

(タイトルページ)

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2021 年 12 月 16 日（現地時間）に、2020 年における死亡労働災害（労働者及び自営業者を含み、さらに連邦、州及び地方自治体の公務員を含む。）に関する調査結果を公表しました。本稿ではその全文（図表を含む。）を、「英語原文—日本語仮訳」として、及び必要に応じて資料作成者の解説、注等を付して紹介するものです。

この資料の作成年月 2022 年 1 月

この資料の作成者 中央労働災害防止協会技術支援部国際課

[原典の所在] : <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm>

[原典の名称]: Economic News, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2020

[原典の冒頭部分]

For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Thursday, December 16, 2021

USDL-21-2145

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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2020

○原典の Table 1.~ Table 5.の標題

英語原文	日本語仮訳
Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected demographic characteristics, 2016-20	表 1. 特定の人口統計的な特徴別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015－19
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2016-20	表 2. 特定の災害又はばく露別の死亡労働災害、2015-19
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2016-20	表 3. 職業別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-19
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by selected industries, 2016－20	表 4. 業種別の死亡労働災害数及び発生率、2015-19
Table 5. Table 5: Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020	表 5. 選択された職業別のフルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率、2019 年
Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries by state of incident, 2016-20	表 6. 事象別・州別の死亡労働傷害（資料作成者注：本稿では掲載するのを省略しています。）

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2021 年 12 月 16 日に公表した“NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2020 ”に関する次の報道発表本文中にある図（Charts）の一覧について

（次の表のとおりです。）

番号	標題の英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
1	Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-20	図 1 死亡労働災害の数、2010－20
2	Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-20	図 2 死亡労働災害の発生率、2010－20
3	Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-20	図 3 死亡労働災害の主要な事故又はばく露別の数、2016－20、
4	Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20	図 4 選択された職業別のフルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働災害の数、2019－20

I 全体の要点

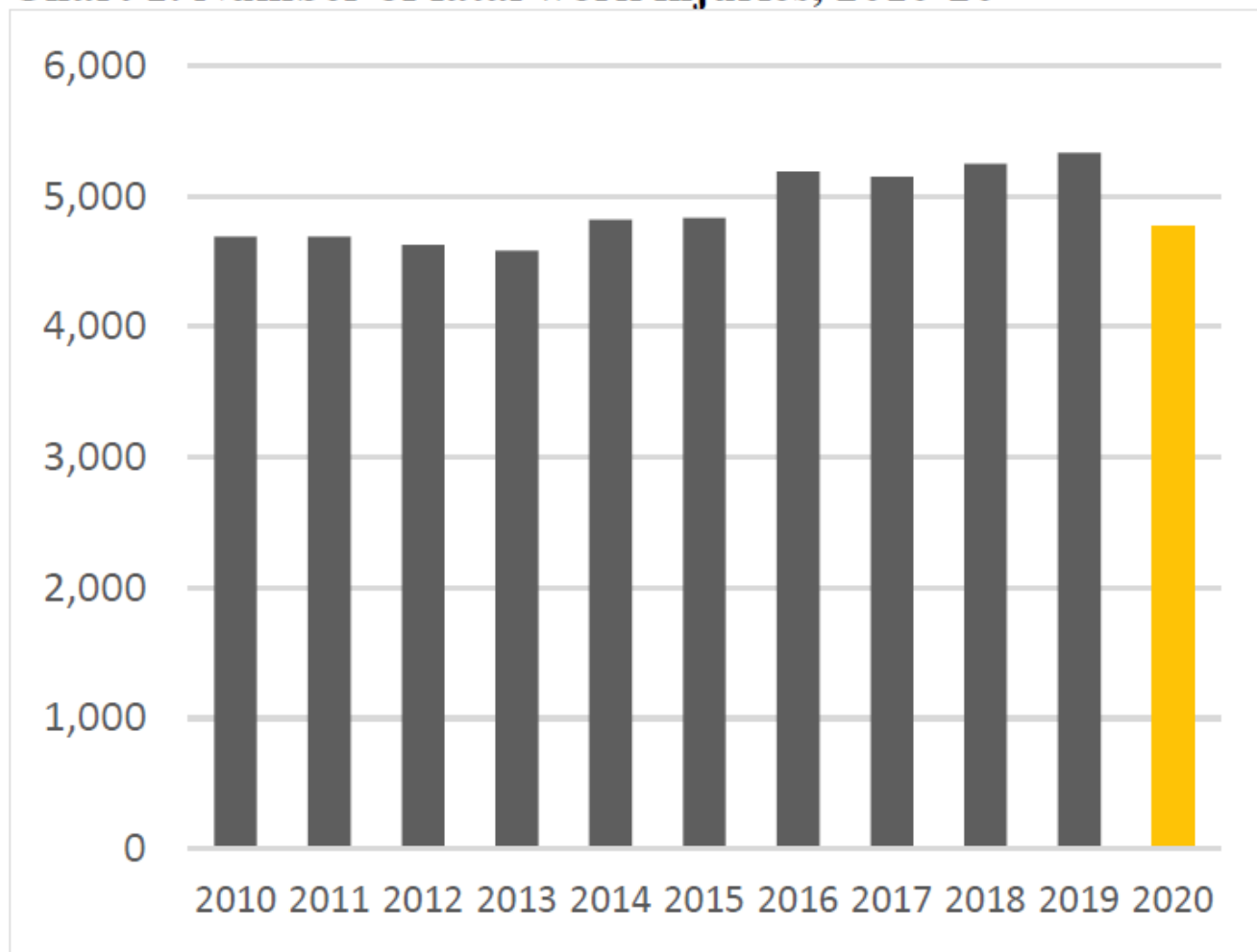
(資料作成者注 1 : アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局による統計では、特記されない限り、賃金や給料の支給を受ける労働者及び自営業者に関するものの合計として示されています。)

(資料作成者注 2 : 以下の記述において、「イタリック体で表記している部分」は、資料作成者が文意を補足する等のために加えたものです。)

原典の英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Thursday, December 16, 2021 USDL-21-2145 Technical information: (202)691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif Media contact: (202)691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov	報道発表用 2021 年 12 月 16 日 (木) 午前 10 時 (米国東部時間) 合衆国労働省資料番号-21-2145 技術情報—(202)691-6170 - iifstaff@bls.gov - www.bls.gov/iif 報道関係者お問い合わせ先 (202)691-5902 - PressOffice@bls.gov

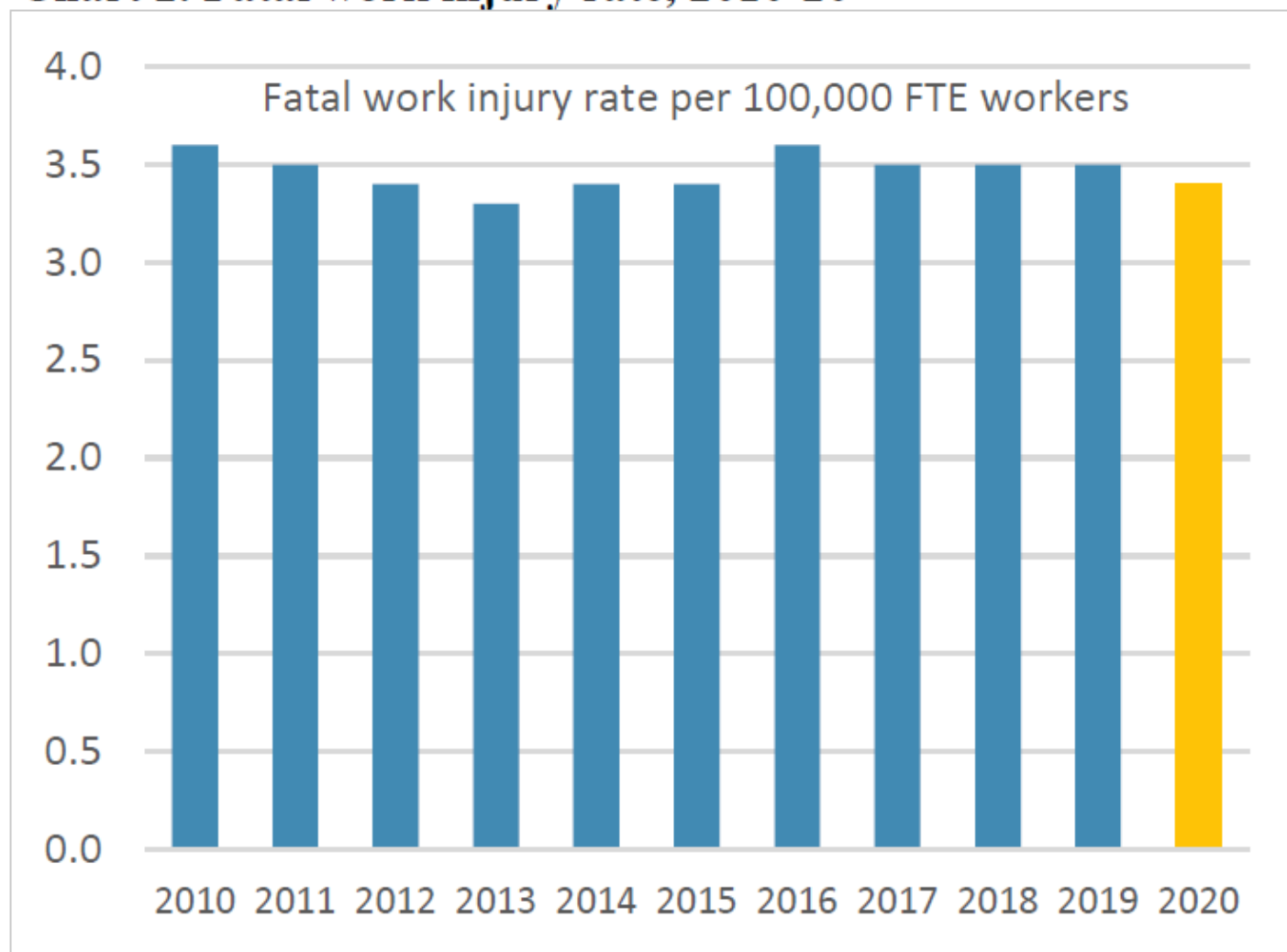
NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2020 There were 4,764 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2020, a 10.7-percent decrease from 5,333 in 2019, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate was 3.4 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, down from 3.5 per 100,000 FTE in 2019. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).	2020 年死亡労働災害全国調査 2020 年に米国で記録された死亡労働災害は 4,764 件で、2019 年の 5,333 件から 10.7%減少したことが、米国労働統計局が本日発表しました。(図表 1、表 1 参照)。死亡労働災害率は、フルタイム換算 (FTE。以下同じ。) 労働者 10 万人当たり 3.4 人で、2019 年の FTE10 万人当たり 3.5 人から減少しました。(図表 2 参照) これらのデータは、Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) : 死亡労働災害全国調査 によるものです。
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Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-20



(資料作成者注 : *Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-20* : 死亡労働傷害の数、2010 年—20 年)

Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-20



(資料作成者注 : Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-20 : 図2 死亡労働傷害の発生率、2010-20)

<p>II Key findings from the 2020 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 4,764 fatal occupational injuries in 2020 represents the lowest annual number since 2013. ● A worker died every 111 minutes from a work-related injury in 2020. ● Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal event with 1,778 fatal injuries, accounting for 37.3 percent of all work-related fatalities. ● The share of Hispanic or Latino workers fatally injured on the job continued to grow, increasing to 22.5percent (1,072 fatalities) from 20.4 percent (1,088 fatalities) in 2019. ● Suicides decreased 15.6 percent from 307 in 2019 to 259 in 2020, representing the lowest count for occupational suicides since 2015. 	<p>II 死亡労働傷害の2020年全国調査による主な調査結果</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2020年の死亡労働災害4,764件は、2013年以降で最も低い年間件数となりました。 ● 2020年には111分に1人の労働者が業務上の負傷により死亡しています。 ● 交通事故は1,778件の死亡災害で引き続き最も多く、全労働関連死亡災害の37.3%を占めました。 ● ヒスパニック系又はラテン系労働者の業務上の致命傷の割合は増加し続け、2019年の20.4%（死亡者数1,088人）から22.5%（死亡者数1,072人）へと増加しました。 ● 自殺者は2019年の307人から2020年の259人に15.6%減少し、2015年以来職業上の自殺者数が最も少なくなったことを表しています。
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<p>Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</p> <p>CFOI reports fatal workplace injuries only. These may include fatal workplace injuries complicated by an illness such as COVID-19. Fatal workplace illnesses not precipitated by an injury are not in scope for CFOI. CFOI does not report any illness related information, including COVID-19. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm.</p> <p>（資料作成者注：上の欄の「英語原文—日本語仮訳」は、次のとおりです。）</p> <p>コロナウイルス（COVID-19）の大流行及び労働傷害死亡者数調査</p> <p>CFOIは、死亡労働傷害のみを報告しています。</p> <p>これには、COVID-19のような疾病を合併した死亡労働傷害が含まれる場合があります。</p> <p>負傷が原因でない職場における疾病による死亡は、CFOIの対象ではありません。</p> <p>CFOIは、COVID-19を含む疾病関連情報を報告していません。追加情報はwww.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm</p>

