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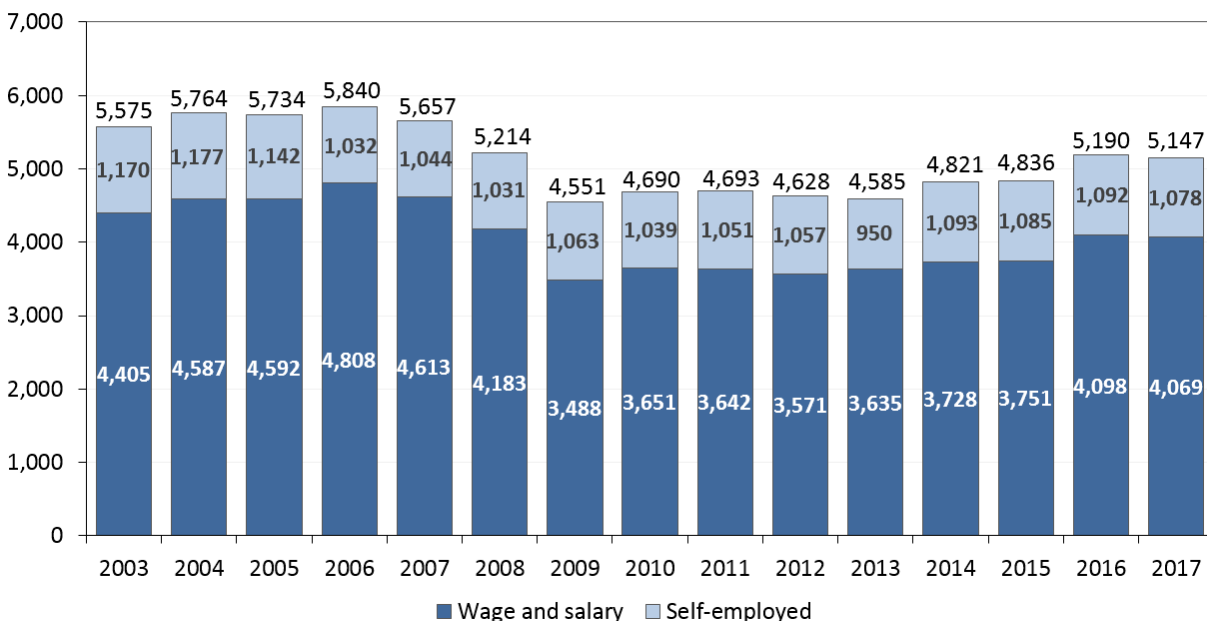
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**NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2017**

There were a total of 5,147 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2017, down slightly from the 5,190 fatal injuries reported in 2016, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) The fatal injury rate decreased to 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers from 3.6 in 2016. (See table 1.)

