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MIDWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Chicago, Ill.

Technical information: (312) 353-1880 BLSInfoChicago@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/midwest

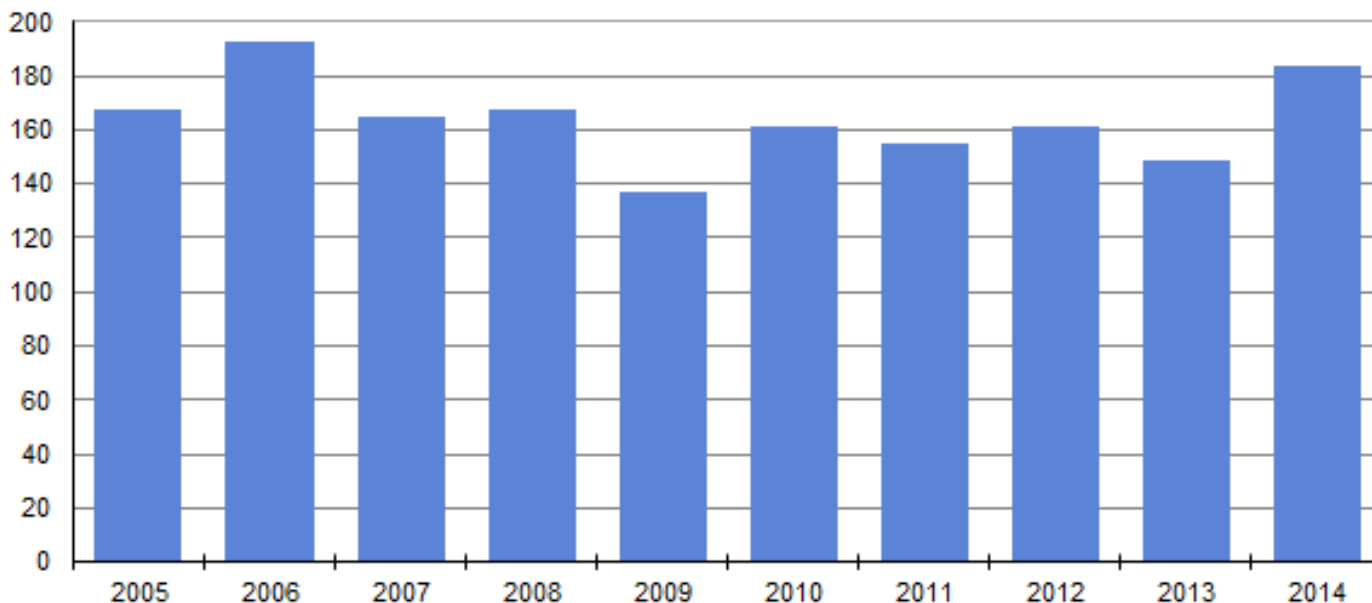
Media contact: (312) 353-1138

Fatal Work Injuries in Ohio — 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 184 in 2014 for Ohio, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Ohio increased by 35 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 222 in 1999 to a low of 137 in 2009. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, up from a revised count of 4,585 fatalities in 2013, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2014 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2016.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Ohio, 2005–14



