

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2019 年 12 月 17 日（現地時間）に、2018 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。

2020 年 1 月
中央労働災害防止協会技術支援部
国際センター

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(総括的な説明)

(原資料の所在)

NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2018	2018 年の死亡労働災害の全国調査結果
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の「英語原文—日本語仮訳」

○資料作成者注：アメリカ合衆国の死亡労働災害の発生率と日本の死亡労働災害発生率との比較

1 アメリカ合衆国の致死的な労働傷害（つまり死亡災害）発生率及び日本の死亡労働災害発生率の関連するデータ

2 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の比較

(原典の「英語原文—日本語仮訳」)

Fatal event or exposure	災害又は危険へのばく露による死亡
Occupation	職業
Independent workers	独立労働者
Worker demographics	労働者の人口統計
TECHNICAL NOTES	技術的解説

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Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2016-17	表 3. 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. 業種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 州別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015－17

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2019 年 12 月 17 日に公表した“**Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2018**”における“Graphics for Economic News Releases”の一環としての“**News release charts**”について

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	年齢別の死亡労働災害の年齢階級ごとの数
4	Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group	100,000 人のフルタイム換算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, 2018	2018 年の災害の種類別の死亡労働災害

7	Fatal work injury counts by event	災害の種類別の死亡労働災害の数
8	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2018	業種別の死亡労働災害の数及び発生率、2018 年
9	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2018	2018 年の主要な職業グループ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, 2018	労働者の性別による死亡労働災害の分布、2018
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

(総括的な説明)

(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、2019年12月17日に、2018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、

- 2018年における年間の記録された死亡労働災害は、5,250人（賃金及び給与を得ている者並びに自営業者の合計）で、そのうち労働者の死亡災害は4,178人で、自営業者の死亡災害は1,072人でした。（図1及び表1を参照してください。）2017年における死亡労働災害（労働者及び自営業者の合計）の5,147人よりも2%増加しました。
- 死亡災害の発生率は、100,000人のフルタイム換算労働者（full-time equivalent (FTE) workers）当たり3.5で、2017年と変化していませんでした。（図2を参照して下さい。）
- 民間産業におけるフルタイム換算労働者100,000人当たりの死亡災害発生率は3.7で、2017年と変化していませんでした。（表4を参照して下さい。）
- これらのデータは、死亡労働傷害調査（the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).）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のp16に記載があります。

<https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/iif-20120813.pdf>

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、本文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, 2006-18

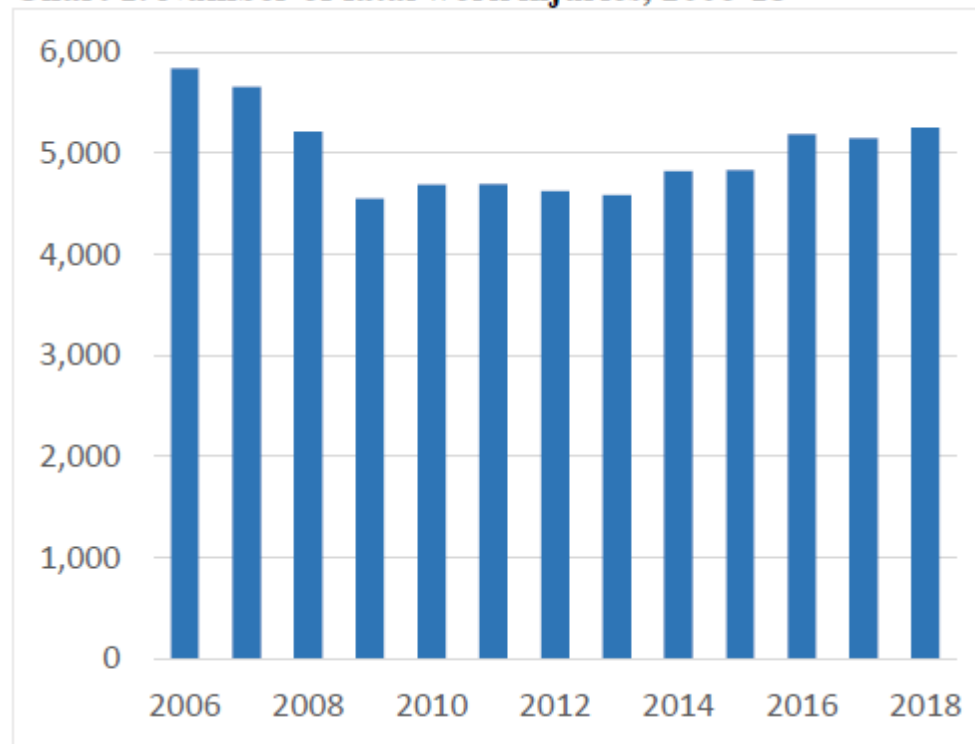


図1 死亡災害の数、2006－18年

Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2006-18

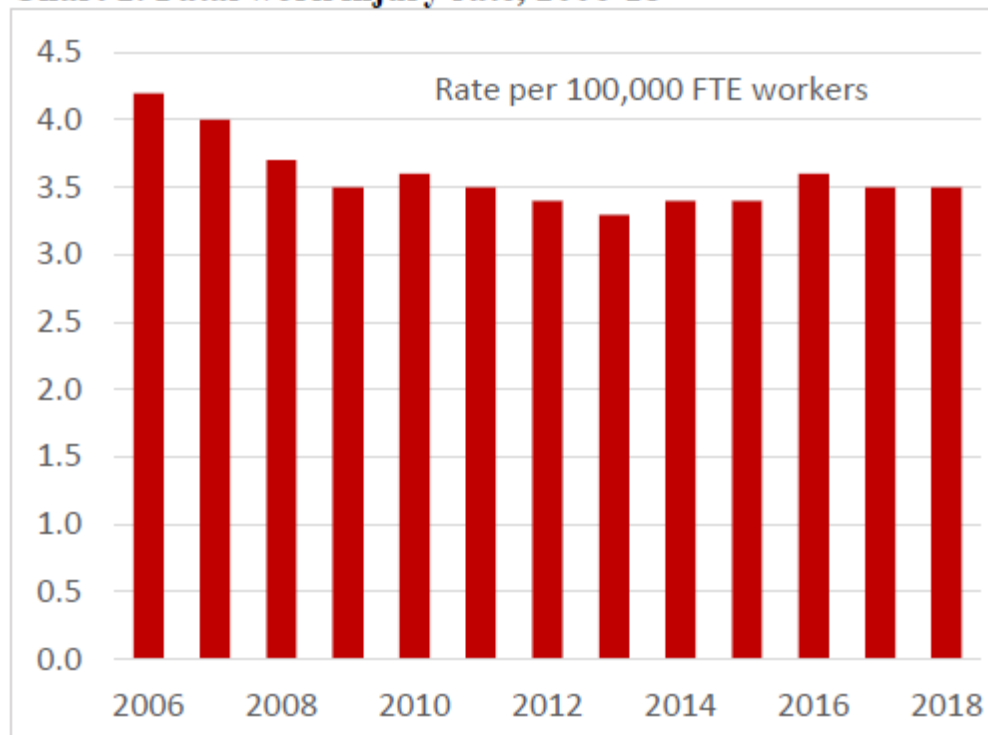


図2 死亡労働災害の発生率（2006－18年）

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Employee status						
Wage and salary workers ⁴	4,069	4,178	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Self-employed ⁵	1,078	1,072	13.1	12.7	0.3	0.3

(表 1 の抜粋)

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Industry (NAICS)						
Private industry ⁴	4,674	4,779	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0

(表 4 の抜粋)

○原資料の題名と所在

- 題名
NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2018

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

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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



● 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 2018	2018 年の死亡労働災害の全国調査結果
For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, December 17, 2019, USDL-19-2194 Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov	東部標準時 2019 年 12 月 17 日 (水曜日) 午前 10 時。(発表番号) USDL-19-2194 技術情報: (202) 691-6170 • コンタクト先のアドレス : iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm 報道機関の接触先: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

<p>There were 5,250 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2018, a 2 percent increase from the 5,147 in 2017, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate remained unchanged at 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).</p>	<p>合衆国では、2018 年に 5,250 人の労働死亡災害が記録されており、2017 年の 5,147 人から 2%の増加であったと、本日労働統計局は発表しました（図 1 及び表 1 を参照してください）。死亡災害の発生率は、100,000 人のフルタイム換算労働者（full-time equivalent (FTE) workers）当たり 3.5 で、2017 年と変化していませんでした。（図 2 をご覧ください。）これらのデータは、死亡労働傷害調査（the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).）によるものです。</p>
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○資料作成者注：アメリカ合衆国の死亡労働災害の発生率と日本の死亡労働災害発生率との比較

1 アメリカ合衆国の致命的な労働傷害（つまり死亡災害）発生率及び日本の死亡労働災害発生率の関連するデータ

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 ～ 2018 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生数(試算の方法は、別記を参照してください。)</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></table>		年	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生数(試算の方法は、別記を参照してください。)	2013	2.07	2014	2.11	2015	1.92	2016	1.80	2017	1.87	2018	1.69	<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。交通労働災害を含む。	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 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生数(試算の方法は、別記を参照してください。)																		
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アメリカ合衆国	2012 年 ～ 2016 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>フルタイム換算労働者（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率。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 そのうち、民間産業については、3.6</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>3.3 そのうち、民間産業については、3.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>3.4 そのうち、民間産業については、3.7</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>3.4 そのうち、民間産業については、3.6</td></tr></table>		年	フルタイム換算労働者（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率。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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">左欄では公務従事者（アメリカ合衆国内の軍関係者を含む。）が含まれている。いずれも交通労働災害を含む。	News release, Bureau of labor Statistics, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2015				
年	フルタイム換算労働者（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率。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。																		
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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	3.56 そのうち、民間産業については、3.7			

(日本についての資料作成者の注)

- 日本の 2013 年～2018 年についての「労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生数」の推計方法及び結果

区分/人数 (単位万人)		2013 年	2014 年	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年	2018 年
①	全産業雇用者数 (年平均) 「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」による。	5,567	5,613	5,663	5,613	5,819	5,936
②	うち、役員を除く雇用者数 (年平均) 「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」による。	5,213	5,256	5,303	5,391	5,460	5,596
③	うち、公務従事者数 (年平均) 「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」による。	229	235	231	231	229	232
④	②-③	4,984	5,021	5,072	5,160	5,231	5,364
⑤	年間労働災害死亡者数 (公務従事者を除く。)	1,030	1,057	972	928	978	909
⑥	「労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡災害発生数の推計」 = (⑤ ÷ (②-③)) × 10	2.07	2.11	1.92	1.80	1.87	1.69

