

Number of Workplace Fatalities		
State	# Fatalities	Rank
Texas	482	1
California	409	2
Florida	245	3
New York	185	4
Pennsylvania	168	5
Illinois	158	6
Missouri	142	7
Louisiana	140	8
Ohio	137	9
North Carolina	129	10
Indiana	125	11
Virginia	119	12
Tennessee	111	13
Georgia	110	14
Kentucky	101	15
New Jersey	99	16
Michigan	94	17
Wisconsin	94	18
Colorado	83	19
Oklahoma	82	20
Iowa	80	21
Arizona	76	22
Kansas	76	23
Washington	76	24
Alabama	75	25
Arkansas	75	26
South Carolina	73	27
Mississippi	67	28
Oregon	66	29
Maryland	65	30
Massachusetts	64	31
Minnesota	61	32
Nebraska	57	33
Montana	52	34
Utah	48	35
New Mexico	42	36
West Virginia	41	37
Connecticut	34	38
Idaho	27	39
North Dakota	25	40
Nevada	24	41
South Dakota	24	42
Wyoming	19	43
Alaska	17	44
Maine	16	45

Rate of Workplace Fatalities		
State	Fatality Rate	Rank
Montana	12.1	1
Louisiana	8	2
North Dakota	7.9	3
Wyoming	7.5	4
Arkansas	6.4	5
Mississippi	6.3	6
Nebraska	6.2	7
Kentucky	6	8
South Dakota	5.9	9
Kansas	5.8	10
West Virginia	5.7	11
Alaska	5.6	12
Iowa	5.6	12
Missouri	5.6	12
Oklahoma	5.3	13
New Mexico	5.2	14
Indiana	4.7	15
Texas	4.6	16
Tennessee	4.5	17
Alabama	4.3	18
Idaho	4.3	18
South Carolina	4	19
Oregon	3.9	20
Utah	3.9	20
Colorado	3.4	21
Wisconsin	3.4	21
North Carolina	3.3	22
Virginia	3.3	22
Florida	3.2	23
Pennsylvania	3.1	24
Arizona	2.9	25
Illinois	2.9	25
Vermont	2.9	25
Georgia	2.8	26
Maine	2.8	26
Ohio	2.8	26
California	2.6	27
New Jersey	2.6	27
Maryland	2.5	28
Washington	2.5	28
Minnesota	2.4	29
Michigan	2.3	30
Massachusetts	2.2	31
Nevada	2.2	31
New York	2.2	31

Hawaii	13	46
Vermont	12	47
Delaware	7	48
Rhode Island	7	49
New Hampshire	6	50

Hawaii	2.1	32
Connecticut	2	33
Delaware	1.9	34
Rhode Island	1.5	35
New Hampshire	0.9	36

Top 10 most populous

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Alabama**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.3	40.6	–	7.7	2.0	18.0	–	3.6	–	2.9	–	–	–	5.6

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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-State of residence versus State of incident: The CPS counts workers by their State of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by State of incident.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Alaska**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.6	86.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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Fatal Work Injury Rates
Arizona**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.9	52.0	–	4.5	–	12.4	–	1.7	–	2.9	1.2	2.5	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Arkansas**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	6.4	16.5	–	18.8	–	15.4	–	5.5	–	8.1	2.5	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
California**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.6	11.1	–	6.1	1.6	8.0	–	2.8	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.6

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Colorado**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.4	21.3	–	10.5	2.6	9.3	–	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Connecticut**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.0	–	–	8.7	–	9.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Delaware**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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-Primary job versus job at the time of incident: The CPS annual average employment data used in the rate calculations count workers according to their primary job, whereas CFOI uses the job held when fatally injured.

-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
District of Columbia**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Florida**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.2	16.5	–	7.5	3.4	6.5	–	2.2	1.1	5.5	0.7	2.9	3.2	2.8

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Georgia**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.8	18.0	–	8.6	–	8.7	–	1.9	–	2.9	–	1.7	–	2.4

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

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N = number of fatal work injuries

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Hawaii**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

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200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Idaho**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.3	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

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200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

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Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Illinois**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.9	23.6	–	9.5	2.8	6.1	–	2.4	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.9	2.8	2.2

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

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Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Indiana**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.7	40.4	–	11.3	2.5	16.6	–	5.0	–	3.2	1.3	2.9	5.3	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

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N = number of fatal work injuries

