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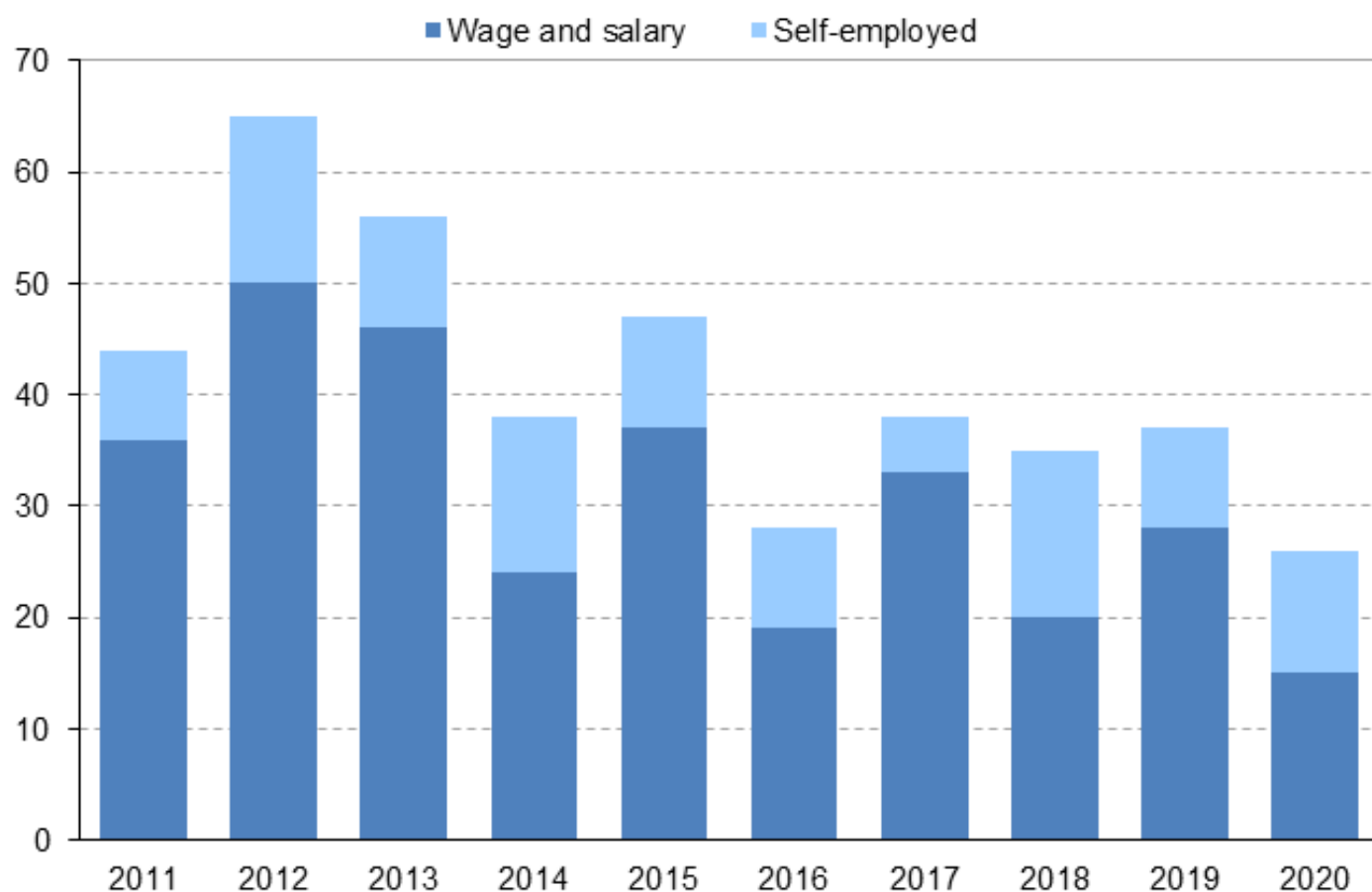
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Fatal Work Injuries in North Dakota — 2020

Fatal work injuries totaled 26 in 2020 for North Dakota, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Jason Palmer noted that the number of work-related fatalities in North Dakota was down from the previous year. (See [chart 1](#).) 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 4,764 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2020, an 11-percent decrease from 5,333 in 2019, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). The 4,764 fatal occupational injuries in 2020 represents the lowest annual number since 2013.