(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。

2 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の比較

上記 1 に掲げたデータと比較すると、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 (民間産業については 3.7) 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) よりは高くなっています。

Fatal event or exposure	災害又は危険へのばく露による死亡
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal event at 2,080, accounting for 40 percent of all work-related fatalities. (See chart 3 and table 2.) Incidents involving contact with objects and equipment increased 13 percent (from 695 to 786), driven by a 39 percent increase in workers caught in running equipment or machinery and a 17 percent increase in workers struck by falling objects or equipment. Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol while at work increased 12 percent from 272 to 305. This is the sixth consecutive annual increase. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased 3 percent in 2018, due to an 11 percent increase in work-related suicides from 275 to 304. Fatal falls, slips, and trips decreased 11 percent to 791, after reaching a series high of 887 in 2017. This decline was due to a 14 percent drop in falls to a lower level (713 to 615), the lowest total since 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通死亡災害は 2,080 人で、死亡災害で最も多い災害の種類であり、業務上の死亡災害全体の 40%を占めています。（表 3 及び表 2 を参照してください。） 稼働中の機器や機械に巻き込まれる死亡災害の 39%の増加並びに落下する物体や機器に激突される死亡災害の 17%の増加により、物体や機器との接触に関連する死亡災害は全体としては 13%増加しました（695 人から 786 人）。 職場での薬物やアルコールの非医学的使用による意図しない過剰摂取を原因とする死亡災害は、272 人から 305 人へと 12%増加しました。これは、6 年連続の増加となっています。 作業関連の自殺が 275 人から 304 人へと 11%増加したため、人や動物による暴力やその他の負傷による死亡災害は 2018 年に 3%増加しました。 墜落、滑り、転倒による死亡災害は、2017 年に 887 人の最高値に達した後、791 人へと 11%減少しました。この減少は、墜落災害（713 人から 615 人）の 14%の低下で、2013 年以来の最も少ないレベルのものとなったことが寄与しています。

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

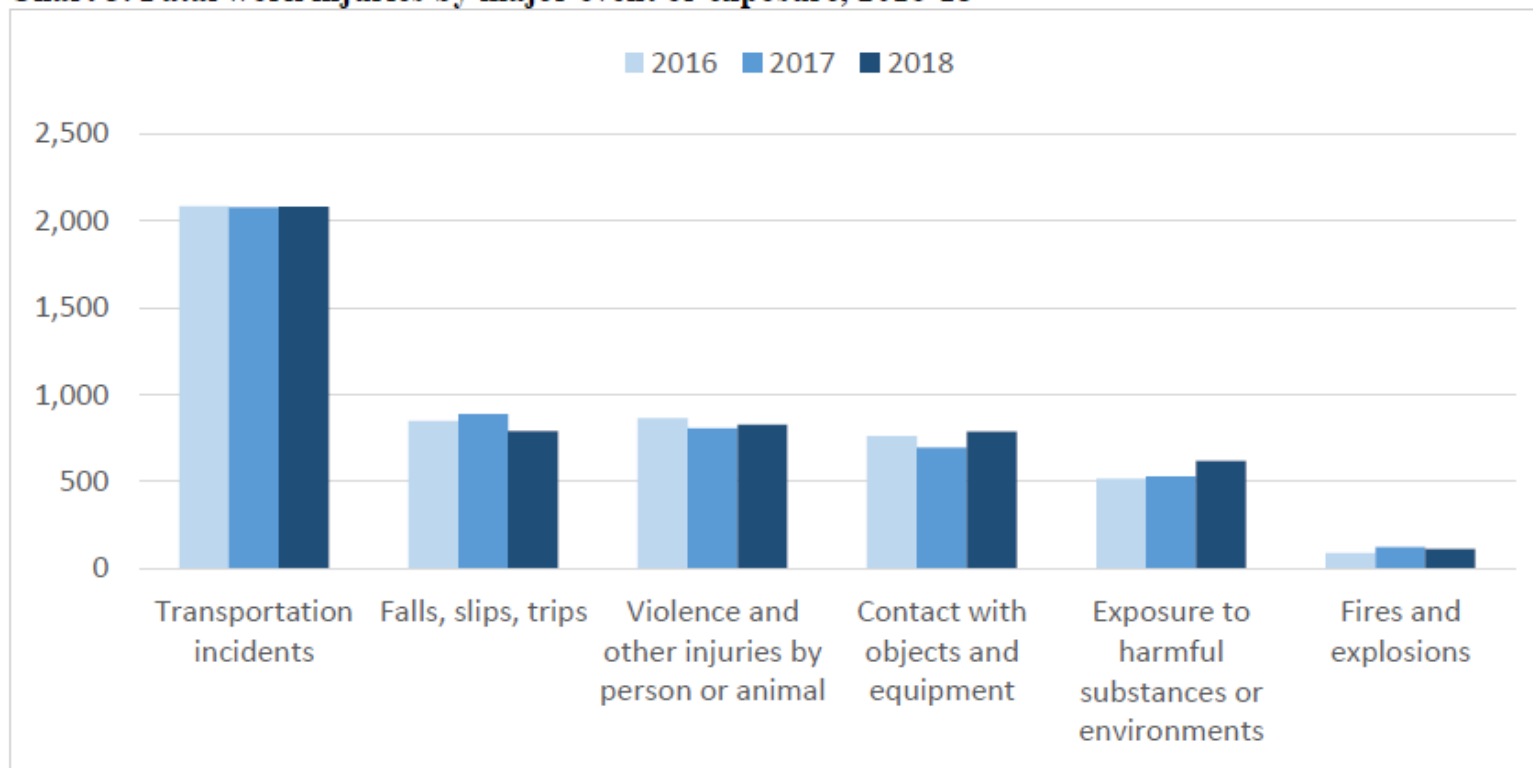


図 3 主要な災害又は危険へのばく露別死亡労働災害

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

(資料作成者注：図 3 における主要な災害 (*major event*) 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

(以下は、原典の「英語原文ー日本語仮訳」です。)

Occupation	職業
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver/sales workers and truck drivers had the most fatalities of any broad occupation group at 966. Among all detailed occupations, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the most fatalities at 831. In 2018, logging workers, fishers and related fishing workers, aircraft pilots and flight engineers, and roofers all had fatality rates more than 10 times the all-worker rate of 3.5 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers. (See chart 4.) Police and sheriff's patrol officers had 108 fatalities in 2018, up 14 percent from 2017. Fatal injuries to taxi drivers and chauffeurs declined by 24 percent to 47, the lowest total since 2003 when comparable data for the occupation were first available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 運転者/自動車販売労働者とトラック運転者は、966人で、大分類の職業別の中で最も死亡者数が多かったです。すべての細分類の職業の中で、重トラクター・トレーラー運転者は、最大の死亡者数 831 でした。 2018 年に、伐採労働者、漁師及び漁業関連労働者並びに航空機パイロット及び航空エンジニア、屋根ふき労働者の死亡率はすべて、全労働者のフルタイム換算労働者 (FTE)10 万人当たり 3.5 人の死亡率の 10 倍以上でした。(図 4 を参照して下さい。) 2018 年の警察及び保安官のパトロール担当者の死亡者数は 108 人で、2017 年から 14%増加しました。 タクシーの運転者及びそれ以外の自動車運転者の死亡災害は 24%減少して 47 人であり、職業別の比較可能なデータが最初に利用可能になった 2003 年以来の最小の数です。
<p>Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/all_worker.xlsx.</p> <p>Fatality rates by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2018hb.xlsx</p>	<p>職業別の死亡災害の数は、 www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/all_worker.xlsx.</p> <p>でもなく入手可能になります。</p> <p>職業別の死亡率は間もなく</p>

.	www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2018hb.xlsx で入手可能になります。
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Independent workers	独立労働者
<p>In 2016, the CFOI began identifying fatal injuries to independent workers. Independent workers are involved in a work relationship that is finite and involves a single task, short-term contract, or freelance work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018, there were 621 fatal injuries to independent workers, up from 613 in 2017. Independent workers comprised 12 percent of all fatal injuries in 2018. Occupations with the most fatal work injuries to independent workers in 2018 were heavy and tractor trailer-truck drivers (96), followed by first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (61), and construction laborers (48). 	<p>2016 年に、CFOI（CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES）は独立労働者の死亡災害の特定を開始しました。独立労働者とは、限定的な労働関係であり、単一職務、短期請負又はフリーランスの仕事に従事しています。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 年の 613 人から増加し、2018 年には 621 人の独立労働者の死亡災害がありました。 2018 年の独立労働者は、すべての死亡災害の 12%を占めました。 2018 年に独立労働者に最も多くの死亡災害をもたらした職業は、重機及びトラクタートレーラートラックの運転手（96 人）であり、続いて建設業及び採掘労働者の現場監督（61 人）及び建設労働者（48 人）でした。 <p>（資料作成者注：「独立労働者」とは。）</p> <p>独立行政法人労働政策研究・研修機構の WEB ページ「独立労働者(インディペンデント・ワーカー)が世界で増加」において独立労働者についての説明があります。</p> <p>https://www.jil.go.jp/foreign/jihou/2017/02/usa_01.html</p> <p>このページでは、独立労働者(インディペンデント・ワーカー)とは次の性格を有する労働者のことを指しています。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・高い自律性 ・仕事や課題ごとの報酬の支払い ・労働者と顧客との短期間の関係

	生産年齢人口のうち、雇われずに働く独立労働者(インディペンデント・ワーカー)の占める割合が米国で約 27%だったことを、コンサルタント企業マッキンゼー社が報告しています。
Fatal occupational injury data for independent workers will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/independent-workers.xlsx	独立労働者の死亡労働災害のデータは、 www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/independent-workers.xlsx でももなく入手可能になります。

