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NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2019

There were 5,333 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2019, a 2 percent increase from the 5,250 in 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate was 3.5 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, which was the rate reported in 2018. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-19

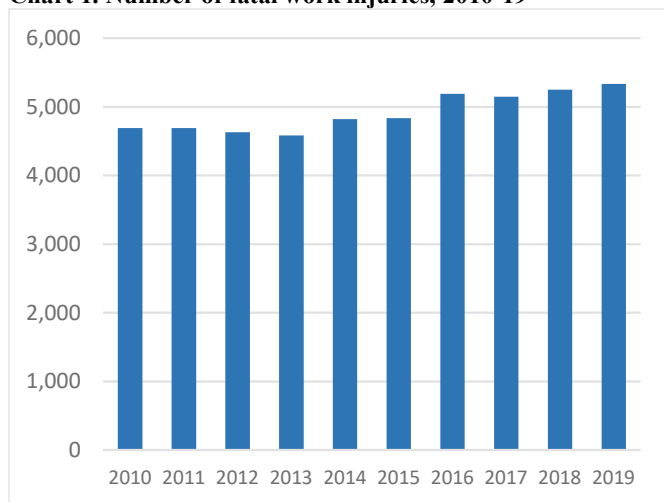
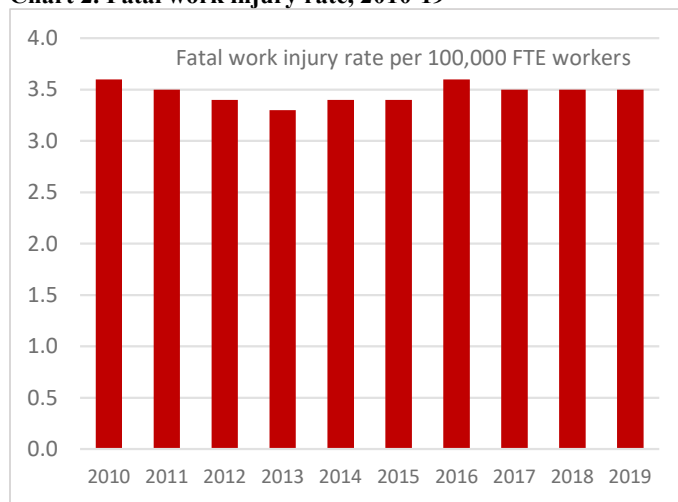


Chart 2. Fatal work injury rate, 2010-19



Key findings from the 2019 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

- The 5,333 fatal occupational injuries in 2019 represents the largest annual number since 2007.
- A worker died every 99 minutes from a work-related injury in 2019.
- Fatalities among workers age 55 and over increased 8 percent from 1,863 in 2018 to 2,005 in 2019, which is the largest number ever recorded for this age group.
- Hispanic or Latino worker fatalities were up 13 percent to 1,088 in 2019—a series high since 1992.
- Workplace deaths due to suicides (307) and unintentional overdoses (313) increased slightly in 2019.
- Fatalities in the private construction industry increased 5 percent to 1,061—the largest total since 2007.
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred 1,005 fatal occupational injuries, the highest since this series began in 2003.

Changes in Industry and Occupation Classification Structure

Information in this release incorporates revisions to both the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification codes (SOC). Comparison of data for 2019 to prior years should be done with caution due to these changes. More information on NAICS can be found at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm. More information on SOC can be found at www.bls.gov/soc/2018/home.htm.