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

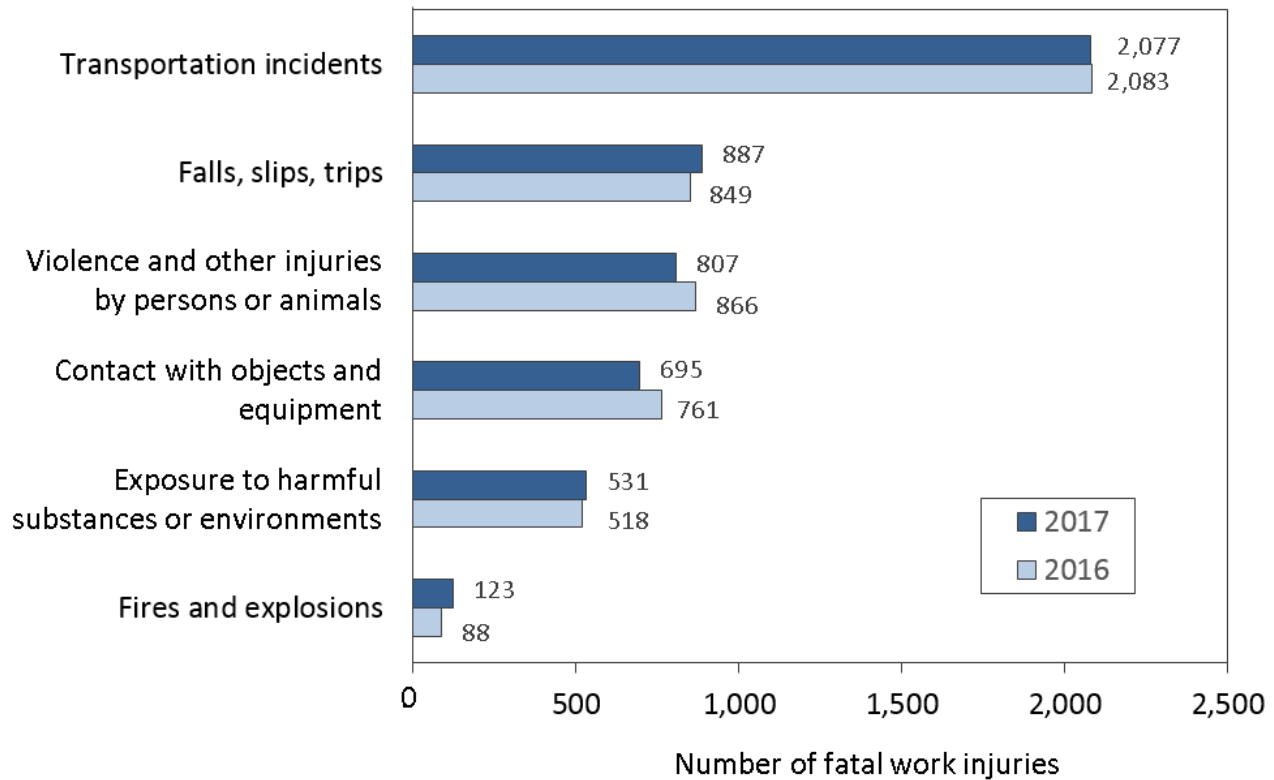


**Type of incident**

Fatal falls were at their highest level in the 26-year history of the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) accounting for 887 (17 percent) worker deaths. Transportation incidents remained the most frequent fatal event in 2017 with 2,077 (40 percent) occupational fatalities. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals decreased 7 percent in 2017 with homicides and suicides decreasing by 8 percent and 5 percent, respectively. (See chart 2 and table 2.)

- Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol while at work increased 25 percent from 217 in 2016 to 272 in 2017. This was the fifth consecutive year in which unintentional workplace overdose deaths have increased by at least 25 percent.
- Contact with objects and equipment incidents were down 9 percent (695 in 2017 from 761 in 2016) with caught in running equipment or machinery deaths down 26 percent (76 in 2017 from 103 in 2016).
- Fatal occupational injuries involving confined spaces rose 15 percent to 166 in 2017 from 144 in 2016.
- Crane-related workplace fatalities fell to their lowest level ever recorded in CFOI, 33 deaths in 2017.

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



### Occupation

The transportation and material moving occupational group and the construction and extraction occupational group accounted for 47 percent of worker deaths in 2017. Within the occupational subgroup driver/sales workers and truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the largest number of fatal occupational injuries with 840. This represented the highest value for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers since the occupational series began in 2003. Fishers and related fishing workers and logging workers had the highest published rates of fatal injury in 2017. (See chart 3.)

- Grounds maintenance workers (including first-line supervisors) incurred 244 fatalities in 2017. This was a small decrease from the 2016 figure (247) but was still the second-highest total since 2003. A total of 36 deaths were due to falls from trees, and another 35 were due to being struck by a falling tree or branch.
- There were 258 fatalities among farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers in 2017. Approximately 63 percent of these farmers were age 65 and over (162) with 48 being age 80 or over. Of the 258 deaths, 103 involved a farm tractor.
- Police and sheriff’s patrol officers incurred 95 fatal occupational injuries in 2017, fewer than the 108 fatalities in 2016.

