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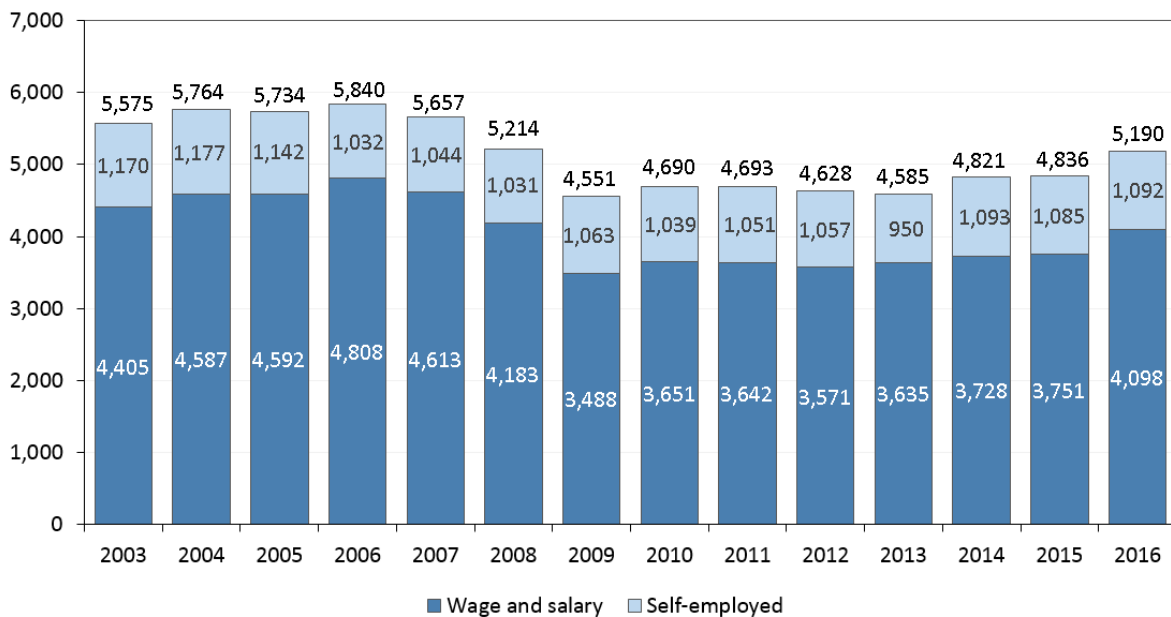
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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2016

There were a total of 5,190 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2016, a 7-percent increase from the 4,836 fatal injuries reported in 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) This is the third consecutive increase in annual workplace fatalities and the first time more than 5,000 fatalities have been recorded by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) since 2008. The fatal injury rate increased to 3.6 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers from 3.4 in 2015, the highest rate since 2010. (See table 1.)

