



For Release: Tuesday, April 06, 2021

21-633-SAN

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Fatal Work Injuries in Idaho – 2019

Fatal work injuries totaled 36 in 2019 for Idaho, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Acting Regional Commissioner Dennis Reid noted that the number of work-related fatalities in Idaho was down from the previous year. (See [chart 1.](#)) Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 62 in 1996 to a low of 19 in 2012

Nationwide, a total of 5,333 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2019, a 2-percent increase from the 5,250 in 2018, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. The 5,333 fatal occupational injuries in 2019 represents the largest annual number since 2007.

Chart 1. Number of fatal occupational injuries by employee status, Idaho, 2010–19

Year	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employed
2010	33	28	5
2011	37	27	10
2012	19	13	6
2013	30	24	6
2014	34	25	9
2015	36	27	9
2016	30	22	8
2017	37	28	9
2018	45	35	10
2019	36	28	8

Fatal event or exposure

In Idaho, transportation incidents resulted in 18 fatal work injuries. This major category accounted for 50 percent of all workplace fatalities in the state. (See [table 1.](#)) Worker deaths from transportation incidents were down from 28 over the year.

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent fatal work event with seven fatalities, followed by falls, slips, or trips with five fatalities.

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2019, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. (See [chart 2.](#)) Falls, slips, and trips was the second-most common fatal event (17 percent), followed by violence and other injuries by persons or animals (16 percent).

Chart 2. Distribution of total fatal occupational injuries by event, United States and Idaho, 2019

Event	United States	Idaho
Transportation incidents	40%	50%
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	16%	19%
Falls, slips, trips	17%	14%
Contact with objects and equipment	14%	11%
All other	14%	6%

Industry

In private industry, the construction industry had the highest number of fatalities in Idaho with 13. (See [table 2.](#)) The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had the second most workplace fatalities with 10.

Occupation

The construction and extraction occupational group had the highest number of workplace fatalities with 12. (See [table 3.](#)) Construction trades workers accounted for 10 of the 12 fatalities among construction and extraction workers. The farming, fishing, and forestry occupational group had seven fatalities, and transportation and material moving occupations had six. Crop, nursery, and greenhouse farmworkers and laborers accounted for 3 of the 7 farming, fishing, and forestry occupational fatalities. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers suffered 4 of the 6 work-related deaths within the transportation and material moving group.

Additional highlights:

- Men accounted for 92 percent of the work-related fatalities in Idaho, similar to the national share. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up 55 percent of the fatalities for men in Idaho.
- White non-Hispanics accounted for 61 percent of those who died from a workplace injury. Nationwide, this group accounted for 62 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old accounted for 58 percent of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2019, compared to 55 percent of on-the-job fatalities nationally.
- Of the 36 fatal work injuries in Idaho, 78 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.

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

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

Changes in Industry and Occupation Classification Structure

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

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 2019 national data, over 25,100 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for the CFOI, see the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at <https://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 thanks the Idaho Department of Labor for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor, and industrial relations and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

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

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Idaho, 2018–19

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2018	2019	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	45	36	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	--	7	19
Intentional injury by person.....	--	7	19
Self-inflicted injury--intentional.....	--	5	14
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm.....	--	3	8
Transportation incidents.....	28	18	50
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle.....	20	15	42
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	11	6	17
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle.....	3	5	14
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway.....	--	5	14
Roadway noncollision incident.....	6	4	11
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway.....	5	4	11
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips.....	6	5	14
Falls to lower level.....	6	5	14
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	7	4	11
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. 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, Idaho, 2019

Industry ⁽¹⁾	Number	Percent
Total.....	36	100
Private industry ⁽²⁾	31	86
Goods producing.....	--	--
Natural resources and mining.....	10	28
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	10	28
Crop production.....	4	11
Animal production and aquaculture.....	3	8
Construction.....	13	36
Construction.....	13	36
Service providing ⁽³⁾	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	4	11
Financial activities.....	--	--
Professional and business services.....	--	--
Educational and health services.....	--	--
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	--
Other services, except public administration.....	--	--
Government ⁽⁴⁾	5	14
Federal government.....	--	--
State government.....	--	--
Local government.....	--	--

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) Cases where industry is unknown are included in the service sector counts.

(4) 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.

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Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Idaho, 2019

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Number	Percent
Total	36	100
Management occupations	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	19
Agricultural workers	5	14
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	5	14
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	3	8
Construction and extraction occupations	12	33
Construction trades workers	10	28
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--
Production occupations	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	17
Motor vehicle operators	6	17
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6	17
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	4	11
Military specific occupations ⁽²⁾	--	--

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.

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

NOTE: Data for all years are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. 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, Idaho, 2018–19

Worker characteristics	2018	2019	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	45	36	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	35	28	78
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	10	8	22
Gender			
Men	42	33	92
Women	3	3	8
Age ⁽³⁾			
25 to 34 years	3	8	22
35 to 44 years	10	6	17
45 to 54 years	5	7	19
55 to 64 years	11	10	28
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	34	22	61
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	10	12	33

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/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.