Chart 1. Number of fatal occupational injuries by employee status, North Dakota, 2011–20



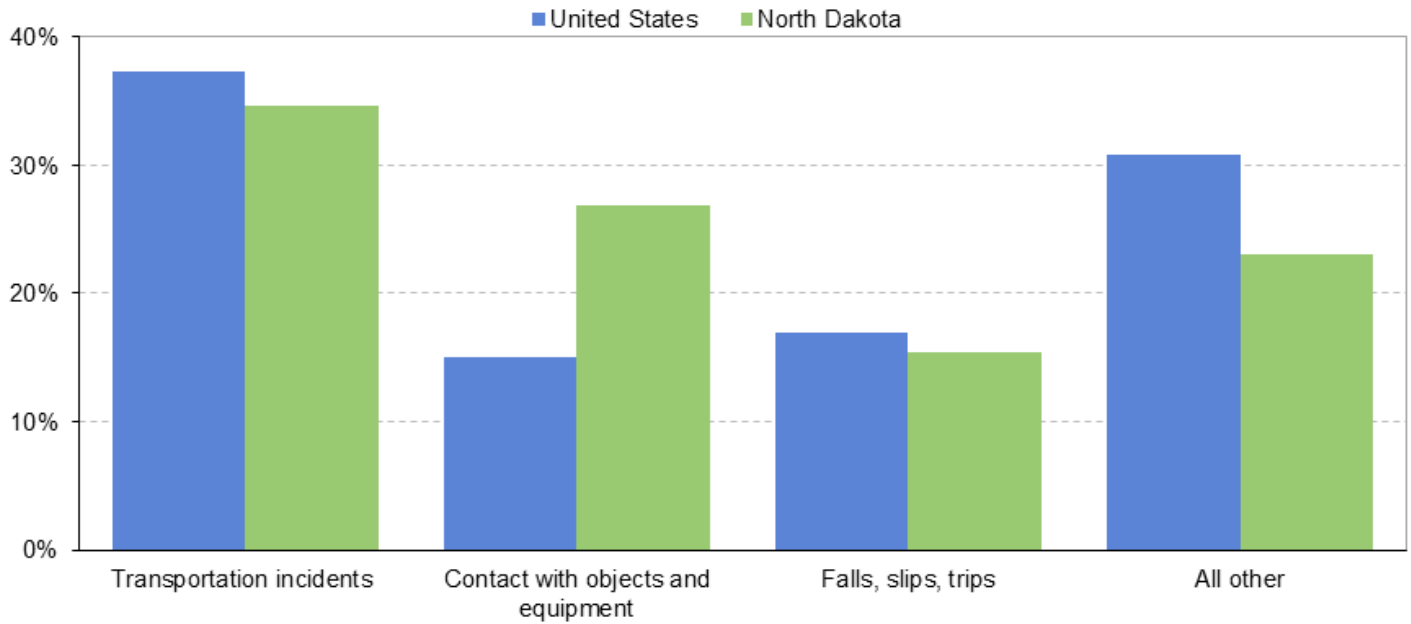
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fatal event or exposure

In North Dakota, transportation incidents resulted in nine fatal work injuries, and contact with objects or equipment accounted for seven fatalities. These two major categories accounted for 62 percent of all fatal workplace injuries in the state. (See [chart 2](#) and [table 1](#).) Worker deaths from transportation incidents were down from 12 over the year, and worker fatalities due to contact with objects or equipment were down from 9. Falls, slips, or trips was the third-most frequent fatal work event with four fatalities.