で入手可能です。

Worker characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Women made up 8.1 percent of all fatalities but represented 16.3 percent of workplace homicides in 2020.● In 2020, workers between the ages of 45 and 54 suffered 954 workplace fatalities, the lowest count for this age group since 1992.● The fatality rate for Hispanic or Latino workers was 4.5 deaths per 100,000 FTE workers in 2020, up from 4.2 in 2019.● Black or African American workers had a 14.7-percent decrease in occupational fatalities in 2020, falling from 634 in 2019 to 541 in 2020.	労働者の特徴 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 2020 年には、女性は全死亡者の 8.1%を占めていますが、職場での殺人事件では 16.3%を占めました。● 2020 年には、45 歳から 54 歳の労働者の職場での死亡災害は 954 件で、この年齢層では 1992 年以来最も少ない件数でした。● ヒスパニック系又はラテン系の労働者の死亡率は、2020 年には 10 万 FTE 労働者当たり 4.5 人で、2019 年の 4.2 人から上昇しました。● 黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人労働者の 2020 年の労働災害死亡者数は 14.7%減少し、2019 年の 634 人から 2020 年の 541 人へと減少しました。
Fatal event or exposure <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Fatal transportation incidents fell 16.2 percent to 1,778 in 2020 from 2,122 in 2019.● Fatalities due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals decreased from 841 fatalities in 2019 to 705 fatalities in 2020 (-16.2 percent). The largest subcategory, intentional injuries by person, decreased 14.5 percent to 651 in 2020.● Exposure to harmful substances or environments led to 672 worker fatalities in 2020, the highest figure since the series began in 2011. Within this category, unintentional overdose from nonmedical use of drugs accounted for 57.7 percent of fatalities (388 deaths), up from 48.8 percent in 2019.	死亡事象又は危険へのばく露 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 輸送機関の死亡事故は、2019 年の 2,122 件から 2020 年には 1,778 件と 16.2% 減少しました。● 人又は動物の暴力による傷害死亡災害は、2019 年の 841 件から 2020 年の 705 件に減少しました (16.2%減)。最大の細分類である人による故意の傷害は、14.5%減少し、2020 年には 651 人となりました。● 有害な物質又は環境にさらされたことによる労働者の死亡者数は、2020 年に 672 人となり、2011 年のシリーズ開始以来最も高い数値となりました。この分類の中では、薬物の非医療的使用による意図しない過剰摂取が死亡者数の 57.7% (388 人) を占め、2019 年の 48.8%から上昇しました。

Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-20

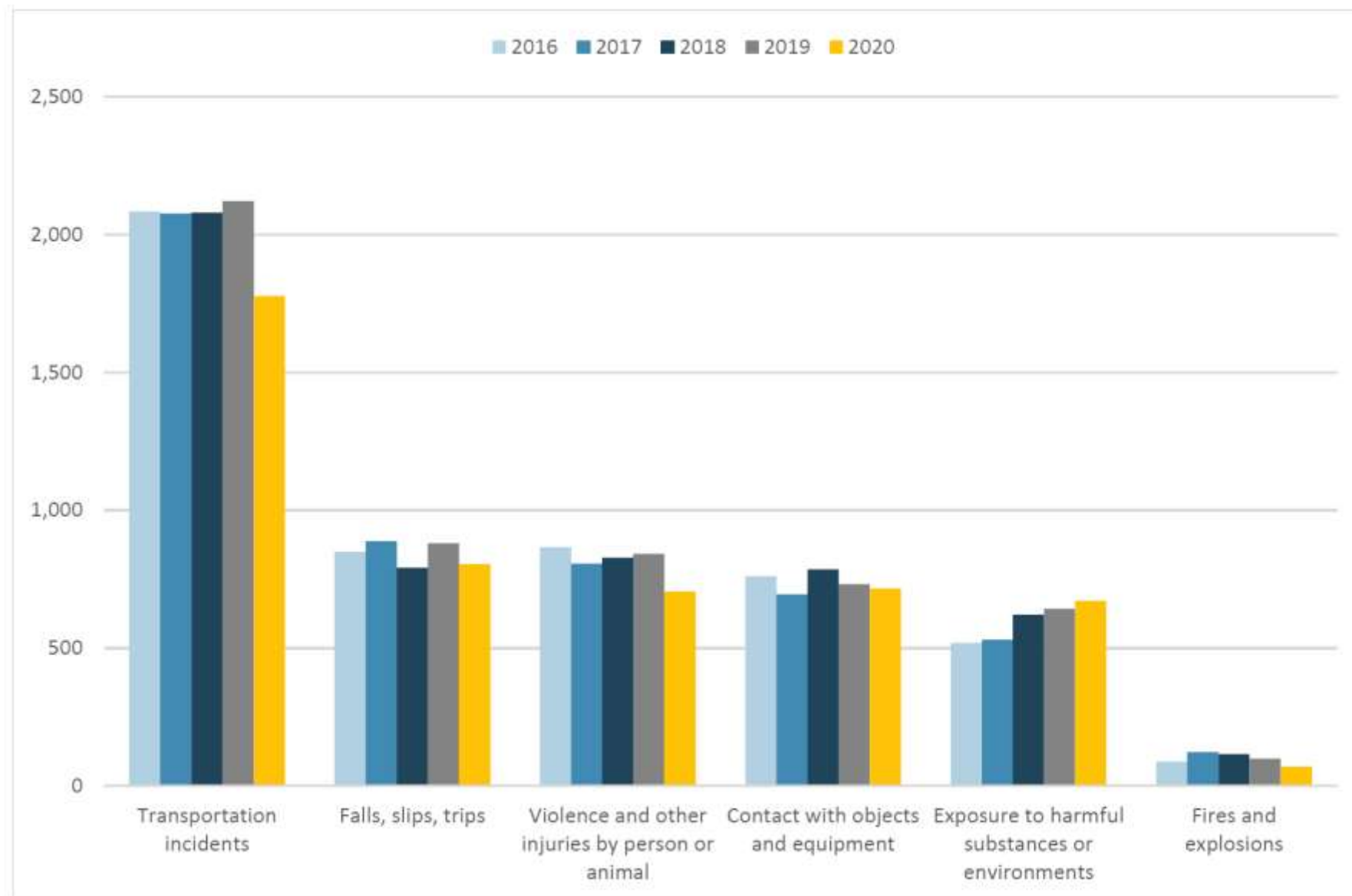
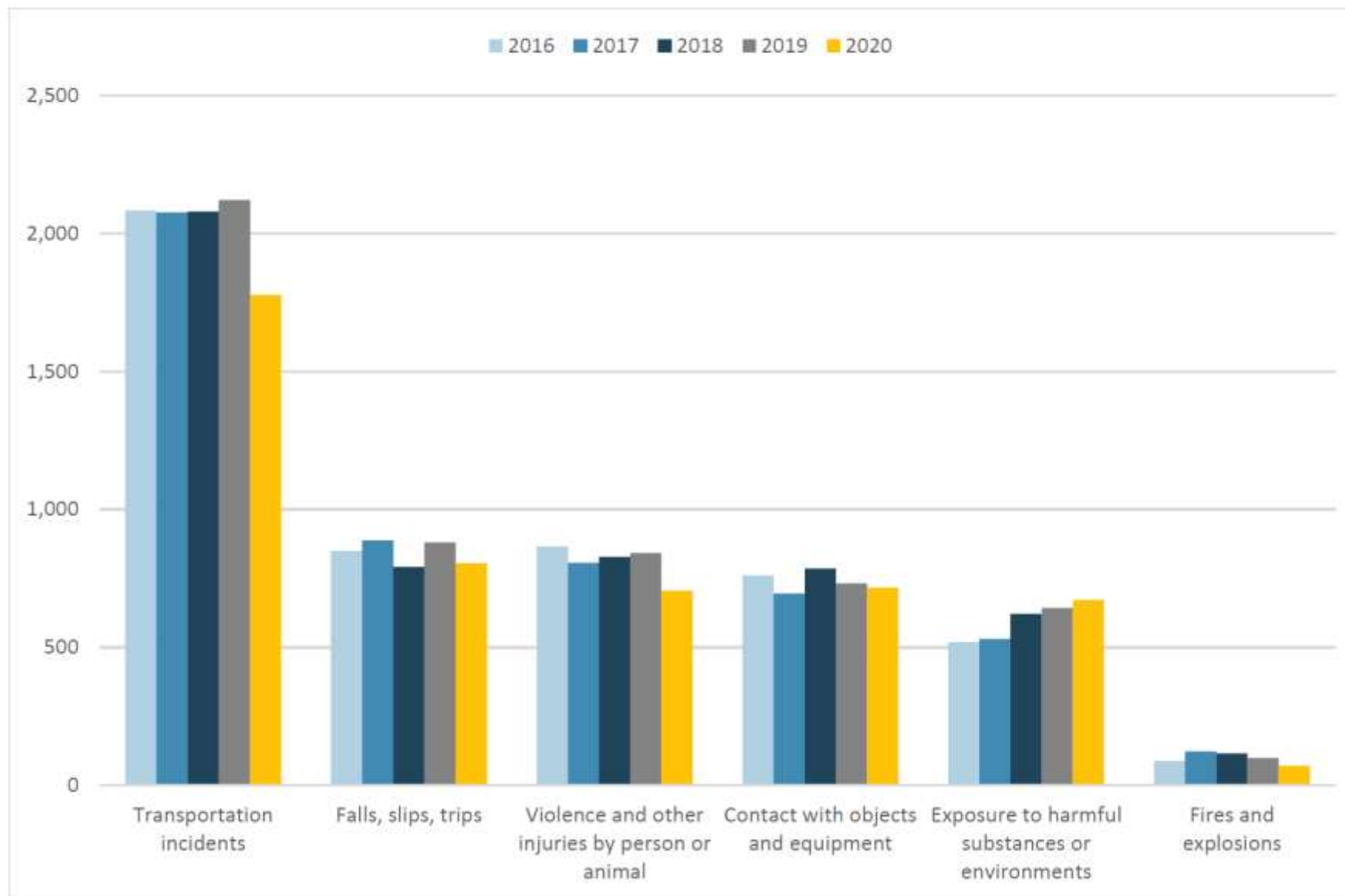


Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-20



(資料作成者注 : *Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-20* : 図3 主要な事象又は危険へのばく露における労働傷害死亡者数)

(図3の下欄にある事象別に関する「英語原文—日本語仮訳」は、次の表のとおりです。)

Transportation incidents	交通事故
Falls, slips, trips	墜落、滑り、つまずき
Violence and other injuries by person or animal	人又は動物による暴力又はその他の傷害
Contact with objects and equipment	物及び機器との接触
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	有害な物質又は環境にさらされる
Fires and explosions	火災及び爆発

<p>Occupation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers in transportation and material moving occupations and construction and extraction occupations accounted for nearly half of all fatal occupational injuries (47.4 percent), representing 1,282 and 976 workplace deaths, respectively. Sales occupations and office and administrative support occupations had a 19.0-percent decrease in fatal occupational injuries between 2019 (332 deaths) and 2020 (269 deaths). Fatalities in healthcare support occupations increased 15.8 percent to 44 fatalities, up from 38 in 2019. Fatal occupational injuries among law enforcement workers increased 18.6 percent between 2019 and 2020, from 97 to 115. The fatal injury rate for aircraft pilots and flight engineers decreased 	<p>職業</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 運輸及び資材運搬の職業並びに建設及び採掘の職業に従事する労働者が死亡労働災害のほぼ半分（47.4％）を占め、それぞれ 1,282 人と 976 人の労働災害死亡を表しています。 販売職業並びにオフィス及び事務支援職業は、2019 年（死亡者数 332 人）と 2020 年（死亡者数 269 人）との間で死亡職業傷害が 19.0％減少しました。 医療支援職の死亡事故は、2019 年の 38 件から 15.8％増加し、44 件となりました。 法令施行者の死亡職業傷害は、2019 年から 2020 年にかけて 18.6％増加し、97 人から 115 人となりました。 航空機のパイロット及び飛行エンジニアの死亡事故率は、2019 年の 10 万
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<p>from 61.8 per 100,000 FTEs in 2019 to 34.3 in 2020. (See table 5 and chart 4.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing and hunting workers had a fatal injury rate of 132.1 fatal work injuries per 100,000 FTEs in 2020. Transportation incidents accounted for 71.4 percent of fishing and hunting workers' deaths. 	<p>FTE 当たり 61.8 人から 2020 年には 34.3 人に減少しました。(表 5 及び図 4 参照)。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 漁業及び狩猟従事者の死亡災害率は、2020 年に 10 万 FTE 当たり 132.1 人でした。交通事故は、漁業及び狩猟労働者の死因の 71.4%を占めました。
<p>Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm. Fatality rates by occupation, industry, and worker demographics will be available at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx.</p>	<p>職業別の死亡事故件数は、www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm 職業、産業、労働者属性別の死亡率については、www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx でご覧いただけます。</p>

Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20

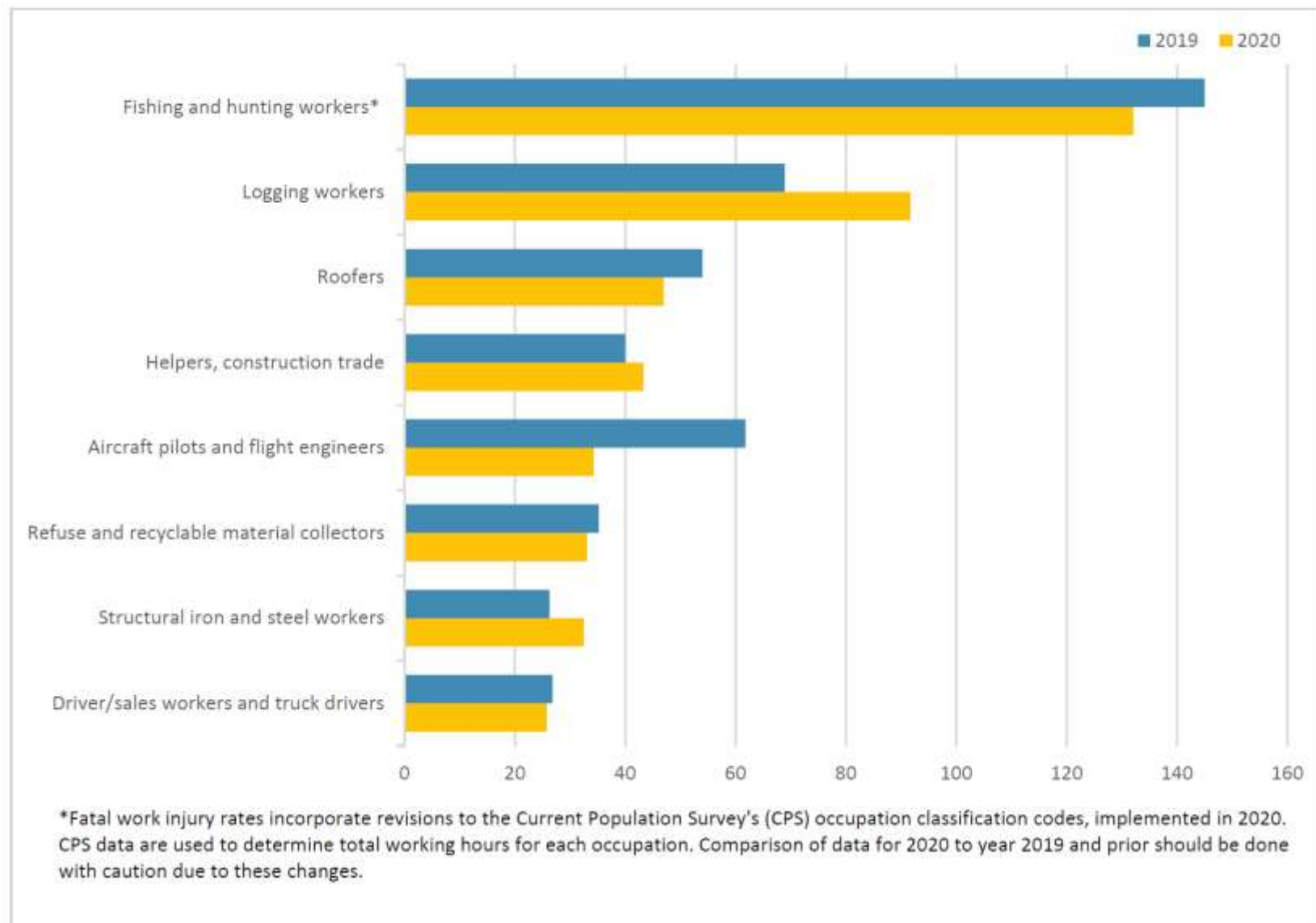


Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20

(図4 選別された職業別フルタイム換算労働者10万人当たりの死亡労働災害発生率、2019-20年)

(図 4 に関する資料作成者注：図 4 中の左欄の「*selected occupations*」についての英語原文—日本語仮訳を次の表に掲げた。)

英語原文	日本語仮訳
Fishing and hunting workers	漁業及び狩猟労働者
Logging workers	伐採労働者
Roofers	屋根ふき労働者
Helpers, construction trades	建設業労働者
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	航空機パイロット及び航空エンジニア
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	ごみ及びリサイクル可能な資材の収集人
Structural iron and steel workers	構造鉄骨及び鉄鋼労働者
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

(図 4 の脚注の「英語原文—日本語仮訳」は、次のとおりです。)

*Fatal work injury rates incorporate revisions to the Current Population Survey's (CPS) occupation classification codes, implemented in 2020. CPS data are used to determine total working hours for each occupation. Comparison of data for 2020 to year 2019 and prior should be done with caution due to these changes.	*死亡労働災害率は、2020 年に実施された CPS (Current Population Survey : 最新の人口調査) の職業分類コードの改訂を反映したものです。 各職業の総労働時間は、CPS のデータを使用しています。2020 年のデータを 2019 年以前と比較する場合は、この変更には注意が必要です。
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(また、TABLE5 は、次のとおりですが、日本語への翻訳は省略します。)

Table 5. Fatal work injury rates¹ per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20

Characteristic	2019	2020
All workers ²	3.5	3.4
Occupation (SOC) ³		
Fishing and hunting workers	145.0	132.1
Logging workers	68.9	91.7
Roofers	54.0	47.0
Helpers, construction trades	40.0	43.3
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	61.8	34.3
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.2	33.1
Structural iron and steel workers	26.3	32.5
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8	25.8

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

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

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

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

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

III TECHNICAL NOTES	III 技術的覚書
<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 fatalities resulting from workplace 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 2020 data, over 21,600 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm and the CFOI definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling error as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey, a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For more information on sampling error, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.</p> <p>The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry, detailed case circumstances, and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. For these data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.</p>	<p>背景</p> <p>労働統計局（BLS）の労働安全衛生統計（OSHS）プログラムの一部である死亡労働災害センサス（CFOI）は、暦年中に米国で発生した労働災害によるすべての死亡者数を数えるものです。</p> <p>CFOI は、様々な州、連邦及び独立したデータソースを使用して、死亡労働災害を特定し、検証し、及び記述しています。</p> <p>これにより、カウントが可能な限り完全かつ正確になるようにします。2020 年のデータでは、データ収集プロセスの一環として、21,600 以上の独自のソース文書が確認されました。</p> <p>CFOI の技術的な情報と定義については、BLS ウェブサイトの BLS Handbook of Methods（www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm）及び CFOI の定義（www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm）を参照されたい。死亡災害発生率は、Current Population Survey（最新人口調査）、世帯のサンプル及び BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics（労働統計局の地域雇用統計）からの雇用データを使用して計算されるため、サンプリングエラーの可能性がります。</p> <p>サンプリングエラーの詳細については、www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm を参照されたい。</p> <p>OSHS プログラムのもう一つの構成要素である Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII:労働傷害及び疾病調査)は、致命的でない職場での傷害及び疾病で、仕事を休むことになったケースの産業別の度数及び発生率、詳しいケースの状況、労働者の特徴について示しています。</p> <p>これらのデータについては、BLS のウェブサイト www.bls.gov/iif にアクセスしてください。</p>
Identification and verification of work-related fatalities	作業関連の死亡災害の特定及び検証

<p>In 2020, work relationship could not be independently verified by multiple source documents for 18 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>2020 年には、18 件の死亡労働災害について、複数の資料から独立して業務関係を確認することができませんでした。</p> <p>しかし、これらの事例の開始元文書の情報は、その事故が業務に関連している可能性が高いと判断するのに十分でした。これらの死亡事故に関するデータは、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・州政府機関のカバー率</p> <p>CFOI は、すべての死亡労働災害のデータを含んでいますが、中には他の機関や規制の適用範囲外のものもあるかもしれません。</p> <p>CFOI の集計値と他の機関が発表した集計値とを比較する際には、各機関が使用している適用範囲要件及び定義が異なることを考慮する必要があります。</p> <p>CFOI の範囲に関する詳細は、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>Latency Cases</p> <p>Latent fatal occupational injury cases occur when the date of injury differs from the date of death. In some cases, the death occurs in a different year than the occupational injury and are known as cross-year latent cases. In 2020, there were 194 cases where this occurred, and 173 of these latent cases occurred more than 30 days prior to the start of 2020. For more information on latent cases, see www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latency-in-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm.</p>	<p>潜伏期間中のケース</p> <p>潜伏性の死亡労働傷害は、受傷日と死亡日とが異なる場合に発生します。</p> <p>また、死亡が労働傷害と異なる年に発生するケースもあり、越年潜伏事案と呼ばれます。</p> <p>2020 年には、これが発生したケースは 194 件あり、このうち 173 件は 2020 年開始より 30 日以上前に発生した潜伏ケースです。</p> <p>潜伏事例の詳細については、www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latency-in-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm を参照してください。</p>
<p>CFOI Methodology</p> <p>Starting with the reference year 2019, CFOI modernized its disclosure methodology further strengthening its protection of confidential data. Individually identifiable data collected by the CFOI are used exclusively for statistical purposes and are protected under the Confidential Information</p>	<p>CFOI の方法論</p> <p>基準年 2019 年から、CFOI は開示方法を近代化し、機密データの保護をさらに強化しました。CFOI が収集した個人を特定できるデータは、統計目的にのみ使用され、2002 年秘密情報保護・統計効率化法（CIPSEA）の下で保護されています。これらのデータは機密保持の誓約のもとに収集されているため、BLS は被相続人</p>

<p>Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA). These data are collected under a pledge of confidentiality and therefore require BLS to prevent disclosure of identifying information of decedents. For more information see www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm.</p>	<p>の識別情報の開示を防ぐ必要があります。詳細については、www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm を参照されたい。</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 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>謝辞</p> <p>BLS は、死亡労働災害に関する正確で包括的、かつ有用なデータの収集に尽力した参加州、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に謝意を表する。</p> <p>プエルトリコ、米領バージン諸島及びグアムのデータは全国集計に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。参加機関は、より詳細な州の結果を要求するために連絡を取ることができます。連絡先情報は、www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm で入手できます。</p> <p>また、BLS は、死亡労働災害の特定に使用した原資料を提供したすべての連邦、州、地方及び民間企業の努力に感謝します。</p> <p>これらの機関には、労働安全衛生局、国家運輸安全委員会、米国沿岸警備隊、鉱山安全衛生局、労働者補償プログラム局（連邦職員補償部門及び港湾労働者補償部門）、連邦鉄道局、道路交通安全局、州の生命統計登録官、検視官、州の保健・労働・産業関係省及び労働者補償機関、州及び地方の警察並びに州農業局が含まれます。</p> <p>この報道発表に含まれる情報は、知覚障害のある方にもご利用いただけます。音声電話 (202) 691-5200; 連邦リレーサービス: (800) 877-8339.</p>

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2021 年 12 月 16 日に公表した“Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2020”における“Graphics for Economic News Releases”の一環としての“News release charts”について

○ 原典に含まれる表（Table1～6）

（資料作成者注：以下には原典に含まれる表（Table1～6）を収載します。これらの表の標題は、次のとおりです。）

英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected demographic characteristics, 2016-20	表 1. 選択された人口統計学的特性による死亡労働傷害、2016～20 年
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2016-20	表 2. 選択された事象又は危険へのばく露についての死亡労働傷害、2016～20 年
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2016-20	表 3. 選択された職種についての死亡労働傷害、2016～20 年
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries for selected industries, 2016-20	表 4. 選択された業種についての死亡労働傷害、2016～20 年
Table 5. Fatal work injury rates ¹ per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20	表 5. 選択された職業別フルタイム換算労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡労働傷害発生率、2019-20 年
Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries by state of incident, 2016-20	表 6. 発生州別の死亡労働傷害、2016～20 年

（資料作成者注：以下に原典の Table 1～6 までをそのまま再録しますが、原典の英語の日本語訳は、省略しています。）

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected demographic characteristics, 2016-20

Characteristic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total ¹	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764
Employee status					
Wage and salary workers ²	4,098	4,069	4,178	4,240	3,864
Self-employed ³	1,092	1,078	1,072	1,093	900
Gender					
Women	387	386	413	437	387
Men	4,803	4,761	4,837	4,896	4,377
Age					
Under 16 years	13	15	13	17	14
16 to 17 years	17	7	9	17	12
18 to 19 years	43	62	56	50	66
20 to 24 years	310	293	282	325	260
25 to 34 years	834	872	946	866	833
35 to 44 years	979	907	966	967	898
45 to 54 years	1,145	1,059	1,114	1,082	954
55 to 64 years	1,160	1,155	1,104	1,212	1,051
65 years and over	688	775	759	793	676
Race or ethnic origin⁴					
White (non-Hispanic)	3,481	3,449	3,405	3,297	2,898
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	587	530	615	634	541
Hispanic or Latino	879	903	961	1,088	1,072
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	38	38	42	30	32
Asian (non-Hispanic)	160	144	153	181	150
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	7	17	10	14	8
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	15	9	14	22	14
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	23	57	50	67	49

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

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

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

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

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2016-20

Characteristic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total¹	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764
Event or exposure²					
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	866	807	828	841	705
Intentional injury by person	792	733	757	761	651
Homicides	500	458	453	454	392
Shooting by other person—intentional	394	351	351	363	304
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	38	47	44	42	50
Suicides	291	275	304	307	259
Transportation incidents	2,083	2,077	2,080	2,122	1,778
Aircraft incidents	130	126	133	152	80
Rail vehicle incidents	50	48	48	47	32
Pedestrian vehicular incident	342	313	325	341	330
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	58	56	58	56	57
Water vehicle incident	48	68	58	63	74
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,252	1,299	1,276	1,270	1,038
Roadway collision with other vehicle	628	663	677	729	537
Roadway collision moving in same direction	168	189	183	194	142
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	199	214	243	258	198
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	150	149	141	153	106
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	342	377	373	325	302
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	321	348	345	301	275
Roadway noncollision incident	278	252	222	212	196
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	238	197	170	164	155
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	245	209	225	236	206
Nonroadway noncollision incident	182	166	164	193	167
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	120	111	105	128	101
Fire or explosion	88	123	115	99	71
Fall, slip, trip	849	887	791	880	805
Fall on same level	134	151	154	146	136
Fall to lower level	697	713	615	711	645
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	65	48	50	37	36
Fall through surface or existing opening	87	85	83	95	63
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	518	531	621	642	672
Exposure to electricity	154	136	160	166	126
Exposure to temperature extremes	48	38	60	53	62
Exposure to other harmful substances	268	317	355	379	448
Inhalation of harmful substance	39	43	42	59	50
Contact with objects and equipment	761	695	786	732	716
Struck by object or equipment	553	503	566	518	468
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	232	197	215	205	174
Struck by falling object or equipment	255	237	278	241	217
Struck by discharged or flying object	15	28	32	26	37
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	117	108	137	120	142
Caught in running equipment or machinery	103	76	106	93	89
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	82	70	73	83	93

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

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

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2016-20

Characteristic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total ¹	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764
Occupation (SOC) ²					
Management occupations	377	396	387	380	361
Business and financial operations occupations	27	29	38	29	23
Computer and mathematical occupations	16	11	12	15	8
Architecture and engineering occupations	41	23	30	43	31
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15	13	18	15	17
Community and social services occupations	27	37	23	31	26
Legal occupations	13	11	15	11	5
Educational instruction and library occupations	32	30	27	24	13
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	64	47	71	40	36
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	60	57	65	56	51
Healthcare support occupations	30	28	32	38	44
Protective service occupations	281	266	270	231	229
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	35	33	24	-
Law enforcement workers	127	117	127	97	115
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92	89	100	99	82
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	329	326	350	333	307
Building cleaning and pest control workers	74	68	66	63	61
Grounds maintenance workers	217	191	225	229	202
Personal care and service occupations	55	69	63	61	58
Sales and related occupations	254	232	241	240	200
Supervisors, sales workers	104	98	102	99	73
Retail sales workers	102	89	99	96	95
Office and administrative support occupations	78	101	69	92	69
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	290	264	262	291	264
Agricultural workers	157	155	158	183	148
Fishing and hunting workers	26	41	31	44	42
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	95	57	57	49	42
Construction and extraction occupations	970	965	1,003	1,066	976
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	134	121	144	136	88
Construction trades workers	736	747	731	809	771
Extraction workers	41	41	64	50	59
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	470	414	420	438	393
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	154	143	152	155	135
Production occupations	216	221	225	245	224
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,388	1,443	1,443	1,481	1,282
Air transportation workers	75	59	71	85	50
Motor vehicle operators	1,012	1,084	1,044	1,091	933
Material moving workers	228	235	255	238	218
Military occupations ³	62	72	82	65	-

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries for selected industries, 2016-20

Characteristic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total ¹	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764
Industry (NAICS) ²					
Private industry ³	4,693	4,674	4,779	4,907	4,349
Goods producing	1,991	1,967	2,055	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	593	581	574	573	511
Crop production	261	263	250	221	248
Animal production and aquaculture	151	152	161	189	117
Forestry and logging	106	76	84	59	63
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	89	112	130	127	78
Mining (except oil and gas)	22	31	34	23	32
Support activities for mining	56	73	83	82	39
Construction	991	971	1,008	1,061	1,008
Construction of buildings	182	196	200	-	192
Heavy and civil engineering construction	159	152	180	156	194
Specialty trade contractors	631	610	609	-	576
Manufacturing	318	303	343	-	340
Food manufacturing	40	51	41	-	53
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	41	50	56	-	53
Service providing	2,702	2,707	2,724	-	-
Wholesale trade	179	174	202	178	155
Retail trade	282	287	274	291	275
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	42	54	68	58	50
Food and beverage stores	71	60	42	54	72
Transportation and warehousing	825	882	874	913	805
Truck transportation	570	599	607	617	556
Utilities	30	28	29	22	19
Information	46	43	31	-	31
Finance and insurance	26	32	30	21	20
Real estate and rental and leasing	91	69	78	87	73
Professional, scientific, and technical services	100	69	87	86	62
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	439	460	497	498	413
Educational services	42	43	30	45	26
Health care and social assistance	117	146	138	152	119
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	96	91	78	83	59
Accommodation and food services	202	171	175	188	160
Other services, except public administration	223	205	195	210	188
Government ⁵	497	473	471	426	415
Federal government ³	107	116	124	111	95
State government ³	97	91	69	75	67
Local government ³	291	265	276	240	251

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 5. Fatal work injury rates¹ per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20

Characteristic	2019	2020
All workers ²	3.5	3.4
Occupation (SOC) ³		
Fishing and hunting workers	145.0	132.1
Logging workers	68.9	91.7
Roofers	54.0	47.0
Helpers, construction trades	40.0	43.3
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	61.8	34.3
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.2	33.1
Structural iron and steel workers	26.3	32.5
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8	25.8

1 Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates. Complete state rates can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.

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

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

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

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries by state of incident, 2016-20

Characteristic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total ¹	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764
State of incident					
Alabama	100	83	89	89	85
Alaska	35	33	32	51	31
Arizona	77	90	82	94	97
Arkansas	68	76	76	62	64
California	376	376	422	451	463
Colorado	81	77	72	84	78
Connecticut	28	35	48	26	29
Delaware	12	10	7	18	7
District of Columbia	5	13	10	10	13
Florida	309	299	332	306	275
Georgia	171	194	186	207	193
Hawaii	29	20	22	26	16
Idaho	30	37	45	36	32
Illinois	171	163	184	158	135
Indiana	137	138	173	146	158
Iowa	76	72	77	76	58
Kansas	74	72	61	83	55
Kentucky	92	70	83	78	92

Louisiana	95	117	98	119	103
Maine	18	18	17	20	20
Maryland	92	87	97	78	59
Massachusetts	109	108	97	86	69
Michigan	162	153	155	164	131
Minnesota	92	101	75	80	67
Mississippi	71	90	78	59	44
Missouri	124	125	145	106	105
Montana	38	32	28	38	29
Nebraska	60	35	44	53	48
Nevada	54	32	39	40	37
New Hampshire	22	11	20	11	14
New Jersey	101	69	83	74	82
New Mexico	41	44	43	55	37
New York (including N.Y.C.)	272	313	271	273	223
New York City	56	87	73	91	59
North Carolina	174	183	178	186	189
North Dakota	28	38	35	37	26
Ohio	164	174	158	166	117
Oklahoma	92	91	91	73	75
Oregon	72	60	62	69	60
Pennsylvania	163	172	177	154	148
Rhode Island	9	8	9	10	5
South Carolina	96	88	98	108	102
South Dakota	31	30	32	20	32
Tennessee	122	128	122	124	142
Texas	545	534	488	608	469
Utah	44	43	49	51	48
Vermont	10	22	11	10	8
Virginia	153	118	157	180	118
Washington	78	84	86	84	83
West Virginia	47	51	57	46	47
Wisconsin	105	106	114	113	108
Wyoming	34	20	31	32	35

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.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2021年12月16日に公表した“Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2019”における“Graphics for Economic News Releases”の一環としての“News release charts”について

2021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、

Graphics for Economic News Releases

として、

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

からダウンロードし、コピーできるものです。

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

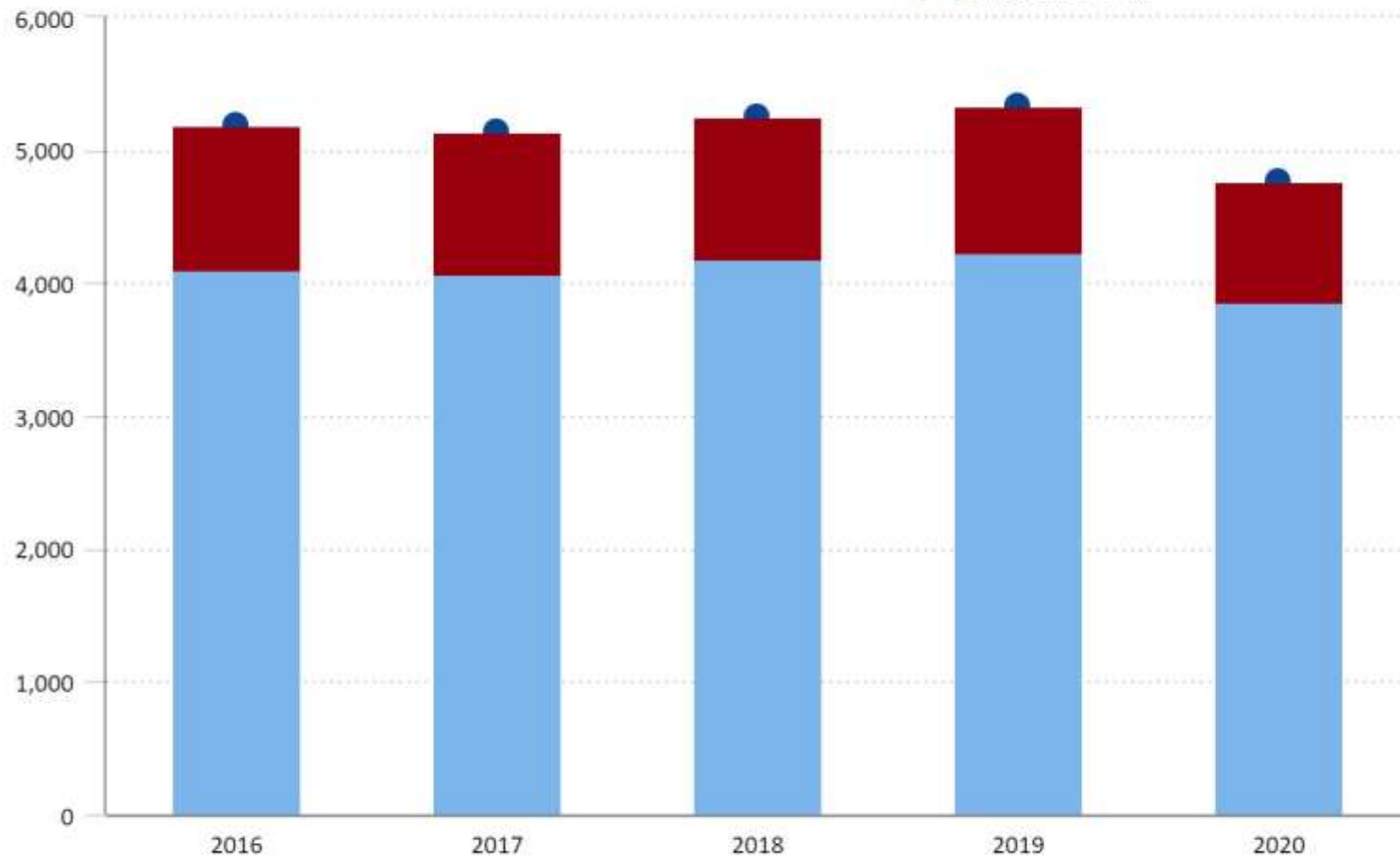
なお、これらの図及び付属の表の「英語—日本語仮訳」は、行っておりません。

一連番号	標題の英語原文	左欄の日本語仮訳
1	Number of fatal work injuries by employee status	被雇用者の地位別の死亡労働災害の数
2	Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin	人種又は民族的出生別の死亡労働災害の数
3	Number of fatal work injuries by age group	年齢階級別の死亡労働災害の数
4	Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group	年齢階級別 100,000 人のフルタイム換算労働者当たりの死亡労働災害の発生率
5	Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers	ヒスパニック又はラテン系労働者の死亡労働災害
6	Fatal occupational injuries by event	事故の型別の死亡労働災害の数
7	Fatal work injury counts by event, recent years	近年における事故の型別の死亡労働災害の数

8	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector	業種別の死亡労働災害の数及び発生率
9	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group	主な職業別の民間産業労働者についての死亡労働災害の数及び発生率
10	Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker	労働者の性別による死亡労働災害の分布
11	Fatal occupational injuries in private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries	民間の鉱業、採石業、石油及びガス採掘産業における死亡労働災害
12	Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates	死亡労働災害発生率の高い民間人の職業
13	Number of fatal work injuries by state, map	州、地図別の死亡労働災害の数
14	Sources of data on fatal work injuries	死亡労働災害に関するデータの出所

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status

● Total
■ Self-employed
■ Wage and salary



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

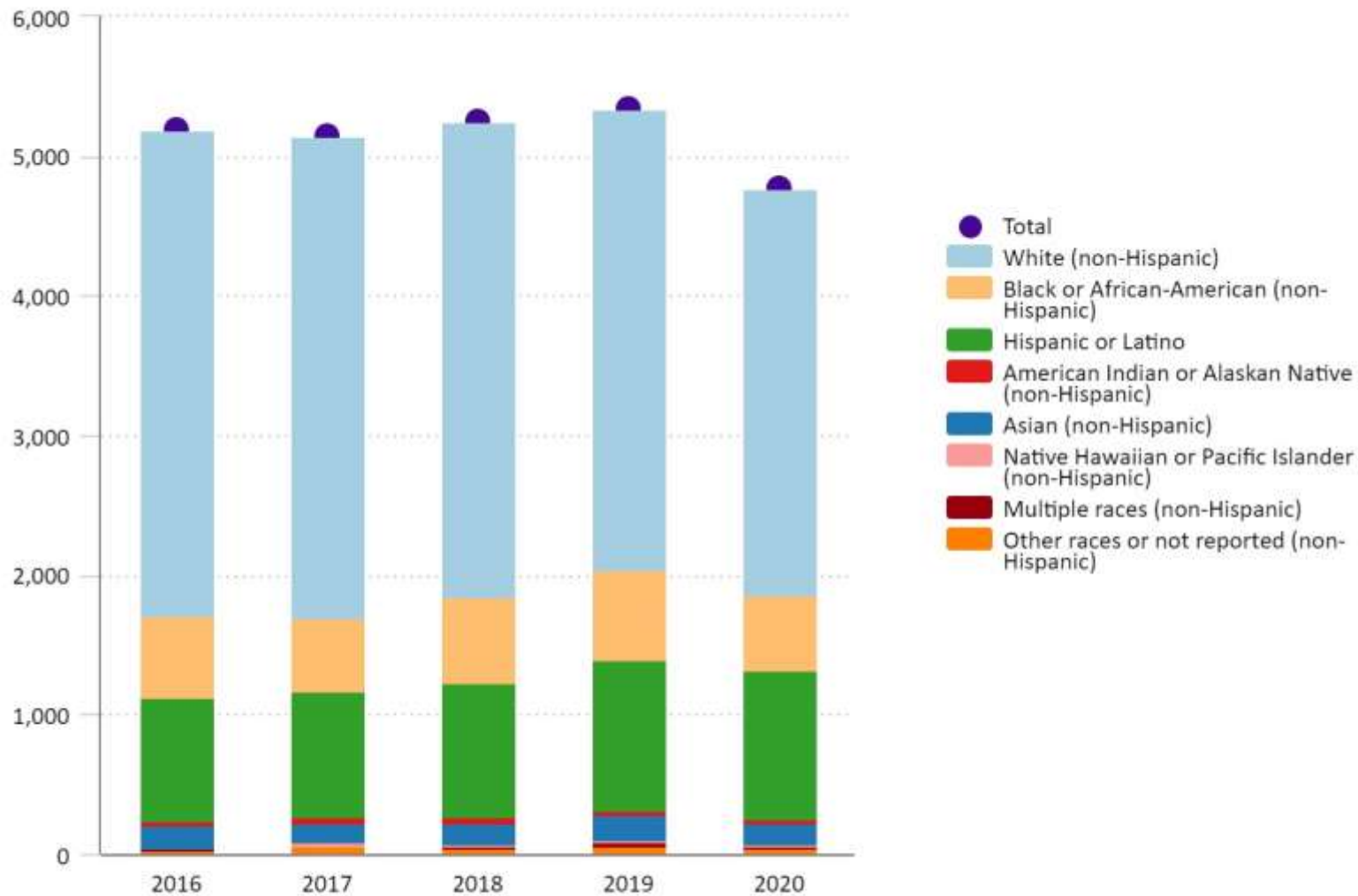


Number of fatal work injuries by employee status

Year	Total	Self-employed	Wage and salary
2016	5,190	1,092	4,098
2017	5,147	1,078	4,069
2018	5,250	1,072	4,178
2019	5,333	1,093	4,240
2020	4,764	900	3,864

