

**2008 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
Fatal Work Injury Rates  
Tennessee**

	2008 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup> (2008)												
		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 <sup>2</sup> .....	5.1	68.3	–	12.5	1.6	13.8	–	4.6	–	3.9	–	3.8	4.1	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992 through 2002, comparisons of industry rates between prior years and 2003 to the present should not be made.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 faced by all workers or a group of workers, such as workers in a certain industry, and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), fatal injury rates in the past have been calculated using employment estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Beginning in 2007, CFOI adopted hours worked estimates from CPS as the denominator of State fatal injury rates to measure fatal injury risk per standardized length of exposure, generally considered more accurate than employment-based rates. Hours-based rates use the average number of employees at work and the average hours each employee works per year.

Unlike at the national level, “at work” and “average hours” data are not available at the State level. State rates by industry can be imputed by using national-level “average hours” and “at work” information to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee. 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)

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

NOTE: There are also several CPS employment limitations regarding **State of residence versus State of incident, primary job versus job at the time of incident, and employment sampling errors**. 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. For more information on how State rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methodology at: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

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

	2009 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup>												
		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 <sup>2</sup> .....	4.5	53.2	–	10.9	3.8	13.3	–	4.8	–	4.2	–	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

**2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
Fatal Work Injury Rates  
Tennessee**

	2010 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup>												
		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 <sup>2</sup> .....	5.4	55.5	–	19.0	3.6	14.7	–	3.9	–	2.7	1.2	3.1	3.9	–

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

**2011 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
Fatal Work Injury Rates  
Tennessee**

	2011 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup>												
		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 <sup>2</sup> .....	4.5	42.4	–	12.9	3.9	10.4	–	2.5	–	5.0	1.5	2.2	–	3.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.

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>.

**2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
Fatal Work Injury Rates  
Tennessee**

	2012 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup>												
		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 <sup>2</sup> .....	3.8	21.9	–	10.4	2.5	12.0	–	2.4	–	4.5	–	2.9	4.3	–

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.

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 fatal injury 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>.

**2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries**  
**Fatal Work Injury Rates**  
**Tennessee**

	2013 Overall rate	Industry <sup>1</sup>												
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
Fatality rate <sup>2</sup>	3.6	20.2	-	9.5	2.3	2.7	9.6	-	-	5.8	1.3	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2015.

### 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. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.

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 fatal injury 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>.

# Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities

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## Fatal occupational injury rates by industry, 2014, Texas

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Fatal injury rate <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2014 Overall Rate</b>	4.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	13.1
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</b>	16.3
<b>Construction</b>	10.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.5
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	2.7
<b>Transportation and utilities</b>	13.7
<b>Information</b>	-
<b>Financial activities</b>	1.3
<b>Professional and business services</b>	3.9
<b>Educational and health services</b>	0.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	1.8
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	2.7
<b>Public administration</b>	3.2

### Footnotes:

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 Current Population Survey (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 fatal injury rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

### 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 CPS data. Each state rate in the table above represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

Fatality rate =  $(N_S / E_H_S) \times 200,000,000$  where

$N_S$  = number of fatal work injuries in the state

$E_H_S$  = total hours worked by all employees in the state 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.  $E_H_S$  (total hours worked by all employees in the state during the calendar year) was calculated as:

$E_H_S = HW_N \times E_S$  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

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Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Fatal injury rate <sup>(2)</sup>
<p>workers in their respective industry and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.</p> <p>There are several <b>limitations</b> of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatal injury rates based on them, have sampling errors.</li> </ul> <p>For more information on how state rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf">http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf</a>.</p>	

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## SEARCH IIF

 

## Fatal occupational injury rates by industry, 2015, Tennessee

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Fatal injury rate <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2015 Overall Rate</b>	3.7
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b>	55.1
<b>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</b>	-
<b>Construction</b>	8.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3.4
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	2.6
<b>Transportation and utilities</b>	9.4
<b>Information</b>	-
<b>Financial activities</b>	-
<b>Professional and business services</b>	6.5
<b>Educational and health services</b>	-
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	-
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	-
<b>Public administration</b>	-

### Footnotes:

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 Current Population Survey (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 fatal injury rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

### 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 CPS data. Each state rate in the table above represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

$$\text{Fatality rate} = (N_S / E_{H_S}) \times 200,000,000 \text{ where}$$

- $N_S$  = number of fatal work injuries in the state
- $E_{H_S}$  = total hours worked by all employees in the state 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.  $E_{H_S}$  (total hours worked by all employees in the state during the calendar year) was calculated as:

$$E_{H_S} = HW_N \times E_S \text{ where}$$

- $E_S$  = 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

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Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Fatal injury rate <sup>(2)</sup>
<p>workers in their respective industry and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.</p> <p>There are several <b>limitations</b> of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatal injury rates based on them, have sampling errors.</li> </ul> <p>For more information on how state rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: <a href="https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf">https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf</a>.</p>	

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