

2022年12月20日作成（タイトルページ）

2022年12月20日以降加除訂正した部分は、黒字で表示してあります。

アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局は、2022年12月16日（現地時間）に、2021年における死亡労働傷害（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12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 Release: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2021

[原典の冒頭部分]

For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Friday, December 16, 2022

USDL-22-2309

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○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	表 1. 特定の人口統計的な特徴別の死亡労働傷害数及び発生率、2017

demographic characteristics, 2017-21	－21
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2017-21	表 2. 特定の事故の型又はばく露別の死亡労働傷害、2017-21
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates for selected occupations, 2017-21	表 3. 職業別の死亡労働傷害数及び発生率、2017-21
Table 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21	表 4. 特定の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傷害発生率、2020-21

○US-BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2022年12月16日に公表した“NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2021”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。なお、これらの図については別に紹介します。）

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, 2011-21	図 1 死亡労働傷害の数、2011－21
2	Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2011-21	図 2 死亡労働傷害の発生率、2011－21
3	Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2017-21	図 3 死亡労働傷害の主要な事故の型又はばく露別の数、2017－21
4	Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21	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傷害の数（つまり発生率）、2020－21

## I 全体の要点

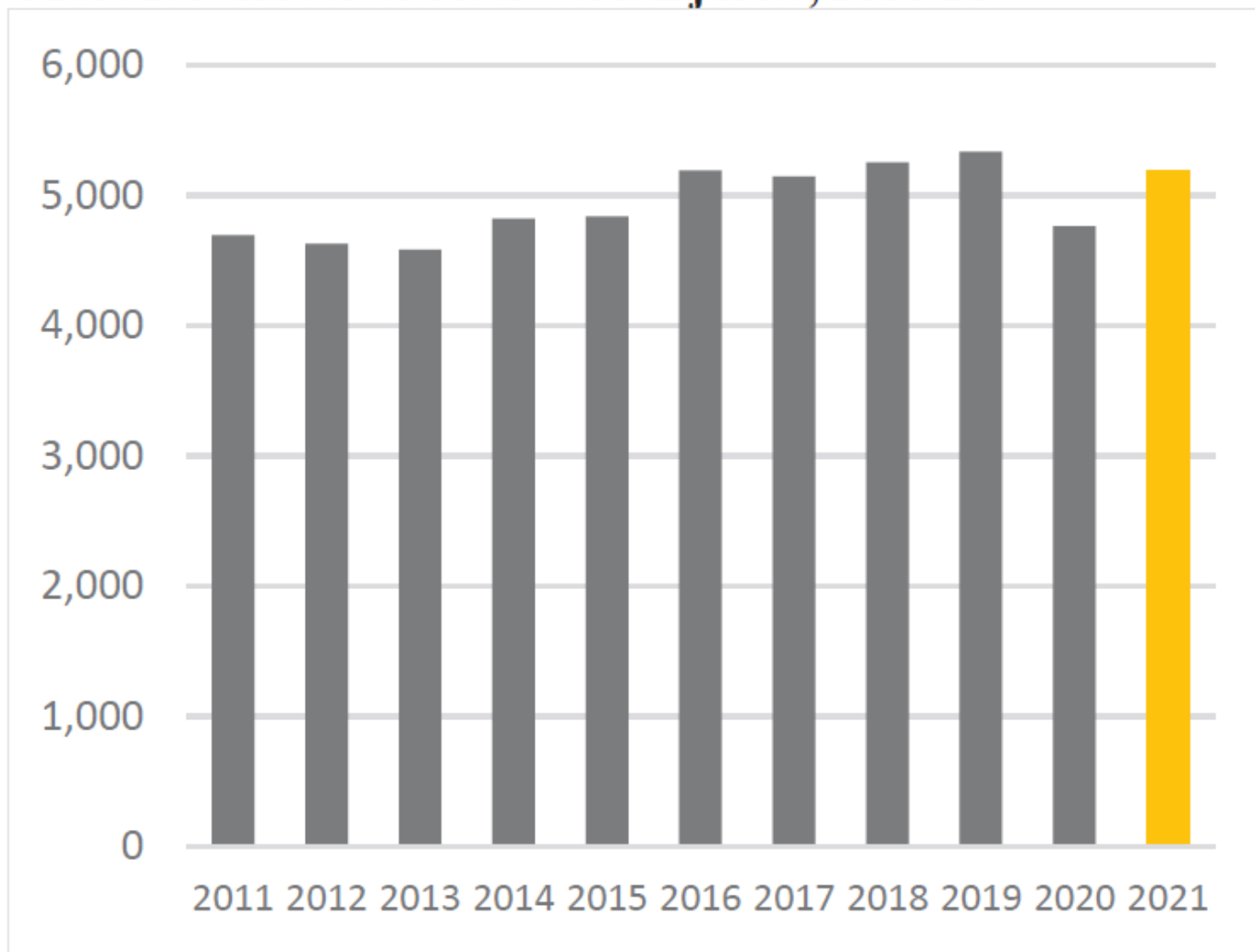
（資料作成者注 1：アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局による統計では、特記されない限り、賃金や給料の支給を受ける労働者及び自営業者に関するものの合計として示されています。）

（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
<p>For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Friday, December 16, 2022  USDL-22-2309  USDL-22-2309  Technical information: (202) 691-6170 □ iifstaff@bls.gov □  www.bls.gov/iif  Media contact: (202) 691-5902 □ PressOffice@bls.gov</p>	<p>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-22-2309  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</p>

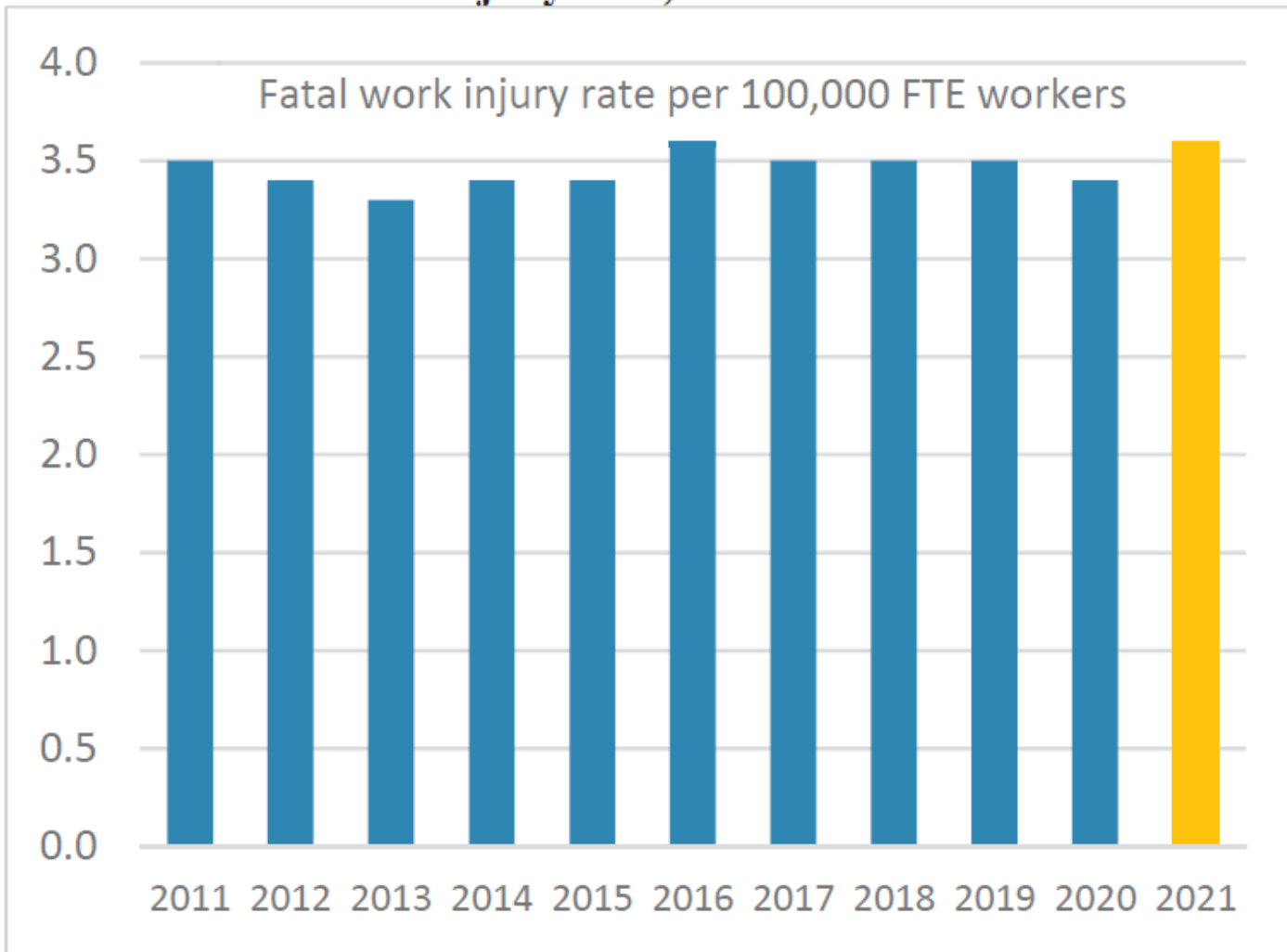
<p>NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2021</p> <p>There were 5,190 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2021, an 8.9-percent increase from 4,764 in 2020, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate was 3.6 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, up from 3.4 per 100,000 FTE in 2020 and up from the 2019 pre-pandemic rate of 3.5. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).</p>	<p>2021年死亡労働傷害の全国調査</p> <p>2021年に米国で記録された死亡労働傷害は5,190件で、2020年の4,764件から8.9%増加したと、米国労働統計局が本日報告しました。(図表1、表1参照) 死亡労働傷害発生率は、フルタイム換算(FTE)労働者10万人当たり3.6人で、2020年のフルタイム換算労働者(FTE)10万人当たり3.4人から増加し、さらに2019年のパンデミック前の3.5から上昇しました。(図表2参照)。これらのデータは、Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI：死亡労働傷害全国調査)によるものです。</p>
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**Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2011-21**



(資料作成者注 : *Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2011-20* : 死亡労働傷害の数、2011年—21年)

**Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2011-21**



(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、2011-21)

### Key findings from the 2021 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

- The 3.6 fatal occupational injury rate in 2021 represents the highest annual rate since 2016.
- A worker died every 101 minutes from a work-related injury in 2021.
- The share of Black or African American workers fatally injured on the job reached an all time high in 2021, increasing from 11.4 percent of total fatalities in 2020 to 12.6 percent of total fatalities in 2021. Deaths for this group climbed to 653 in 2021 from 541 in 2020, a 20.7-percent increase. The fatality rate for this group increased from 3.5 in 2020 to 4.0 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2021.
- Suicides continued to trend down, decreasing to 236 in 2021 from 259 in 2020, an 8.9-percent decrease.
- Workers in transportation and material moving occupations experienced a series high of 1,523 fatal work injuries in 2021 and represent the occupational group with the highest number of fatalities. This is an increase of 18.8 percent from 2020.
- Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal event in 2021 with 1,982 fatal injuries, an increase of 11.5 percent from 2020. This major category accounted for 38.2 percent of all work related fatalities for 2021

### 死亡労働傷害の2020年全国調査による主な調査結果

- 2021年の死亡労働傷害率3.6は、2016年以降で最も高い年間率を示しています。
- 2021年には労働者が101分に1人、作業関連の負傷で死亡しています。
- 黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人労働者の業務上死亡傷害の割合は2021年に過去最高となり、2020年の死亡傷害全体の11.4%から2021年には12.6%に増加しました。このグループの死亡者数は、2020年の541人から2021年には653人に上昇し、20.7%増加しました。死亡率は、2020年の3.5から2021年には10万FTE労働者当たり4.0に上昇しました。
- 自殺者は減少傾向が続き、2020年の259人から2021年には236人に減少し、8.9%減少しました。
- 運輸及び資材運搬の職業の労働者は、2021年に1,523人の死亡労働傷害を経験し、死亡者数が最も多い職業グループを代表しています。これは2020年から18.8%の増加です。
- 交通事故は、2021年も1,982人の死亡事故が発生し、最も多い事故の型で、2020年から11.5%増加しています。この大分類は、2021年の作業関連死亡事故全体の38.2%を占めています。