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–16



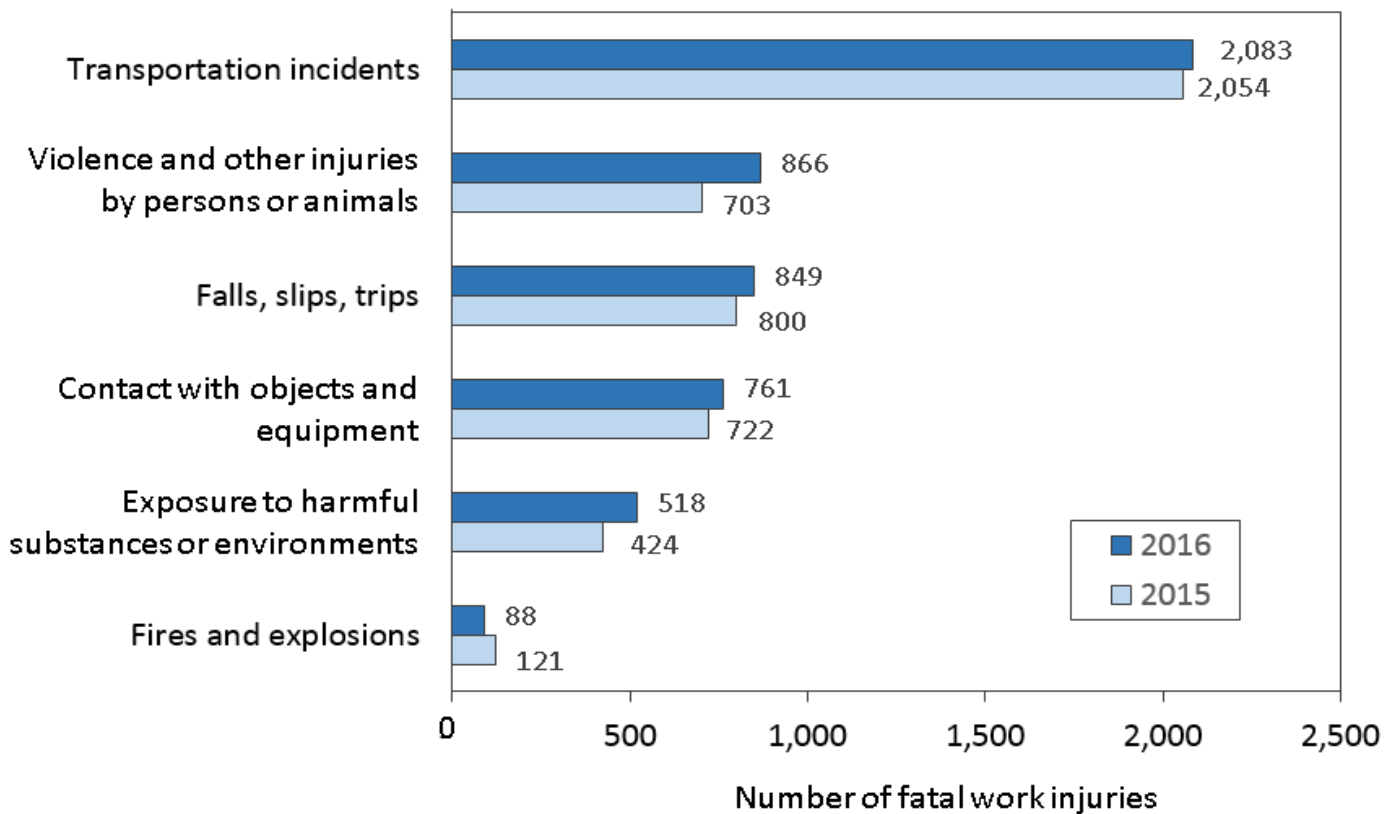
Type of incident

Work injuries involving transportation incidents remained the most common fatal event in 2016, accounting for 40 percent (2,083). Violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased 23 percent to become the second-most common fatal event in 2016. Two other events with large changes were exposure to harmful substances or environments, which rose 22 percent, and fires and explosions, which declined 27 percent. (See chart 2 and table 2.)

Interactive charts now available

This is the first year that CFOI has produced interactive charts to accompany the news release. These charts are available at www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-occupational-injuries/.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2015-16

