

2024 Idaho Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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Contents

Background	2
Methodology	3
Revision of classification systems	3
Executive summary	4
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Idaho 2024	5
Figure 1. Workplace death by year, Idaho 1992-2024	5
Fatal occupational injuries by event	5
Figure 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Idaho 2024	6
Fatal occupational injuries by industry	6
Figure 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Idaho 2024	7
Fatal occupational injuries by occupation	7
Figure 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Idaho 2024	7
Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristic	8
Figure 5. Fatal injuries by age, Idaho 2024	8
Fatal occupational injuries by location	8
Figure 6. Fatal occupational injuries by location, Idaho 2024	9
References	10

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) produces comprehensive, accurate and timely counts of fatal workplace injuries. The CFOI is a federal-state cooperative program that has been implemented in all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1992.

To compile counts that are as complete as possible, the census uses multiple sources to identify, verify and profile fatal worker injuries. Information about each fatal workplace injury — including occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment involved and circumstances of the event — is obtained by cross-referencing the source records, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports and federal and state agency administrative reports.

To ensure fatal injuries are work-related, cases are substantiated with two or more independent source documents, or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire.

Data compiled by the CFOI program is issued annually for the preceding calendar year. This data is used by safety and health policy analysts and researchers to help prevent fatal work injuries by:

- Informing workers of life-threatening hazards associated with various jobs;
- Promoting safer work practices through enhanced job safety training;
- Assessing and improving workplace safety standards; and
- Identifying new areas of safety research.

The National Safety Council adopted the CFOI figure beginning with the 1992 data year as the authoritative count for work-related deaths in the United States.

Methodology

Each December, federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) personnel release compiled statistics to state partners. It takes the form of two sets of tables numbered 600 and 610. The 600 set contains the following tables:

- A1 – Fatal occupational injuries by industry
- A5 – Fatal occupational injuries by occupation
- A7 – Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics (demographics)
- A9 – Fatal occupational injuries by major private industry division

The 610 set represents data processed for each of the above areas into tables to produce visuals. Staff from the Research and Analysis Bureau at the Idaho Department of Labor cleaned the BLS data and reproduced the tables to generate their own data visualizations.

Not all data reported will sum to the 45 deaths. This occurs because the data may not have been recorded (e.g., race, sex, event type not recorded), or to protect the confidentiality of either the worker or the employer.

Revision of classification systems

The 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the updated Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) were implemented in this release of 2024 data.

The NAICS 2022 update resulted in minor revisions within five industries, as well as major revisions within the retail trade and information sectors. More information is available at the [census' NAICS webpage](#).

Comparison of industry data using NAICS 2022 with prior NAICS coding structures should be made with caution. For more information, [view the concordance of 2017 NAICS to 2022 NAICS excel sheet](#). Industry sector level comparisons made in this publication are included where the 2017 NAICS was comparable to the 2022 NAICS.

Executive summary

In Idaho in 2024:

- There were 45 workplace fatalities — an approximate 6% decrease from the 48 fatalities in 2023.
- Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of fatal event, accounting for 42% of all occupational fatalities.
- Of all workplace deaths, 67% occurred among white, non-Hispanic workers.
- Approximately 33% of all fatalities happened to those in construction and extraction occupations.
- Of all workplace fatalities, 47% were located on transportation infrastructure.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Idaho 2024

In 2024, BLS researchers documented 45 fatal occupational injuries in Idaho — an approximate 6% decrease from 2023. Approximately 78% of these deaths occurred among wage and salaried workers, with the remainder among the self-employed.

While it is too soon to know if this is the beginning of a new downward trend, Idaho’s year-over-year data shows the state is experiencing a decline in workplace fatalities in general, as shown in Figure 1. Over the past decade, the year with the fewest occupational fatalities was a tie between 2016 and 2021 with 30 deaths each. The largest number of deaths occurred in 2023 with 48 deaths.

Figure 1. Workplace death by year, Idaho 1992-2024



Source: Data compiled from BLS CFI data by Idaho Department of Labor Research and Analysis.