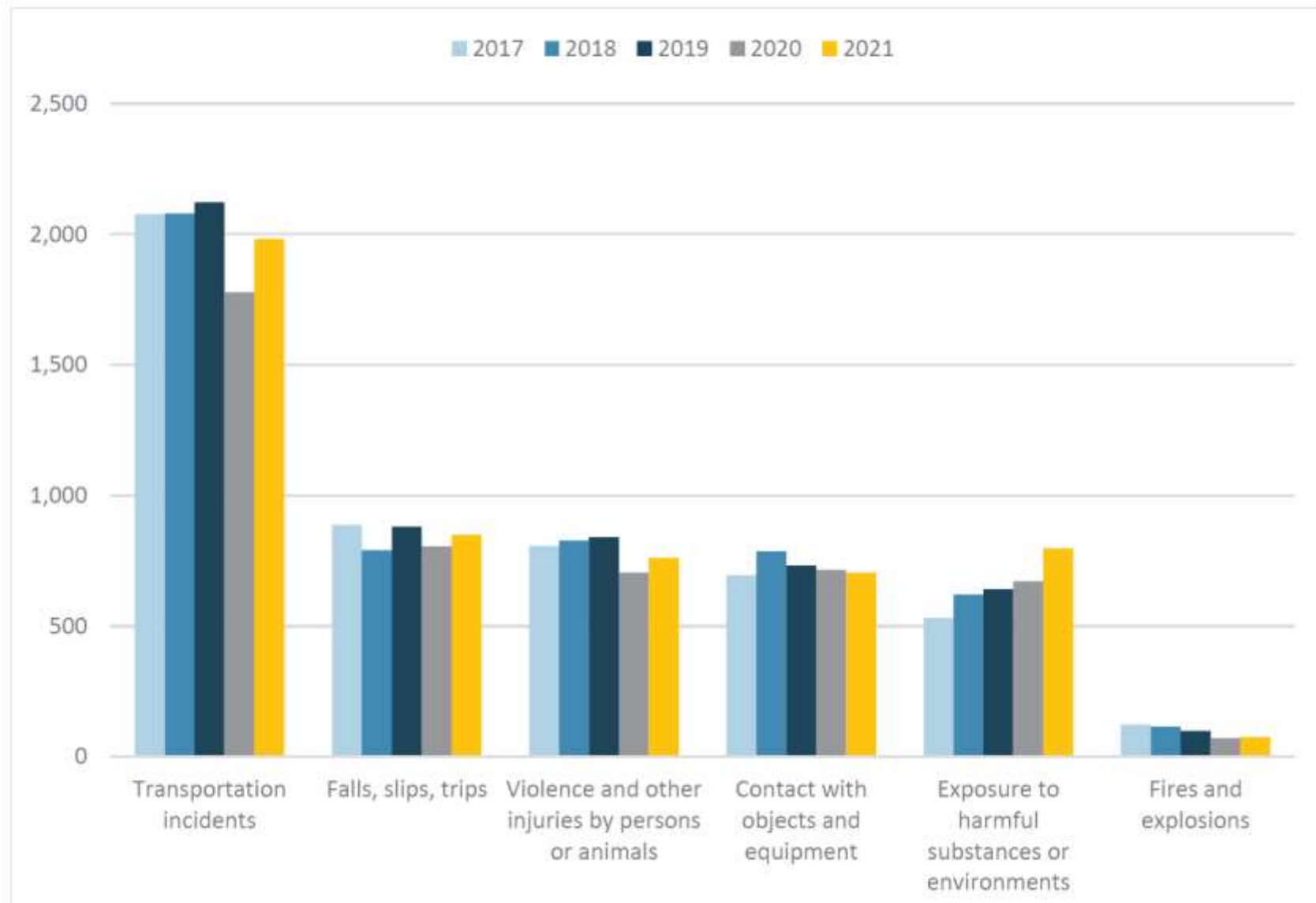
Worker characteristics	労働者の特質
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Black or African American workers, as well as Hispanic or Latino workers had fatality rates (4.0 and 4.5 per 100,000 FTE workers, respectively) in 2021 that were higher than the all worker rate of 3.6. Transportation incidents were the highest cause of fatalities within both of these groups (267 for Black or African American workers and 383 for Hispanic or Latino workers).</li> <li>● The second highest cause of fatalities to Black or African American workers were injuries due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals (155), whereas for Hispanic or Latino workers it was falls, slips, or trips (272). Almost a quarter of Black or African American workplace fatalities (23.7 percent) are a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals as opposed to 14.7 percent for all workers.</li> <li>● Women made up 8.6 percent of all workplace fatalities but represented 14.5 percent of intentional injuries by a person in 2021.</li> <li>● In 2021, workers between the ages of 45 and 54 suffered 1,087 workplace fatalities, a 13.9-percent increase from 2020. This age group accounted for just over one-fifth of the total of fatalities for the year (20.9 percent).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人労働者並びにヒスパニック又はラテン系労働者の 2021 年の死亡率（10 万 FTE 労働者当たりそれぞれ 4.0 と 4.5）は、全労働者の死亡率 3.6 より高かった。交通事故は、これら両グループ内で最も高い死亡原因であった（黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人労働者は 267 人、ヒスパニック又はラテン系アメリカ人労働者は 383 人）。</li> <li>● 黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人労働者の死亡原因の第 2 位は、人若しくは動物による暴力さらにはその他の傷害（155 人）で、一方、ヒスパニック又はラテン系労働者では、転落、滑落又はつまずき（272 人）でした。黒人又はアフリカ系アメリカ人の職場での死亡事故のほぼ 4 分の 1（23.7%）は、全労働者の 14.7%とは対照的に、人若しくは動物による暴力やその他の傷害の結果でした。</li> <li>● 女性は全職場死亡事故の 8.6%を占めますが、2021 年には人による故意の傷害が 14.5%を占めています。</li> <li>● 2021 年において、45 歳から 54 歳の労働者が被った死亡労働傷害は 1,087 件で、2020 年から 13.9%増加しました。この年齢層は、その年の死亡者数全体の 5 分の 1 強（20.9%）を占めました。</li> </ul>

Fatal event or exposure	死亡の事故の型又はばく露
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Despite experiencing an increase from 2020 to 2021, transportation incidents are still down 6.6 percent from 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2020 年から 2021 年にかけて増加を経験したにもかかわらず、交通事故は、死亡者数が 2,122 人であった 2019 年から 6.6%減少してい</li> </ul>

<p>when there were 2,122 fatalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fatalities due to violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased to 761 fatalities in 2021 from 705 fatalities in 2020 (7.9 percent). The largest subcategory, intentional injuries by person, increased 10.3 percent to 718 in 2021.</li> <li>● Exposure to harmful substances or environments led to 798 worker fatalities in 2021, the highest figure since the series began in 2011. This major event category experienced the largest increase in fatalities in 2021, increasing 18.8 percent from 2020. Unintentional overdose from nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol accounted for 58.1 percent of these fatalities (464 deaths), up from 57.7 percent of this category's total in 2020.</li> <li>● Work related fatalities due to falls, slips, and trips increased 5.6 percent in 2021, from 805 fatalities in 2020 to 850 in 2021. Falls, slips, and trips in construction and extraction occupations accounted for 370 of these fatalities in 2021, and an increase of 7.2 percent from 2020 when there were 345 fatalities. Despite the increase this is still down 9.3 percent from 2019 when construction and extraction occupations experienced 408 fatalities due to this event.</li> </ul>	<p>ます。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 人若しくは動物による暴力及びその他の傷害による死亡事故は、2020年の705件から2021年には761件に増加しました（7.9%）。最大の小分類である人による故意の傷害は、2021年には10.3%増の718件となりました。</li> <li>● 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、2021年に798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。この主要な事故の型の分類では、2021年に死亡者数が最も増加し、2020年から18.8%増加しました。薬物又はアルコールの非医療的使用による意図しない過剰摂取は、これらの死亡者数（464人）の58.1%を占め、この分類の2020年の57.7%から上昇しました。</li> <li>● 墜落、滑落及びつまずきによる作業関連の死亡者数は、2020年の805人から2021年には850人と5.6%増加しました。建設及び採掘の職業における転倒、滑落及びつまずきは、2021年のこれらの死亡事故のうち370件を占め、死亡事故が345件だった2020年から7.2%増加しました。今回増加にもかかわらず、建設及び採掘の職業でこの事故の型による408人の死亡を経験した2019年から見るとまだ9.3パーセント減少している状況にあります。</li> </ul>
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**Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2017-21**



(資料作成者注 : *Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2017-21* : 図3 主要な事故の型又は危険へのばく露における労働傷害死亡者数)

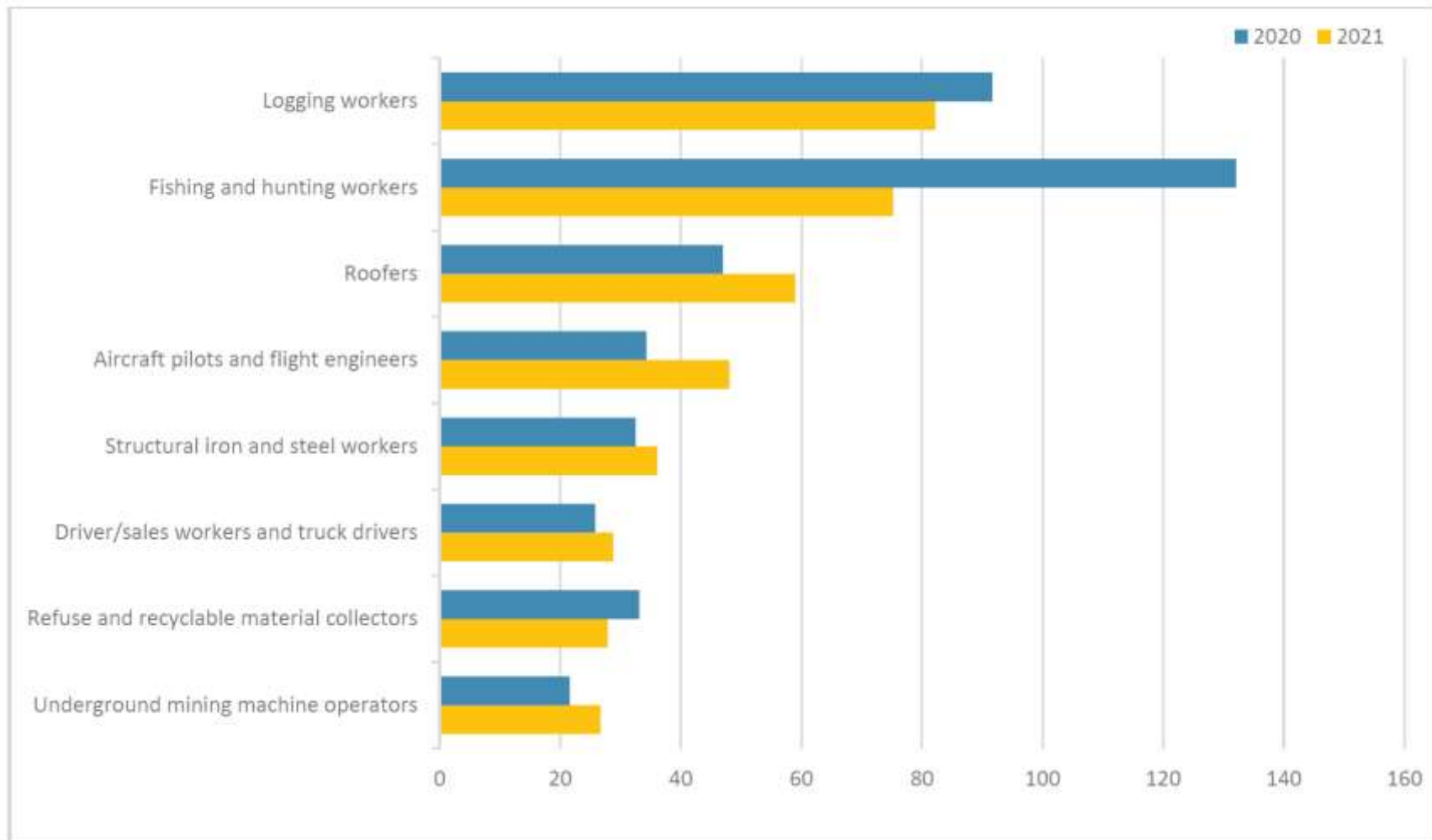
(図3の下欄にある事象別に関する「英語原文—日本語仮訳」は、次の表のとおりです。)

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	物及び機器との衝突
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

Occupation	職業
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There was a 16.3-percent increase in deaths for driver/sales workers and truck drivers which went up to 1,032 deaths in 2021 from 887 deaths in 2020. This was the primary factor behind the increase in fatalities to workers in transportation and material moving occupations which reached a series high in 2021.</li> <li>● Construction and extraction occupations had the second most occupational deaths (951) in 2021, despite experiencing a 2.6-percent decrease in fatalities from 2020. The fatality rate for this occupation also decreased from 13.5 deaths per 100,000 FTE workers in 2020 to 12.3 in 2021.</li> <li>● Protective service occupations (such as firefighters, law enforcement workers, police and sheriff's patrol officers, and transit and railroad police) had a 31.9-percent increase in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 運転・営業職及びトラック運転手の死亡者数は 16.3%増加しており、2020年の887人から2021年には1,032人にまで上昇しました。これは、2021年にシリーズ最高を記録した運輸及び資材運搬の職業に従事する労働者の死亡者数増加の主な要因です。</li> <li>● 建設及び採掘の職業は、2020年から死亡者数が2.6%減少したにもかかわらず、2021年の職業別死亡者数は2番目に多かった(951人)。この職業の死亡率も、2020年の10万FTE労働者当たり13.5人から2021年には12.3人に減少しています。</li> <li>● 保安サービス職業(消防士、法執行者、警察及び保安官のパトロール隊員、交通及び鉄道警察のような)は、2021年の死亡者数が31.9%増加し、2020年の229人から302人に増加しました。</li> </ul>