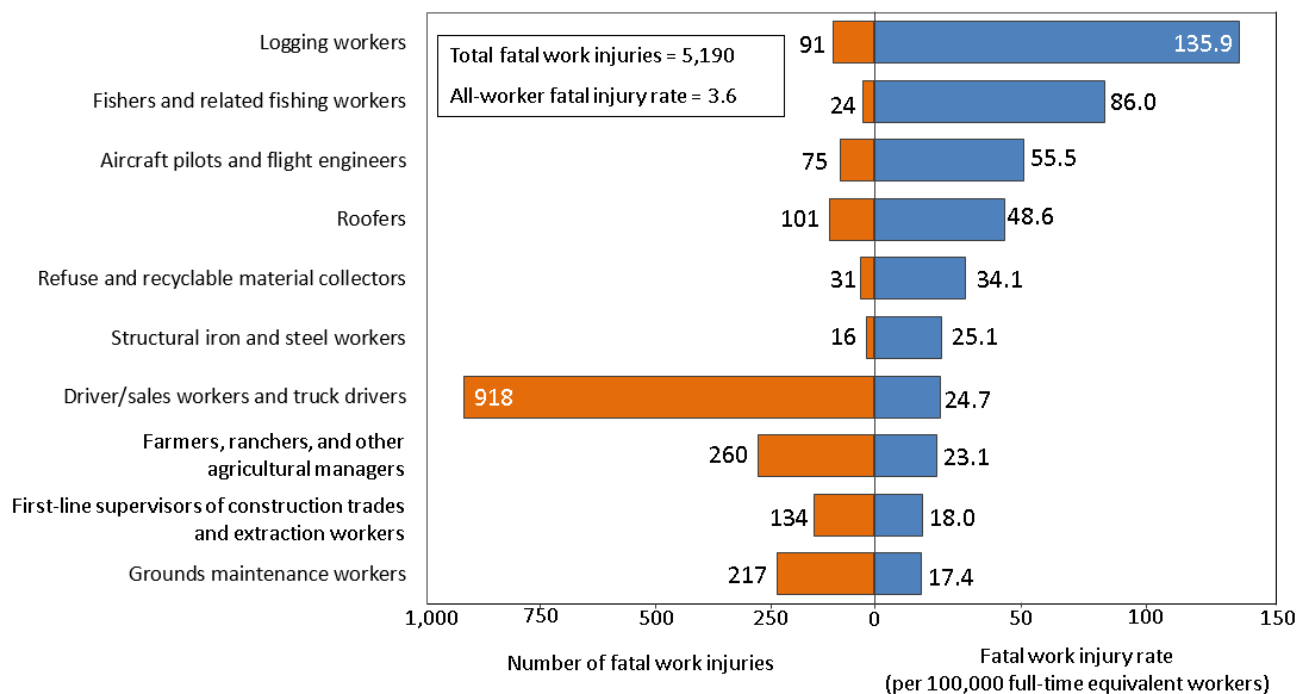


- Fatal work injuries involving violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased by 163 cases to 866 in 2016. Workplace homicides increased by 83 cases to 500 in 2016, and workplace suicides increased by 62 to 291. This is the highest homicide figure since 2010 and the most suicides since CFOI began reporting data in 1992.
- Fatal work injuries from falls, slips, or trips continued a general upward trend that began in 2011, increasing 6 percent to 849 in 2016 and 25 percent overall since 2011. Falls increased more than 25 percent in 2016 for roofers, carpenters, tree trimmers and pruners, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.
- Overdoses from the non-medical use of drugs or alcohol while on the job increased from 165 in 2015 to 217 in 2016, a 32-percent increase. Overdose fatalities have increased by at least 25 percent annually since 2012.

Occupation

In 2016, fatal injuries among transportation and material moving occupations increased by 7 percent to 1,388, the highest count since 2007 and accounting for more than one-quarter of all work-related fatalities. Occupations with increases greater than 10 percent in the number of fatal work injuries in 2016 include food preparation and serving related occupations (64 percent); installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (20 percent); building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (14 percent); and sales and related occupations (11 percent). Declines greater than 10 percent in the number of fatal work injuries in 2016 include healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (19 percent), military occupations (15 percent), and production occupations (14 percent). (See table 3.)

Chart 3. Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2016



- Logging workers continued to have a high fatal injury rate in 2016, at 135.9 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers. The number of fatalities among loggers increased from 67 in 2015 to 91. (See chart 3.)
- A number of occupations recorded their highest fatality counts in 2016 since CFOI adopted the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in 2003. This includes first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers with 134 fatal injuries; landscaping and groundskeeping workers, 125; roofers, 101; tree trimmers and pruners, 84; driver/sales workers, 71; automotive service technicians and mechanics, 64; and farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals, 61.
- Fatal work injuries among protective service occupations increased by 68 fatalities (32 percent) in 2016 to a total of 281. This included an increase of 24 fatalities among police officers, 13 fatalities among first-line supervisors/managers of law enforcement workers, and 23 fatalities among miscellaneous protective service workers, including crossing guards and lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers. Police officers incurred 51 homicides in 2016, up 50 percent from 34 fatalities in 2015.

Other key findings of the 2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

- Asian, non-Hispanic workers incurred 160 fatal injuries, up from 114 in 2015, which was the highest percentage increase (40 percent) among any race or ethnic origin. Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers also had a large percentage increase (19 percent), with 587 fatal injuries compared to 495 in 2015. The rate of fatal injury for both groups also increased. Hispanic or Latino workers had 3 percent fewer workplace fatalities in 2016 with 879 fatalities, down from 903. (See table 1.)
- Foreign-born workers make up about one-fifth of the total fatal work injuries. Thirty-seven percent of these workers were born in Mexico, followed by 19 percent from Asian countries.
- Workers age 55 years and over had 1,848 fatal injuries, the highest number for this cohort since CFOI began reporting national data in 1992. In 1992, workers age 55 and over accounted for 20 percent of fatalities; in 2016, they accounted for 36 percent. These workers also have a higher fatality rate than other age groups. (See table 1.)