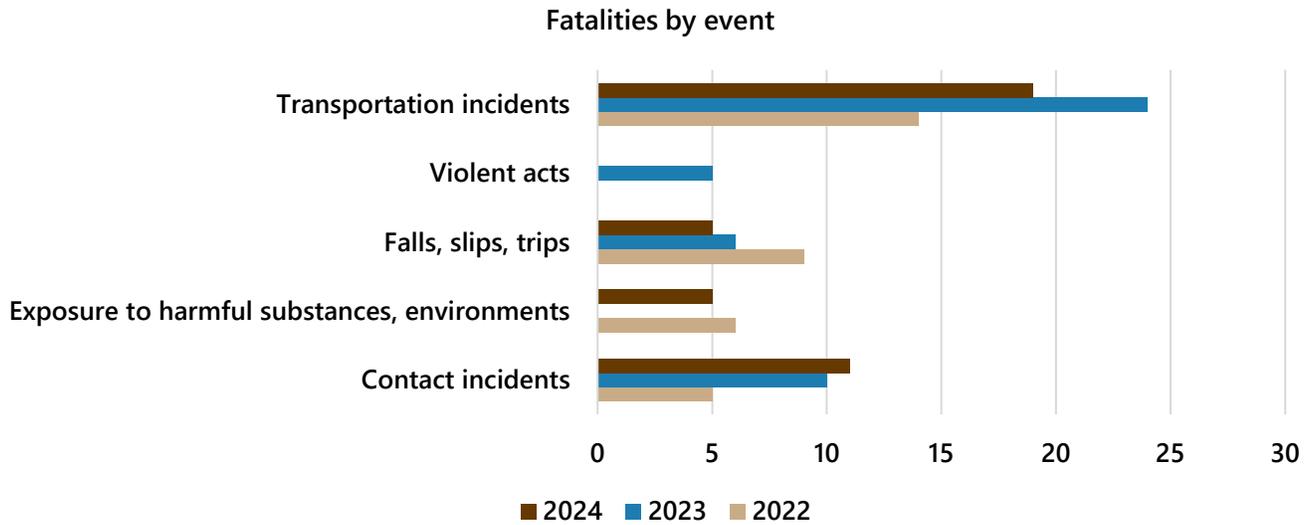
Fatal occupational injuries by event

Transportation incidents represented 42% of all fatalities in 2024 — a 21% decrease from 2023. Contact incidents were the second most common cause of death at approximately 24%, which was a slight increase from 2023.

The categories of “falls, slips, trips” and “exposure to harmful substances, environments” both had five deaths each. This was an approximate 17% decrease for “fall, slips, trips” from 2023, but a significant increase for “exposure to harmful substances, environments,” which had either no deaths or no publishable deaths in 2023. Together these categories accounted for 22% of all fatalities.

There were either no deaths or no publishable deaths related to violent acts this year.

Figure 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Idaho 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CFOI data TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry sector, Idaho, 2024."

Fatal occupational injuries by industry

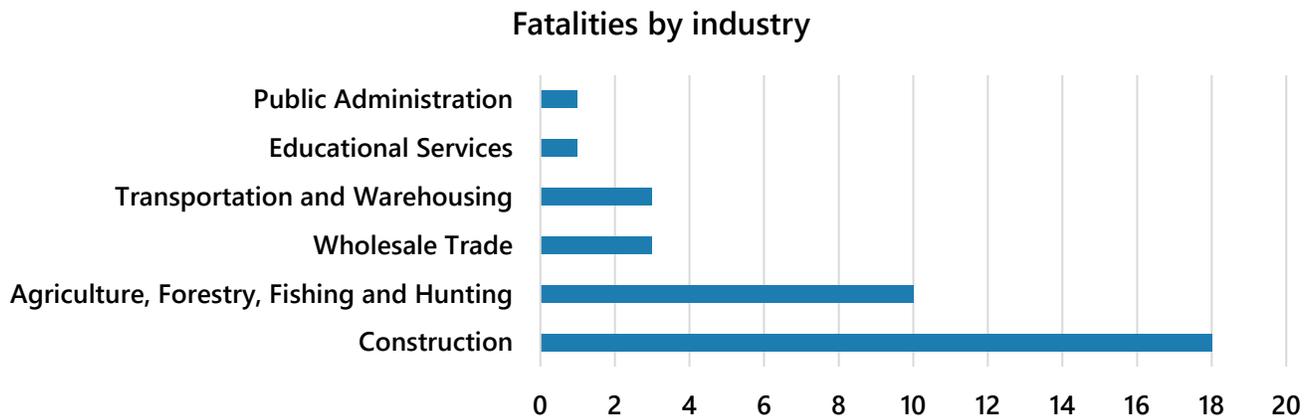
In 2024, the majority of fatalities for Idaho were in the Construction industry. There were 18 fatalities in this industry, with 13 among Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238000). Specifically, six of them were Nonresidential Framing Contractors (NAICS 238132) and an additional three were Residential Site Preparation Contractors (NAICS 238911).