<p>fatalities in 2021, increasing to 302 from 229 in 2020. Almost half (45.4 percent) of these fatalities are due to homicides (116) and suicides (21). About one-third (33.4 percent) are due to transportation incidents, representing the highest count since 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 475 fatalities in 2021, an increase of 20.9 percent. Almost one-third of these deaths (152) were to vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.</li> </ul> <p>The fatal injury rate for fishing and hunting workers decreased from 132.1 per 100,000 FTEs in 2020 to 75.2 in 2021.</p> <p>Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables.htm</a>. Fatality rates by occupation, industry, and worker demographics will be available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables/fataloccupational-injuries-hours-based-rates-2021.xlsx">www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables/fataloccupational-injuries-hours-based-rates-2021.xlsx</a> .</p>	<p>この死亡者数のほぼ半分（45.4％）は、殺人（116人）及び自殺（21人）によるものです。約3分の1（33.4％）は交通事故によるもので、2016年以降で最も多い数を示しています。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 据付、メンテナンス及び修理の職業は、2021年に475人の死亡者が出て、20.9％増加しました。これらの死者のほぼ3分の1（152人）は、車両及び移動装置の整備士、据付士及び修理士でした。漁業及び狩猟従事者の死亡傷害率は、2020年の10万FTE当たり132.1人から2021年には75.2人に減少しました。</li> </ul> <p>職業別の死亡傷害数は、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables.htm</a>、職業、産業、労働者属性別の死亡率については、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables/fataloccupational-injuries-hours-based-rates-2021.xlsx">www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables/fataloccupational-injuries-hours-based-rates-2021.xlsx</a> でご覧いただけます。</p>
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**Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21**



<p><b>Occupation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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).</li> <li>● Fatalities in healthcare support occupations increased 15.8 percent to 44 fatalities, up from 38 in 2019.</li> <li>● Fatal occupational injuries among law enforcement workers increased 18.6 percent between 2019 and 2020, from 97 to 115.</li> <li>● The fatal injury rate for aircraft pilots and flight engineers decreased from 61.8 per 100,000 FTEs in 2019 to 34.3 in 2020. (See table 5 and chart 4.)</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>職業</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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傷害のほぼ半分（47.4％）を占め、それぞれ 1,282 人と 976 人の死亡労働傷害を表しています。</li> <li>● 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）との間で死亡労働傷害が 19.0%減少しました。</li> <li>● 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。</li> <li>● 法令施行者の死亡労働傷害は、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。</li> <li>● 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 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）。</li> <li>● 漁業及び狩猟従事者の死亡傷害率は、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。</li> </ul>
<p>Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a>. Fatality rates by occupation, industry, and worker demographics will be available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx">www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx</a>.</p>	<p>職業別の死亡事故件数は、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a> 職業、産業、労働者属性別の死亡率については、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx">www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2020hb.xlsx</a> 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, 2020-21

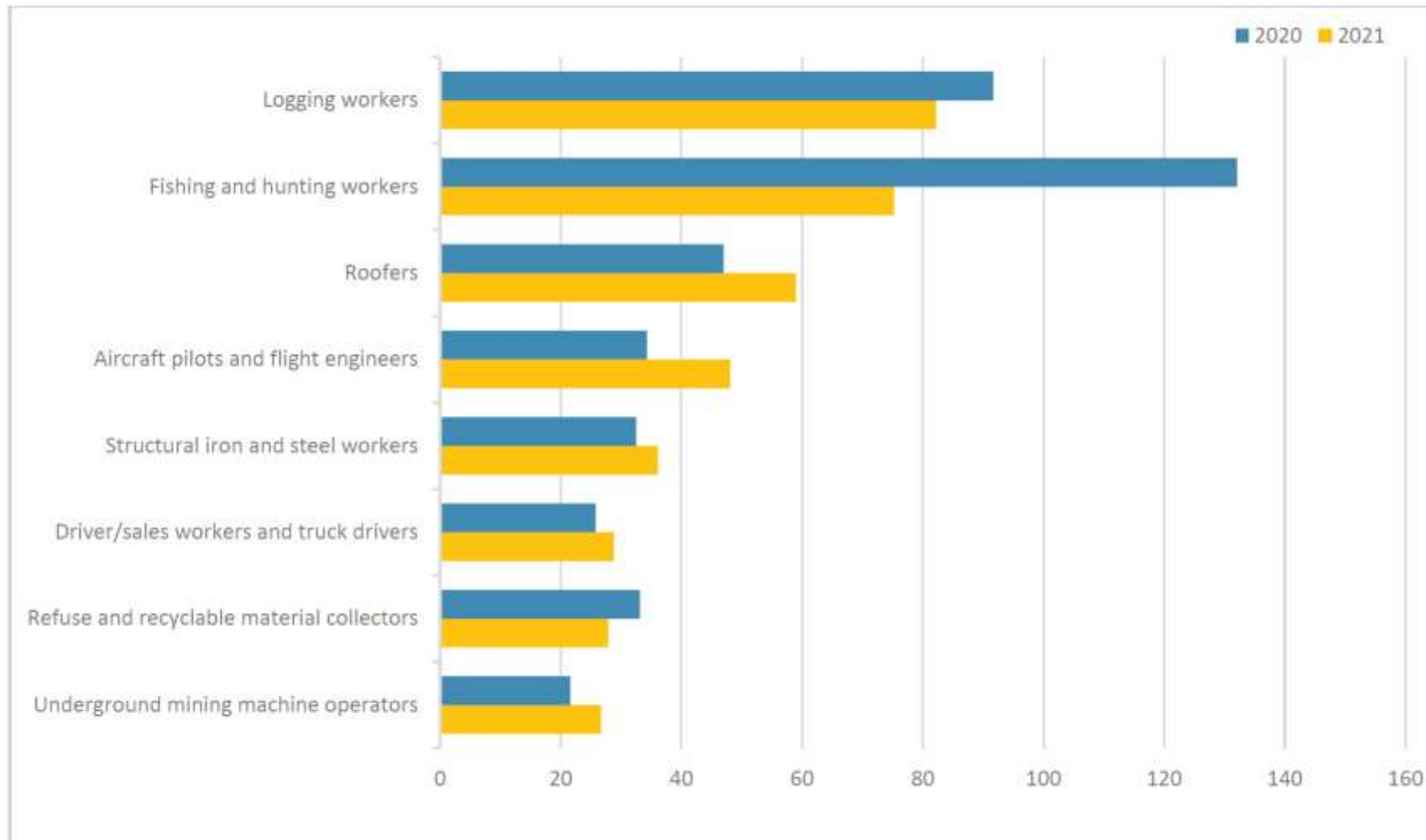


Chart 4. Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21

(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傷害発生率、2020-21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
Fishing and hunting workers	漁業及び狩猟労働者
Roofers	屋根ふき労働者
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	航空機パイロット及び航空エンジニア
Helpers, construction trades	建設業労働者
Structural iron and steel workers	構造鉄骨及び鉄鋼労働者
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
Underground mining machine operators	地下鉱山機械操作者

Table 5. Fatal work injury rates<sup>1</sup> per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2019-20

Characteristic	2019	2020
All workers <sup>2</sup>	3.5	3.4
<b>Occupation (SOC)<sup>3</sup></b>		
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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm). National and state rates are calculated using different methodology and cannot be directly compared. See [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm#comparisons-of-national-and-state-rates](http://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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 2021 data, over 23,900 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 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm</a> and the CFOI definitions at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-safety-and-health-definitions.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-safety-and-health-definitions.htm</a>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For more information on sampling error, see <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/additional-resources/reliability-of-estimates.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/additional-resources/reliability-of-estimates.htm</a>.</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: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif">www.bls.gov/iif</a>.</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傷害センサス（CFOI）は、暦年中に米国で発生した労働傷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、死亡労働傷害を特定し、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。2021年のデータでは、データ収集プロセスの一環として、23,900以上の独自のソース文書が確認されました。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 (<a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm</a>) 及び CFOI の定義 (<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-safety-and-health-definitions.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-safety-and-health-definitions.htm</a>) を参照されたい。</p> <p>死亡傷害発生率は、Current Population Survey（最新人口調査）、世帯のサンプル及び BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics（労働統計局の地域失業統計）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、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/additional-resources/reliability-of-estimates.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/additional-resources/reliability-of-estimates.htm</a> 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事故の産業別の度数及び発生率、詳しい事故の状況、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 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif">www.bls.gov/iif</a> にアクセスし</p>

	<p>てください。</p>
<p><b>Identification and verification of work-related fatalities</b></p> <p>In 2021, work relationship could not be independently verified by multiple source documents for 31 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><b>作業関連の死亡傷害の特定及び検証</b></p> <p>2021年には、31件の死亡労働傷害について、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。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><b>Federal/State agency coverage</b></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 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm</a> and <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm</a>.</p> <p>Due to challenges related to obtaining key source documents for Arizona, CFOI case counts may be underrepresented.</p>	<p><b>連邦・州政府機関のカバー率</b></p> <p>CFOIは、すべての死亡労働傷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。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、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm</a> 及び <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm</a> を参照してください。</p> <p>アリゾナ州の主要な原資料の入手に関連する課題があるため、CFOIの事故数は過小評価されている可能性があります。</p>
<p><b>Latency Cases</b></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 2021, there were 197 cases where this occurred, and 174 of these latent cases occurred more than 30 days prior to the start of 2021. For more information on latent cases, see <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latencyin-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latencyin-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm</a>.</p>	<p><b>潜伏期間中の事故</b></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。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。2021年には、これが発生した事故は197件あり、このうち174件は2021年開始より30日以上前に発生した潜伏事故です。</p> <p>潜伏事例の詳細については、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latencyin-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm">www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/latencyin-fatal-occupational-injuries.htm</a> を参照してください。</p>
<p><b>CFOI Methodology</b></p> <p>Starting with the reference year 2019, CFOI modernized its disclosure</p>	<p><b>CFOIの方法論</b></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</p>

<p>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 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 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/questions-and-answers.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/questions-and-answers.htm</a>.</p>	<p>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。</p> <p>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、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/questions-and-answers.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/questions-and-answers.htm</a> を参照されたい。</p>
<p>Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 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 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-andoccupational-requirements.htm">www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-andoccupational-requirements.htm</a>.</p>	<p>コロナウイルス（COVID-19）のパンデミック（死亡者数）及び死亡労働傷害数調査 CFOI については、死亡労働傷害のみを報告しています。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。負傷が原因でない職場での死亡事例は、CFOI の対象ではありません。CFOI は、COVID-19 を含む疾病関連情報を報告していません。</p> <p>追加情報は、以下のサイトで入手できます。 <a href="http://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-andoccupational-requirements.htm">www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-andoccupational-requirements.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Acknowledgements</b></p> <p>BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies may be contacted to request more detailed state results. Contact information is available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/state-data.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/state-data.htm</a>.</p>	<p><b>謝辞</b></p> <p>BLS は、死亡労働傷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。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、<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm</a> で入手できます。</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.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

また、BLS は、死亡労働傷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。

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。

聴覚障害者の方は、7-1-1 をダイヤルして、テレコミュニケーションリレーサービスをご利用ください。

○US—BLS (アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局) が、2022 年 12 月 16 日に公表した “Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2021” 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, 2017-21	表 1. 選択された人口統計学的特性による死亡労働傷害、2017~21 年
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2017-21	表 2. 選択された事故の型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, 2017-21	表 3. 選択された職種についての死亡労働傷害、2017～21年
Table 4: Fatal work injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21	表 4. 選択された職種についての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数（つまり発生率）、2020～21年

(資料作成者注：以下に原典の *Table 1～4* 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, 2017-21

Characteristic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total <sup>1</sup>	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764	5,190
<b>Employee status</b>					
Wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>	4,069	4,178	4,240	3,864	4,284
Self-employed <sup>3</sup>	1,078	1,072	1,093	900	906
<b>Gender</b>					
Women	386	413	437	387	448
Men	4,761	4,837	4,896	4,377	4,741
<b>Age</b>					
Under 16 years	15	13	17	14	7
16 to 17 years	7	9	17	12	17
18 to 19 years	62	56	50	66	85
20 to 24 years	293	282	325	260	289
25 to 34 years	872	946	866	833	882
35 to 44 years	907	966	967	898	977
45 to 54 years	1,059	1,114	1,082	954	1,087
55 to 64 years	1,155	1,104	1,212	1,051	1,140
65 years and over	775	759	793	676	702
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>4</sup></b>					
White (non-Hispanic)	3,449	3,405	3,297	2,898	3,103
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	530	615	634	541	653
Hispanic or Latino	903	961	1,088	1,072	1,130
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	38	42	30	32	41
Asian (non-Hispanic)	144	153	181	150	178
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	17	10	14	8	18
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	9	14	22	14	11
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	57	50	67	49	56

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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, 2017-21

Characteristic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total <sup>1</sup>	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764	5,190
Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	807	828	841	705	761
Intentional injury by person	733	757	761	651	718
Homicides	458	453	454	392	481
Shooting by other person—intentional	351	351	363	304	387
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	47	44	42	50	45
Suicides	275	304	307	259	236
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	2,077	2,080	2,122	1,778	1,982
Aircraft incidents	126	133	152	80	100
Rail vehicle incidents	48	48	47	32	33
Pedestrian vehicular incident	313	325	341	330	337
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	56	58	56	57	49
Water vehicle incident	68	58	63	74	39
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,299	1,276	1,270	1,038	1,253
Roadway collision with other vehicle	663	677	729	537	649
Roadway collision moving in same direction	189	183	194	142	184
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	214	243	258	198	218
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	149	141	153	106	129
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	377	373	325	302	319
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	348	345	301	275	283
Roadway noncollision incident	252	222	212	196	279
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	197	170	164	155	207
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	209	225	236	206	201
Nonroadway noncollision incident	166	164	193	167	153
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	111	105	128	101	100
<b>Fire or explosion</b>	123	115	99	71	76
<b>Fall, slip, trip</b>	887	791	880	805	850
Fall on same level	151	154	146	136	145
Fall to lower level	713	615	711	645	680
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	48	50	37	36	51
Fall through surface or existing opening	85	83	95	63	77
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	531	621	642	672	798
Exposure to electricity	136	160	166	126	152
Exposure to temperature extremes	38	60	53	62	43
Exposure to other harmful substances	317	355	379	448	551
Inhalation of harmful substance	43	42	59	50	72
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	695	786	732	716	705
Struck by object or equipment	503	566	518	468	473
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	197	215	205	174	169
Struck by falling object or equipment	237	278	241	217	227
Struck by discharged or flying object	28	32	26	37	24
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	108	137	120	142	143
Caught in running equipment or machinery	76	106	93	89	93
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	70	73	83	93	79