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200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Iowa**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.6	35.4	–	21.0	2.0	16.2	–	5.1	–	–	1.6	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Kansas**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.8	65.5	49.6	15.6	2.9	–	–	4.1	–	–	1.6	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Kentucky**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	6.0	20.6	42.3	7.6	3.4	20.1	–	6.6	5.7	6.0	1.3	–	6.5	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Louisiana**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	8.0	39.7	15.9	27.2	5.0	29.2	–	4.4	–	7.3	–	–	7.1	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Maine**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.8	56.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

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Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Maryland**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.5	–	–	8.7	–	12.9	–	2.4	–	2.6	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Massachusetts**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.2	40.9	–	8.7	–	4.5	–	3.3	–	2.0	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Michigan**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.3	18.0	–	8.2	2.0	4.4	–	2.1	–	3.4	–	3.0	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Minnesota**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.4	27.1	–	6.6	–	4.8	–	2.0	–	2.5	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Mississippi**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	6.3	24.8	–	14.6	5.9	24.0	–	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Missouri**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.6	84.3	–	21.8	–	5.5	–	3.7	2.6	2.7	–	3.5	5.9	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

-State of residence versus State of incident: The CPS counts workers by their State of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by State of incident.

-Primary job versus job at the time of incident: The CPS annual average employment data used in the rate calculations count workers according to their primary job, whereas CFOI uses the job held when fatally injured.

-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Montana**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	12.1	43.8	–	27.6	–	34.2	–	8.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Nebraska**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	6.2	37.2	–	27.6	–	12.1	–	7.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Nevada**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.2	–	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	4.3	–	–	–	10.6

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
New Hampshire**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
New Jersey**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.6	173.7	–	12.7	1.5	3.9	–	2.5	–	2.5	–	3.4	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
New Mexico**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.2	–	–	12.1	–	21.0	–	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
New York (including N.Y.C.)**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.2	21.8	–	5.4	2.5	5.3	–	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.6	2.1	4.3	1.4

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
New York City**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	1.9	–	–	6.4	–	3.9	–	2.5	1.5	1.9	–	2.0	4.9	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
North Carolina**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.3	31.6	–	7.4	3.4	10.0	–	2.2	–	2.5	0.8	4.4	–	4.3

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

-State of residence versus State of incident: The CPS counts workers by their State of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by State of incident.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
North Dakota**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	7.9	42.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Ohio**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.8	33.8	–	10.5	1.9	5.7	–	2.0	–	2.2	0.8	2.7	2.7	2.5

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

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$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Oklahoma**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.3	11.0	13.4	9.0	6.1	33.0	–	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	7.3

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Oregon**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.9	26.4	–	9.6	2.9	9.2	–	–	–	3.5	–	–	7.9	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

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HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Pennsylvania**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.1	21.3	–	7.7	0.9	9.3	–	2.7	–	5.8	0.4	2.2	3.8	3.2

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Rhode Island**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
South Carolina**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.0	35.0	–	15.5	–	12.8	–	3.7	–	3.8	1.5	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
South Dakota**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.9	24.1	–	–	–	–	–	8.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

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-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Tennessee**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.5	53.2	–	10.9	3.8	13.3	–	4.8	–	4.2	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Texas**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	4.6	11.2	11.9	16.7	2.8	12.6	–	2.8	1.6	4.1	0.8	2.5	2.4	3.7

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

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State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Utah**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.9	–	–	10.5	–	20.2	–	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Vermont**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Virginia**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.3	29.8	–	8.0	3.0	14.6	–	2.2	–	2.1	–	3.0	–	1.9

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Washington**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	2.5	22.3	–	4.6	–	6.3	–	2.6	–	1.9	–	–	–	5.2

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

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$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

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Fatal injury rate limitations

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
West Virginia**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	5.7	99.2	11.2	13.2	9.9	27.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Wisconsin**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	3.4	29.8	–	8.4	2.5	–	–	2.7	–	2.4	1.5	3.0	–	–

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

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**2009 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatal Work Injury Rates
Wyoming**

	2009 Overall rate	Industry ¹												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and utilities	Information	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry classifications between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the CPS employment. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based State fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based State fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000,000$ where

N = number of fatal work injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the State level. The imputation to calculate EH (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) for the state was calculated as:

$EH_s = HW_N \times E_s$ where

E_s = State employment

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because State rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

-State of residence versus State of incident: The CPS counts workers by their State of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by State of incident.

-Primary job versus job at the time of incident: The CPS annual average employment data used in the rate calculations count workers according to their primary job, whereas CFOI uses the job held when fatally injured.

-Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatality rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.