

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003

Ohio

Characteristics	Fatalities
Total	206
Employee status	
Wage and salary ¹	152
Self-employed ²	54
Sex	
Men	184
Women	22
Age	
Under 16 years	3
16-17 years	—
18-19 years	3
20-24 years	18
25-34 years	37
35-44 years	35
45-54 years	45
55-64 years	35
65 years and older	28
Race or ethnic origin³	
White	171
Black	14
Hispanic	15
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	—
Asian	3
Pacific Islander	—
Multiple races	—
Event or exposure⁴	
Contact with objects & equipment	32
Struck by object	17
Struck by falling object	9
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3
Falls	23
Fall to lower level	21
Fall from ladder	4
Fall from roof	3
Fall from scaffold	—
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	28
Contact with electric current	17
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	11
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	—
Transportation incident	86
Highway transportation incident	48
Collision between vehicles	23
Noncollision highway incident	6
Nonhighway transportation incident, except rail, air, water	21
Overturned, nonhighway	11
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	10
Aircraft incidents	—
Fires and explosions	9
Assaults and violent acts	28
Homicides	14
Shooting	10
Other homicides	4
Self-inflicted injuries	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Ohio

Characteristics	Fatalities
Occupation⁵	
Management Occupations	32
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	—
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	—
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	3
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	—
Community and Social Services Occupations	3
Legal Occupations	—
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	—
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	—
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	—
Healthcare Support Occupations	—
Protective Service Occupations	12
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	6
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	16
Personal Care and Service Occupations	—
Sales and Related Occupations	8
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	6
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	6
Construction and Extraction Occupations	35
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	14
Production Occupations	19
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	35
Military Specific Occupations	—
Industry⁶	
Private industry	187
Goods producing	106
Natural resources and mining	34
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	31
Mining ⁷	3
Construction	40
Manufacturing	32
Service producing	81
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31
Wholesale trade	5
Retail trade	5
Transportation and warehousing	20
Utilities	—
Information	—
Financial activities	3
Finance and insurance	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	3
Professional and business services	20
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Management of companies and enterprises	—
Administration and support and waste management and remediation services	15
Education and health services	7
Educational services	—
Health care and social assistance	7
Leisure and hospitality	11
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3
Accommodation and food services	8
Other services	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Fatal occupational injuries by employee status, sex, age, race, event or exposure, occupation, and industry, 2003 — Continued

Ohio

Characteristics	Fatalities
Industry⁶ - continued	
Government ⁸	19
Federal government	—
State government	4
Local government	13

¹ May include volunteers.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ The race categories shown exclude Hispanic workers.

⁴ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

⁶ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

⁷ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for 2003 are final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries