
Caught in running equipment or machinery	118	93	105	105	74	103	76
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	73	78	74	90	82	70

(訳者注 : Table 2 の脚注)

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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Event or exposure is based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

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

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

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2016-17

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total ³	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
Occupation (SOC)						
Management occupations	377	396	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Business and financial operations occupations	27	29	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	16	11	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	41	23	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15	13	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Community and social services occupations	27	37	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
Legal occupations	13	11	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.0
Education, training, and library occupations	32	30	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	64	47	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	60	57	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Healthcare support occupations	30	28	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Protective service occupations	281	266	8.4	7.7	0.3	0.3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	127	117	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92	89	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	329	326	6.6	6.4	0.2	0.2
Building cleaning and pest control workers	74	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	217	191	17.4	15.5	1.0	0.9
Personal care and service occupations	55	69	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Sales and related occupations	254	232	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Supervisors, sales workers	104	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	102	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Office and administrative support occupations	78	101	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	290	264	24.9	20.9	2.0	1.9
Agricultural workers	157	155	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	26	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	95	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	970	965	12.4	12.2	0.3	0.3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	134	121	18.0	17.4	1.2	1.2
Construction trades workers	736	747	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	41	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	470	414	9.4	8.1	0.2	0.2
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	154	143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	216	221	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,388	1,443	15.4	15.9	0.3	0.4
Air transportation workers	75	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	1,012	1,084	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	228	235	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military occupations⁴	62	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(訳者注 : Table 3 の脚注)

¹ 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. 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. Please see 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.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the CFOI and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.

³ 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) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Occupation is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 system.

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

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

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

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2016-17

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total ³	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
Industry (NAICS)						
Private industry ⁴	4,693	4,674	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0
Goods producing	1,991	1,967	6.8	6.7	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	593	581	23.2	23.0	1.5	1.7
Crop production	261	263	20.9	20.9	2.0	2.1
Animal production and aquaculture	151	152	15.4	16.4	1.4	1.7
Forestry and logging	106	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵	89	112	10.1	12.9	1.5	2.2
Mining (except oil and gas)	22	31	10.0	15.5	2.1	3.6
Support activities for mining	56	73	10.1	12.8	2.1	2.9
Construction	991	971	10.1	9.5	0.2	0.2
Construction of buildings	182	196	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	159	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	631	610	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	318	303	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Food manufacturing	40	51	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	41	50	3.4	4.3	0.2	0.3
Service providing	2,702	2,707	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	179	174	4.8	4.8	0.2	0.2
Retail trade	282	287	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	42	54	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.1
Food and beverage stores	71	60	2.7	2.3	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	825	882	14.3	15.1	0.4	0.5
Truck transportation	570	599	25.6	28.0	1.0	1.5
Utilities	30	28	2.8	2.6	0.2	0.2
Information	46	43	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.1
Finance and insurance	26	32	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	91	69	3.2	2.4	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	100	69	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	439	460	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational services	42	43	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Health care and social assistance	117	146	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	96	91	3.9	3.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services	202	171	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other services, except public administration	223	205	3.2	2.9	0.1	0.1
Government ⁶	497	473	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0
Federal government ⁴	107	116	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.1
State government ⁴	97	91	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Local government ⁴	291	265	3.0	2.6	0.1	0.1

(訳者注 : Table 4 の脚注)

¹ 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. 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. Please see 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.

² Fatal injury rates rely on the census figures from the CFOI and the employment from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS is a sample of households that is designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Sampling errors occur in the CPS because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of dispersion around the estimated fatal injury rate, expressed at the 95% confidence level. For more on confidence intervals, see https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.

³ 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#rates) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Industry is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

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

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

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

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, 2016-17

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total ²	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5
State of incident				
Alabama	100	83	5.2	4.3
Alaska	35	33	10.6	10.2
Arizona	77	90	2.6	3.0
Arkansas	68	76	5.3	6.1
California	376	376	2.2	2.2
Colorado	81	77	3.0	2.8
Connecticut	28	35	1.6	1.9
Delaware	12	10	2.6	2.4
District of Columbia	5	13	1.4	3.4
Florida	309	299	3.6	3.3
Georgia	171	194	3.9	4.1
Hawaii	29	20	2.4	2.2
Idaho	30	37	4.1	4.8
Illinois	171	163	2.9	2.8
Indiana	137	138	4.5	4.5
Iowa	76	72	4.8	4.7
Kansas	74	72	5.2	5.2
Kentucky	92	70	5.0	3.8
Louisiana	95	117	5.0	6.3
Maine	18	18	2.4	2.7
Maryland	92	87	3.2	3.0
Massachusetts	109	108	3.3	3.2
Michigan	162	153	3.5	3.4
Minnesota	92	101	3.4	3.5
Mississippi	71	90	6.3	6.2
Missouri	124	125	4.3	4.4
Montana	38	32	7.9	6.9
Nebraska	60	35	6.3	3.6
Nevada	54	32	4.2	2.4
New Hampshire	22	11	3.2	1.6
New Jersey	101	69	2.4	1.6
New Mexico	41	44	4.9	4.7
New York (including N.Y.C.)	272	313	3.1	3.5
New York City	56	87	1.5	2.3
North Carolina	174	183	3.7	3.9
North Dakota	28	38	7.0	10.1
Ohio	164	174	3.1	3.3
Oklahoma	92	91	5.6	5.5
Oregon	72	60	3.9	3.2
Pennsylvania	163	172	2.8	3.0
Rhode Island	9	8	1.8	1.6
South Carolina	96	88	4.4	4.2
South Dakota	31	30	7.5	7.3
Tennessee	122	128	4.3	4.4
Texas	545	534	4.4	4.3
Utah	44	43	3.2	2.9
Vermont	10	22	3.2	7.0
Virginia	153	118	4.0	2.9
Washington	78	84	2.4	2.5
West Virginia	47	51	6.6	7.4
Wisconsin	105	106	3.6	3.5
Wyoming	34	20	12.3	7.7

(訳者注 : Table 5 の脚注)

¹ 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. 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. Please see 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.

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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.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. Margin of error is not available for state rate data.

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