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

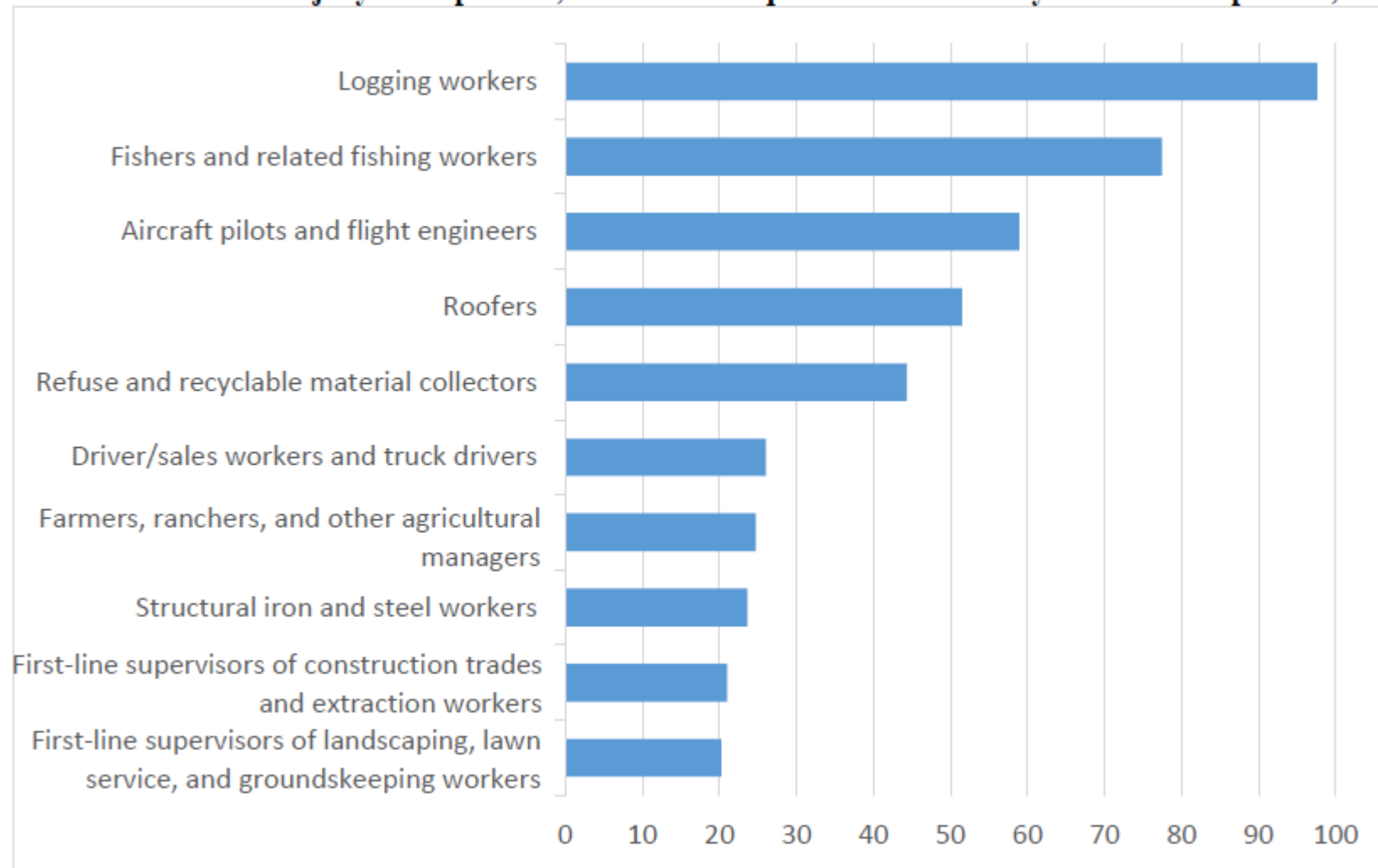


図4 職業別のフルタイム換算労働者10万人当たりの死亡災害発生率、2018年

(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
Logging workers	伐採労働者
Fishers and related fishing workers	漁師及び漁業関連労働者
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	航空機パイロット及び航空エンジニア
Roofers	屋根ふき労働者
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
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	農業、牧場及びその他の農業経営者
Structural iron and steel workers	鉄構造物及び鉄鋼労働者
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	建設業及び採掘労働者の現場監督者
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現場監督者

Worker demographics	労働者の人口統計
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatalities to non-Hispanic Black or African American workers increased 16 percent to 615 in 2018, the highest total since 1999. Their fatal injury rate also increased from 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2017 to 3.6 in 2018. Hispanic or Latino workers experienced 961 fatalities in 2018, a 6 percent increase from 2017. Sixty-seven percent of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers were born outside of the United States. Though the number of fatalities declined for workers age 65 years and over in 2018, their fatal work-injury rate is still more than double the all- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 非ヒスパニック系黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人の労働者の死亡者数は、2018 年に 16%増加して 615 人で、1999 年以来の最高の人数です。彼等の死亡災害発生率は、2017 年のフルタイム換算労働者 (FTE)100,000 人当たり 3.2 から 2018 年には 3.6 に増加しました。 ヒスパニック系又はラテン系の労働者は、2018 年に 961 人の死亡を数え、2017 年から 6%増加しました。死亡災害を被ったヒスパニック系又はラテン系の労働者の 67%は米国外で生まれました。 2018 年には 65 歳以上の労働者の死亡者数は減少しましたが、死亡労働災害の発生率は依然として全労働者の平均発生率の 2 倍以上です。(表 1 を参

<p>worker rate. (See table 1.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 20 states and the District of Columbia had fewer fatal injuries in 2018 than 2017, while 28 states had more; Arkansas and Oklahoma had the same number as 2017. (See table 5.) 	<p>照してください。)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 の州とコロンビア特別区の合計では、2018 年の死亡者数は 2017 年よりも減少したのですが、28 の州は増加しました。アーカンソー州とオクラホマ州は 2017 年と同じ数でした（表 5 を参照して下さい。）。
<p>Fatal occupational injury data for foreign-born Hispanic or Latino workers will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/foreign_b_h.xlsx .</p>	<p>外国生まれのヒスパニック系又はラテン系労働者の死亡労働災害データは www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/foreign_b_h.xlsx でまもなく入手可能になります。</p>

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 2018 data, over 24,800 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling errors as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey, a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For more information on measurement error, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.</p> <p>The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by</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。2018 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 24,800 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 のウェブサイト（www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm）の BLS 方法論ハンドブックを参照してください。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・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</p>

<p>industry, detailed case circumstances, and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Counts and incidence rates by industry, case type, case circumstances and worker characteristics for 2018 were published in November 2019. For these data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.</p>	<p>業種、詳細な災害の状況及び労働者の特性別の頻度数と発生率を示します。2018 年の業種、災害の型、災害の状況及び労働者の特性別の数と発生率は、2019 年 11 月に公開されました。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 2018, work relationship could not be independently verified by multiple source documents for 12 fatal work injuries. However, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities are included.</p>	<p>作業関連死亡の特定及び検証</p> <p>2018 年の作業関連の死亡者の特定及び検証には、12 人の死亡労働災害について、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>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 for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating</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</p>

<p>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>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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○原典の Table 1～ Table 5.の標題

(資料作成者補足 1) 今回の“*NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2018*”に添付されていた *Table1* から *Table5* までを次に収載します。また、これらの *Table* の名称の「英語原文－日本語仮訳」を次の表に掲げました。ただし、これらの表中の英語原文についての日本語仮訳は、作成していません。

英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2017-18	表 1. 特定の人口統計学的特性による死亡労働災害の数と割合、2017-18 年
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2011-	表 2. 特定の災害又は危険へのばく露による死亡労働災害、2011-18

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Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2017-18	表 3. 職業別の死亡労働災害の数と割合、2017-18 年
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2017-18	表 4. 死亡労働災害の数と業種別の割合、2017-18
Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2017-18	表 5. 死亡労働災害の件数と発生率別の割合、2017-18 年

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Counts							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total ¹	4,693	4,628	4,585	4,821	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250
Event or exposure								
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	791	803	773	765	703	866	807	828
Intentional injury by person	718	725	686	689	646	792	733	757
Homicides	468	475	404	409	417	500	458	453
Shooting by other person—intentional	365	381	322	307	354	394	351	351
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	42	35	38	40	28	38	47	44
Suicides	250	249	282	280	229	291	275	304
Transportation incidents	1,937	1,923	1,865	1,984	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080
Aircraft incidents	145	127	136	135	139	130	126	133
Rail vehicle incidents	50	38	41	57	50	50	48	48
Pedestrian vehicular incident	316	293	294	318	289	342	313	325
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	63	65	48	53	44	58	56	58
Water vehicle incident	72	63	60	55	44	48	68	58
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,103	1,153	1,099	1,157	1,264	1,252	1,299	1,276
Roadway collision with other vehicle	525	565	564	611	660	628	663	677
Roadway collision moving in same direction	150	124	144	146	166	168	189	183
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	172	204	192	230	224	199	214	243
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	111	134	136	131	154	150	149	141
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	313	338	332	317	360	342	377	373
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	292	318	311	292	335	321	348	345
Roadway noncollision incident	262	247	201	228	240	278	252	222
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	208	202	171	193	201	238	197	170
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	222	233	227	248	253	245	209	225

Nonroadway noncollision incident	169	175	181	191	182	182	166	164
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	113	115	118	127	131	120	111	105
Fire or explosion	144	122	149	137	121	88	123	115
Fall, slip, trip	681	704	724	818	800	849	887	791
Fall on same level	111	120	110	138	125	134	151	154
Fall to lower level	553	570	595	660	648	697	713	615
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	38	35	45	44	55	65	48	50
Fall through surface or existing opening	60	72	68	82	87	87	85	83
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	419	340	335	390	424	518	531	621
Exposure to electricity	174	156	141	154	134	154	136	160
Exposure to temperature extremes	63	41	38	26	40	48	38	60
Exposure to other harmful substances	144	110	124	182	215	268	317	355
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol unintentional overdose	73	65	82	114	165	217	272	305
Inhalation of harmful substance	57	40	39	59	45	39	43	42
Contact with objects and equipment	710	723	721	715	722	761	695	786
Struck by object or equipment	476	519	509	503	519	553	503	566
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	196	201	197	202	216	232	197	215
Struck by falling object or equipment	219	241	245	243	247	255	237	278
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	145	124	131	132	99	117	108	137
Caught in running equipment or machinery	118	93	105	105	74	103	76	106
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	84	73	78	74	90	82	70	73