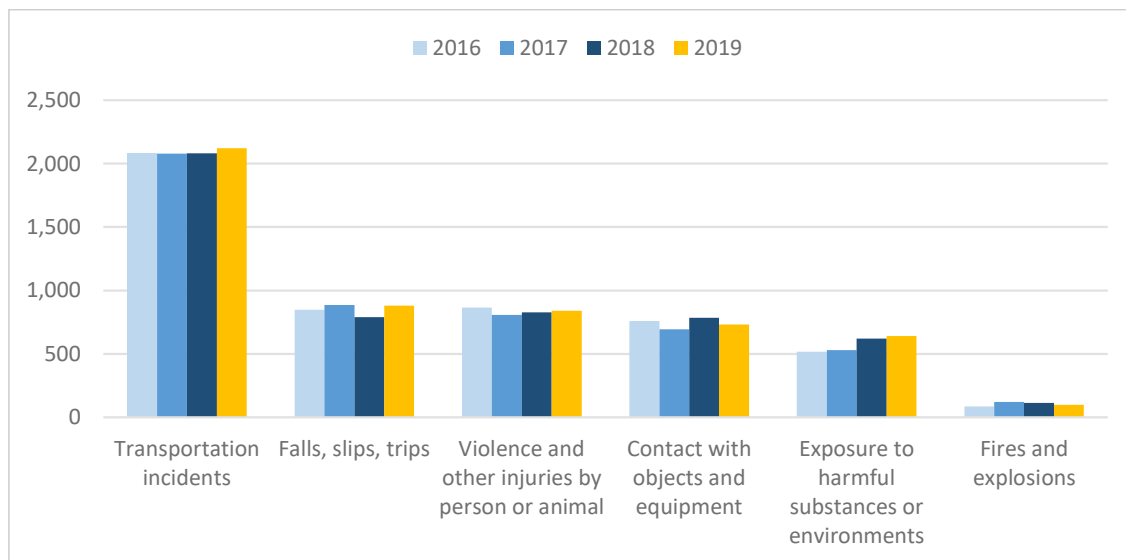
Worker demographics

- In 2019, workers age 55 and over accounted for 38 percent of all workplace fatalities. In 1992, workers age 55 and over accounted for 20 percent. (See table 1.)
- Hispanic or Latino workers made up 20 percent of fatal occupational injuries in 2019, and 9 percent in 1992, the first year of this series.
- A total of 28 states had more fatal injuries in 2019 than in 2018, while 21 states had fewer. Alabama and the District of Columbia had the same number as 2018. (See table 6.)

Fatal event or exposure

- Transportation incidents increased 2 percent in 2019 to 2,122 cases, the most cases since this series began in 2011. Events involving transportation incidents continued to account for the largest share of fatalities. (See chart 3 and table 2.)
- Falls, slips, and trips increased 11 percent in 2019 to 880.
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments led to the deaths of 642 workers in 2019, the highest figure since the series began in 2011.
- Unintentional overdoses due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol increased for the seventh consecutive year to 313 in 2019.
- Fatalities due to fires and explosions decreased 14 percent to 99 in 2019.

Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-19



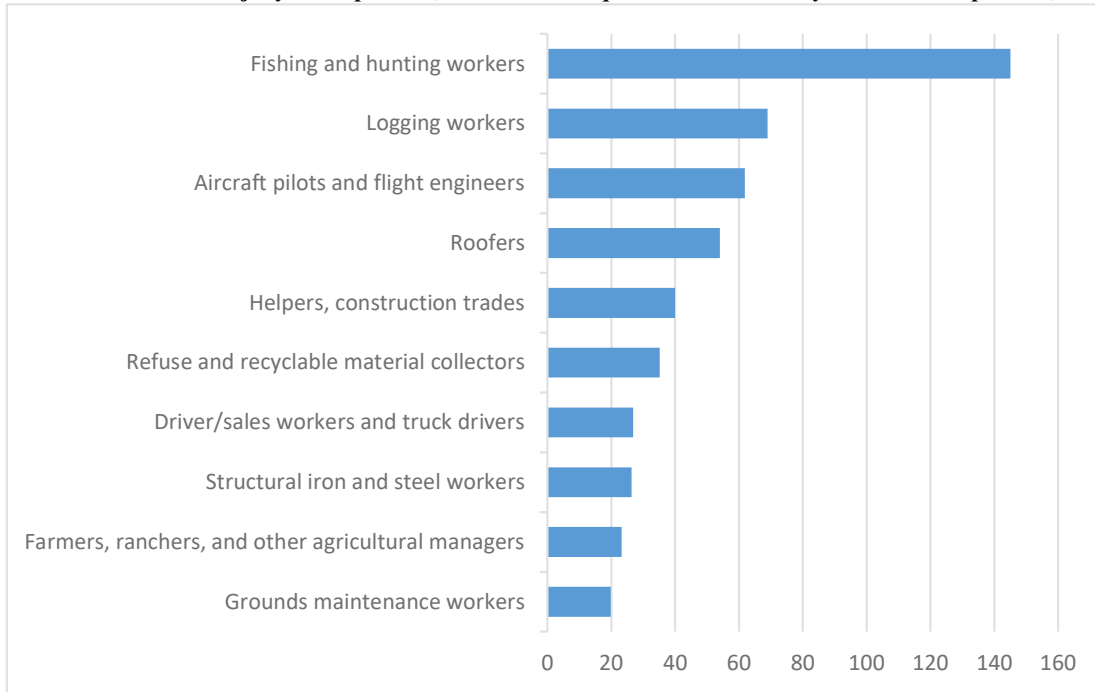
Occupation

- Nearly 1 out of every 5 fatally injured workers was employed as a driver/sales worker or truck driver.
- Grounds maintenance workers had 229 fatalities in 2019—the largest number since the series began in 2003. (See table 3.)
- Fatal occupational injuries among law enforcement workers fell 24 percent between 2018 and 2019 (from 127 to 97).
- Construction and extraction occupations increased by 6 percent in 2019 to 1,066—the highest figure since 2007.

- Fishing and hunting workers had a fatal injury rate of 145.0 fatal work injuries per 100,000 FTEs in 2019. (See table 5 and chart 4.)
- Resident military fatalities decreased by 21 percent to 65 in 2019. (See table 3.)

Fatal injury counts by occupation will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm. Fatality rates by occupation, industry, and worker demographics will be available shortly at www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfoi_rates_2019hb.xlsx.

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



Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data in this news release are for reference year 2019. No changes in collection procedures or outputs were necessary due to COVID-19. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, is a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI uses a variety of state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2019 data, over 25,100 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm and the CFOI definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm. Fatal injury rates are subject to sampling error as they are calculated using employment data from the Current Population

Survey, a sample of households, and the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For more information on sampling error, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), another component of the OSHA program, presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry, detailed case circumstances, and worker characteristics for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses for cases that result in days away from work. For these data, access the BLS website: www.bls.gov/iif.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

In 2019, work relationship could not be independently verified by multiple source documents for 28 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.

Federal/State agency coverage

The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, some of which may be outside the scope of other agencies or regulatory coverage. Comparisons between CFOI counts and those released by other agencies should account for the different coverage requirements and definitions used by each agency. For more information on the scope of CFOI, see www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm and www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm.

CFOI Methodology

Starting with the reference year 2019, CFOI modernized its disclosure methodology further strengthening its protection of confidential data. As a result of these necessary protections there are fewer publishable counts in CFOI. 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 www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.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, 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 by selected demographic characteristics, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Employee status					
Wage and salary workers ²	3,751	4,098	4,069	4,178	4,240
Self-employed ³	1,085	1,092	1,078	1,072	1,093
Gender					
Women	344	387	386	413	437
Men	4,492	4,803	4,761	4,837	4,896
Age					
Under 16 years	12	13	15	13	17
16 to 17 years	12	17	7	9	17
18 to 19 years	50	43	62	56	50
20 to 24 years	329	310	293	282	325
25 to 34 years	758	834	872	946	866
35 to 44 years	864	979	907	966	967
45 to 54 years	1,130	1,145	1,059	1,114	1,082
55 to 64 years	1,031	1,160	1,155	1,104	1,212
65 years and over	650	688	775	759	793
Race or ethnic origin⁴					
White (non-Hispanic)	3,241	3,481	3,449	3,405	3,297
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	495	587	530	615	634
Hispanic or Latino	903	879	903	961	1,088
American Indian or Alaskan Native (non-Hispanic)	36	38	38	42	30
Asian (non-Hispanic)	114	160	144	153	181
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	7	17	10	14
Multiple races (non-Hispanic)	12	15	9	14	22
Other races or not reported (non-Hispanic)	26	23	57	50	67