- The number of workplace fatalities in private industry increased 7 percent in 2016. This was led by an increase in service-providing industries, which were up 13 percent to 2,702 from 2,399. Fatal workplace injuries to government workers increased 9 percent overall to 497, with a 9-percent decrease in federal employee fatalities that was more than offset by increases in state and local government fatalities, up 20 percent and 13 percent, respectively. (See table 4.)
- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and manufacturing both experienced large decreases in workplace fatalities in 2016, decreasing 26 percent and 10 percent, respectively. (See table 4.)
- Fatal injuries in the leisure and hospitality sector were up 32 percent (225 to 298) and reached an all-time series high in 2016. This was largely due to a 40-percent increase in fatal injuries in the food services and drinking places industry from 118 to 165.
- A total of 36 states had more fatal workplace injuries in 2016 than 2015, while 13 states and the District of Columbia had fewer; Wyoming had the same number as 2015. (See table 5.)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The 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 2016 data, over 23,300 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. 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. For more information on measurement errors, please see: 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 2016 were published in November 2017. For additional data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2016, there were 12 fatal work injuries included for which work relationship could not be independently verified; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job-related. Data for these fatalities were included in the CFOI counts.

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.

Acknowledgements

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

BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' 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, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total ²	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
Employee status				
Wage and salary workers ³	3,751	4,098	2.8	3.0
Self-employed ⁴	1,085	1,092	13.1	13.1
Gender				
Women	344	387	0.6	0.6
Men	4,492	4,803	5.5	5.8
Age				
Under 16 years	12	13	N/A	N/A
16 to 17 years	12	17	N/A	2.1
18 to 19 years	50	43	2.1	1.9
20 to 24 years	329	310	2.7	2.4
25 to 34 years	758	834	2.3	2.5
35 to 44 years	864	979	2.7	3.1
45 to 54 years	1,130	1,145	3.5	3.5
55 to 64 years	1,031	1,160	4.3	4.7
65 years and over	650	688	9.4	9.6
Race or ethnic origin⁵				
White (non-Hispanic)	3,241	3,481	3.5	3.7
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	495	587	3.2	3.6
Hispanic or Latino	903	879	4.0	3.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	36	38	N/A	N/A
Asian (non-Hispanic)	114	160	1.4	1.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	7	N/A	N/A
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	12	15	N/A	N/A
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	26	23	N/A	N/A

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

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

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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, 2011-16

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

¹ The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Event of 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, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total ²	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
Occupation (SOC)				
Management occupations	379	377	2.1	2.0
Business and financial operations occupations	31	27	0.4	0.4
Computer and mathematical occupations	8	16	N/A	0.3
Architecture and engineering occupations	37	41	1.2	1.3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	11	15	N/A	1.1
Community and social services occupations	28	27	1.0	1.0
Legal occupations	12	13	N/A	N/A
Education, training, and library occupations	19	32	0.3	0.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	65	64	2.4	2.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	74	60	0.9	0.7
Healthcare support occupations	23	30	0.7	1.0
Protective service occupations	213	281	6.2	8.4
Fire fighting and prevention workers	30	35	N/A	N/A
Law enforcement workers	102	127	N/A	N/A
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56	92	0.9	1.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	289	329	5.8	6.6
Building cleaning and pest control workers	59	74	N/A	N/A
Grounds maintenance workers	183	217	15.0	17.4
Personal care and service occupations	51	55	1.1	1.1
Sales and related occupations	228	254	1.6	1.8
Supervisors, sales workers	101	104	N/A	N/A
Retail sales workers	82	102	N/A	N/A
Office and administrative support occupations	86	78	0.5	0.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	284	290	25.3	24.9
Agricultural workers	180	157	N/A	N/A
Fishing and hunting workers	25	26	N/A	N/A
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	69	95	N/A	N/A
Construction and extraction occupations	924	970	12.5	12.4
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	123	134	16.1	18.0
Construction trades workers	694	736	N/A	N/A
Extraction workers	45	41	N/A	N/A
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	392	470	7.6	9.4
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	129	154	N/A	N/A
Production occupations	250	216	3.0	2.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,301	1,388	14.7	15.4
Air transportation workers	57	75	N/A	N/A
Motor vehicle operators	978	1,012	N/A	N/A
Material moving workers	206	228	N/A	N/A
Military occupations³	73	62	N/A	N/A

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

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Occupation is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 system.