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

Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin

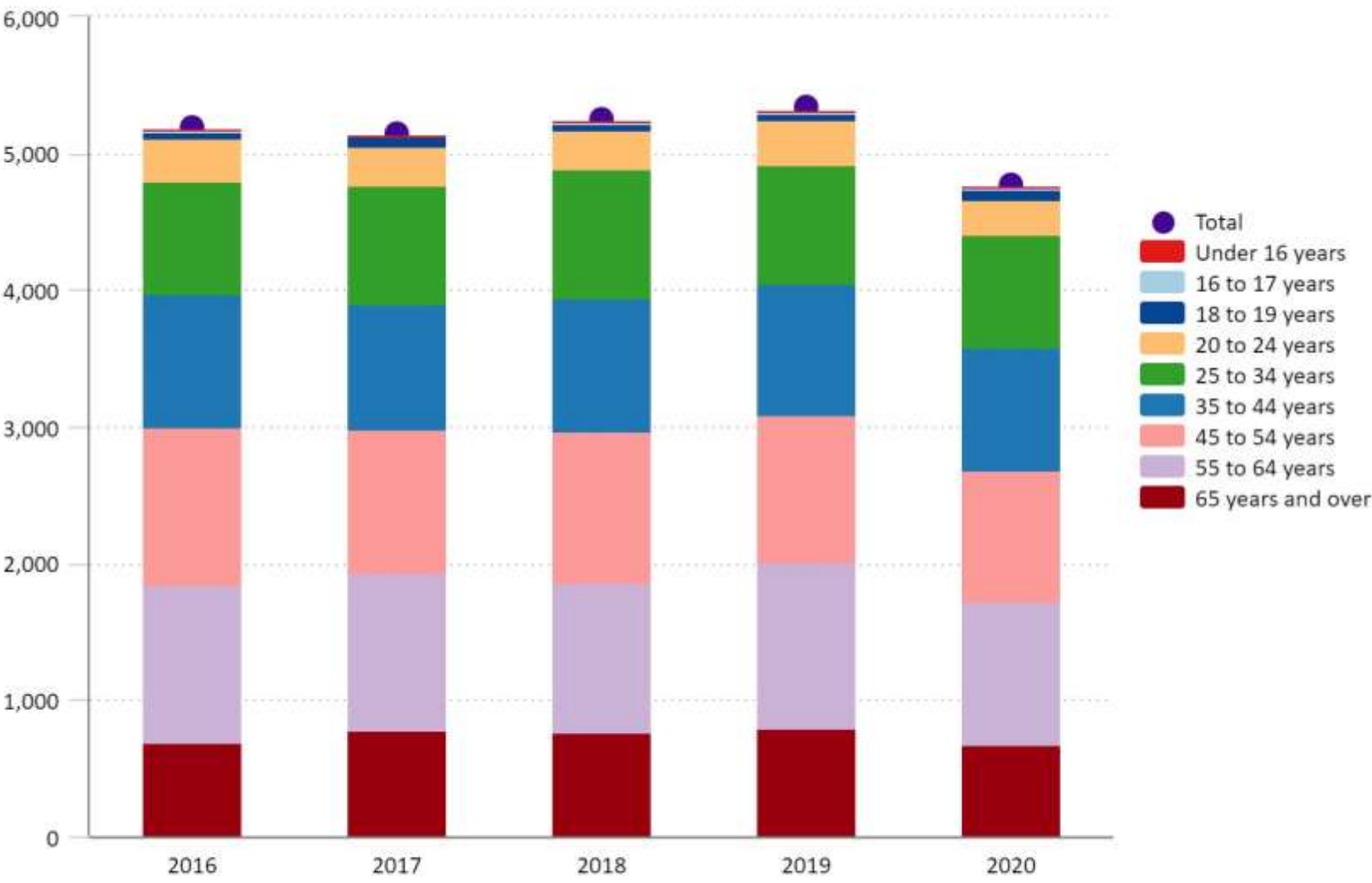


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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)
2016	5,190	3,481	587	879	38	160	7	15	23
2017	5,147	3,449	530	903	38	144	17	9	57
2018	5,250	3,405	615	961	42	153	10	14	50
2019	5,333	3,297	634	1,088	30	181	14	22	67
2020	4,764	2,898	541	1,072	32	150	8	14	49
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .									

Number of fatal work injuries by age group

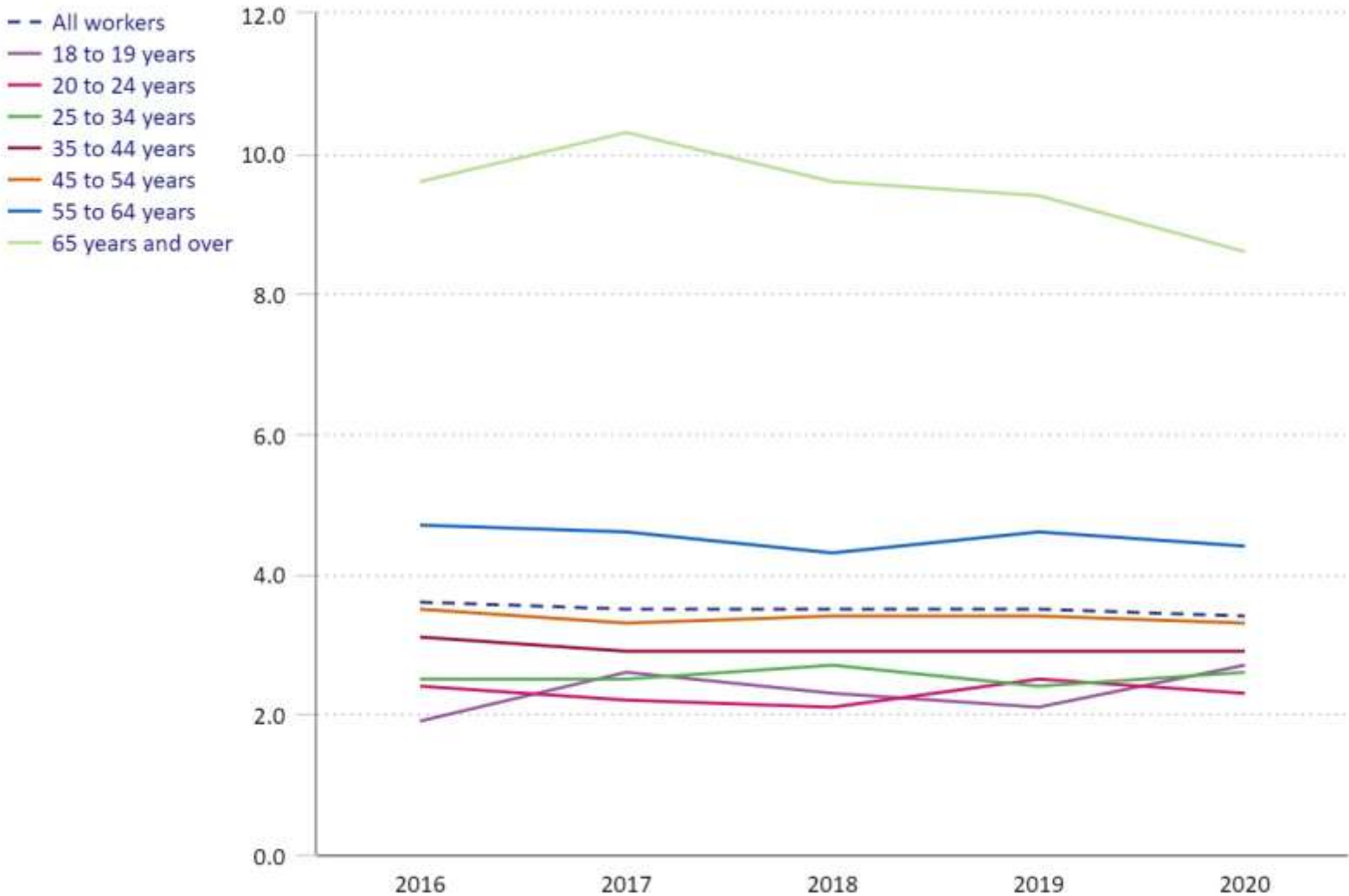


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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
2016	5,190	13	17	43	310	834	979	1,145	1,160	688
2017	5,147	15	7	62	293	872	907	1,059	1,155	775
2018	5,250	13	9	56	282	946	966	1,114	1,104	759
2019	5,333	17	17	50	325	866	967	1,082	1,212	793
2020	4,764	14	12	66	260	833	898	954	1,051	676
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .										

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

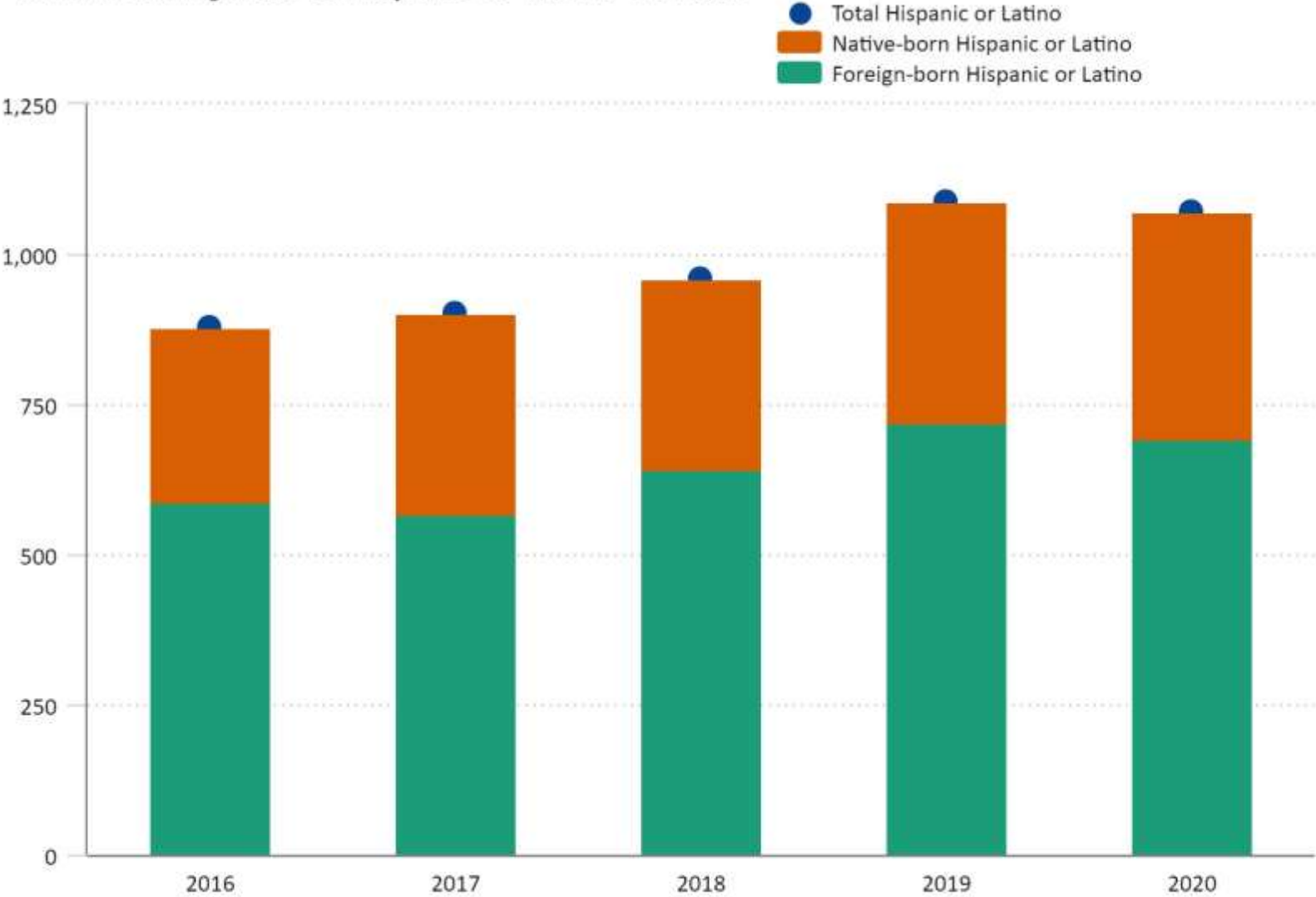


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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
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
2019	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.6	9.4
2020	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.4	8.6
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .								

Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers

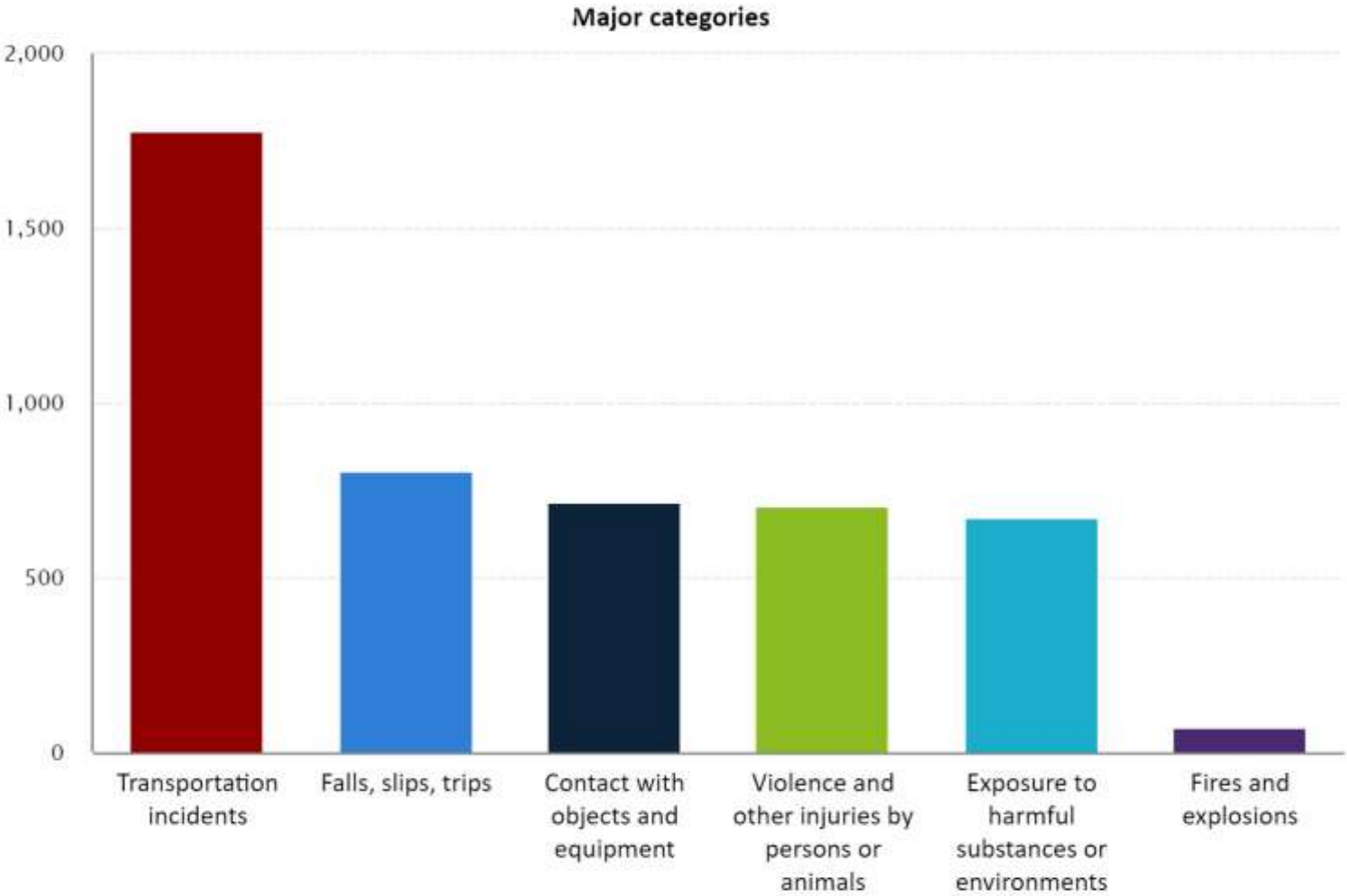


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers			
Year	Total Hispanic or Latino	Native-born Hispanic or Latino	Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino
2016	879	291	588
2017	903	335	568
2018	961	320	641
2019	1,088	369	719
2020	1,072	380	692
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .			

Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2020

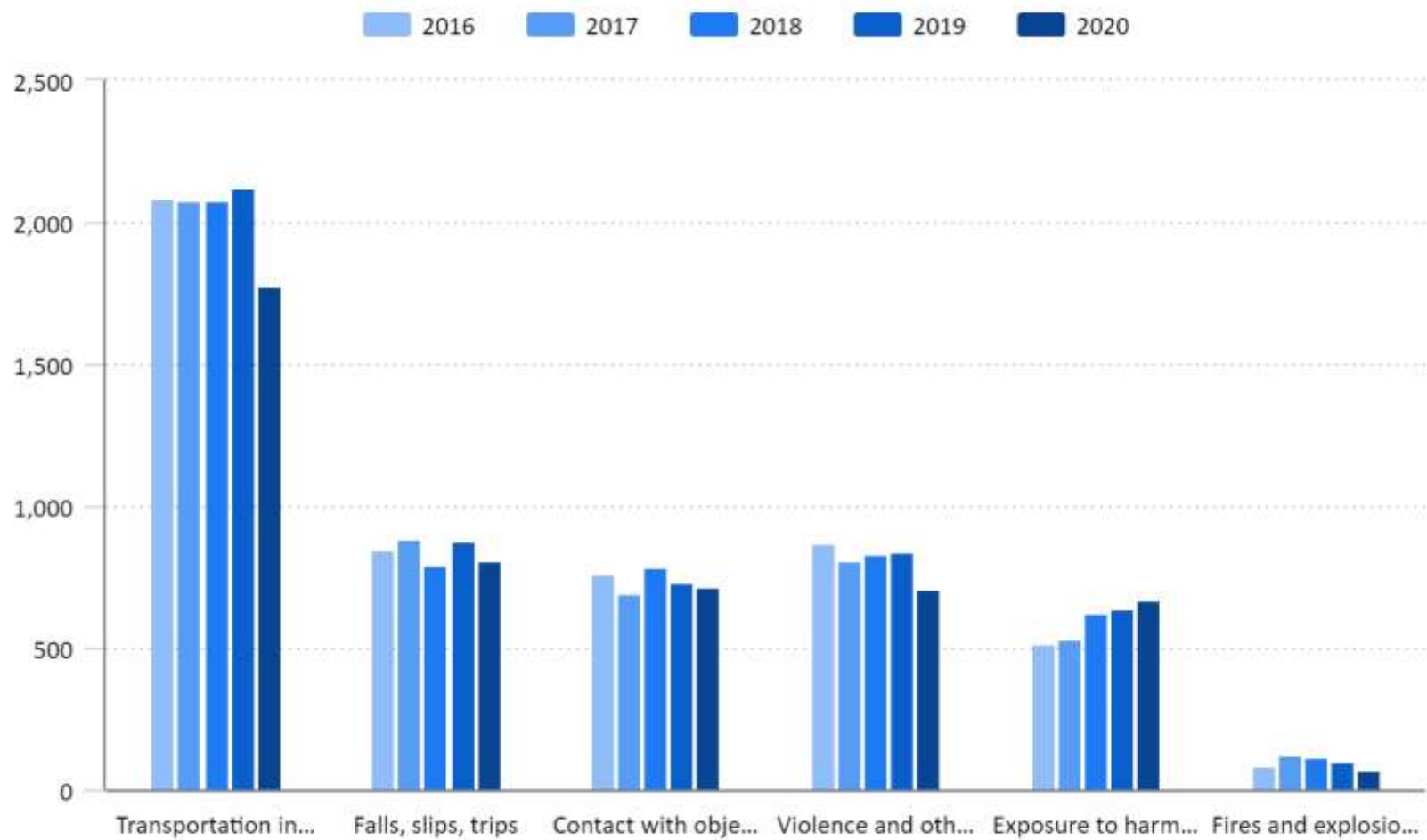


Click columns to drill down. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal occupational injuries by event, 2020	
Event	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Transportation incidents	1,778
Aircraft incidents	80
Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	21
Explosion or fire on aircraft	
Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement	
Other in-flight crash	48
Parachuting incident	
Fall on aircraft during transport	
Rail vehicle incidents	32
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle	24
Derailment	
Explosion or fire on rail vehicle, transportation	
Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicle, transportation	

Fatal work injury counts by event

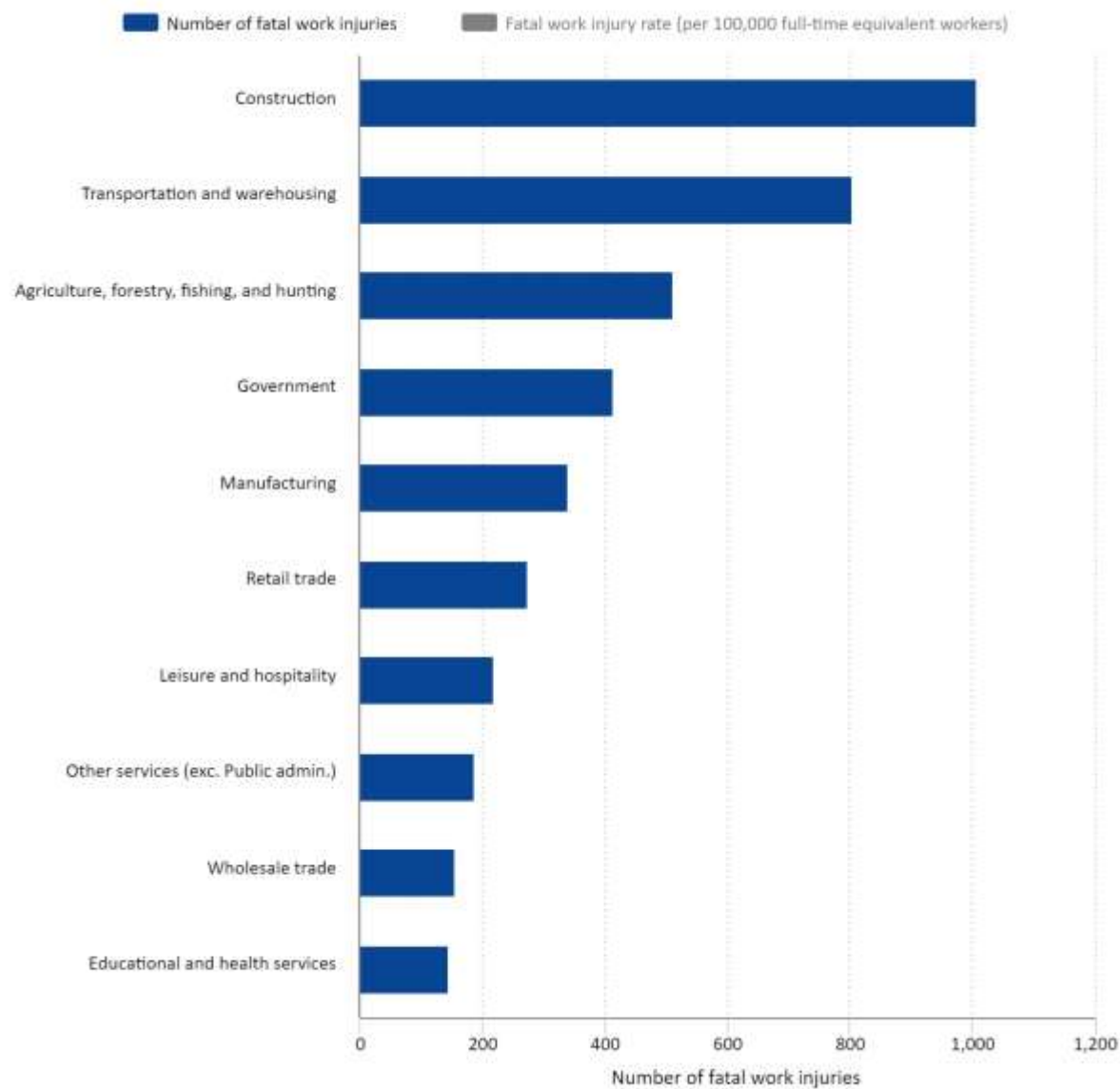


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Fatal work injury counts by event					
Event	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation incidents	2,083	2,077	2,080	2,122	1,778
Falls, slips, trips	849	887	791	880	805
Contact with objects and equipment	761	695	786	732	716
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	866	807	828	841	705
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	518	531	621	642	672
Fires and explosions	88	123	115	99	71
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .					

