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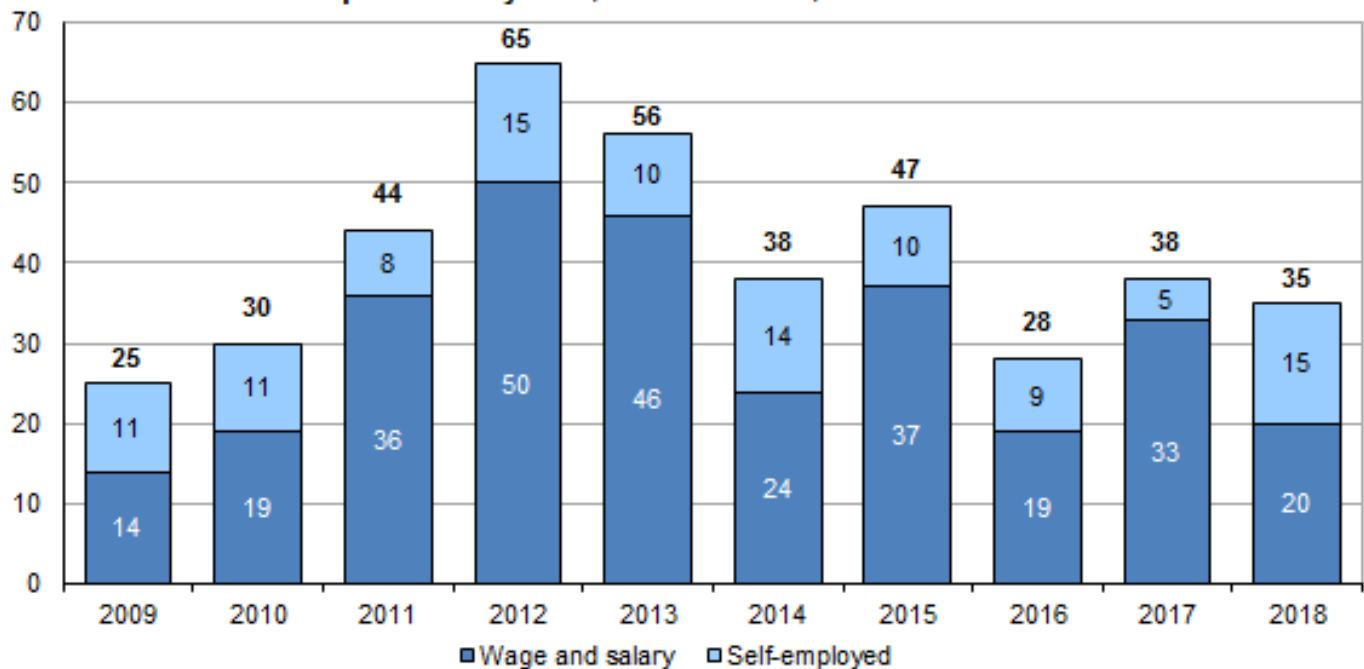
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Fatal Work Injuries in North Dakota — 2018

Fatal work injuries totaled 35 in 2018 for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Charlene Peiffer noted that the number of work-related fatalities in North Dakota was down from the previous year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 65 in 2012 to a low of 20 in 1992.

Nationwide, a total of 5,250 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2018, up from the 5,147 fatal injuries in 2017, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, North Dakota, 2009–2018