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

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2017-21

Characteristic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total <sup>1</sup>	5,147	5,250	5,333	4,764	5,190
Occupation (SOC) <sup>2</sup>					
Management occupations	396	387	380	361	323
Business and financial operations occupations	29	38	29	23	27
Computer and mathematical occupations	11	12	15	8	6
Architecture and engineering occupations	23	30	43	31	29
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13	18	15	17	10
Community and social services occupations	37	23	31	26	40
Legal occupations	11	15	11	5	11
Educational instruction and library occupations	30	27	24	13	16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47	71	40	36	45
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	57	65	56	51	57
Healthcare support occupations	28	32	38	44	32
Protective service occupations	266	270	231	229	302
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	33	24	-	-
Law enforcement workers	117	127	97	115	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	89	100	99	82	101
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	326	350	333	307	356
Building cleaning and pest control workers	68	66	63	61	80
Grounds maintenance workers	191	225	229	202	225
Personal care and service occupations	69	63	61	58	64
Sales and related occupations	232	241	240	200	200
Supervisors, sales workers	98	102	99	73	70
Retail sales workers	89	99	96	95	83
Office and administrative support occupations	101	69	92	69	91
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	264	262	291	264	218
Agricultural workers	155	158	183	148	133
Fishing and hunting workers	41	31	44	42	23
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	57	57	49	42	46
Construction and extraction occupations	965	1,003	1,066	976	951
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	121	144	136	88	117
Construction trades workers	747	731	809	771	726
Extraction workers	41	64	50	59	54
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	414	420	438	393	475
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	143	152	155	135	152
Production occupations	221	225	245	224	242
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,443	1,443	1,481	1,282	1,523
Air transportation workers	59	71	85	50	68
Motor vehicle operators	1,084	1,044	1,091	933	1,103
Material moving workers	235	255	238	218	284
Military occupations <sup>3</sup>	72	82	65	-	-

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

<sup>2</sup> 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/definitions/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries-definitions.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

<sup>3</sup> 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 work injury rates<sup>1</sup> per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by selected occupations, 2020-21

Characteristic	2020	2021
All workers <sup>2</sup>	3.4	3.6
Occupation (SOC) <sup>3</sup>		
Logging workers	91.7	82.2
Fishing and hunting workers	132.1	75.2
Roofers	47.0	59.0
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	34.3	48.1
Structural iron and steel workers	32.5	36.1
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	25.8	28.8
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	33.1	27.9
Underground mining machine operators	21.6	26.7

<sup>1</sup> 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/fatal-injuries-tables.htm#rates](http://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables.htm#rates). Complete state rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/state-data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/state-data.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](http://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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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/definitions/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries-definitions.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

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

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

○US—BLS（アメリカ合衆国労働省労働統計局）が、2022年12月16日に公表した“Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2021”における“Graphics for Economic News Releases”の一環としての“News release charts”について

2022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。

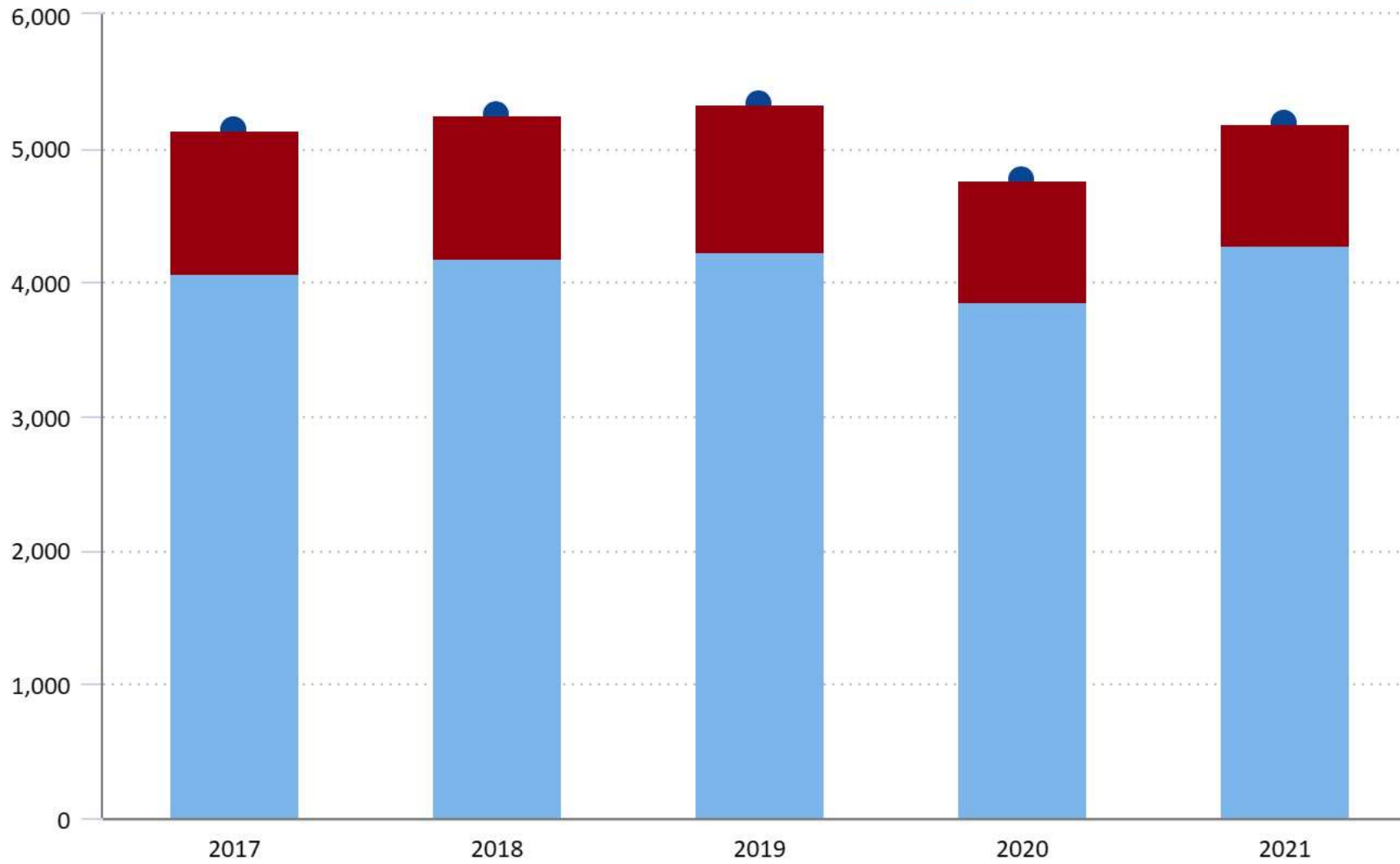
なお、これらの図及び付属の表の「英語—日本語仮訳」は、行っておりません。

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傷害の数
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傷害の数
3	Number of fatal work injuries by age group	年齢階級別の死亡労働傷害の数
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傷害の発生率
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傷害
6	Fatal occupational injuries by event	事故の型別の死亡労働傷害の数
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傷害の数

8	Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by industry sector	業種別の死亡労働傷害の数及び発生率
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傷害の数及び発生率
10	Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker	労働者の性別による死亡労働傷害の分布
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傷害
12	Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates	死亡労働傷害発生率の高い民間人の職業
13	Number of fatal work injuries by state, map	州、地図別の死亡労働傷害の数
14	Sources of data on fatal work injuries	死亡労働傷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.

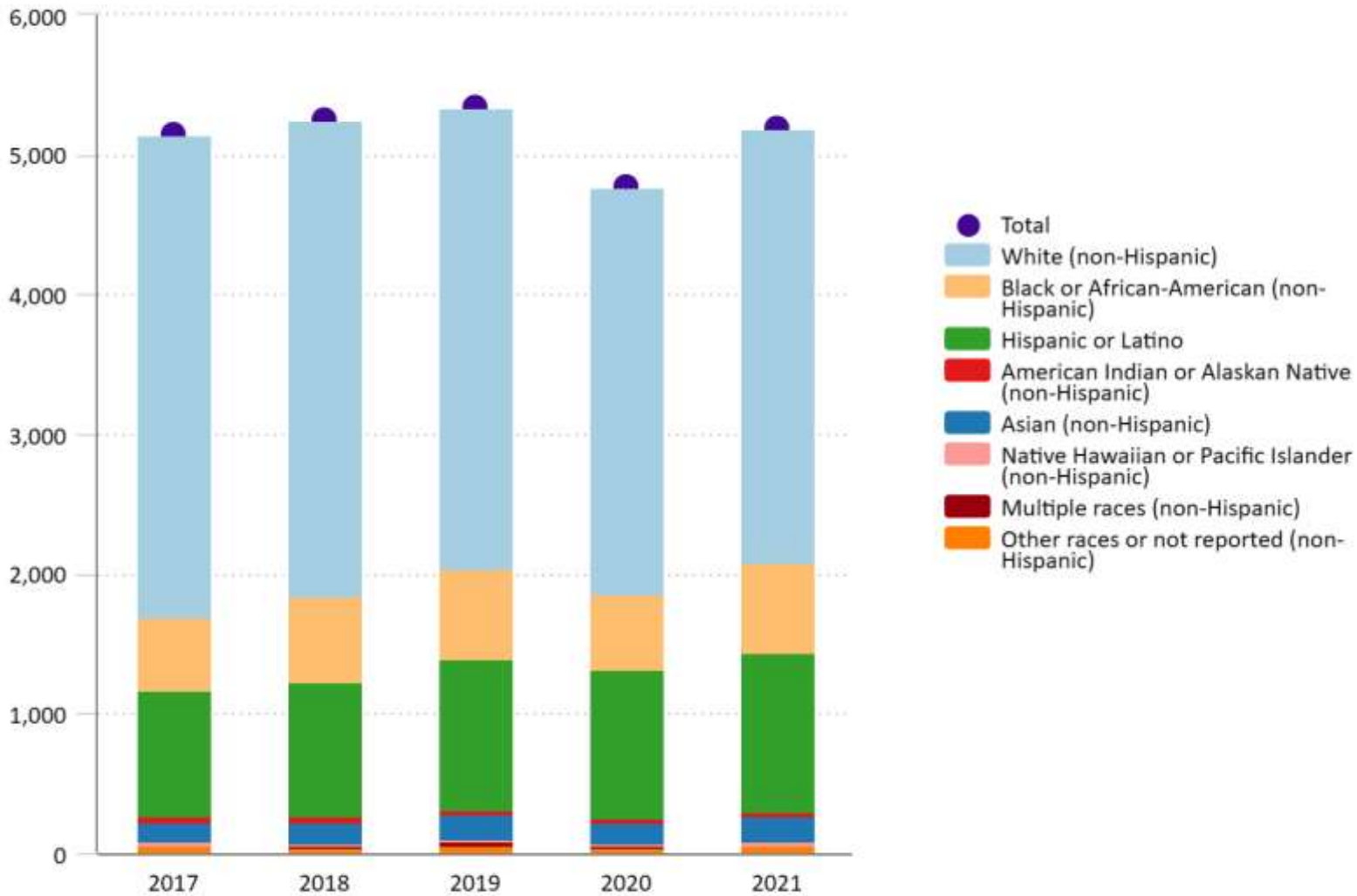




<b>Number of fatal work injuries by employee status</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Self-employed</b>	<b>Wage and salary</b>
<b>2017</b>	5,147	1,078	4,069
<b>2018</b>	5,250	1,072	4,178
<b>2019</b>	5,333	1,093	4,240
<b>2020</b>	4,764	900	3,864
<b>2021</b>	5,190	906	4,284

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://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.