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2020, accounting for 37 percent of fatal work injuries. Falls, slips, and trips was the second-most common fatal event (17 percent).

Chart 2. Percent distribution of total fatal occupational injuries by event, United States and North Dakota, 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry

The private agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry sector had the highest number of fatalities in North Dakota with 13, up from 7 in the previous year. (See [table 2](#).) Transportation incidents resulted in 4 of the 13 fatalities in the industry. The crop production subsector accounted for 8 of the 13 fatal workplace injuries in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry.

The private construction industry sector had the second highest number of fatal workplace injuries with seven, up from six in the previous year.

Occupation

The management occupational group had the highest number of fatal workplace injuries with 12. (See [table 3](#).) The construction and extraction occupational group had the second-highest number of fatal workplace injuries with six. Construction laborers suffered four of the work-related deaths within the construction and extraction group.

Additional highlights

- Men accounted for 96 percent of the work-related fatalities in North Dakota, compared to the 92-percent national share. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents made up 36 percent of the fatalities for men in North Dakota.
- White non-Hispanics accounted for 81 percent of those who died from a workplace injury. Nationwide, this group accounted for 61 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers at least 65 years old accounted for 31 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2020, compared to 14 percent of on-the-job fatalities nationally.

- Of the 26 fatal work injuries in North Dakota, 58 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents. Both transportation incidents and contact with objects and equipment were the most frequent fatal events for self-employed workers.

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

CFOI reports fatal workplace injuries only. These may include fatal workplace injuries complicated by an illness such as COVID-19. Fatal workplace illnesses not precipitated by an injury are not in scope for CFOI. CFOI does not report any illness related information, including COVID-19. Additional information is available at <https://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm>.

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 fatalities resulting from workplace 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 2020 national data, over 21,600 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 at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm and the CFOI definitions at www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.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 individuals with sensory impairments upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Telecommunications Relay Service: 7-1-1.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, North Dakota, 2019–20

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	37	26	100
Transportation incidents.....	12	9	35
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle.....	9	5	19
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	5	4	15
Roadway noncollision incident.....	3	1	4
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway.....	--	1	4
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles.....	1	3	12
Falls, slips, trips.....	--	4	15
Falls to lower level.....	--	4	15
Contact with objects and equipment.....	9	7	27
Struck by object or equipment.....	5	3	12

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. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, North Dakota, 2019–20

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	37	26	100
Private industry ⁽²⁾	35	24	92
Goods producing	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	10	13	50
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7	13	50
Crop production	--	8	31
Oilseed and grain farming	--	6	23
Wheat farming	--	4	15
Corn farming.....	--	1	4
Other grain farming	--	1	4
Oilseed and grain combination farming.....	--	1	4
Animal production and aquaculture.....	4	5	19
Cattle ranching and farming	4	5	19
Construction	6	7	27
Construction	6	7	27
Government ⁽³⁾	2	2	8
State government.....	--	1	4
Local government.....	1	1	4

Footnotes:

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

(2) Cases where ownership is unknown are included in private industry counts.

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

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, North Dakota, 2019–20

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	37	26	100
Management occupations	5	12	46
Construction and extraction occupations	9	6	23
Construction trades workers.....	4	6	23
Construction laborers	--	4	15
Construction laborers	--	4	15

Footnotes:

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

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected demographic characteristics, North Dakota, 2019–20

Worker characteristics	2019	2020	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	37	26	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	28	15	58
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	9	11	42
Gender			
Men.....	35	25	96
Women.....	2	1	4
Age ⁽³⁾			
25 to 34 years.....	8	8	31
45 to 54 years.....	9	4	15
55 to 64 years.....	9	4	15
65 years and over.....	4	8	31
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾			
White, non-Hispanic.....	32	21	81
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	--	--	--

Footnotes:

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

(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. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.