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



**Other key findings of the 2017 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:**

- Fifteen percent of the fatally-injured workers in 2017 were age 65 or over – a series high. In 1992, the first year CFOI published national data, that figure was 8 percent. These workers also had a higher fatality rate than other age groups in 2017. (See table 1.)
- Fatalities incurred by non-Hispanic Black or African American workers and non-Hispanic Asian workers each decreased 10 percent from 2016 to 2017.
- Fatal occupational injuries in the private manufacturing industry and wholesale trade industry were the lowest since this series began in 2003. (See table 4.)
- Workplace fatalities in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry increased 26 percent to 112 in 2017 from a series low of 89 in 2016. (See table 4.) Over 70 percent of these fatalities were incurred by workers in the oil and gas extraction industries.
- A total of 27 states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2017 than 2016, while 21 states and the District of Columbia had more; California and Maine had the same number as 2016. (See table 5.) A total of 192 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) had 5 or more fatal work injuries in 2017.

## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

### **Background of the program**

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2017 data, over 23,400 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm). Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling errors as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. For more information on measurement errors, please see: [www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_rse.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm).

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHS program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also by detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. Incidence rates by industry and case type and information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for 2017 were published in November 2018. For additional data, access the BLS website: [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif).

### **Identification and verification of work-related fatalities**

In 2017 there were 14 fatal work injuries included for which work relationship could not be independently verified; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities were included in the CFOI counts.

### **Federal/State agency coverage**

The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, even those that may be outside the scope of other agencies or regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency. More on the scope of CFOI can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm) and [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm).

### **Acknowledgements**

BLS thanks the participating states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. Although data for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national totals for this release, results for these jurisdictions are available. Participating agencies may be contacted to request more detailed state results. Contact information is available at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm).

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

Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>		Rates Margin of Error <sup>2</sup>	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total <sup>3</sup>	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Employee status</b>						
Wage and salary workers <sup>4</sup>	4,098	4,069	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	1,092	1,078	13.1	13.1	0.3	0.3
<b>Gender</b>						
Women	387	386	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Men	4,803	4,761	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Age</b>						
Under 16 years	13	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	17	7	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
18 to 19 years	43	62	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	310	293	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
25 to 34 years	834	872	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
35 to 44 years	979	907	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
45 to 54 years	1,145	1,059	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
55 to 64 years	1,160	1,155	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.0
65 years and over	688	775	9.6	10.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>6</sup></b>						
White (non-Hispanic)	3,481	3,449	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.0
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	587	530	3.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino	879	903	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	38	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	160	144	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	15	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	23	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates](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. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

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

<sup>3</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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Counts		Rates <sup>1</sup>		Rates Margin of Error <sup>2</sup>	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Total <sup>3</sup>	5,190	5,147	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Occupation (SOC)</b>						
<b>Management occupations</b>	377	396	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b>	27	29	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Computer and mathematical occupations</b>	16	11	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>	41	23	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Life, physical, and social science occupations</b>	15	13	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
<b>Community and social services occupations</b>	27	37	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
<b>Legal occupations</b>	13	11	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.0
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b>	32	30	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations</b>	64	47	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
<b>Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations</b>	60	57	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b>	30	28	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	281	266	8.4	7.7	0.3	0.3
Fire fighting and prevention workers	35	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	127	117	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b>	92	89	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	329	326	6.6	6.4	0.2	0.2
Building cleaning and pest control workers	74	68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	217	191	17.4	15.5	1.0	0.9
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	55	69	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	254	232	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Supervisors, sales workers	104	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	102	89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>	78	101	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	290	264	24.9	20.9	2.0	1.9
Agricultural workers	157	155	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	26	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	95	57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	970	965	12.4	12.2	0.3	0.3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	134	121	18.0	17.4	1.2	1.2
Construction trades workers	736	747	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	41	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	470	414	9.4	8.1	0.2	0.2
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	154	143	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Production occupations</b>	216	221	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	1,388	1,443	15.4	15.9	0.3	0.4
Air transportation workers	75	59	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	1,012	1,084	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	228	235	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Military occupations<sup>4</sup></b>	62	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates](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. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

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

<sup>3</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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Occupation is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 system.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates](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. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

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

<sup>3</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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Industry is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

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

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



Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2016-17

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

<sup>1</sup> Fatal injury rates are per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. Complete national rates can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm#rates](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. Please see [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q16) for more information on how rates are calculated and caveats for comparison. N/A means a rate was not published for this group.

<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. Please see the CFOI Definitions page ([www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm)) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions.

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

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