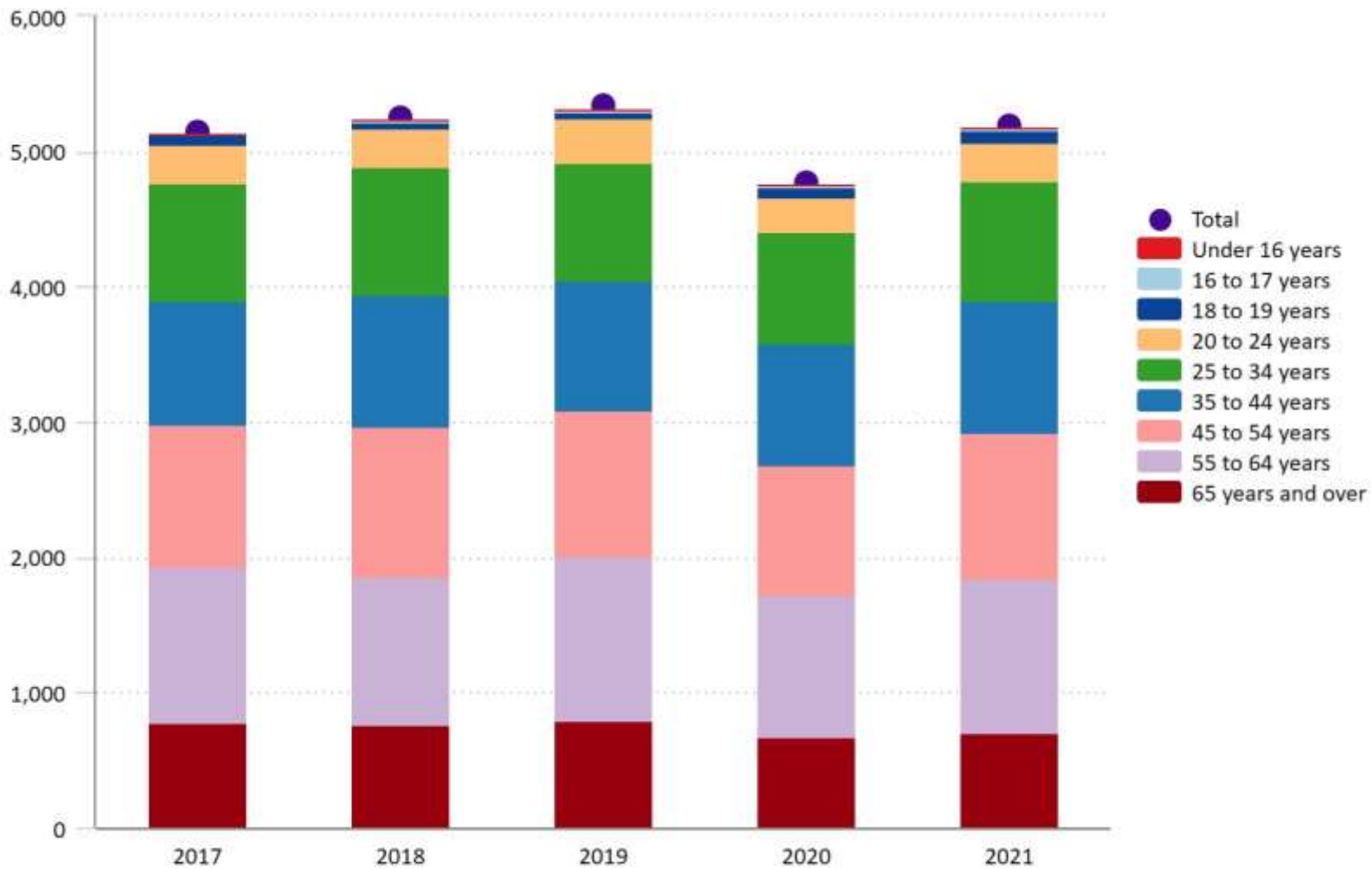


**Number of fatal work injuries by race or ethnic origin**

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)
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
2021	5,190	3,103	653	1,130	41	178	18	11	56

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).

## Number of fatal work injuries by age group



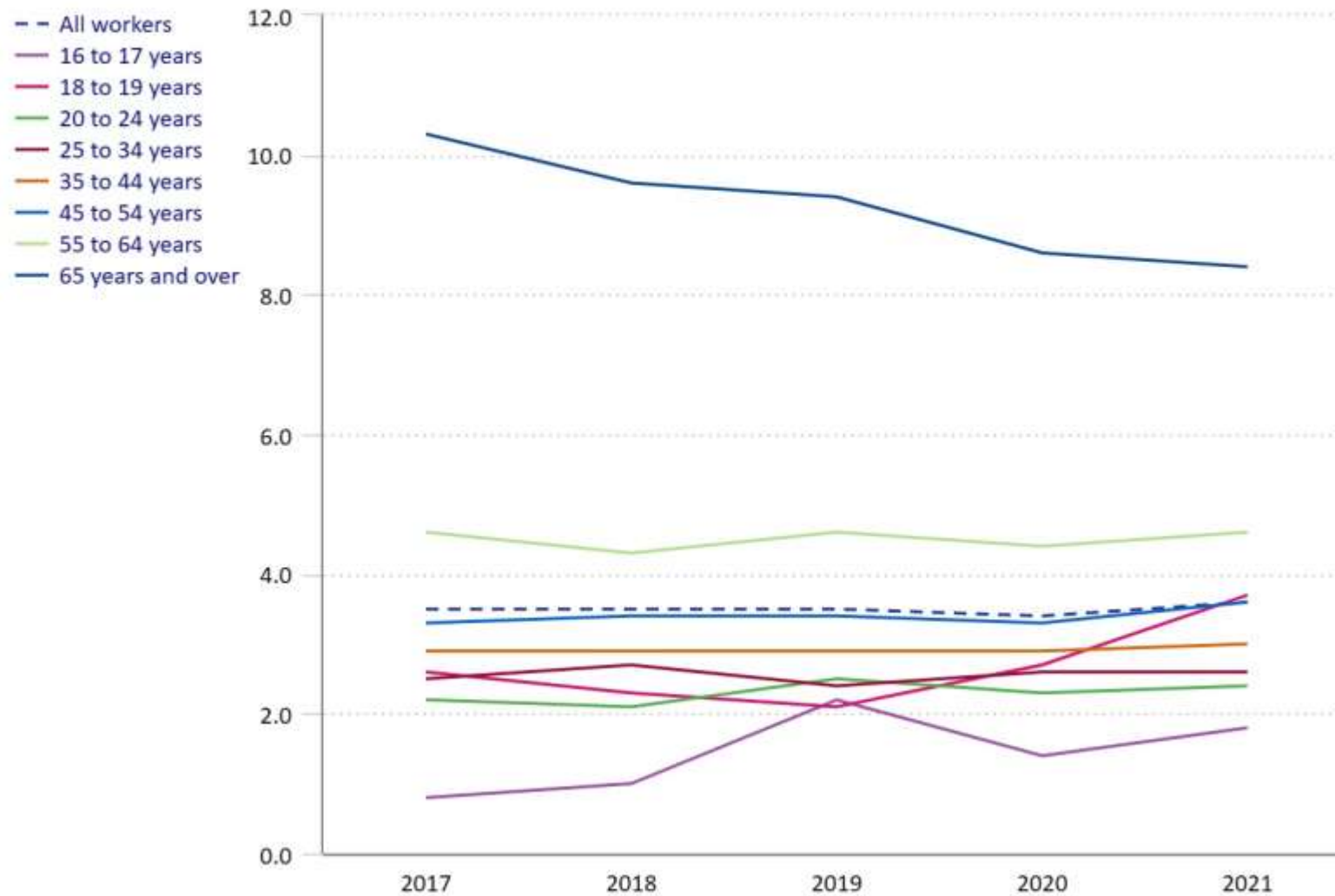
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



<b>Number of fatal work injuries by age group</b>										
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Under 16 years</b>	<b>16 to 17 years</b>	<b>18 to 19 years</b>	<b>20 to 24 years</b>	<b>25 to 34 years</b>	<b>35 to 44 years</b>	<b>45 to 54 years</b>	<b>55 to 64 years</b>	<b>65 years and over</b>
<b>2017</b>	5,147	15	7	62	293	872	907	1,059	1,155	775
<b>2018</b>	5,250	13	9	56	282	946	966	1,114	1,104	759
<b>2019</b>	5,333	17	17	50	325	866	967	1,082	1,212	793
<b>2020</b>	4,764	14	12	66	260	833	898	954	1,051	676
<b>2021</b>	5,190	7	17	85	289	882	977	1,087	1,140	702

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://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.

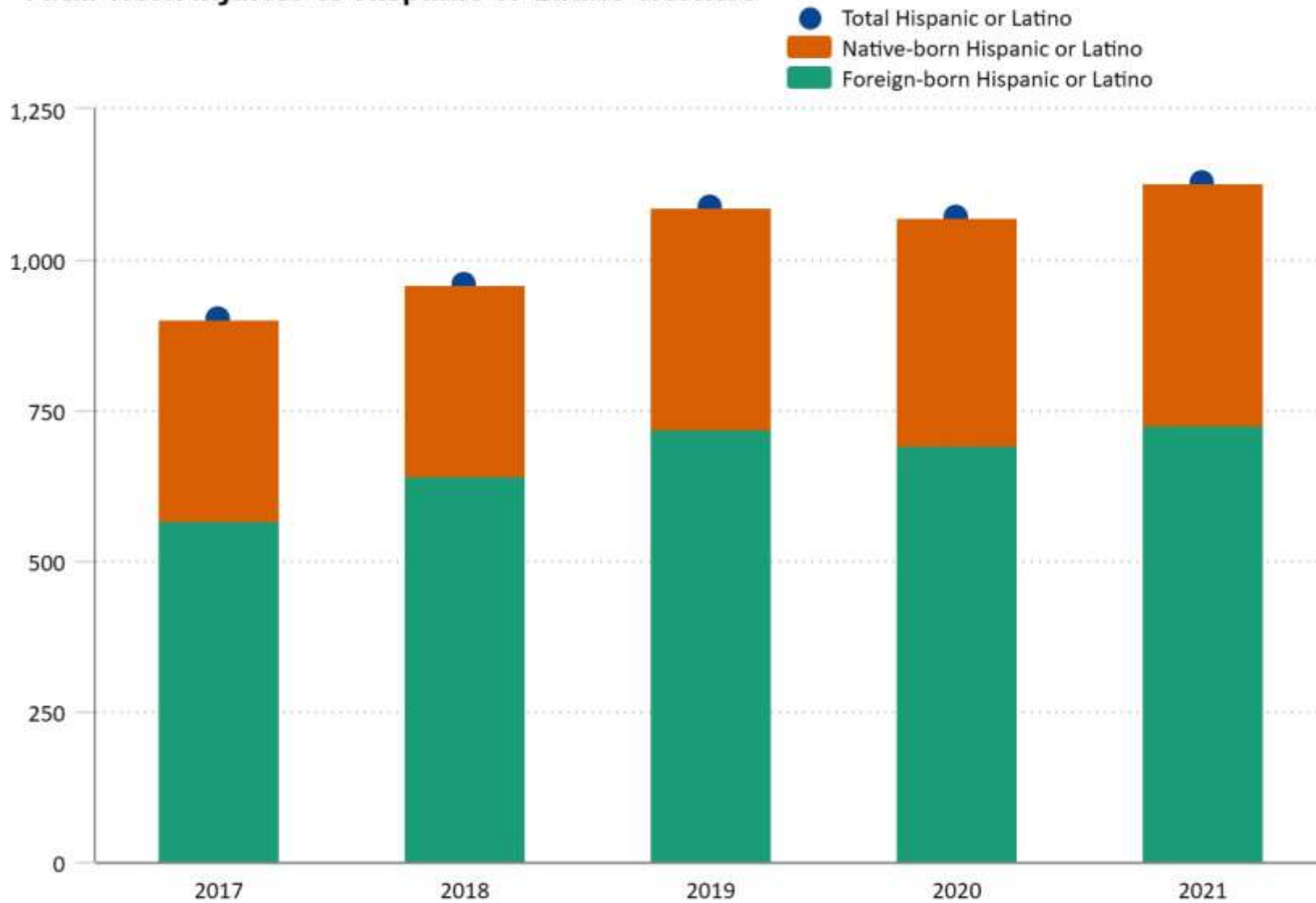


Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group

Year	All workers	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
2017	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.6	10.3
2018	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.3	9.6
2019	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.6	9.4
2020	3.4	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.4	8.6
2021	3.6	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.6	8.4

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://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.