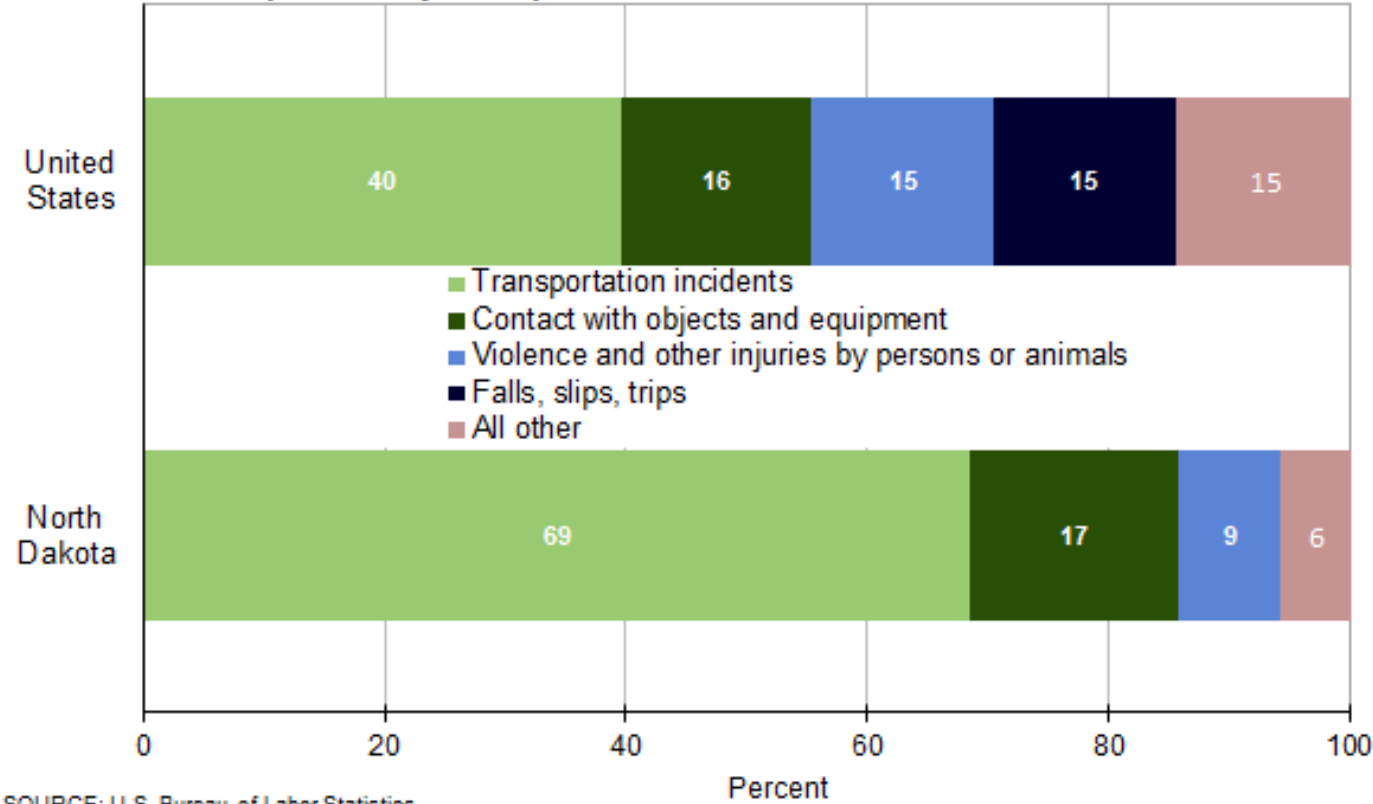
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Type of incident

In North Dakota, transportation incidents resulted in 24 fatal work injuries, and contact with objects and equipment accounted for 6 fatalities. These two major categories accounted for 86 percent of all workplace fatalities in the state. (See [table 1](#).) Worker deaths from transportation incidents were down from 26 over the year, and worker fatalities due to contact with objects and equipment were up from 5.

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2018, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. (See [chart 2.](#)) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second-most common fatal event (16 percent), followed by falls, slips, and trips (15 percent) and contact with objects and equipment (15 percent).

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, United States and North Dakota, 2018



Industry

The private agriculture, forestry, and fishing and hunting industry had the highest number of fatalities in North Dakota with 12, up from 5 in the previous year. (See [table 2.](#)) Transportation incidents resulted in 6 of the 12 fatalities in the industry. The cattle ranching and farming sector accounted for half of the workplace fatalities in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry. Seven workplace fatalities occurred in the construction industry in 2018. The specialty trade contractors sector accounted for 4, or 57 percent, of the fatal injuries in this industry.

Occupation

The management occupational group and construction and extraction occupational group had the highest numbers of workplace fatalities with 12 and 8, respectively. (See [table 3.](#)) Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 11 of the 12 fatalities among management occupations. Construction trades workers accounted for six of the eight fatalities among construction and extraction workers.

Additional highlights

- Men accounted for 94 percent of the work-related fatalities in North Dakota, similar to the national share. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up 67 percent of the fatalities for men in North Dakota.

- White non-Hispanics accounted for 94 percent of those who died from a workplace injury. Nationwide, this group accounted for 65 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 55 years and older accounted for 69 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2018, compared to 35 percent of on-the-job fatalities nationally.
- Of the 35 fatal work injuries in North Dakota, 57 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for both wage and salary workers and self-employed workers was transportation incidents.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, is a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI uses a variety of state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2018 national data, over 24,800 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm.

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

Acknowledgments. BLS appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor, and industrial relations and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

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

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, North Dakota, 2017–18

| Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾ | 2017 | 2018 | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total..... | 38 | 35 | 100 |
| Violence and other injuries by persons or animals..... | -- | 3 | 9 |
| Transportation incidents..... | 26 | 24 | 69 |
| Aircraft incidents..... | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Other in-flight crash..... | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground..... | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Pedestrian vehicular incident..... | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area..... | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle propelled by another vehicle in nonroadway area..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Pedestrian struck by vehicle backing up in nonroadway area..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle..... | 18 | 13 | 37 |
| Roadway collision with other vehicle..... | 10 | 9 | 26 |
| Roadway collision--moving in same direction..... | -- | 5 | 14 |
| Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming..... | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly..... | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Roadway noncollision incident..... | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway..... | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles..... | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Nonroadway noncollision incident..... | -- | -- | -- |
| Fall or jump from vehicle in normal operation, nonroadway..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Fires and explosions..... | 1 | -- | -- |
| Falls, slips, trips..... | -- | -- | -- |
| Exposure to harmful substances or environments..... | 3 | -- | -- |
| Contact with objects and equipment..... | 5 | 6 | 17 |
| Struck by object or equipment..... | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport..... | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery during regular operation..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Overexertion and bodily reaction..... | -- | -- | -- |