³ 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, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total ²	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
Industry (NAICS)				
Private industry³	4,379	4,693	3.6	3.8
Goods producing	1,980	1,991	6.9	6.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	593	22.8	23.2
Crop production	230	261	18.4	20.9
Animal production and aquaculture	171	151	17.8	15.4
Forestry and logging	81	106	N/A	N/A
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	120	89	11.4	10.1
Mining (except oil and gas)	28	22	12.4	10.0
Support activities for mining	86	56	12.2	10.1
Construction	937	991	10.1	10.1
Construction of buildings	175	182	N/A	N/A
Heavy and civil engineering construction	148	159	N/A	N/A
Specialty trade contractors	595	631	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	353	318	2.3	2.0
Food manufacturing	44	40	2.5	2.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	66	41	5.3	3.4
Service providing	2,399	2,702	2.6	2.8
Wholesale trade	175	179	4.7	4.8
Retail trade	269	282	1.8	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	62	42	3.0	1.9
Food and beverage stores	58	71	2.2	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	765	825	13.8	14.3
Truck transportation	546	570	25.2	25.6
Utilities	22	30	2.2	2.8
Information	42	46	1.5	1.7
Finance and insurance	19	26	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	64	91	2.3	3.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	76	100	0.8	0.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	401	439	N/A	N/A
Educational services	30	42	0.7	1.0
Health care and social assistance	109	117	0.6	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82	96	3.3	3.9
Accommodation and food services	143	202	1.6	2.2
Other services, except public administration	202	223	3.0	3.2
Government⁵	457	497	1.9	2.2
Federal government³	118	107	1.3	1.2
State government³	81	97	1.3	1.5
Local government³	257	291	2.6	3.0

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

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/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).

³ Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

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

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

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

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

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries counts and rates by state of incident, 2015-16

Characteristic	Counts		Rates ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Total ²	4,836	5,190	3.4	3.6
State of incident				
Alabama	70	100	3.7	5.2
Alaska	14	35	4.1	10.6
Arizona	69	77	2.4	2.6
Arkansas	74	68	5.8	5.3
California	388	376	2.2	2.2
Colorado	75	81	2.9	3.0
Connecticut	44	28	2.6	1.6
Delaware	8	12	1.9	2.6
District of Columbia	8	5	2.4	1.4
Florida	272	309	3.1	3.6
Georgia	180	171	4.3	3.9
Hawaii	18	29	2.6	2.4
Idaho	36	30	4.8	4.1
Illinois	172	171	2.9	2.9
Indiana	115	137	3.9	4.5
Iowa	60	76	3.9	4.8
Kansas	60	74	4.4	5.2
Kentucky	99	92	5.5	5.0
Louisiana	112	95	5.8	5.0
Maine	15	18	2.5	2.4
Maryland	69	92	2.4	3.2
Massachusetts	69	109	2.1	3.3
Michigan	134	162	3.1	3.5
Minnesota	74	92	2.7	3.4
Mississippi	77	71	6.8	6.3
Missouri	117	124	4.3	4.3
Montana	36	38	7.5	7.9
Nebraska	50	60	5.4	6.3
Nevada	44	54	3.5	4.2
New Hampshire	18	22	2.7	3.2
New Jersey	97	101	2.3	2.4
New Mexico	35	41	4.1	4.9
New York (including N.Y.C.)	236	272	2.7	3.1
New York City	74	56	2.0	1.5
North Carolina	150	174	3.4	3.7
North Dakota	47	28	12.5	7.0
Ohio	202	164	3.9	3.1
Oklahoma	91	92	5.5	5.6
Oregon	44	72	2.6	3.9
Pennsylvania	173	163	3.0	2.8
Rhode Island	6	9	1.2	1.8
South Carolina	117	96	5.6	4.4
South Dakota	21	31	4.9	7.5
Tennessee	112	122	3.7	4.3
Texas	527	545	4.5	4.4
Utah	42	44	3.2	3.2
Vermont	9	10	2.9	3.2
Virginia	106	153	2.8	4.0
Washington	70	78	2.1	2.4
West Virginia	35	47	5.0	6.6
Wisconsin	104	105	3.6	3.6
Wyoming	34	34	12.0	12.3

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

² The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the United States since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. Please see the CFOI Definitions page (www.bls.gov/iif/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.

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