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Fatal occupational injuries for selected events or exposures, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Event or exposure²					
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	703	866	807	828	841
Intentional injury by person	646	792	733	757	761
Homicides	417	500	458	453	454
Shooting by other person—intentional	354	394	351	351	363
Stabbing, cutting, slashing, piercing	28	38	47	44	42
Suicides	229	291	275	304	307
Transportation incidents	2,054	2,083	2,077	2,080	2,122
Aircraft incidents	139	130	126	133	152
Rail vehicle incidents	50	50	48	48	47
Pedestrian vehicular incident	289	342	313	325	341
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in work zone	44	58	56	58	56
Water vehicle incident	44	48	68	58	63
Roadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	1,264	1,252	1,299	1,276	1,270
Roadway collision with other vehicle	660	628	663	677	729
Roadway collision moving in same direction	166	168	189	183	194
Roadway collision moving in opposite directions, oncoming	224	199	214	243	258
Roadway collision moving perpendicularly	154	150	149	141	153
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	360	342	377	373	325
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	335	321	348	345	301
Roadway noncollision incident	240	278	252	222	212
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	201	238	197	170	164
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	253	245	209	225	236
Nonroadway noncollision incident	182	182	166	164	193
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	131	120	111	105	128
Fire or explosion	121	88	123	115	99
Fall, slip, trip	800	849	887	791	880
Fall on same level	125	134	151	154	146
Fall to lower level	648	697	713	615	711
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	55	65	48	50	37
Fall through surface or existing opening	87	87	85	83	95
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	424	518	531	621	642
Exposure to electricity	134	154	136	160	166
Exposure to temperature extremes	40	48	38	60	53
Exposure to other harmful substances	215	268	317	355	379
Inhalation of harmful substance	45	39	43	42	59
Contact with objects and equipment	722	761	695	786	732
Struck by object or equipment	519	553	503	566	518
Struck by powered vehicle nontransport	216	232	197	215	205
Struck by falling object or equipment	247	255	237	278	241
Struck by discharged or flying object	22	15	28	32	26
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	99	117	108	137	120
Caught in running equipment or machinery	74	103	76	106	93
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	90	82	70	73	83

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

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

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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, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Occupation (SOC)²					
Management occupations	379	377	396	387	380
Business and financial operations occupations	31	27	29	38	29
Computer and mathematical occupations	8	16	11	12	15
Architecture and engineering occupations	37	41	23	30	43
Life, physical, and social science occupations	11	15	13	18	15
Community and social services occupations	28	27	37	23	31
Legal occupations	12	13	11	15	11
Educational instruction and library occupations	19	32	30	27	24
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	65	64	47	71	40
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	74	60	57	65	56
Healthcare support occupations	23	30	28	32	38
Protective service occupations	213	281	266	270	231
Fire fighting and prevention workers	30	35	35	33	24
Law enforcement workers	102	127	117	127	97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	56	92	89	100	99
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	289	329	326	350	333
Building cleaning and pest control workers	59	74	68	66	63
Grounds maintenance workers	183	217	191	225	229
Personal care and service occupations	51	55	69	63	61
Sales and related occupations	228	254	232	241	240
Supervisors, sales workers	101	104	98	102	99
Retail sales workers	82	102	89	99	96
Office and administrative support occupations	86	78	101	69	92
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	284	290	264	262	291
Agricultural workers	180	157	155	158	183
Fishing and hunting workers	25	26	41	31	44
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	69	95	57	57	49
Construction and extraction occupations	924	970	965	1,003	1,066
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	123	134	121	144	136
Construction trades workers	694	736	747	731	809
Extraction workers	45	41	41	64	50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	392	470	414	420	438
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	129	154	143	152	155
Production occupations	250	216	221	225	245
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,301	1,388	1,443	1,443	1,481
Air transportation workers	57	75	59	71	85
Motor vehicle operators	978	1,012	1,084	1,044	1,091
Material moving workers	206	228	235	255	238
Military occupations³	73	62	72	82	65