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element. Event or exposure is based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Note: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

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

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Occupation (SOC)						
Management occupations	396	387	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
Business and financial operations occupations	29	38	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	11	12	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	23	30	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13	18	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1
Community and social services occupations	37	23	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Legal occupations	11	15	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Education, training, and library occupations	30	27	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47	71	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	57	65	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Healthcare support occupations	28	32	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Protective service occupations	266	270	7.7	7.4	0.3	0.3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	117	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	89	100	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	326	350	6.4	6.8	0.2	0.2
Building cleaning and pest control workers	68	66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	191	225	15.5	18.6	0.9	1.0
Personal care and service occupations	69	63	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Sales and related occupations	232	241	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0
Supervisors, sales workers	98	102	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	89	99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Office and administrative support occupations	101	69	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	264	262	20.9	22.8	1.9	2.5
Agricultural workers	155	158	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	41	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	57	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	965	1,003	12.2	12.2	0.3	0.3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	121	144	17.4	21.0	1.2	1.6
Construction trades workers	747	731	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	41	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	414	420	8.1	8.2	0.2	0.2
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	143	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	221	225	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,443	1,443	15.9	15.0	0.4	0.3
Air transportation workers	59	71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	1,084	1,044	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	235	255	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military occupations⁴	72	82	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹		Rates Margin of Error ²	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ³	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Industry (NAICS)						
Private industry ⁴	4,674	4,779	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Goods producing	1,967	2,055	6.7	6.8	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	581	574	23.0	23.4	1.7	1.9
Crop production	263	250	20.9	20.1	2.1	2.3
Animal production and aquaculture	152	161	16.4	18.6	1.7	2.4
Forestry and logging	76	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵	112	130	12.9	14.1	2.2	2.2
Mining (except oil and gas)	31	34	15.5	15.0	3.6	3.1
Support activities for mining	73	83	12.8	13.7	2.9	2.8
Construction	971	1,008	9.5	9.5	0.2	0.2
Construction of buildings	196	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	152	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	610	609	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	303	343	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0
Food manufacturing	51	41	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	50	56	4.3	4.4	0.3	0.3
Service providing	2,707	2,724	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	174	202	4.8	5.3	0.2	0.2
Retail trade	287	274	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	54	68	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.1
Food and beverage stores	60	42	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	882	874	15.1	14.0	0.5	0.4
Truck transportation	599	607	28.0	28.3	1.5	1.4
Utilities	28	29	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.2
Information	43	31	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0
Finance and insurance	32	30	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0

Real estate and rental and leasing	69	78	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	69	87	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	460	497	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational services	43	30	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Health care and social assistance	146	138	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	91	78	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services	171	175	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other services, except public administration	205	195	2.9	2.6	0.1	0.1
Government⁶	473	471	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Federal government⁴	116	124	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0
State government⁴	91	69	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Local government⁴	265	276	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Total ²	5,147	5,250	3.5	3.5
State of incident				
Alabama	83	89	4.3	4.5
Alaska	33	32	10.2	9.9
Arizona	90	82	3.0	2.5
Arkansas	76	76	6.1	6.3
California	376	422	2.2	2.3
Colorado	77	72	2.8	2.6
Connecticut	35	48	1.9	2.8
Delaware	10	7	2.4	1.6
District of Columbia	13	10	3.4	2.8
Florida	299	332	3.3	3.5
Georgia	194	186	4.1	3.8
Hawaii	20	22	2.2	3.4
Idaho	37	45	4.8	5.8
Illinois	163	184	2.8	3.1
Indiana	138	173	4.5	5.6
Iowa	72	77	4.7	4.9
Kansas	72	61	5.2	4.5
Kentucky	70	83	3.8	4.2
Louisiana	117	98	6.3	5.1
Maine	18	17	2.7	2.5
Maryland	87	97	3.0	3.4
Massachusetts	108	97	3.2	2.7
Michigan	153	155	3.4	3.4
Minnesota	101	75	3.5	2.7

Mississippi	90	78	6.2	6.7
Missouri	125	145	4.4	5.1
Montana	32	28	6.9	5.5
Nebraska	35	44	3.6	4.7
Nevada	32	39	2.4	2.8
New Hampshire	11	20	1.6	2.9
New Jersey	69	83	1.6	2.0
New Mexico	44	43	4.7	4.7
New York (including N.Y.C.)	313	271	3.5	3.1
New York City	87	73	2.3	2.0
North Carolina	183	178	3.9	3.8
North Dakota	38	35	10.1	9.6
Ohio	174	158	3.3	3.0
Oklahoma	91	91	5.5	5.2
Oregon	60	62	3.2	3.1
Pennsylvania	172	177	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	8	9	1.6	1.8
South Carolina	88	98	4.2	4.6
South Dakota	30	32	7.3	6.9
Tennessee	128	122	4.4	4.1
Texas	534	488	4.3	3.8
Utah	43	49	2.9	3.4
Vermont	22	11	7.0	3.5
Virginia	118	157	2.9	3.5
Washington	84	86	2.5	2.4
West Virginia	51	57	7.4	7.9
Wisconsin	106	114	3.5	3.8
Wyoming	20	31	7.7	11.5

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

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

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

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

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2019年12月17日に公表した“*Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2018*”における“*Graphics for Economic News Releases*”の一環としての“*News release charts*”について

2019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#>

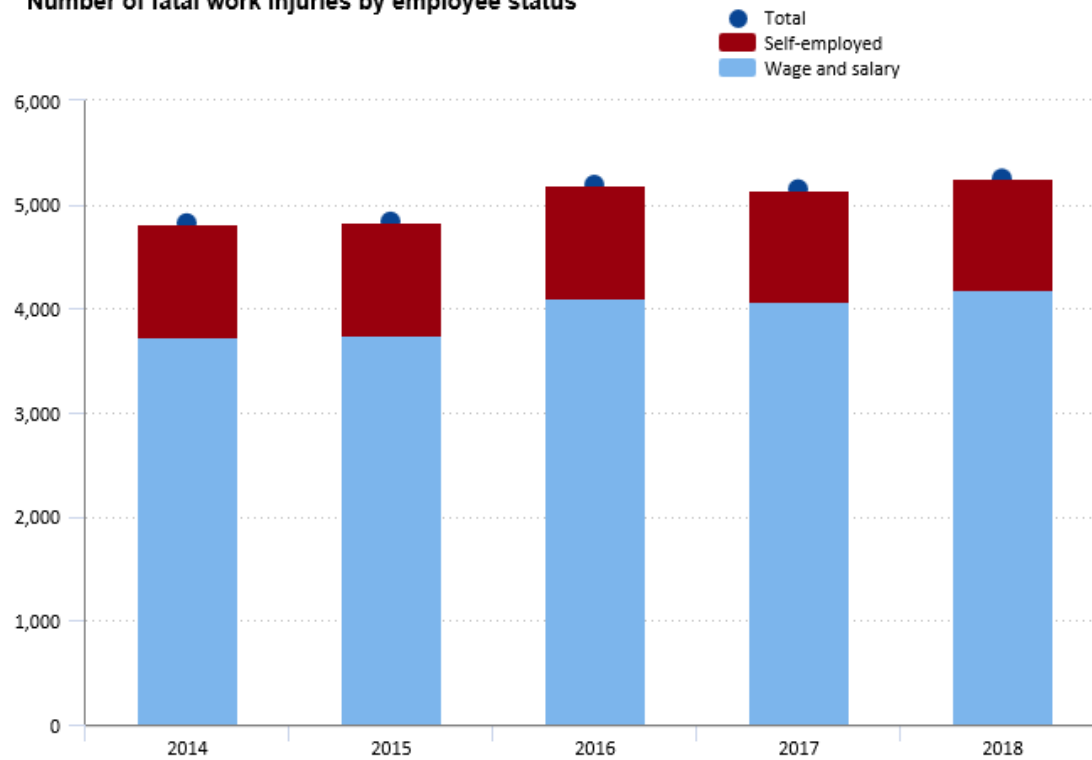
から入手できるものであり、本稿では、これらの全部についてのコピーを次に収載しました。これらの図の一連番号は、この資料作成者が付けたものであり、また、標題については「英語原文—日本語仮訳」を作成してあります。

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 人の同等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, 2018	2018 年の災害の種類別の死亡労働災害
7	Fatal work injury counts by event	災害の種類別の死亡労働災害
8	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2018	2018 年の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, 2018	2018 年の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, 2018	2018 年の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