Footnotes:

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

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, North Dakota, 2017–18

| Industry ⁽¹⁾ | 2017 | 2018 | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total | 38 | 35 | 100 |
| Private industry | 36 | 34 | 97 |
| Goods producing | 17 | 23 | 66 |
| Natural resources and mining | 12 | 15 | 43 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 5 | 12 | 34 |
| Crop production | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Fruit and tree nut farming | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Animal production and aquaculture | -- | 7 | 20 |
| Cattle ranching and farming | 1 | 6 | 17 |
| Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Other animal production | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Horses and other equine production | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Support activities for crop production | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Support activities for crop production | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Postharvest crop activities (except cotton ginning) | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Mining ⁽²⁾ | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| Mining (except oil and gas) | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Construction sand and gravel mining | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Construction | 5 | 7 | 20 |
| Construction | 5 | 7 | 20 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Highway, street, and bridge construction | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Highway, street, and bridge construction | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Specialty trade contractors | -- | 4 | 11 |
| Manufacturing | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Manufacturing | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Food manufacturing | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Animal food manufacturing | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Animal food manufacturing | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Service providing | 19 | 11 | 31 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| Wholesale trade | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Farm supplies merchant wholesalers | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Truck transportation | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Specialized freight trucking | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Information | -- | -- | -- |
| Financial activities | 1 | -- | -- |
| Professional and business services | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Professional and technical services | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Legal services | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Offices of lawyers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Management, scientific, and technical consulting services | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Environmental consulting services | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Other professional, scientific, and technical services | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Photographic services | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Commercial photography | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Administrative and waste services | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Administrative and support services | -- | 1 | 3 |

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, North Dakota, 2017–18 - Continued

| Industry ⁽¹⁾ | 2017 | 2018 | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Number | Percent |
| Services to buildings and dwellings..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Educational and health services..... | -- | 3 | 9 |
| Health care and social assistance..... | -- | 3 | 9 |
| Ambulatory health care services | -- | 2 | 6 |
| Other ambulatory health care services..... | -- | 2 | 6 |
| Ambulance services | -- | 2 | 6 |
| Hospitals..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| General medical and surgical hospitals..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| General medical and surgical hospitals..... | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Leisure and hospitality..... | -- | -- | -- |
| Other services, except public administration..... | 1 | -- | -- |
| Government ⁽³⁾ | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Federal government | 1 | -- | -- |
| State government..... | -- | -- | -- |
| Local government..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

(2) Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, North Dakota, 2017–18

| Occupation ⁽¹⁾ | 2017 | 2018 | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total | 38 | 35 | 100 |
| Management occupations | 3 | 12 | 34 |
| Other management occupations | 3 | 12 | 34 |
| Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers | 3 | 11 | 31 |
| Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers | 3 | 11 | 31 |
| Natural sciences managers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Natural sciences managers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Business and financial operations occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Computer and mathematical occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Community and social services occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Legal occupations | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Lawyers, judges, and related workers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Lawyers and judicial law clerks | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Lawyers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Education, training, and library occupations | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Preschool, primary, secondary, and special education school teachers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Secondary school teachers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Health diagnosing and treating practitioners | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Registered nurses | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Registered nurses | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Health technologists and technicians | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Emergency medical technicians and paramedics | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Emergency medical technicians and paramedics | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Healthcare support occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Protective service occupations | 1 | -- | -- |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| First-line supervisors of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Personal care and service occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Sales and related occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 1 | -- | -- |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 12 | 8 | 23 |
| Supervisors of construction and extraction workers | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Construction trades workers | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Production occupations | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 15 | 6 | 17 |
| Air transportation workers | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Aircraft pilots and flight engineers | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Commercial pilots | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Motor vehicle operators | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Driver/sales workers and truck drivers | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Military specific occupations ⁽²⁾ | -- | -- | -- |

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected demographic characteristics, North Dakota, 2017–18

| Worker characteristics | 2017 | 2018 | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total | 38 | 35 | 100 |
| Employee status | | | |
| Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾ | 33 | 20 | 57 |
| Self-employed ⁽²⁾ | 5 | 15 | 43 |
| Gender | | | |
| Men | 37 | 33 | 94 |
| Women | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Age ⁽³⁾ | | | |
| 20 to 24 years | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| 35 to 44 years | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 9 | 11 | 31 |
| 65 years and over | 7 | 13 | 37 |
| Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾ | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 31 | 33 | 94 |
| Black or African-American, non-Hispanic | -- | -- | -- |
| Hispanic or Latino | -- | -- | -- |

Footnotes:

(1) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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

(3) Information may not be available for all age groups.

(4) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.