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2020

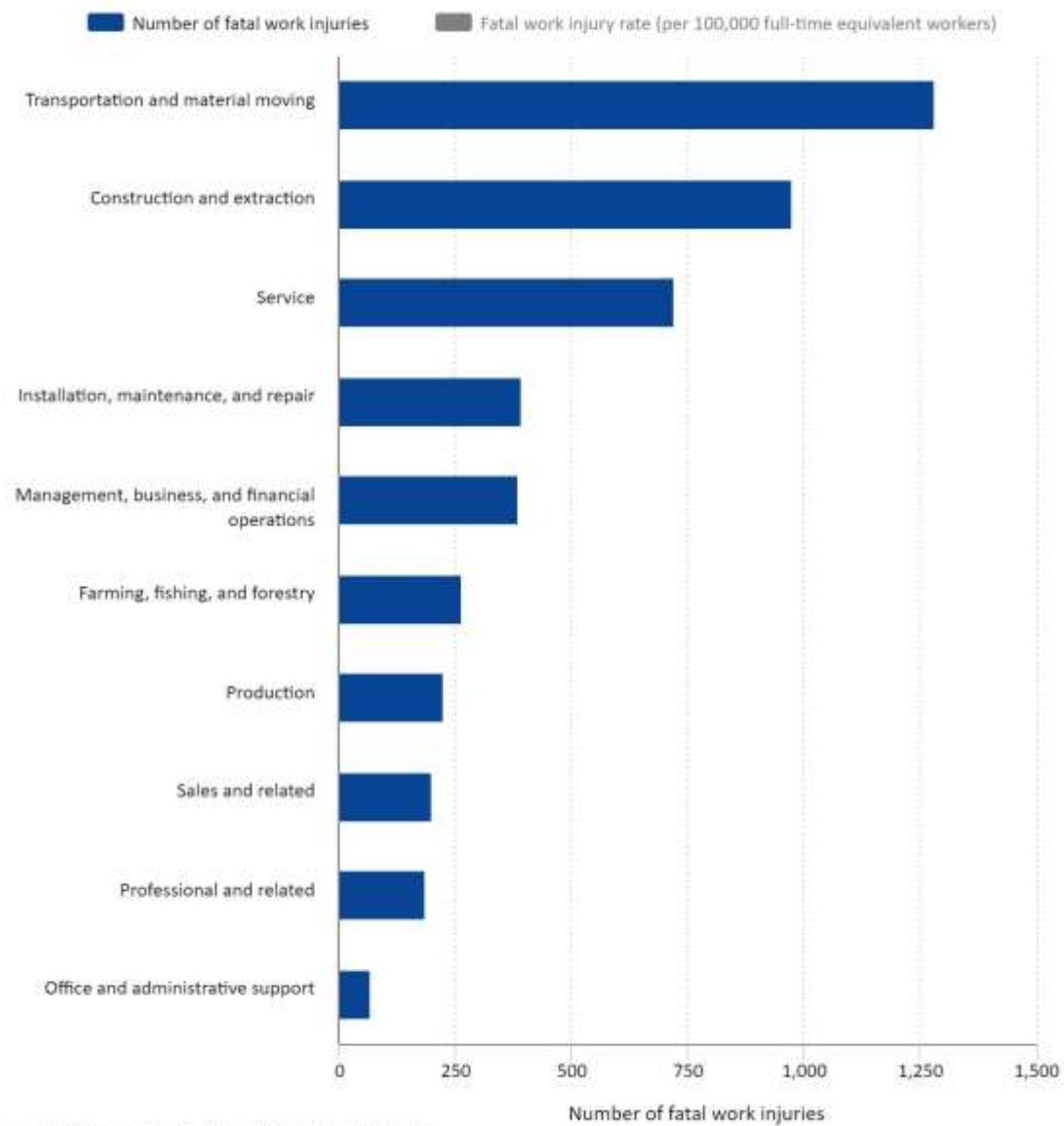


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector, 2020		
Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Construction	1,008	10.2
Transportation and warehousing	805	13.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	511	21.5
Government	415	1.8
Manufacturing	340	2.3
Retail trade	275	2
Leisure and hospitality	219	2.5
Other services (exc. Public admin.)	188	3.3
Wholesale trade	155	4.6
Educational and health services	145	0.7
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2020

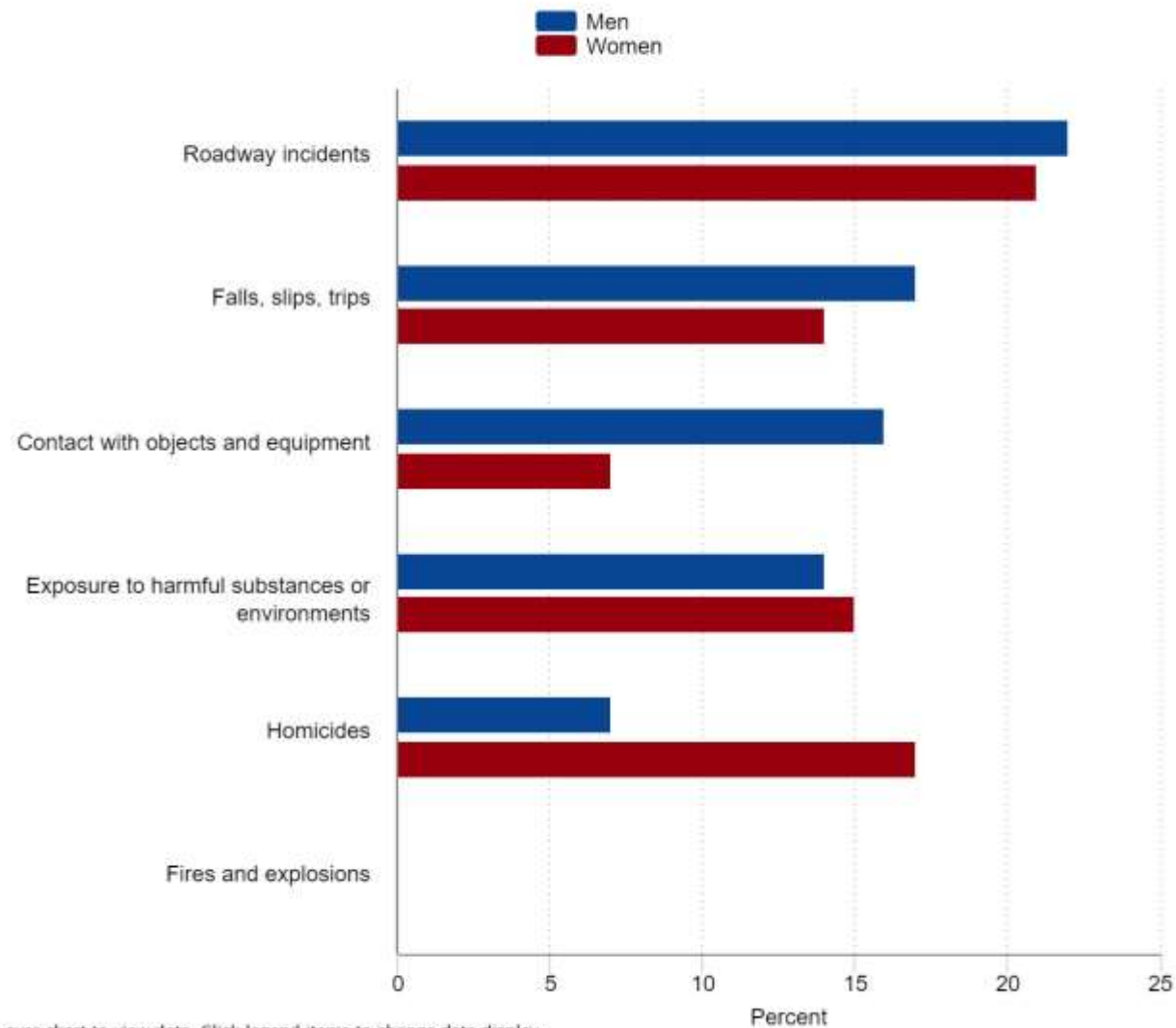


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2020		
Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,282	13.1
Construction and extraction	976	13.5
Service	720	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	393	8.6
Management, business, and financial operations	384	1.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry	264	25.3
Production	224	3
Sales and related	200	1.6
Professional and related	187	0.5
Office and administrative support	69	0.5
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2020

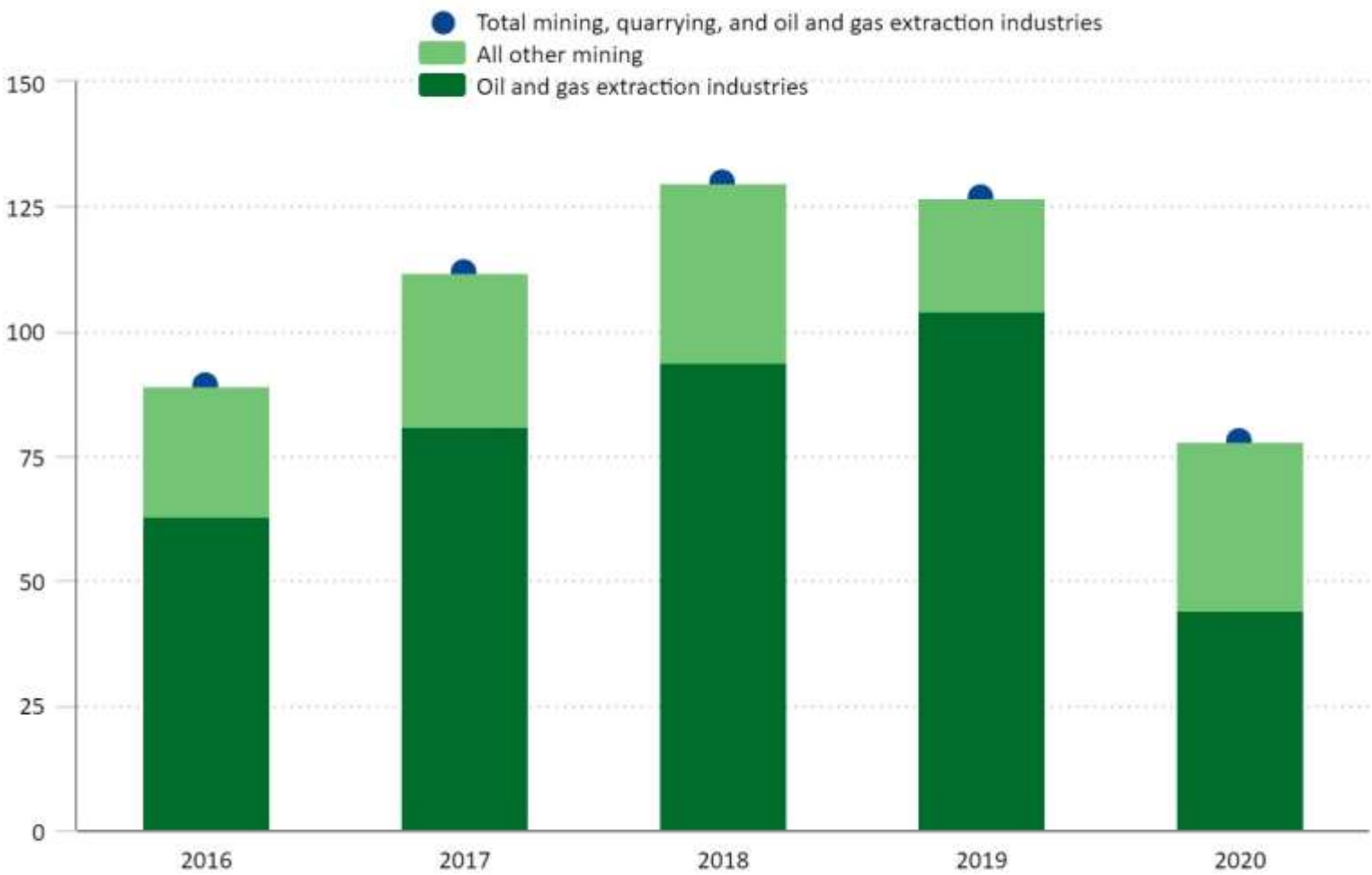


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2020		
Event	Men	Women
Roadway incidents	22	21
Falls, slips, trips	17	14
Contact with objects and equipment	16	7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	15
Homicides	7	17
Fires and explosions		
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

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

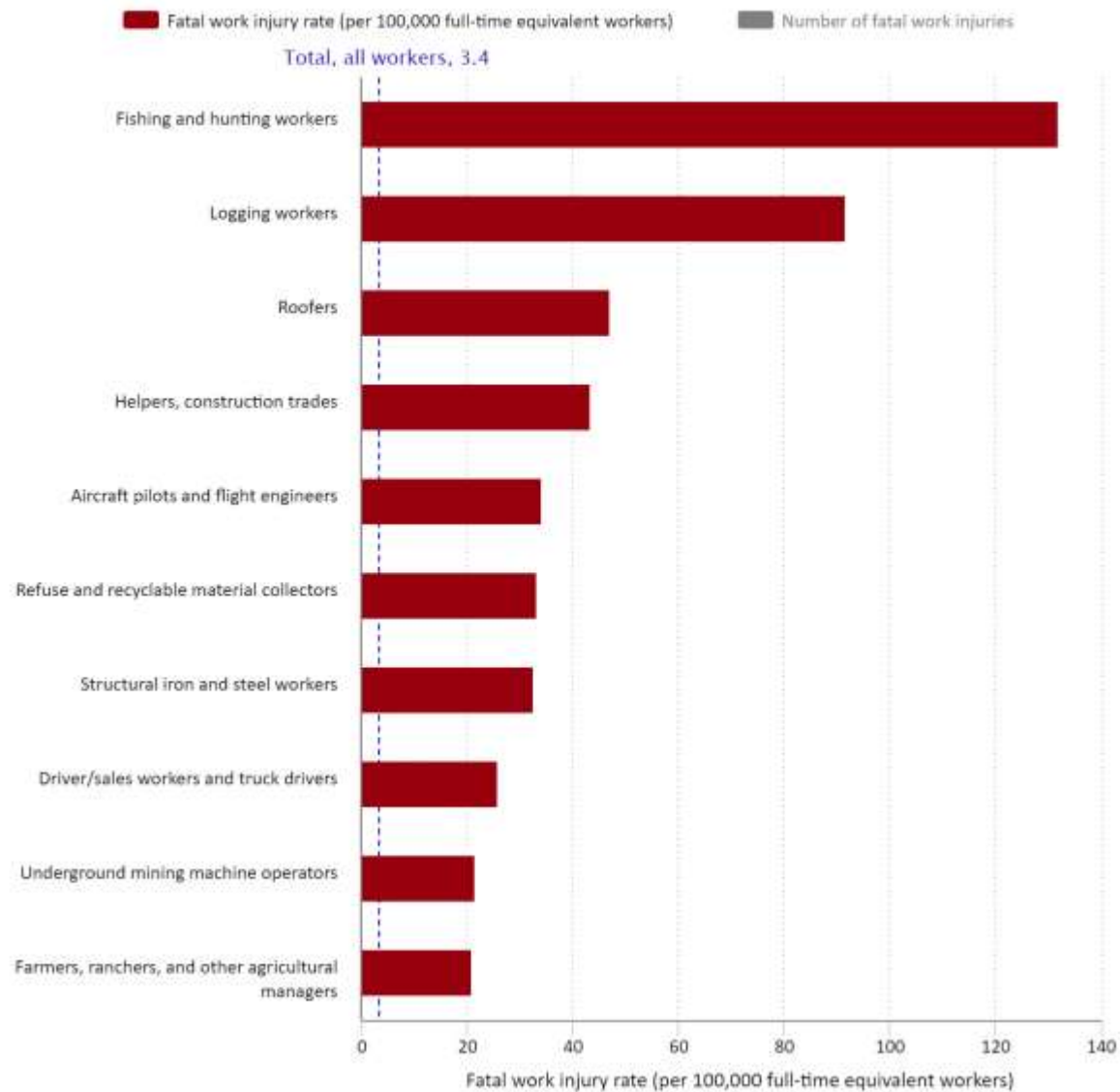


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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
2016	89	26	63
2017	112	31	81
2018	130	36	94
2019	127	23	104
2020	78	34	44
<p>Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).</p> <p>See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.</p>			