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status

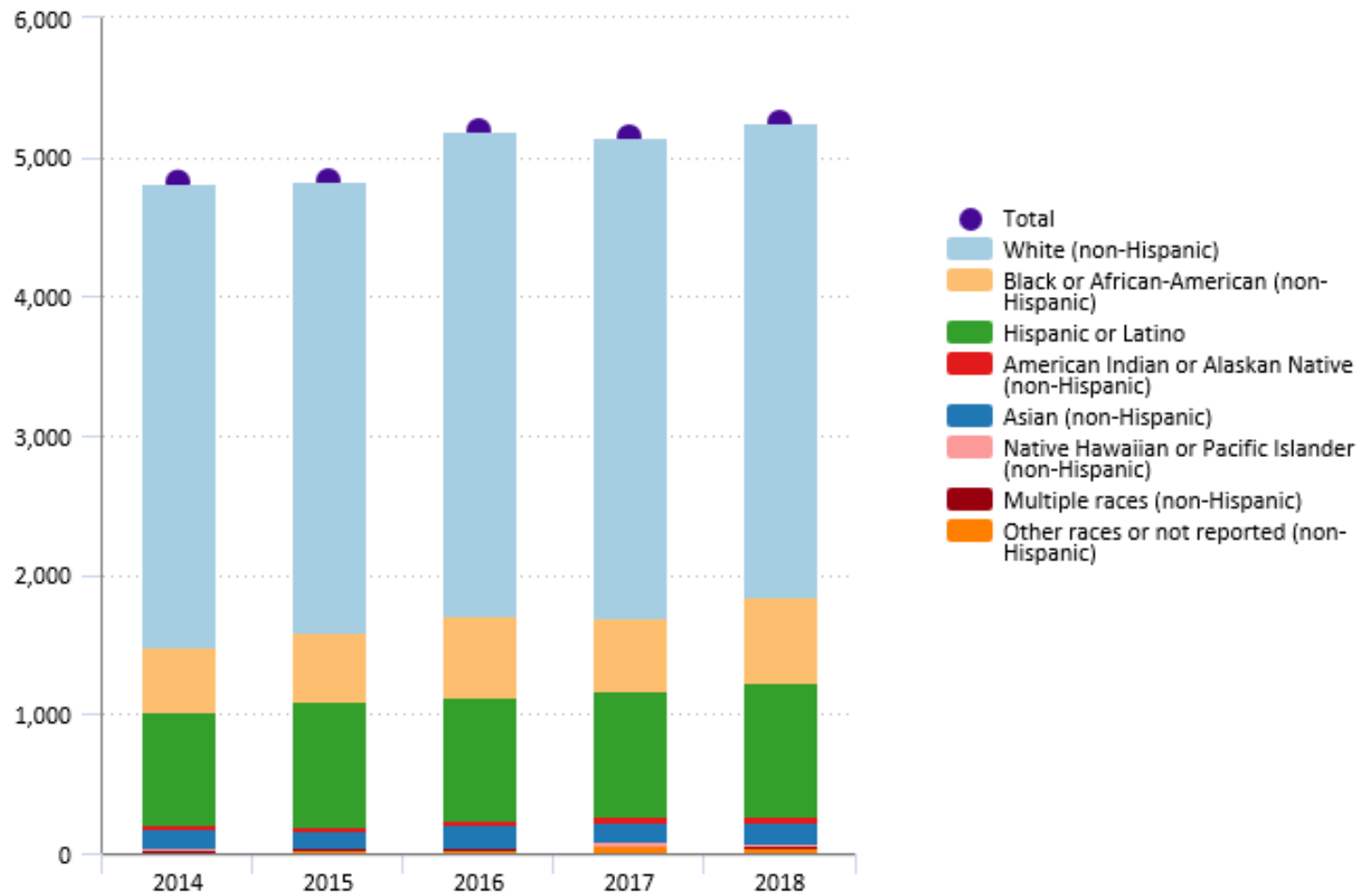


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number of fatal work injuries by employee status			
Year	Total	Self-employed	Wage and salary
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
2018	5,250	1,072	4,178

Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin

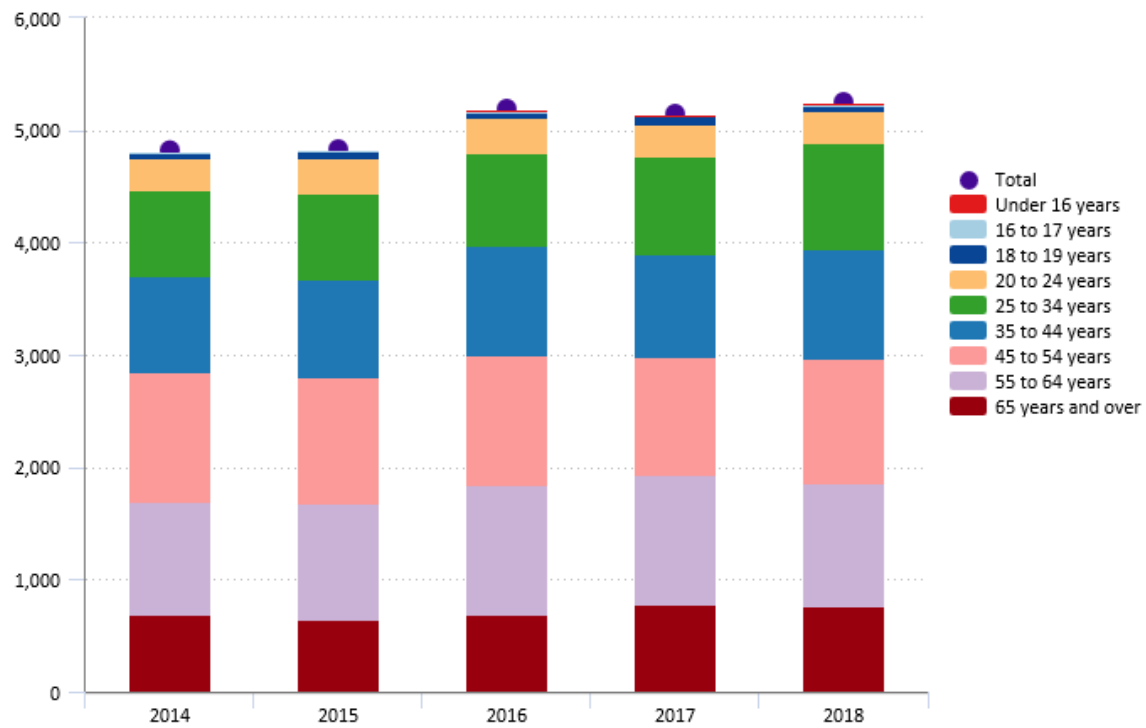


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number of fatal work injuries by 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)
2014	4,821	3,332	475	804	34	137	5	20	14
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

Number of fatal work injuries by age group

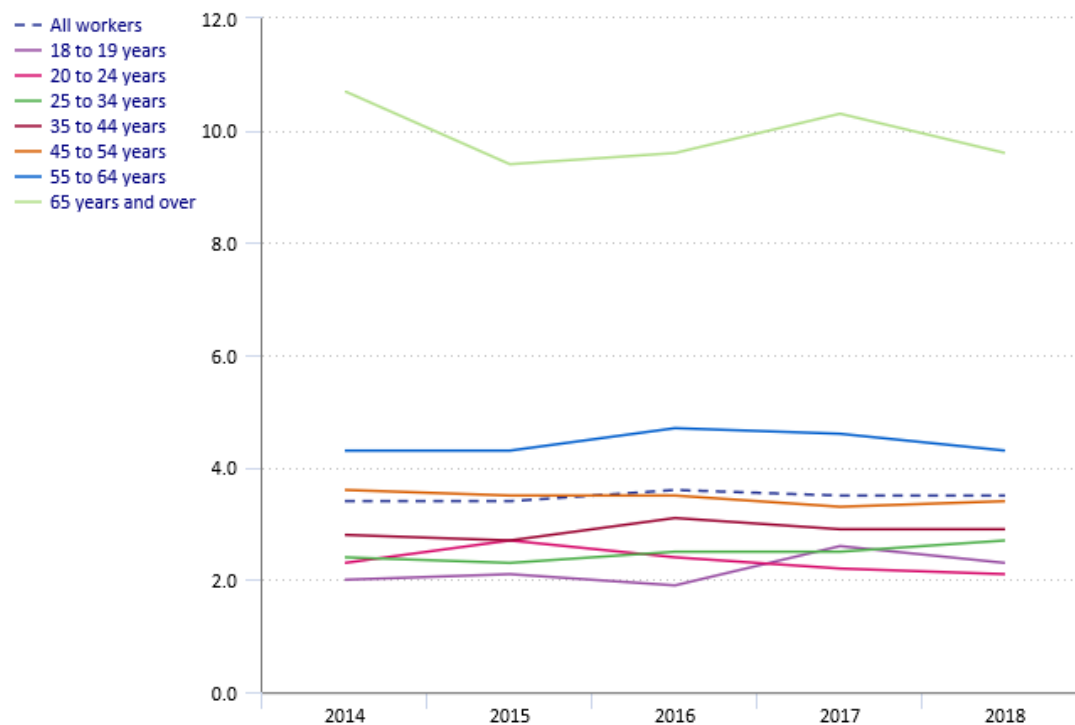


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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
2014	4,821	8	14	42	292	753	860	1,161	1,007	684
2015	4,836	12	12	50	329	758	864	1,130	1,031	650
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

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



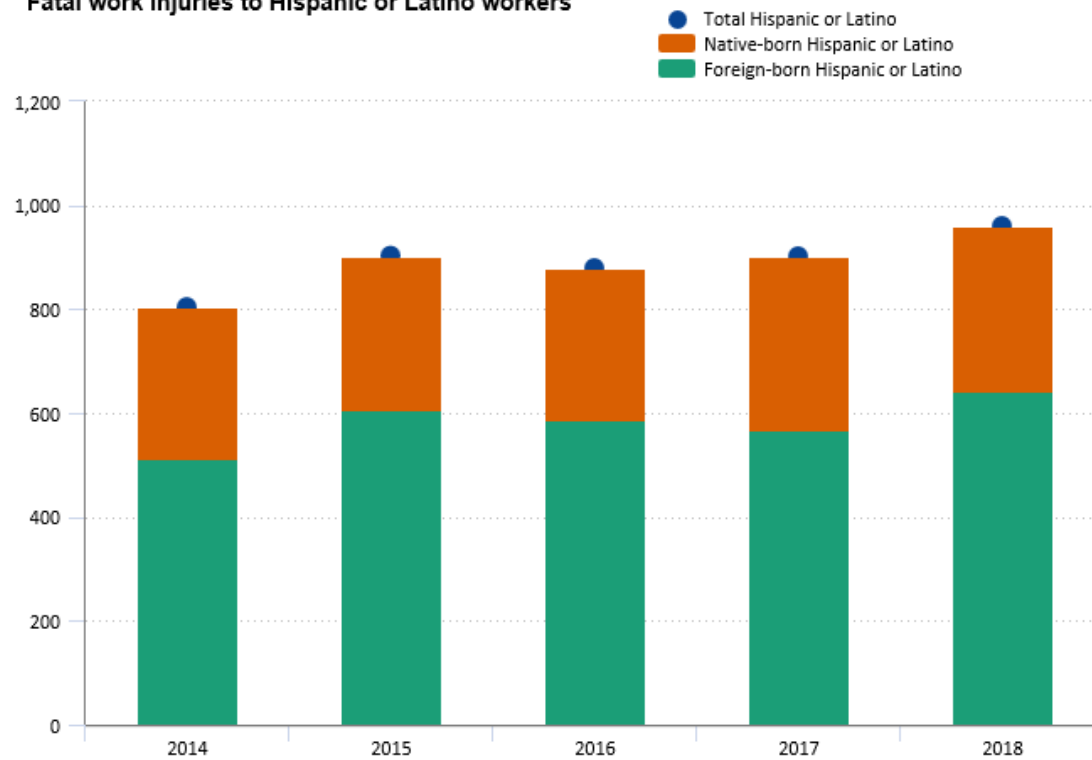
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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

Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group								
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
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
2018	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.3	9.6

Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers



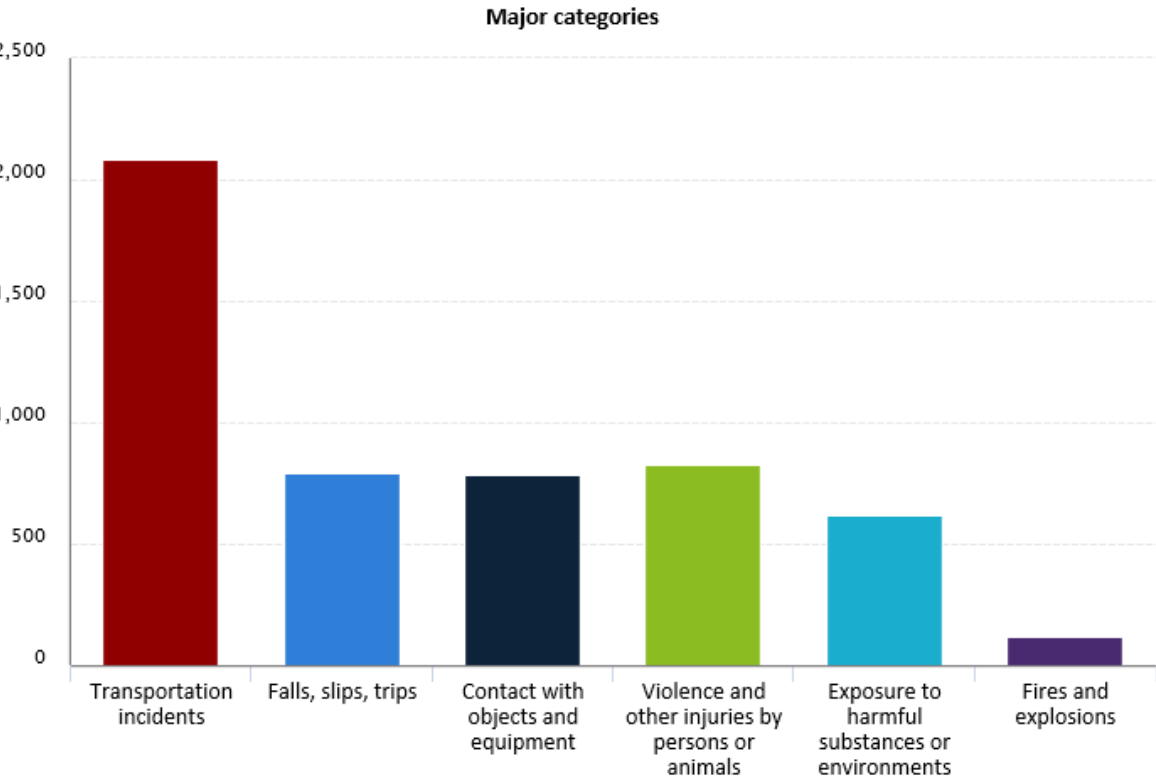
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers			
Year	Total Hispanic or Latino	Native-born Hispanic or Latino	Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino
2014	804	291	513

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
2017	903	335	568
2018	961	320	641

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2018

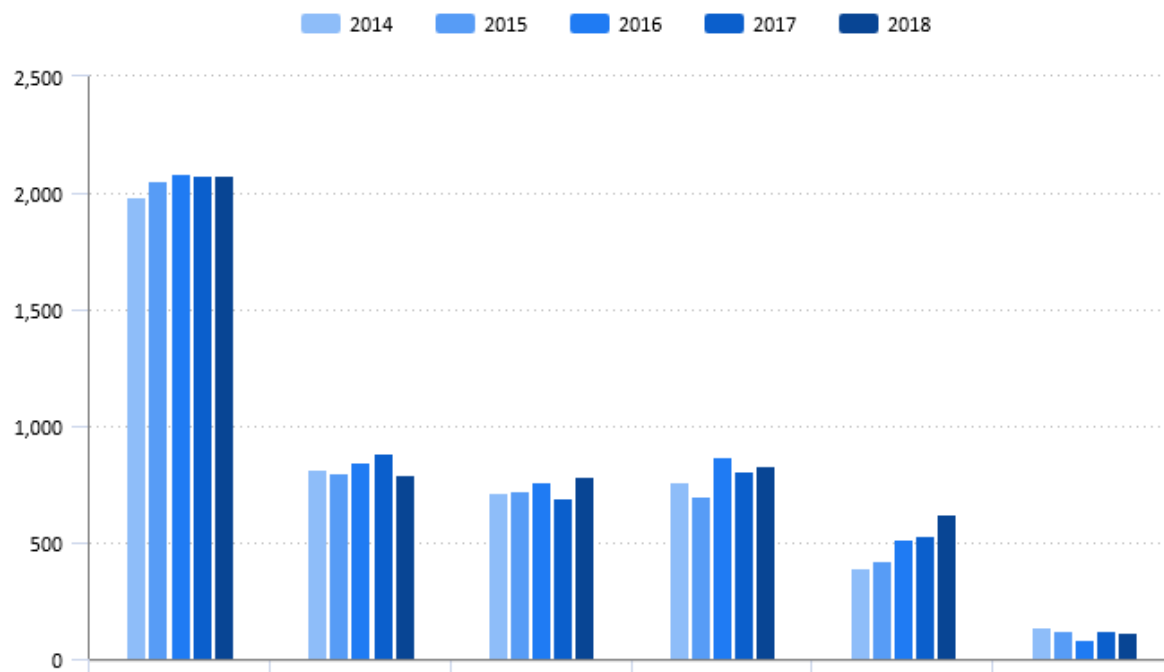


Click columns to drill down. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2018	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Transportation incidents	2,080
Aircraft incidents	133
Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller	1
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	43
Explosion or fire on aircraft	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	16
Other in-flight crash	68
Parachuting incident	4
Fall on aircraft during transport	
Rail vehicle incidents	48
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle	35

Fatal work injury counts by event



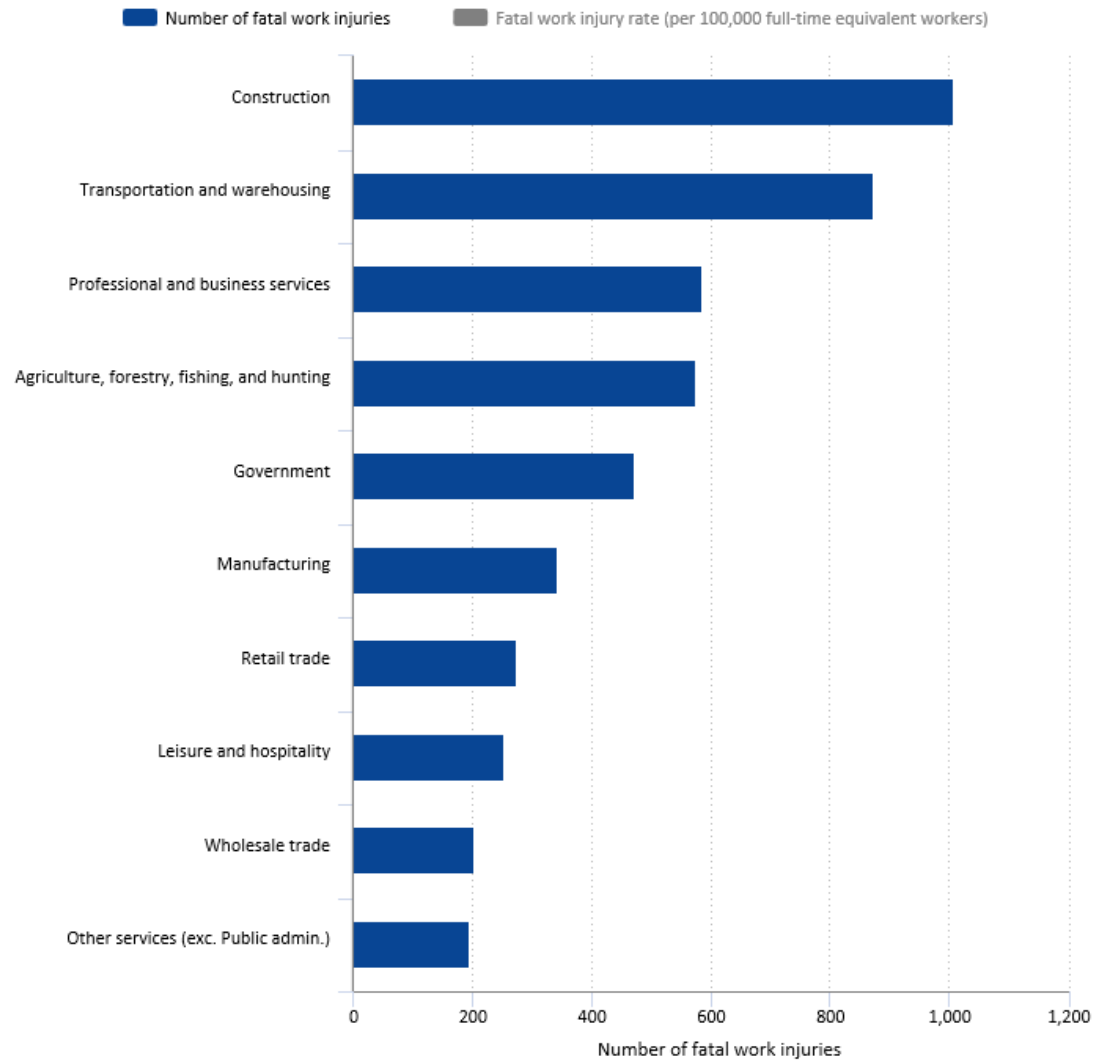
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation incidents	1,984	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080

Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Falls, slips, trips	818	800	849	887	791
Contact with objects and equipment	715	722	761	695	786
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	765	703	866	807	828
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	390	424	518	531	621
Fires and explosions	137	121	88	123	115