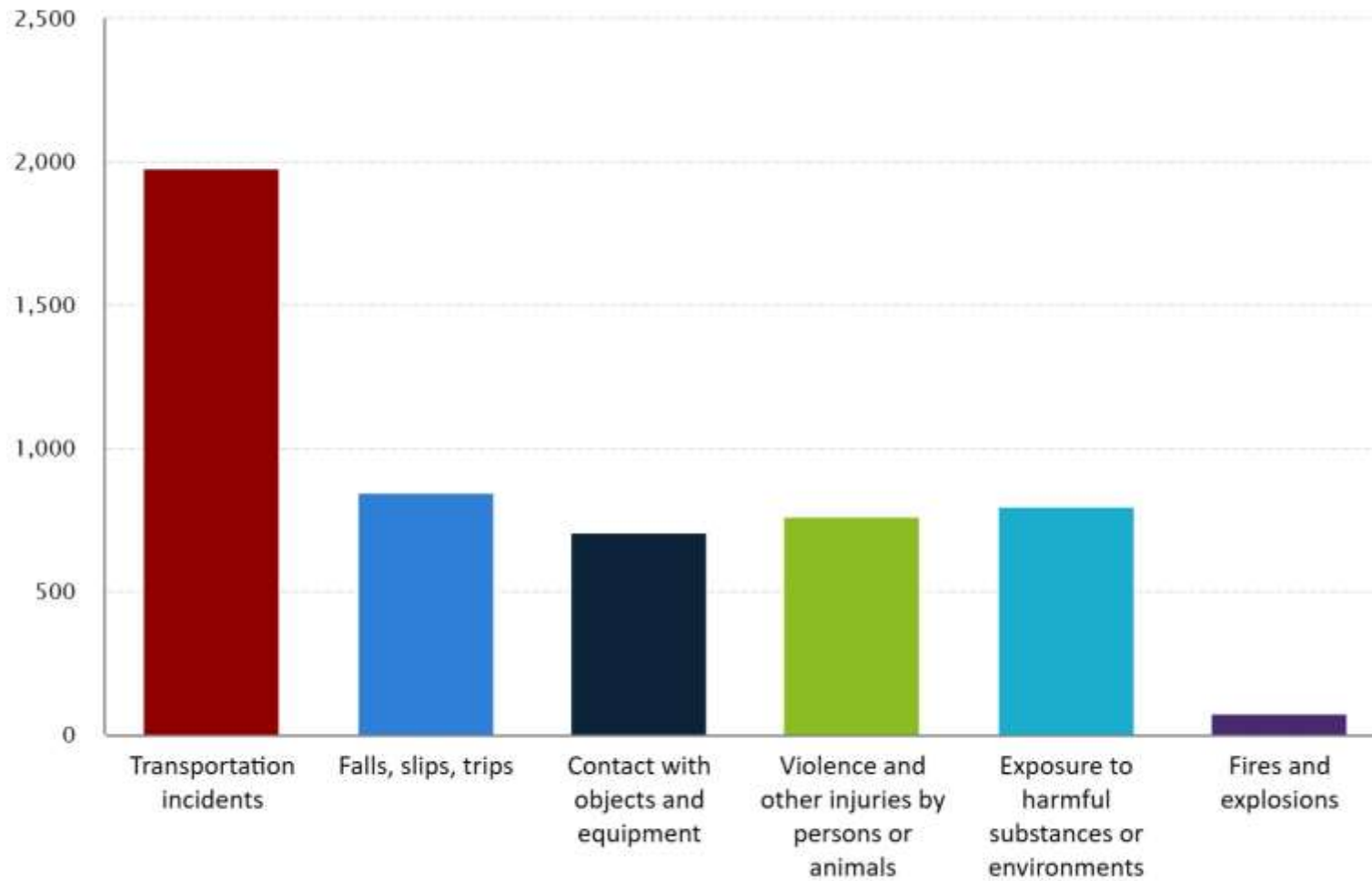


<b>Fatal work injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>Native-born Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>Foreign-born Hispanic or Latino</b>
2017	903	335	568
2018	961	320	641
2019	1,088	369	719
2020	1,072	380	692
2021	1,130	403	727

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).

## Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021

Major categories



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



<b>Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021</b>	
<b>Event or exposure</b>	<b>Number of fatal occupational injuries</b>
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>1,982</b>
<b>Aircraft incidents</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Pedestrian struck by aircraft or propeller</b>	
<b>Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Explosion or fire on aircraft</b>	
<b>Aircraft crash due to low-altitude entanglement</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Other in-flight crash</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Parachuting incident</b>	
<b>Fall on aircraft during transport</b>	
<b>Rail vehicle incidents</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Derailment</b>	
<b>Explosion or fire on rail vehicle, transportation</b>	
<b>Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicle, transportation</b>	
<b>Fall or jump from rail vehicle, transportation</b>	
<b>Fall on rail vehicle, transportation</b>	
<b>Pedestrian struck by rail vehicle, transportation</b>	
<b>Animal and other non-motorized vehicle transportation incidents</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Animal transportation</b>	

Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021	
Event or exposure	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Pedal cycle	
Pedestrian vehicular incidents	337
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	49
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	93
Pedestrian struck by vehicle on side of road	53
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	132
Water vehicle incidents	39
Water vehicle or propeller struck person	
Water vehicle collisions	
Explosion or fire on water vehicle	
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	17
Fall or jump and struck by water vehicle	
Fall or jump from water vehicle	17
Machinery or equipment incident on water vehicle	
Fall on water vehicle	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	1,253
Roadway collision with other vehicle	649
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	319
Roadway noncollision incident	279

Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021	
Event or exposure	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	201
Nonroadway collision with other vehicle	11
Nonroadway collisions with object other than vehicle	31
Nonroadway noncollision incident	153
Falls, slips, trips	850
Slip or trip without fall	
Slip without fall	
Trip without fall	
Falls on same level	145
Fall on same level due to tripping	30
Fall on same level due to slipping	27
Fall while sitting	
Fall onto or against object on same level, n.e.c.	7
Falls to lower level	680
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	51
Fall through surface or existing opening	77
Other fall to lower level	541
Jumps to lower level	5
Jump from collapsing structure or equipment	

<b>Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021</b>	
<b>Event or exposure</b>	<b>Number of fatal occupational injuries</b>
Other jump to lower level	5
Fall or jump curtailed by personal fall arrest system	
Contact with objects and equipment	705
Needlestick without exposure to harmful substance	
Struck by object or equipment	473
Struck by powered vehicle, nontransport	169
Struck by rolling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	11
Struck by falling object or equipment, other than powered vehicle	227
Struck by discharged or flying object	24
Injured by handheld object or equipment	6
Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld	22
Struck against object or equipment	
Struck against moving object or equipment	
Struck against stationary object or equipment	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	143
Caught in running equipment or machinery	93
Compressed or pinched by shifting objects or equipment	17
Compressed or pinched between two stationary objects	
Entangled in other object or equipment	6

<b>Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021</b>	
<b>Event or exposure</b>	<b>Number of fatal occupational injuries</b>
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	79
Excavation or trenching cave-in	25
Mine collapse or cave-in	
Other cave-in	
Landslide	
Struck, caught, or crushed in other collapsing structure or equipment	27
Engulfment in other collapsing material	23
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	
Rubbed or abraded by objects being handled	
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	
Rubbed or abraded by shoes, apparel, or accessories	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vehicle or mobile equipment vibration	
Rubbed, abraded, or jarred by other machine or equipment vibration	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	761
Intentional injury by person	718
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	481
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury, intentional)	236

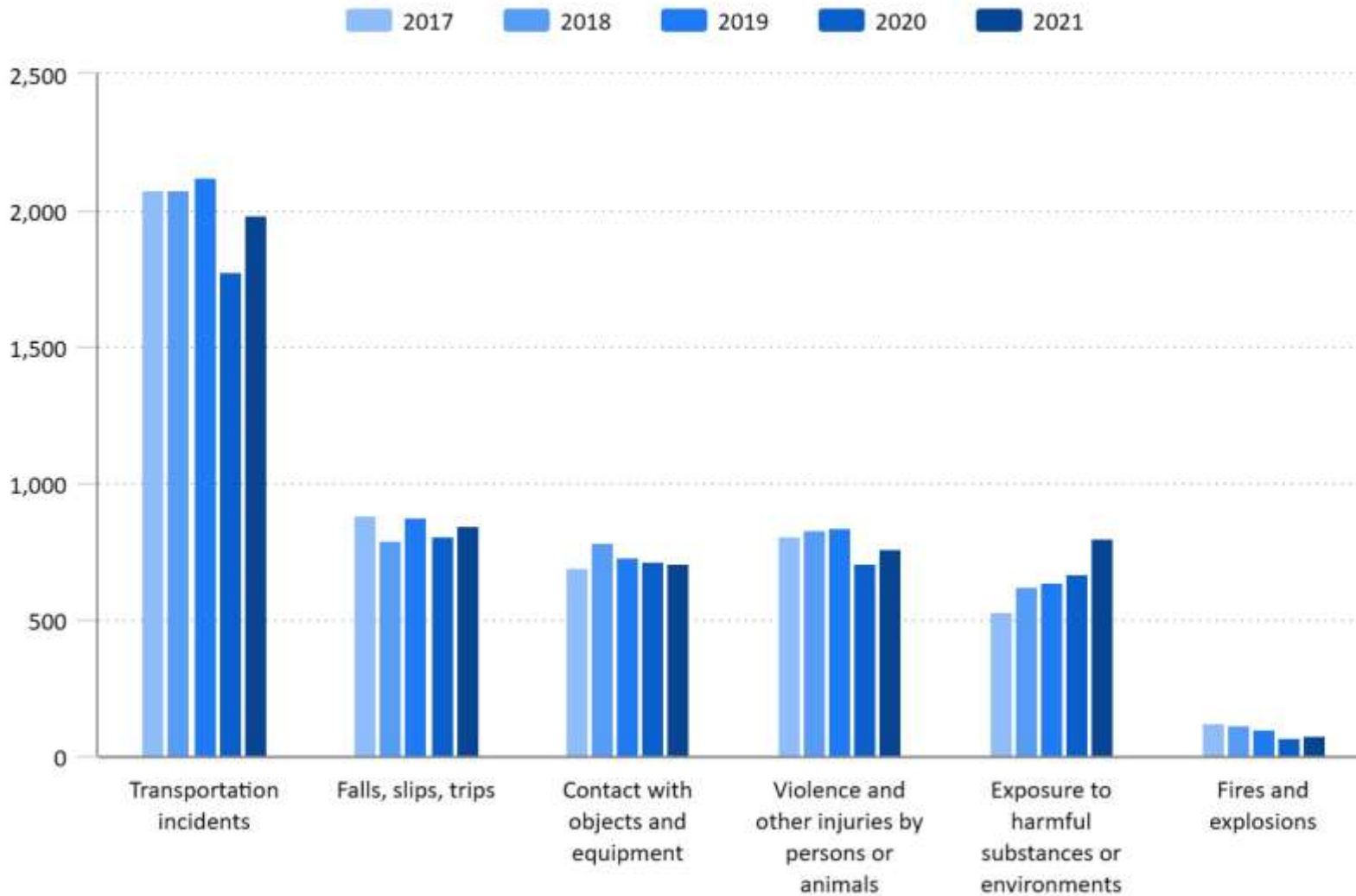
Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021	
Event or exposure	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Injury by person, unintentional or intent unknown	22
Injury by other person, unintentional or intent unknown	14
Self-inflicted injury, unintentional or intent unknown	8
Animal and insect related incidents	21
Bites and stings	
Struck by animal	18
Multiple types of animal and insect incidents	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	798
Exposure to electricity	152
Direct exposure to electricity	98
Indirect exposure to electricity	50
Exposure to radiation and noise	
Exposure to light and other radiation	
Exposure to noise	
Exposure to temperature extremes	43
Exposure to environmental heat	36
Exposure to environmental cold	
Contact with hot objects or substances	
Contact with cold objects or substances	



Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021	
Event or exposure	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Exposure to air and water pressure change	
Exposure to change in water pressure	
Exposure to change in air pressure	
Exposure to other harmful substances	551
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose	464
Inhalation of harmful substance	72
Ingestion of harmful substance	
Exposure to harmful substance through skin, eyes, or other exposed tissue	10
Exposure to other harmful substance, multiple routes of exposure	
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	50
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.	32
Choking on object or substance	8
Depletion of oxygen	6
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	
Fires and explosions	76
Fires	31
Collapsing building, structure, or structural element during fire	7
Other structural fire without collapse	11
Vehicle or machinery fire	3

Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2021	
Event or exposure	Number of fatal occupational injuries
Ignition of clothing from controlled heat source	
Small-scale (limited) fire	1
Forest or brush fire	
Ignition of vapors, gases, or liquids	5
Explosions	45
Dust explosion	4
Explosion of nonpressurized vapors, gases, or liquids	16
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	23
Demolition or blasting explosion	
See data definitions at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a> .	

## Fatal work injury counts by event or exposure

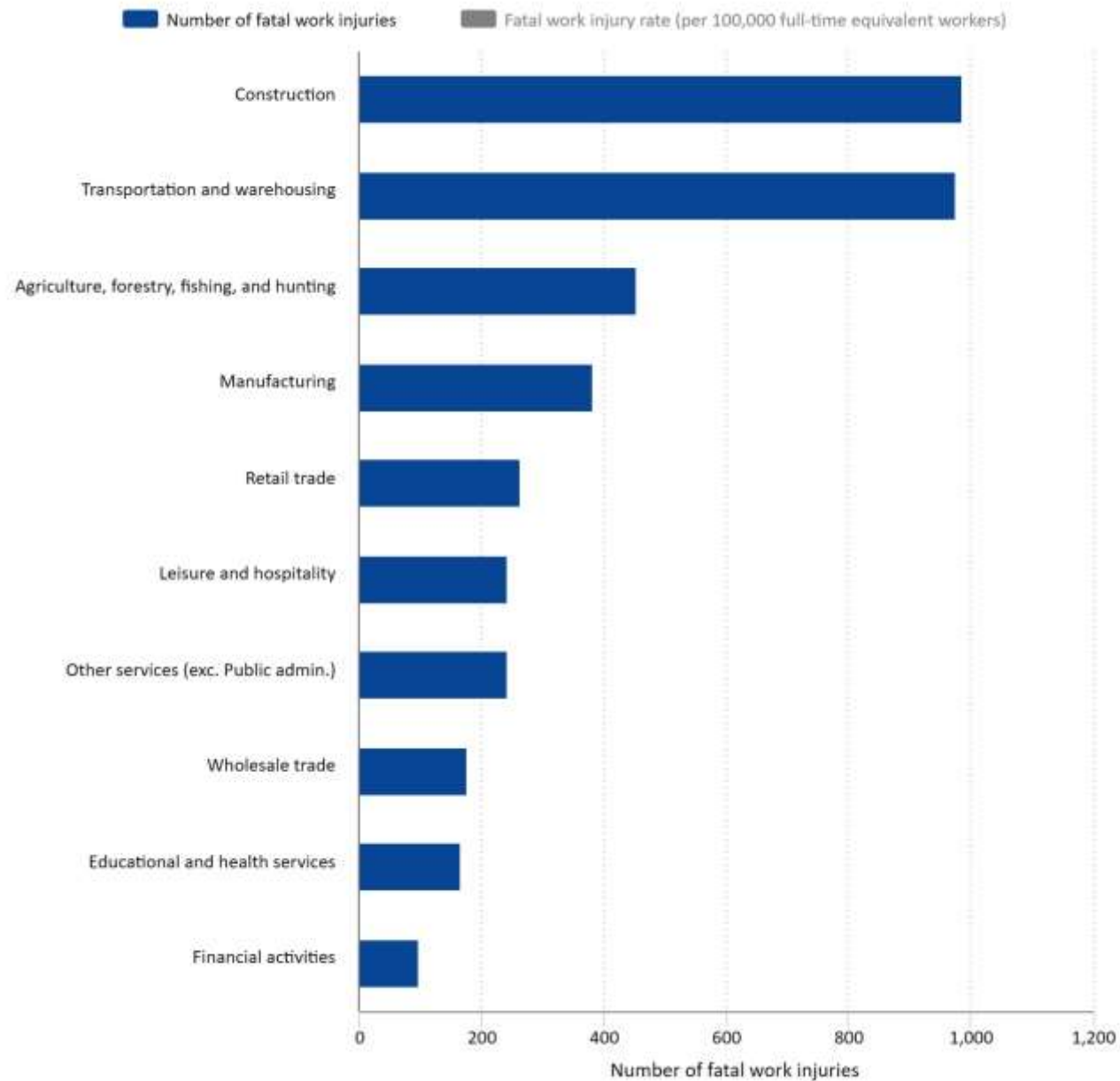


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



<b>Fatal work injury counts by event or exposure</b>					
<b>Event or exposure</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,982</b>
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>850</b>
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>705</b>
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>798</b>
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>
See data definitions at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a> .					

## Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by private industry sector, 2021



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

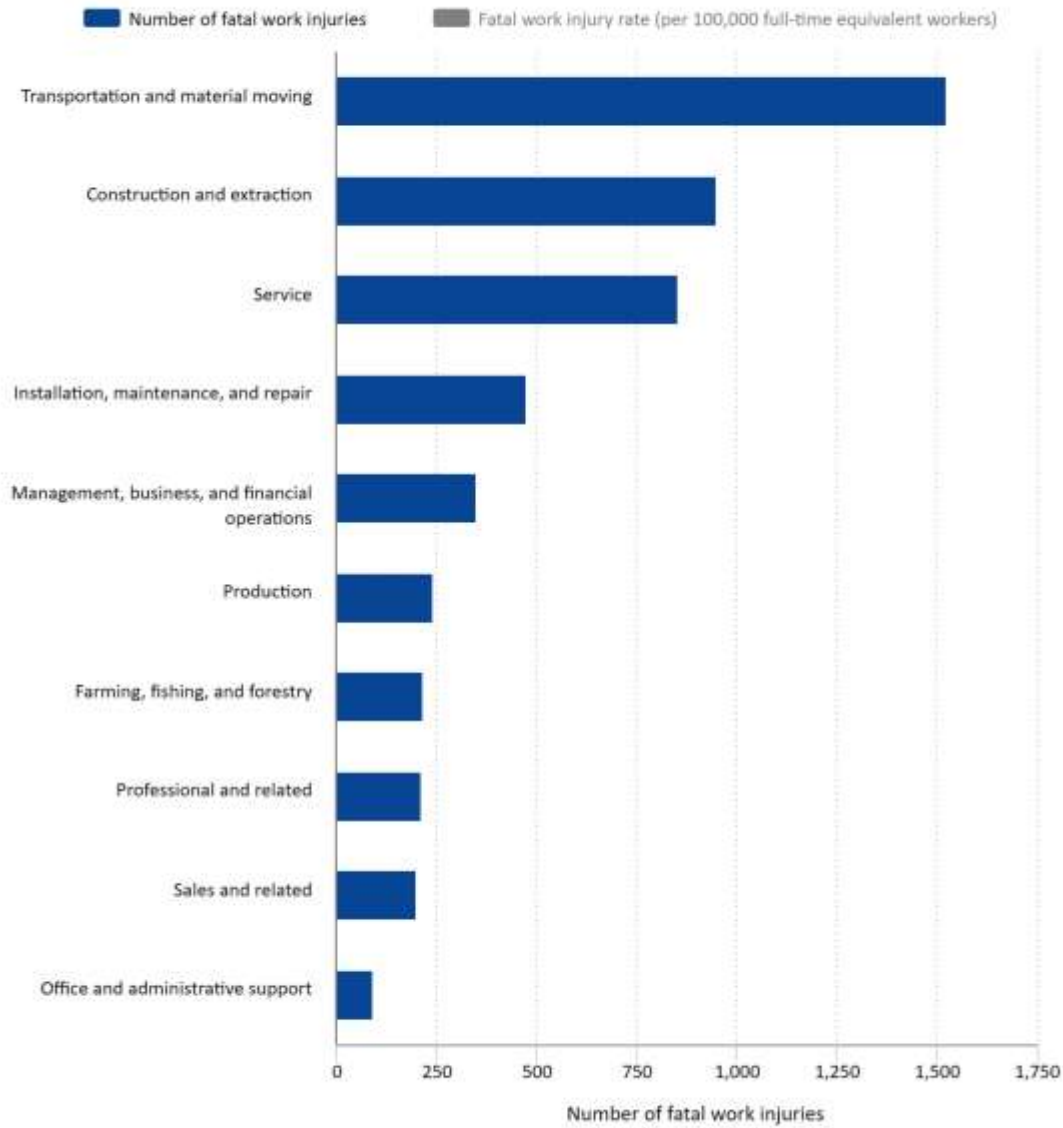


Number and rate of fatal work injuries, by private industry sector, 2021

Industry	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Construction	986	9.4
Transportation and warehousing	976	14.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	453	19.5
Manufacturing	383	2.6
Retail trade	263	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	243	2.4
Other services (exc. Public admin.)	242	3.8
Wholesale trade	177	5.1
Educational and health services	167	0.7
Financial activities	97	0.9

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).

### Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2021



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



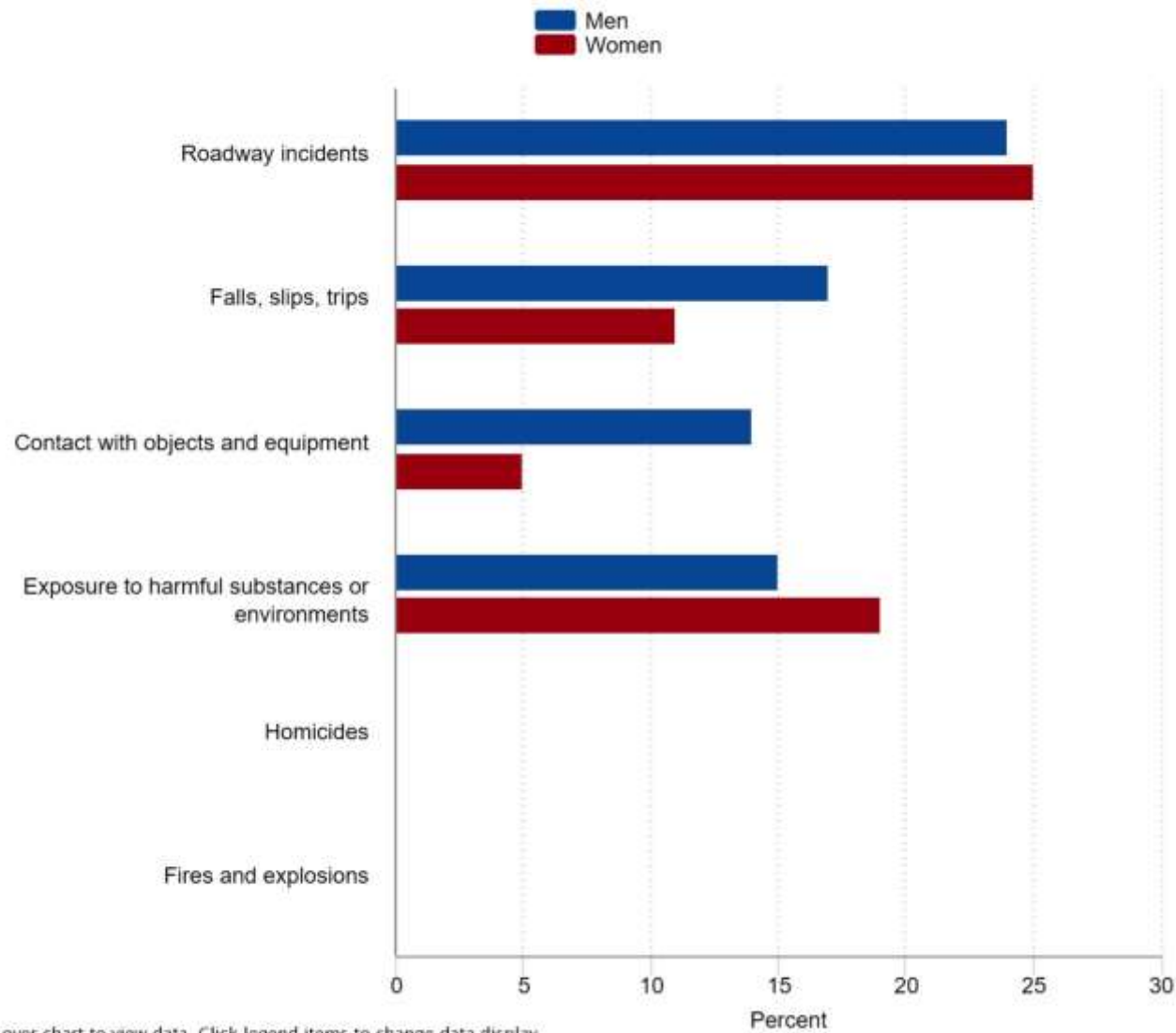
**Number and rate of fatal work injuries, civilian workers, by major occupational group, 2021**

Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries	Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)
Transportation and material moving	1,523	14.4
Construction and extraction	951	12.3
Service	855	4.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	475	9.7
Management, business, and financial operations	350	1.2
Production	242	3.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	218	20
Professional and related	214	0.6
Sales and related	200	1.5
Office and administrative support	91	0.6

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).



### Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2021

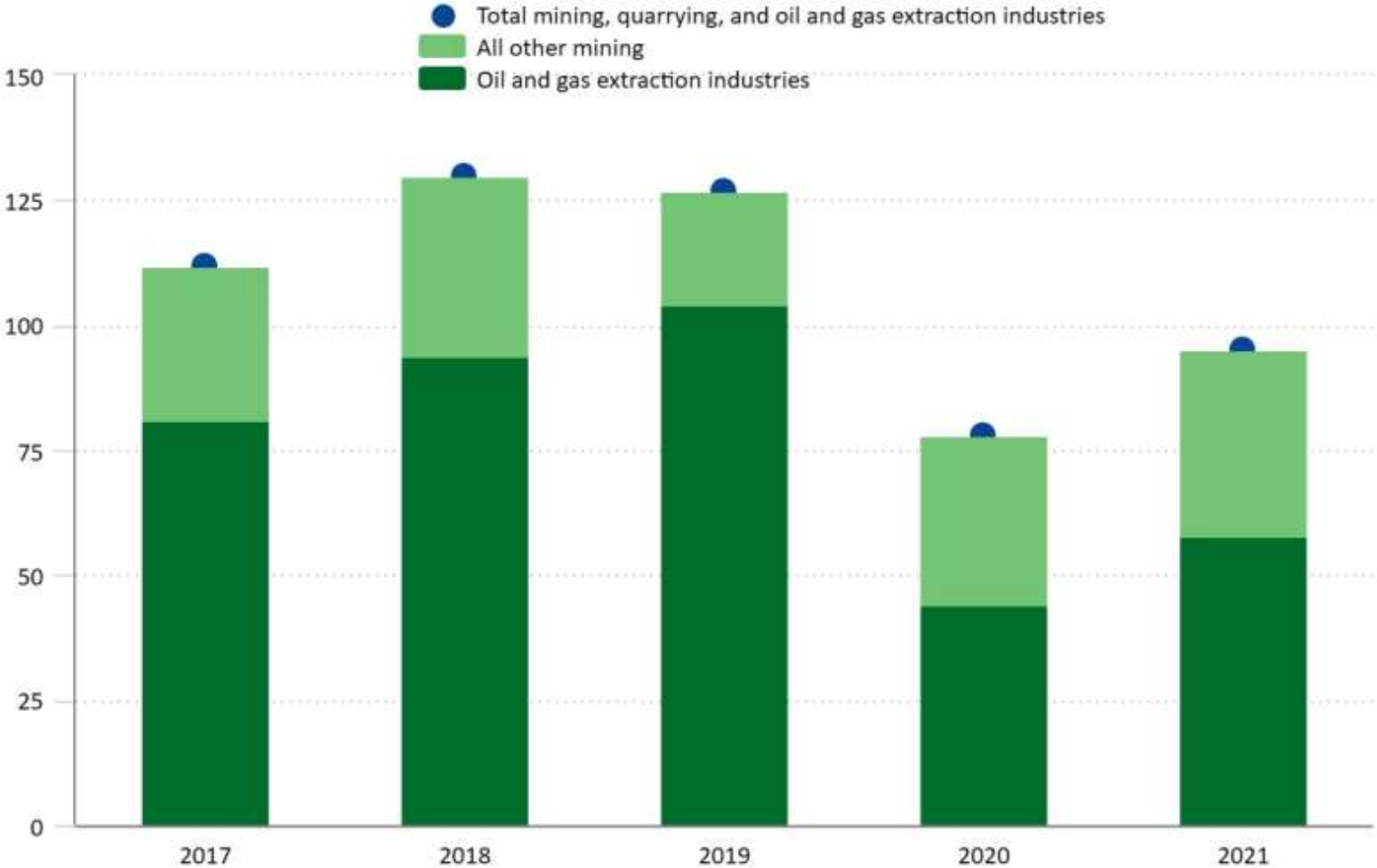


Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2021		
Event	Men	Women
Roadway incidents	24	25
Falls, slips, trips	17	11
Contact with objects and equipment	14	5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	15	19
Homicides		
Fires and explosions		
See data definitions at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a> .		