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2020

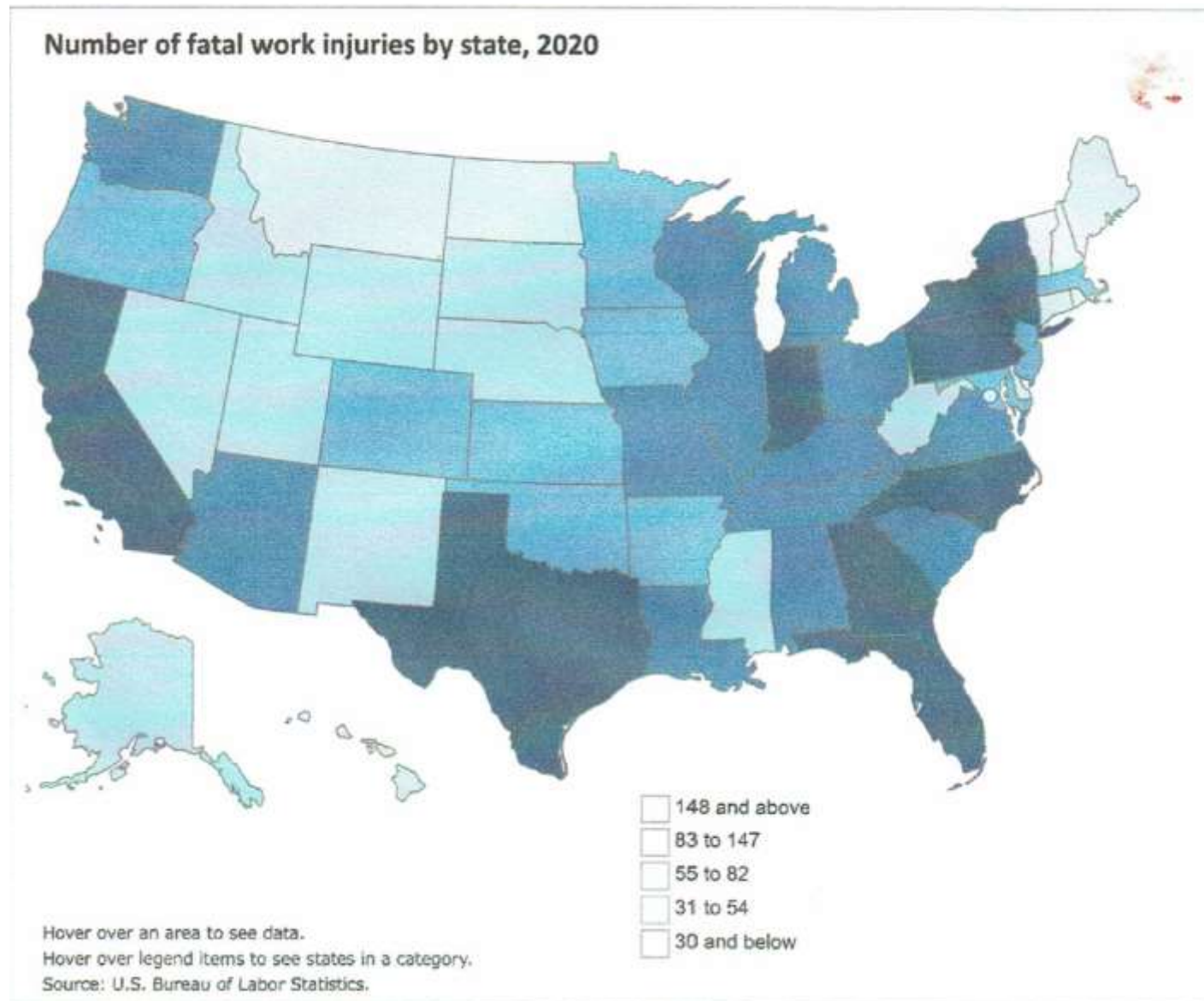


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend to change data display.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2020		
Occupation	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)	Number of fatal work injuries
All workers	3.4	
Fishing and hunting workers	132.1	42
Logging workers	91.7	42
Roofers	47.0	88
Helpers, construction trades	43.3	19
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	34.3	50
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	33.1	30
Structural iron and steel workers	32.5	16
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	25.8	887
Underground mining machine operators	21.6	10
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	20.9	207
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

(資料作成者注：原典には州ごとの死亡労働傷害を示す合衆国全土の各州をカバーする図があります。その色分けの説明は不完全ですが、原典の図をそのままコピーしてあります。)

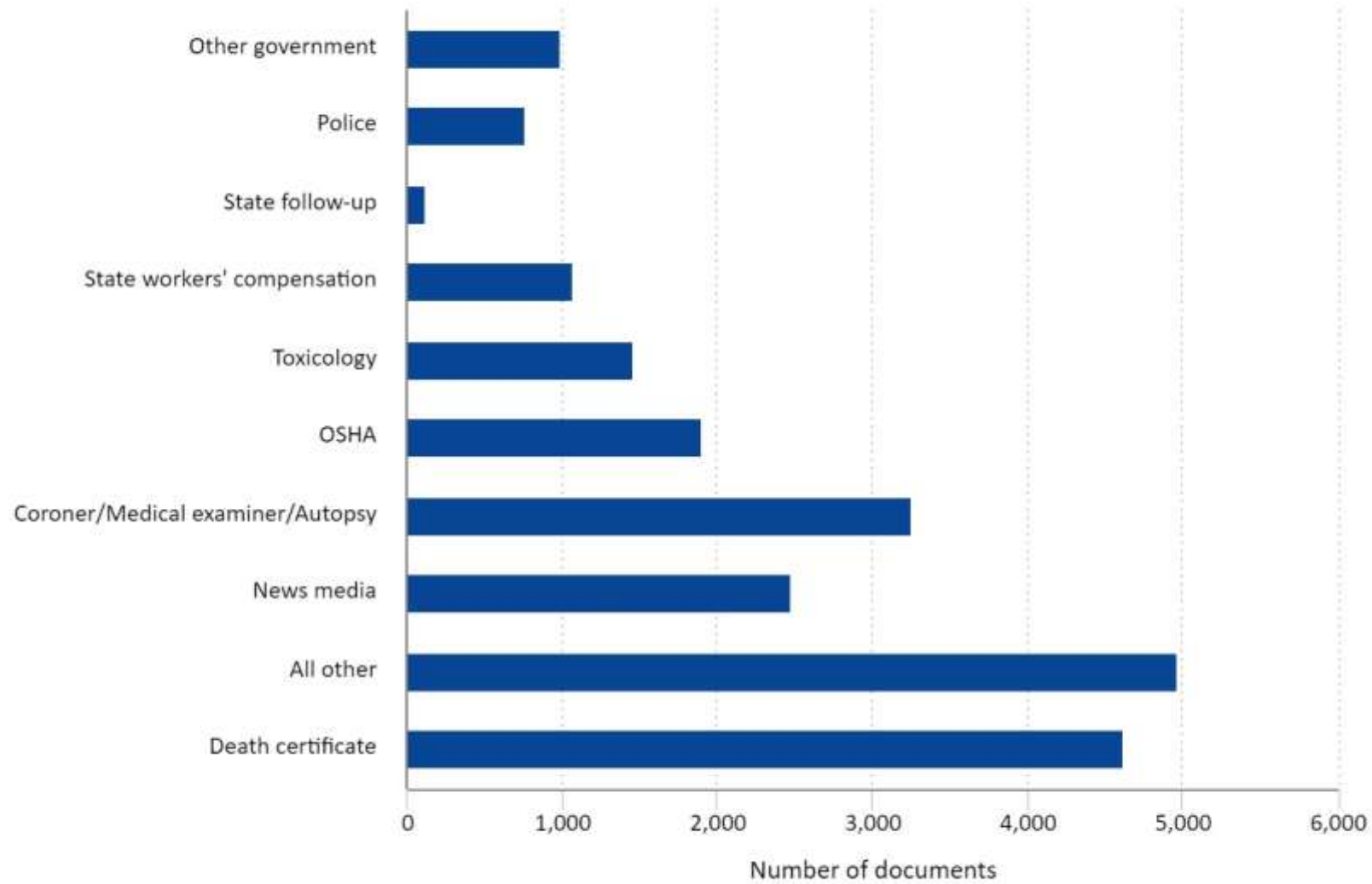


Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2020		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2020	Fatal work injuries, 2019
Alabama	85	89
Alaska	31	51
Arizona	97	94
Arkansas	64	62
California	463	451
Colorado	78	84
Connecticut	29	26
Delaware	7	18
District of Columbia	13	10
Florida	275	306
Georgia	193	207
Hawaii	16	26
Idaho	32	36
Illinois	135	158
Indiana	158	146
Iowa	58	76
Kansas	55	83
Kentucky	92	78

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2020		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2020	Fatal work injuries, 2019
Louisiana	103	119
Maine	20	20
Maryland	59	78
Massachusetts	69	86
Michigan	131	164
Minnesota	67	80
Mississippi	44	59
Missouri	105	106
Montana	29	38
Nebraska	48	53
Nevada	37	40
New Hampshire	14	11
New Jersey	82	74
New Mexico	37	55
New York	223	273
North Carolina	189	186
North Dakota	26	37
Ohio	117	166

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2020		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2020	Fatal work injuries, 2019
Oklahoma	75	73
Oregon	60	69
Pennsylvania	148	154
Rhode Island	5	10
South Carolina	102	108
South Dakota	32	20
Tennessee	142	124
Texas	469	608
Utah	48	51
Vermont	8	10
Virginia	118	180
Washington	83	84
West Virginia	47	46
Wisconsin	108	113
Wyoming	35	32
See data definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm .		

Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2020



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



○致死的な労働災害（つまり死亡傷害）の発生率についての日本及びアメリカ合衆国の関連するデータ及びこれらの比較について

（資料作成者注：次の表にあるとおり、日本及びアメリカ合衆国の労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害死亡者数（発生率）を比較すると、日本の 2020 年は 1.49 であるが、現在入手できる最新のものである 2018 年のアメリカ合衆国のそれは 3.5（そのうち、給与が支払われている労働者については 2.9）と推定できるので、労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害死亡者数（発生率）は日本の方が低い。

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～ 2020 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>2.07</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>2.11</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>1.92</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>1.80</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>1.87</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>1.69</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>1.56</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>1.49</td></tr></table>		年	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)	2013	2.07	2014	2.11	2015	1.92	2016	1.80	2017	1.87	2018	1.69	2019	1.56	2020	1.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none">労働安全衛生法に基づく報告義務のない公務従事者は、除外されている。道路交通災害を含む。	死亡災害報告、総務省労働力調査に基づき試算（別記参照）
年	労働者 10 万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数 (試算の方法は、別記を参照されたい。)																						
2013	2.07																						
2014	2.11																						
2015	1.92																						
2016	1.80																						
2017	1.87																						
2018	1.69																						
2019	1.56																						
2020	1.49																						
アメリカ合衆国	2012 年～ 2018 年	<table><tr><td>年</td><td>フルタイム等価労働者換算（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>3.4</td></tr></table>	年	フルタイム等価労働者換算（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。	2012	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">左欄の①では公務従事者（アメリカ合衆国内の軍関係者を含む。）が含まれている。いずれも道路交通災害を含む。	News release, Bureau of labor Statistics, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR NATIONAL CENSUS OF															
年	フルタイム等価労働者換算（equivalent full-time workers：以下同じ。）10 万人当たり。下欄で別に明示しない限り公務従事者等を含む全労働者についての発生率である。																						
2012	3.4																						

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

（日本についての資料作成者の注）

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

労働者死傷病報告、総務省労働力調査に基づく厚生労働省公表資料

年	死 亡 者 数 (A)（厚生労働省労働基準局）	該当する年の雇用者数合計（万人。資料出所：総務省統計局）(B) 毎年4月のデータ	役員を除く雇用者数（単位：万人：b）	Bのうち、公務及び国防・義務的社会保障事業（国際分類のOに該当する）従事者数（単位人）(C)	D=b－C（単位万人） （公務及び国防・義務的社会保障事業従事者（C）については、役員はいな	労働者10万人当たりの死亡傷害発生数(E)=((A)÷(D)×10)
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				(各年の平均)	いものと想定した。)	
2015	972	5,653	5,303	231	5,072	1.92
2016	928	5,741	5,391	231	5,160	1.80
2017	978	5,810	5,460	229	5,231	1.87
2018	909	5,927	5,596	232	5,364	1.69
2019	845	5,995	5,660	241	5,419	1.56
2020	802	5,963	5,620	247	5,373	1.49

(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。