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2018

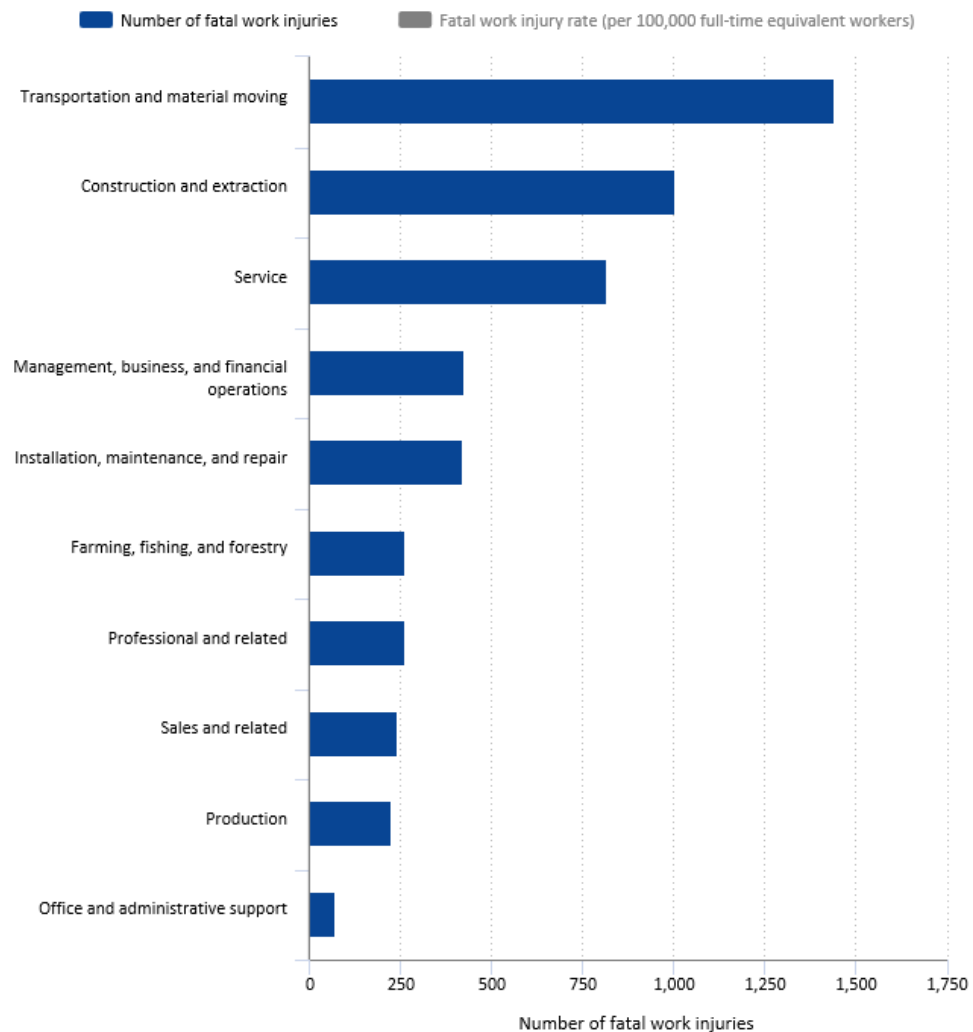


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2018		
Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Construction	1,008	9.5
Transportation and warehousing	874	14
Professional and business services	585	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	574	23.4
Government	471	1.8
Manufacturing	343	2.2
Retail trade	274	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	253	2.2

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2018

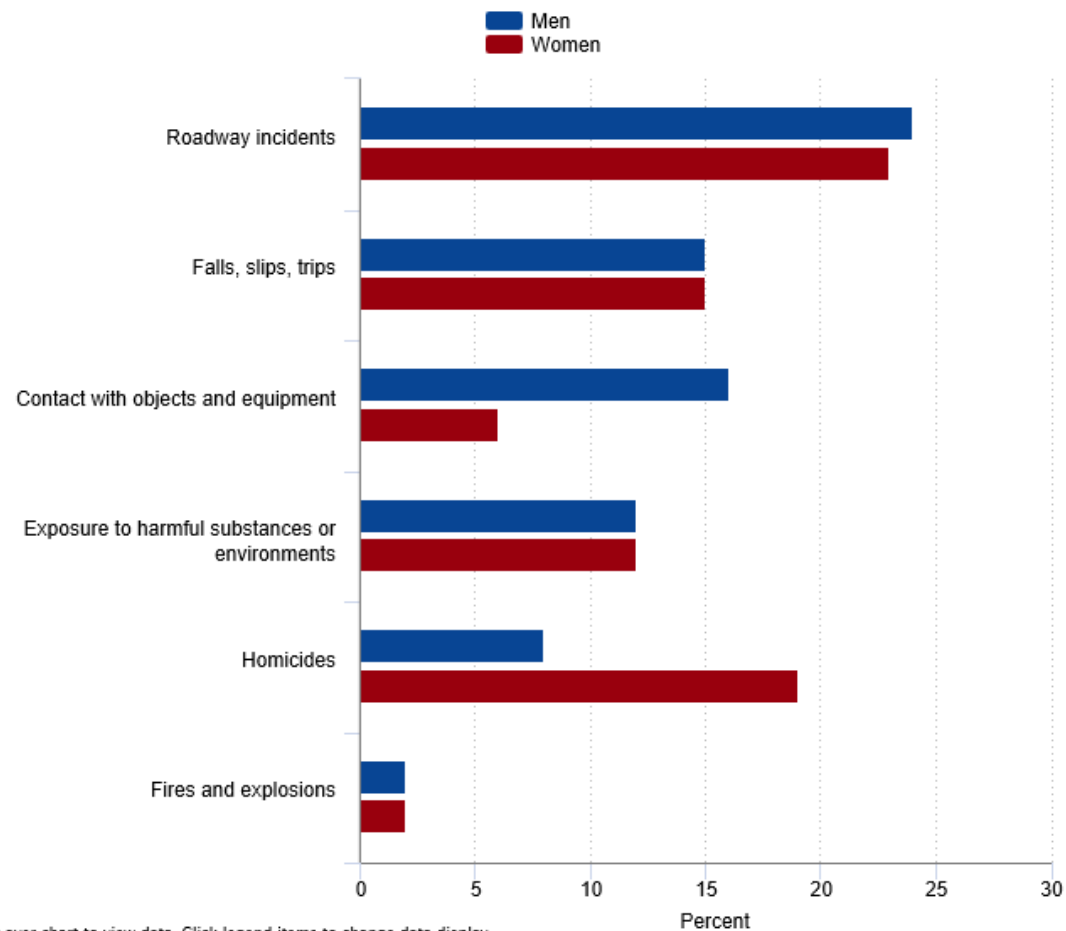


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2018		
Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,443	15
Construction and extraction	1,003	12.2
Service	815	3.4
Management, business, and financial operations	425	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	420	8.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry	262	22.8
Professional and related	261	0.7
Sales and related	241	1.7

Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2018

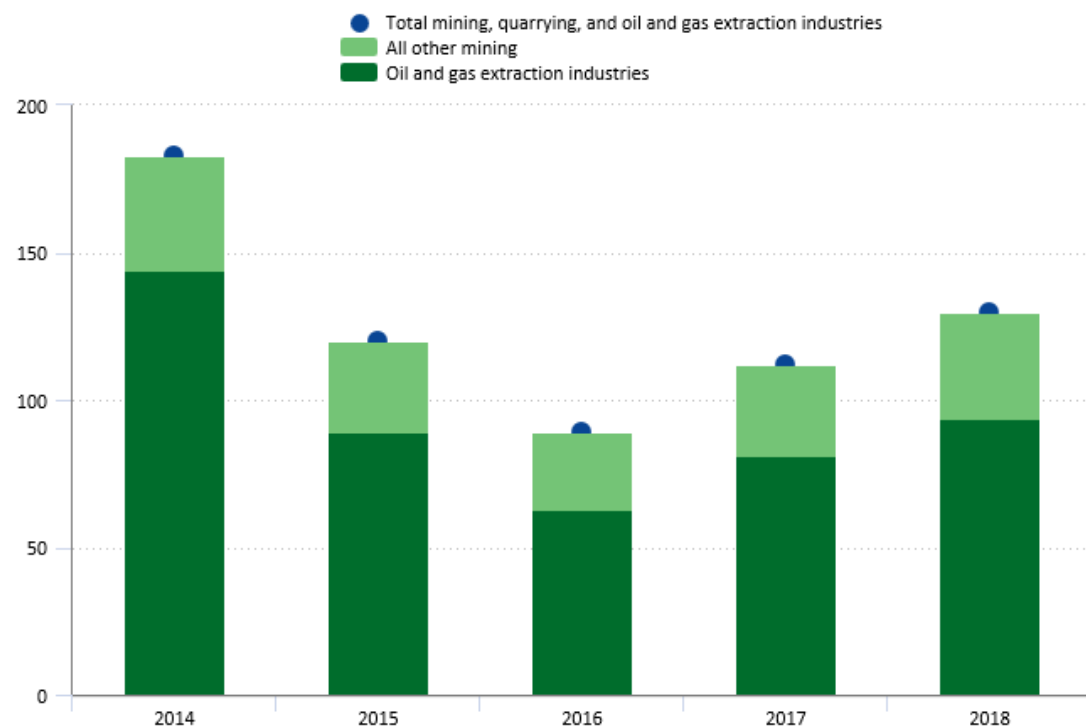


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2018		
Event	Men	Women
Roadway incidents	24	23
Falls, slips, trips	15	15
Contact with objects and equipment	16	6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12	12
Homicides	8	19
Fires and explosions	2	2

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.