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



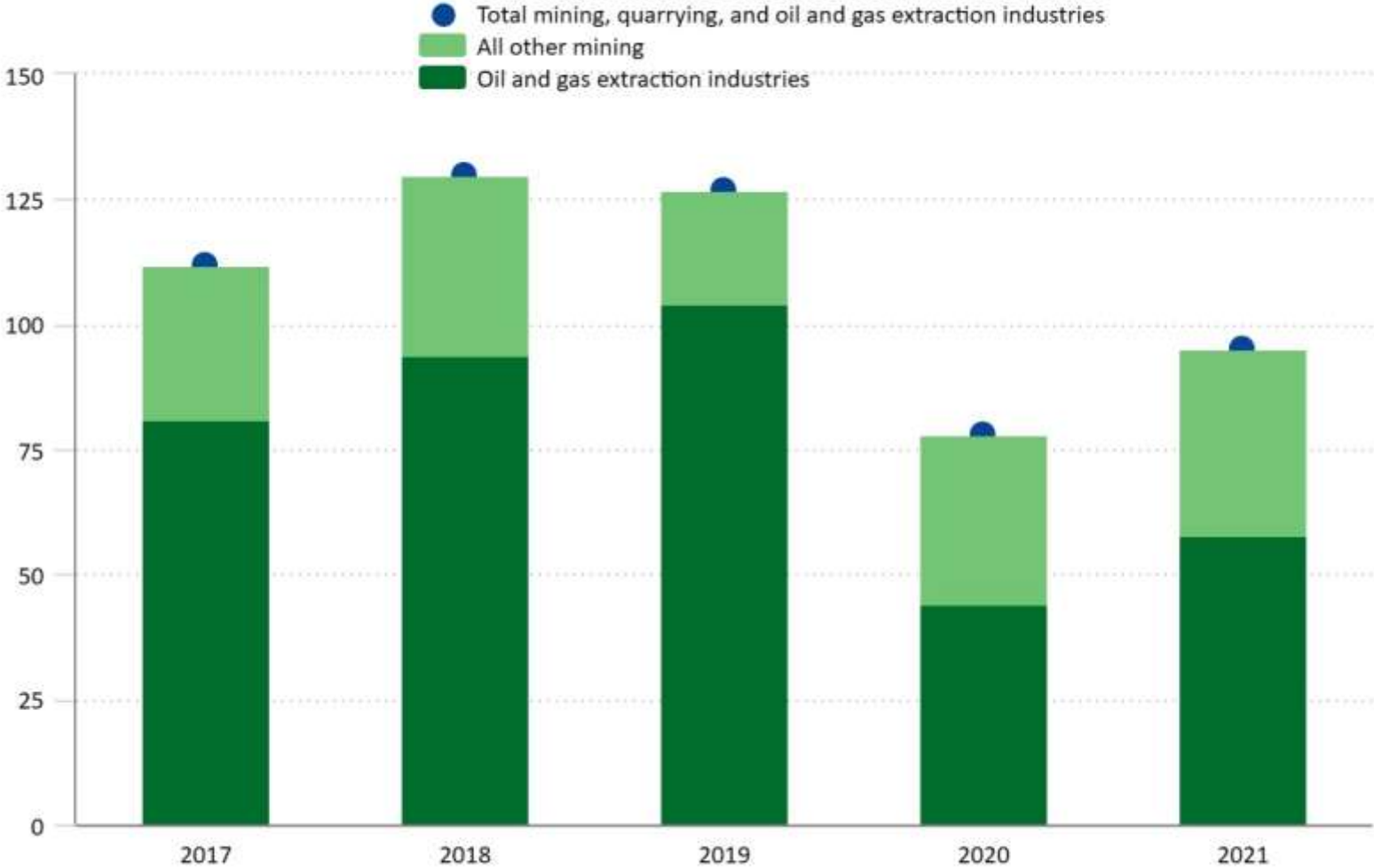
Hover over chart to view data. Click legend items to change data display.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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
2017	112	31	81
2018	130	36	94
2019	127	23	104
2020	78	34	44
2021	95	37	58

Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).  
See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://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.



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See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).

## Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2021

171 and above

97 to 170

53 to 96

27 to 52

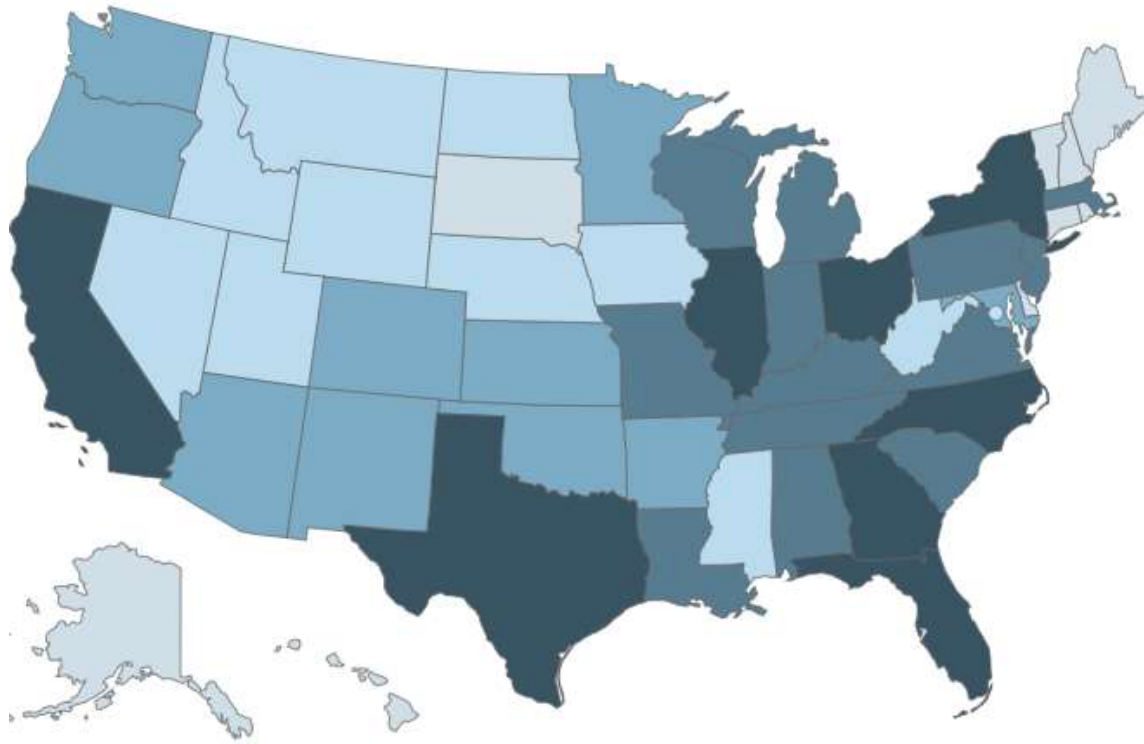
26 and below

Hover over an area to see data.

Hover over legend items to see states in a category.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Show table](#)



Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2021		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2021	Fatal work injuries, 2020
Alabama	111	85
Alaska	20	31
Arizona	67	97



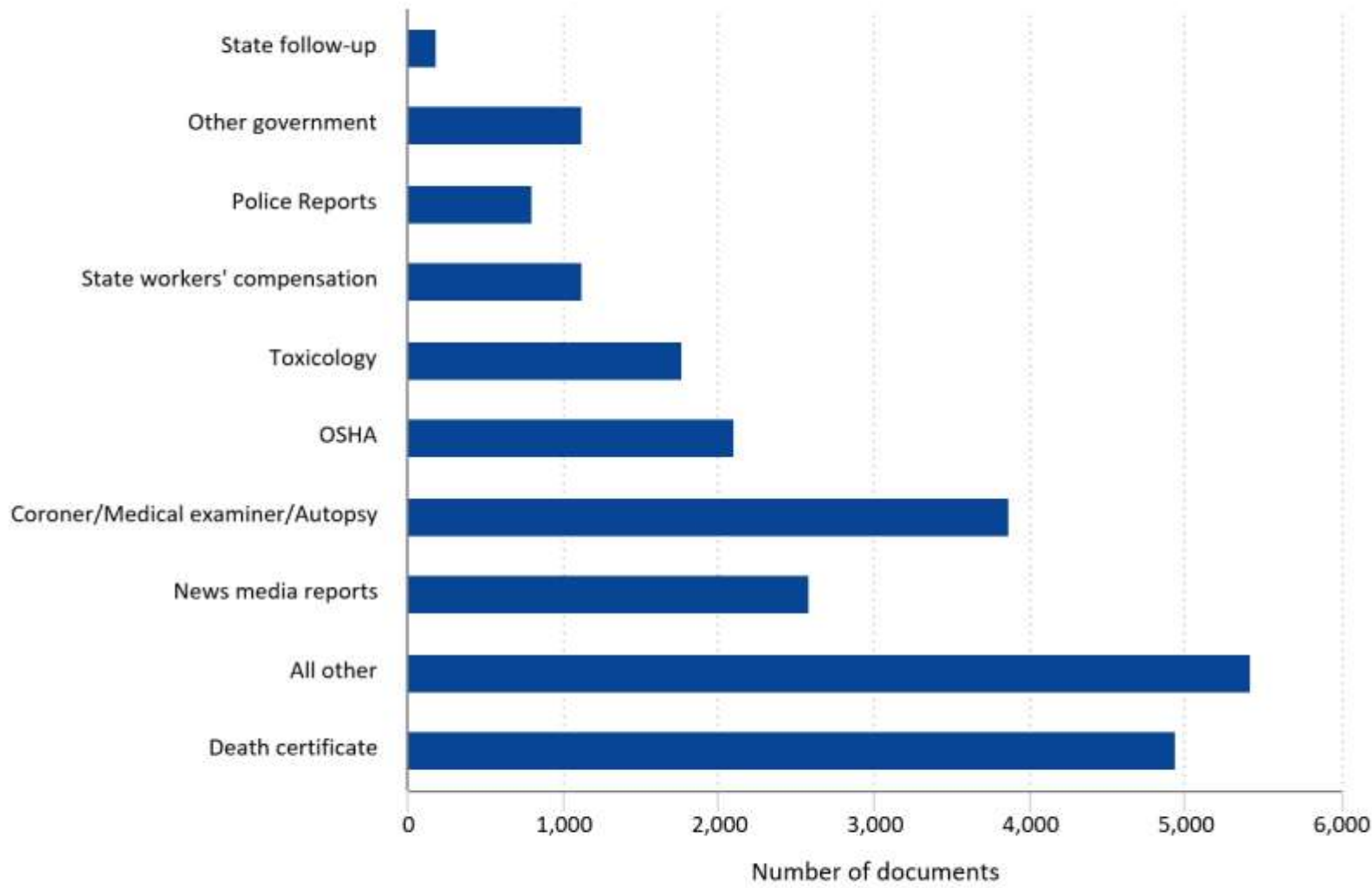
Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2021		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2021	Fatal work injuries, 2020
Arkansas	74	64
California	462	463
Colorado	96	78
Connecticut	23	29
Delaware	13	7
District of Columbia	12	13
Florida	315	275
Georgia	187	193
Hawaii	15	16
Idaho	30	32
Illinois	176	135
Indiana	157	158
Iowa	49	58
Kansas	63	55
Kentucky	97	92
Louisiana	141	103
Maine	19	20

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2021		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2021	Fatal work injuries, 2020
Maryland	80	59
Massachusetts	97	69
Michigan	140	131
Minnesota	80	67
Mississippi	41	44
Missouri	147	105
Montana	40	29
Nebraska	39	48
Nevada	43	37
New Hampshire	21	14
New Jersey	110	82
New Mexico	53	37
New York	247	223
North Carolina	179	189
North Dakota	34	26
Ohio	171	117
Oklahoma	86	75

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2021		
State	Fatal work injuries, 2021	Fatal work injuries, 2020
Oregon	66	60
Pennsylvania	162	148
Rhode Island	5	5
South Carolina	107	102
South Dakota	20	32
Tennessee	132	142
Texas	533	469
Utah	52	48
Vermont	10	8
Virginia	125	118
Washington	73	83
West Virginia	36	47
Wisconsin	105	108
Wyoming	27	35

See data definitions at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm).

### Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2021



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



Sources of data on fatal work injuries, 2021	
Source	Number of documents
State follow-up	184
Other government	1,119
Police Reports	797
State workers' compensation	1,120
Toxicology	1,762
OSHA	2,104
Coroner/Medical examiner/Autopsy	3,868
News media reports	2,591
All other	5,422
Death certificate	4,938
See data definitions at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm">www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm</a> .	