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4: Fatal occupational injuries for selected industries, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
Industry (NAICS)²					
Private industry³	4,379	4,693	4,674	4,779	4,907
Goods producing	1,980	1,991	1,967	2,055	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	593	581	574	573
Crop production	230	261	263	250	221
Animal production and aquaculture	171	151	152	161	189
Forestry and logging	81	106	76	84	59
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	120	89	112	130	127
Mining (except oil and gas)	28	22	31	34	23
Support activities for mining	86	56	73	83	82
Construction	937	991	971	1,008	1,061
Construction of buildings	175	182	196	200	-
Heavy and civil engineering construction	148	159	152	180	156
Specialty trade contractors	595	631	610	609	-
Manufacturing	353	318	303	343	-
Food manufacturing	44	40	51	41	-
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	66	41	50	56	-
Service providing	2,399	2,702	2,707	2,724	-
Wholesale trade	175	179	174	202	178
Retail trade	269	282	287	274	291
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	62	42	54	68	58
Food and beverage stores	58	71	60	42	54
Transportation and warehousing	765	825	882	874	913
Truck transportation	546	570	599	607	617
Utilities	22	30	28	29	22
Information	42	46	43	31	-
Finance and insurance	19	26	32	30	21
Real estate and rental and leasing	64	91	69	78	87
Professional, scientific, and technical services	76	100	69	87	86
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	401	439	460	497	498
Educational services	30	42	43	30	45
Health care and social assistance	109	117	146	138	152
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82	96	91	78	83
Accommodation and food services	143	202	171	175	188
Other services, except public administration	202	223	205	195	210
Government⁵	457	497	473	471	426
Federal government³	118	107	116	124	111
State government³	81	97	91	69	75
Local government³	257	291	265	276	240

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Fatal injury rate
All workers ²	3.5
Occupation (SOC)³	
Fishing and hunting workers	145.0
Logging workers	68.9
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	61.8
Roofers	54.0
Helpers, construction trades	40.0
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	35.2
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	26.8
Structural iron and steel workers	26.3
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	23.2
Grounds maintenance workers	19.8

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Fatal occupational injuries by state of incident, 2015-19

Characteristic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ¹	4,836	5,190	5,147	5,250	5,333
State of incident					
Alabama	70	100	83	89	89
Alaska	14	35	33	32	51
Arizona	69	77	90	82	94
Arkansas	74	68	76	76	62
California	388	376	376	422	451
Colorado	75	81	77	72	84
Connecticut	44	28	35	48	26
Delaware	8	12	10	7	18
District of Columbia	8	5	13	10	10
Florida	272	309	299	332	306
Georgia	180	171	194	186	207
Hawaii	18	29	20	22	26
Idaho	36	30	37	45	36
Illinois	172	171	163	184	158
Indiana	115	137	138	173	146
Iowa	60	76	72	77	76
Kansas	60	74	72	61	83
Kentucky	99	92	70	83	78
Louisiana	112	95	117	98	119
Maine	15	18	18	17	20
Maryland	69	92	87	97	78
Massachusetts	69	109	108	97	86
Michigan	134	162	153	155	164
Minnesota	74	92	101	75	80
Mississippi	77	71	90	78	59
Missouri	117	124	125	145	106
Montana	36	38	32	28	38
Nebraska	50	60	35	44	53
Nevada	44	54	32	39	40
New Hampshire	18	22	11	20	11
New Jersey	97	101	69	83	74
New Mexico	35	41	44	43	55
New York (including N.Y.C.)	236	272	313	271	273
New York City	74	56	87	73	91
North Carolina	150	174	183	178	186
North Dakota	47	28	38	35	37
Ohio	202	164	174	158	166
Oklahoma	91	92	91	91	73
Oregon	44	72	60	62	69
Pennsylvania	173	163	172	177	154
Rhode Island	6	9	8	9	10
South Carolina	117	96	88	98	108
South Dakota	21	31	30	32	20
Tennessee	112	122	128	122	124
Texas	527	545	534	488	608
Utah	42	44	43	49	51
Vermont	9	10	22	11	10
Virginia	106	153	118	157	180
Washington	70	78	84	86	84
West Virginia	35	47	51	57	46
Wisconsin	104	105	106	114	113
Wyoming	34	34	20	31	32

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

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

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