The second highest number of fatalities was in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry with 10 fatalities. Four of those fatalities were in the Forestry and Logging category (NAICS 113000) and three were in the Crop Production category (NAICS 111000). The remaining fatalities in this industry were not publishable to NAICS-specific levels.

Both the Wholesale Trade industry and the Transportation and Warehousing industry had three fatalities each but did not meet the confidentiality publishing standards to have specific NAICS categories released.

Both the Educational Services industry and the Public Administration industry had one fatality each. The Educational Services death occurred in the specific category of Flight Training (NAICS 611512) while the Public Administration death occurred in Police Protection (NAICS 92212).

Figure 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Idaho 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “CFOI data TABLE A-1 and Chart 7. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Idaho, 2024.”

Fatal occupational injuries by occupation

The most injuries in 2024 occurred in the construction and extraction occupation with 15 fatalities — representing approximately 33% of all fatalities and a 67% increase from the previous year. Seven of these fatalities were because of a transportation incident and four were due to contact incidents.

The occupation with the second most fatalities in 2024 was transportation and material moving with 10 fatalities (approximately 22% of fatalities). Specifically, seven of these fatalities occurred to those working as driver/sales workers and truck drivers. Of that seven, four of them died due to transportation incidents.

Management occupations had the third highest fatalities in 2024 with six — three of which were due to contact incidents. All six fatalities were specifically working in “other management” occupations. In total, these represented 13% of all fatalities.

The last occupation represented in 2024’s data was the farming, fishing and forestry occupation with five fatalities, accounting for 11% of all fatalities.

Figure 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Idaho 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “CFOI data TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Idaho, 2024.”

Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristic

In continuation from 2023, there was no publishable sex data for 2024 to protect the integrity and the privacy of the people who have lost their lives in on-the-job accidents. While sex data alone is not enough to identify an individual person, combined with the rest of the information in this report, it could lead to identification. Breakdowns of the sex of Idahoans who died from workplace fatalities is available for reference in previous publications.

Consistent with prior years, the majority of workplace fatalities in Idaho in 2024 happened among white workers at 67% (30 out of 45 recorded) and Hispanic workers at 29% (13 out of 45). The number of fatalities in other race or ethnic origin categories was either unknown or did not meet publication criteria.

For white, non-Hispanic workers, 11 fatalities were categorized as transportation incidents, seven were contact incidents and three were falls, slips or trips. For Hispanic workers, four fatalities were due to contact incidents.

Also consistent with prior years, 2024 workplace fatalities dispersed across age ranges, as depicted in the table below. Both the 35 to 44 age group and the 45 to 54 age group had nine fatalities. Combined, they accounted for 40% of all fatalities in 2024.

The 35 to 44 age group had 67% of its fatalities caused by transportation incidents. For the 45 to 54 age category, 44% were caused by transportation incidents and 11% by contact incidents.

The 55 to 64 age group had eight deaths, which represented 18% of all fatalities. Contact incidents accounted for 38% of the deaths in this group.

Both the 20 to 24 age group and the 25 to 34 age group had seven fatalities each, combined to represent 31% of all deaths. For the 20 to 24 group, 57% of its fatalities were due to transportation incidents and 43% were caused by contact incidents. In the 25 to 34 age group, contact incidents caused 29% of fatalities.

Figure 5. Fatal injuries by age, Idaho 2024

Age	Number of deaths
Under 19	-
20 to 24 years	7
25 to 34 years	7
35 to 44 years	9
45 to 54 years	9
55 to 64 years	8
65+ years	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CFOI Data TABLE A-7 Worker characteristics by event or exposure, Idaho 2024."

Fatal occupational injuries by location

The location with the most fatalities in 2024 was transportation infrastructure at 21. Other location types listed in descending number of fatalities were "construction or maintenance sites" (nine); "business and communal

areas" (five); "farm, agricultural premises" (four); and both "industrial places and premises" and "other/not reported" (three).

Figure 6. Fatal occupational injuries by location, Idaho 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CFOI Data 610, from data set Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Idaho, 2024 (45 total fatal injuries)."

References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CFOI data TABLE A-1 and Chart 7. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Idaho, 2024." Private dataset accessed Feb. 9, 2026.

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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "CFOI data TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry sector, Idaho, 2024." Private dataset accessed Feb. 9, 2026.

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