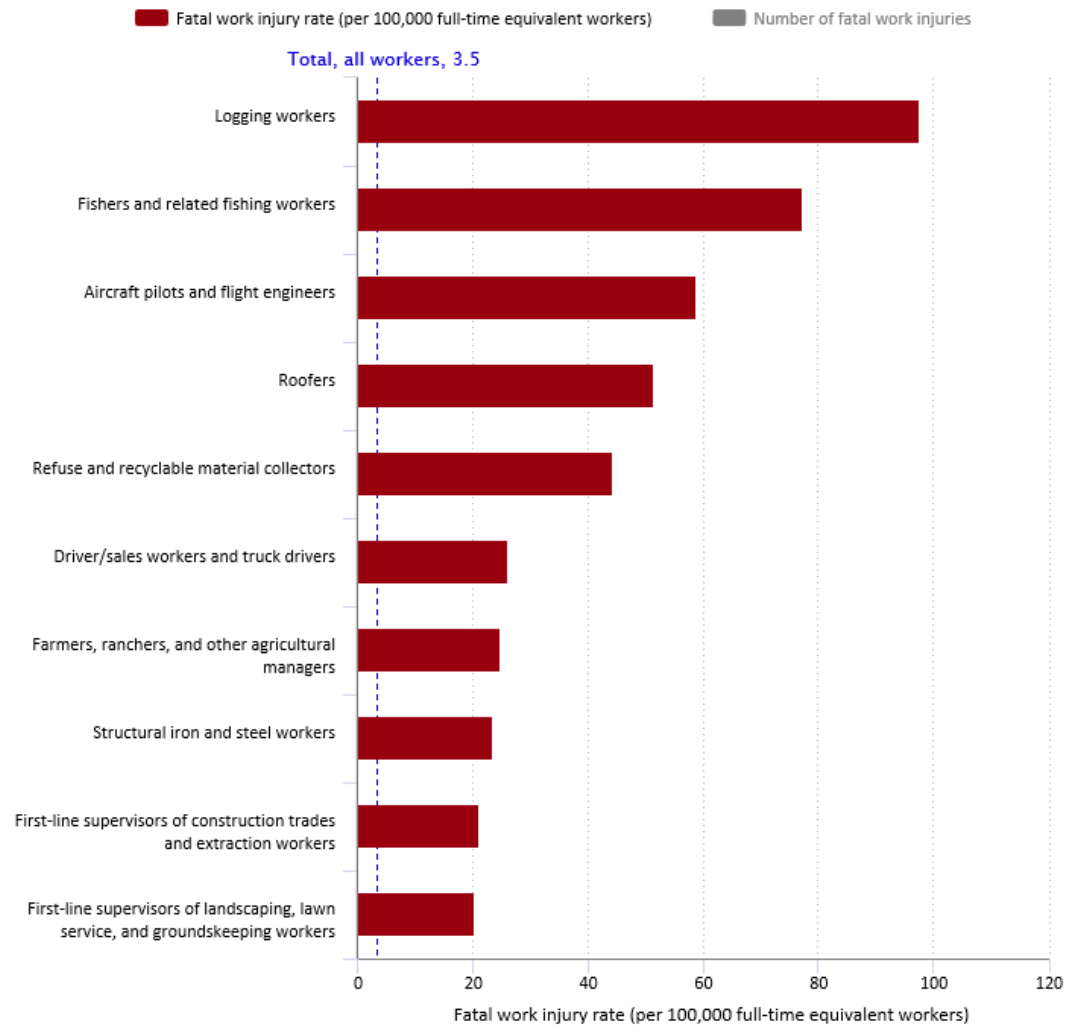


Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries

Year	Total mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries	All other mining	Oil and gas extraction industries
2014	183	39	144
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
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, 2018

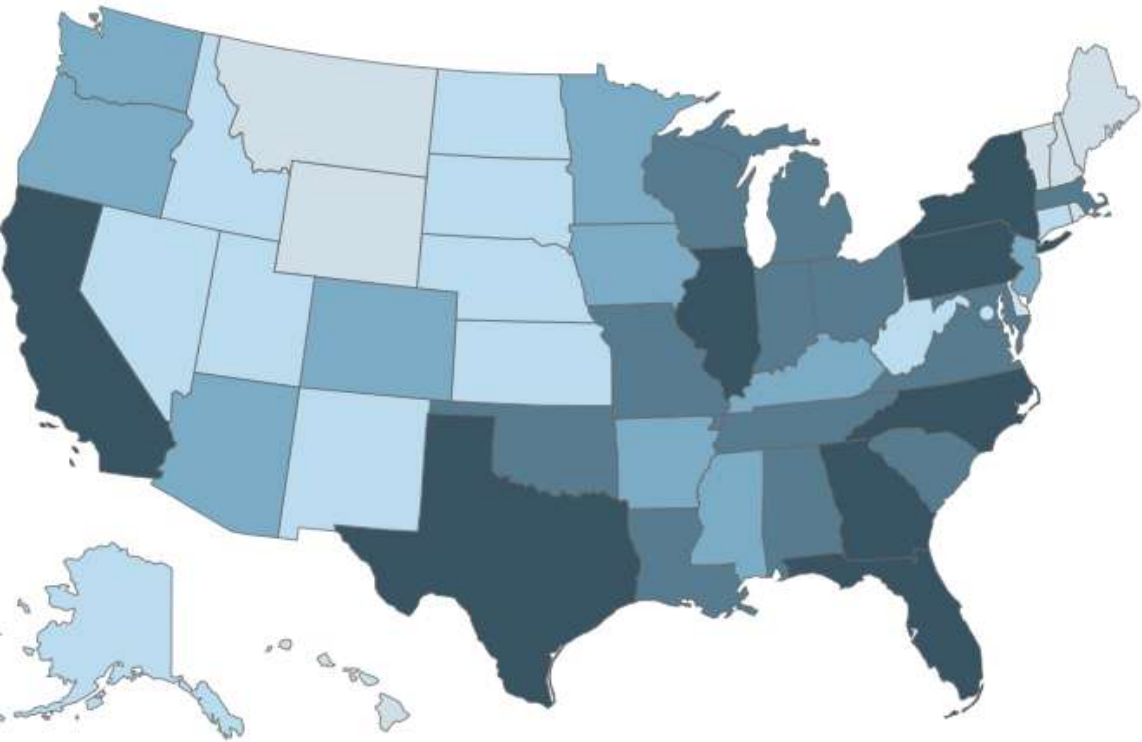


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.




Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2018		
Occupation	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)	Number of fatal work injuries
All workers	3.5	
Logging workers	97.6	56
Fishers and related fishing workers	77.4	30
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	58.9	70
Roofers	51.5	96
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	44.3	37
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.0	966
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	24.7	257
Structural iron and steel workers	23.6	15
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	21.0	144
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	20.2	48

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2018



(上記の色別は、正確には再現しておりません。色の濃い順で区別されています。)

色別	州別の死亡労働災害数
	177 and above
	89 to 176
	62 to 88
	32 to 61

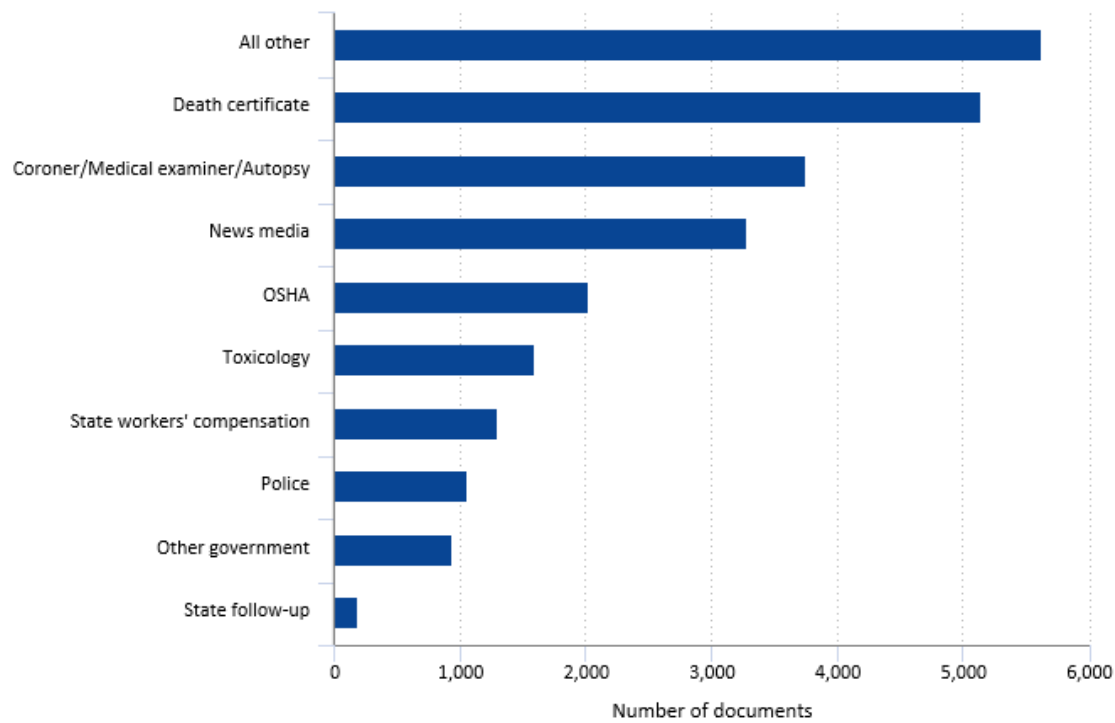
Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2018		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2018	Fatal work injuries, 2017
Alabama	89	83
Alaska	32	33
Arizona	82	90
Arkansas	76	76
California	422	376
Colorado	72	77
Connecticut	48	35
Delaware	7	10
District of Columbia	10	13
Florida	332	299
Georgia	186	194
Hawaii	22	20
Idaho	45	37
Illinois	184	163
Indiana	173	138

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2018		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2018	Fatal work injuries, 2017
Iowa	77	72
Kansas	61	72
Kentucky	83	70
Louisiana	98	117
Maine	17	18
Maryland	97	87
Massachusetts	97	108
Michigan	155	153
Minnesota	75	101
Mississippi	78	90
Missouri	145	125
Montana	28	32
Nebraska	44	35
Nevada	39	32
New Hampshire	20	11
New Jersey	83	69

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2018		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2018	Fatal work injuries, 2017
New Mexico	43	44
New York	271	313
North Carolina	178	183
North Dakota	35	38
Ohio	158	174
Oklahoma	91	91
Oregon	62	60
Pennsylvania	177	172
Rhode Island	9	8
South Carolina	98	88
South Dakota	32	30
Tennessee	122	128
Texas	488	534
Utah	49	43
Vermont	11	22
Virginia	157	118

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2018		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2018	Fatal work injuries, 2017
Washington	86	84
West Virginia	57	51
Wisconsin	114	106
Wyoming	31	20

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2018



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



Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2018	
Source	Number of documents
All other	5,622
Death certificate	5,140

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2018	
Source	Number of documents
Coroner/Medical examiner/Autopsy	3,746
News media	3,284
OSHA	2,026
Toxicology	1,594
State workers' compensation	1,296
Police	1,054
Other government	944
State follow-up	185