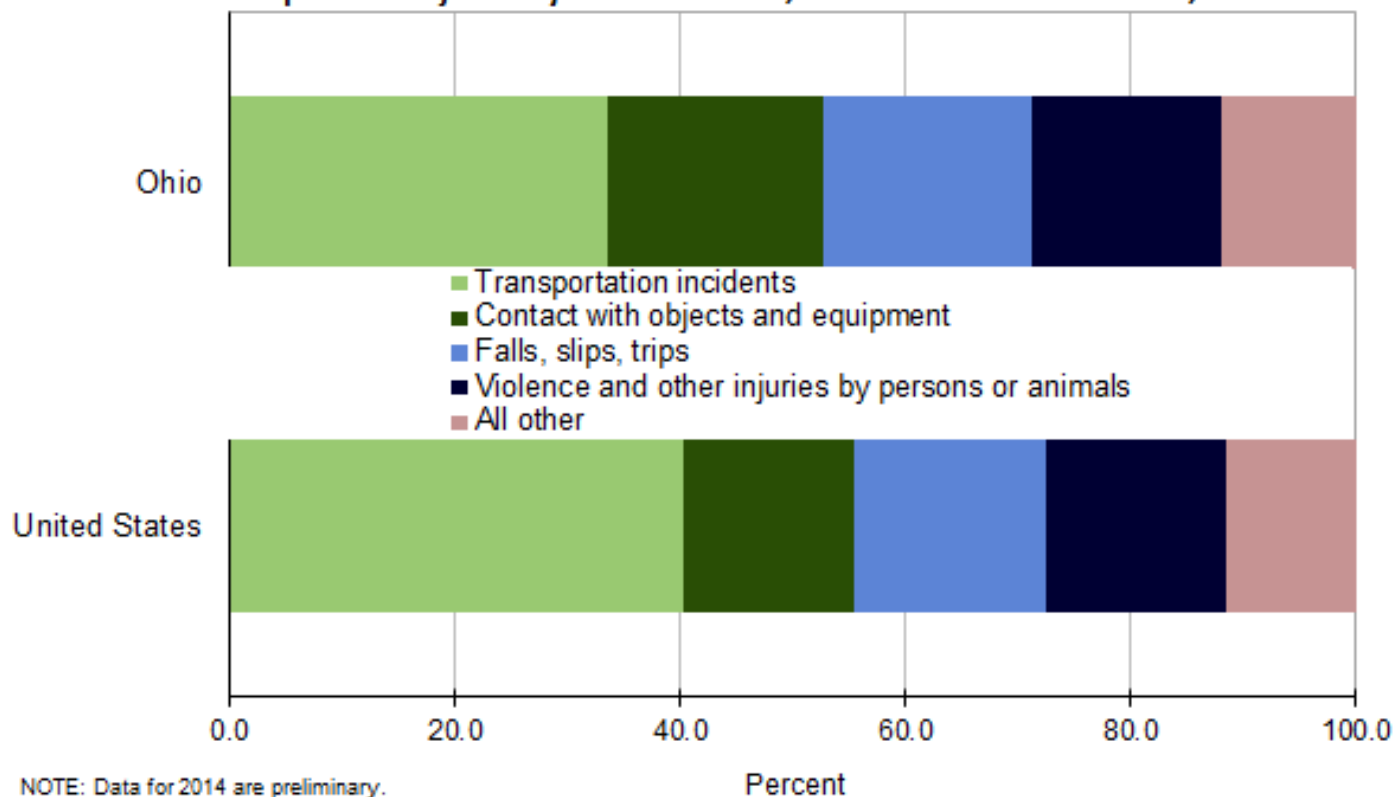
NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 184 fatal work injuries reported in Ohio in 2014, 62 resulted from transportation incidents, 35 from contact with objects and equipment, and 34 from falls, slips, or trips. Together these three major categories accounted for over 70 percent of all fatal work injuries reported in the state. (See [table 1](#).) Other major event categories each reported 31 or fewer deaths.

Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 33 deaths, accounting for 18 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. In the contact with objects and equipment category, 20 workplace fatalities occurred as a result of being struck by an object or equipment. In the falls, slips, or trips category, 23 deaths occurred from falls to a lower level. (Note that roadway incident counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. In Ohio, transportation incidents accounted for 34 percent of the state's share of fatalities. (See [chart 2](#).) Falls, slips, or trips was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Ohio was 18 percent. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and contact with objects or equipment accounted for 16 percent and 15 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities, respectively. In the state, violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 17 percent of workplace fatalities, while contact with objects and equipment was responsible for 19 percent of workplace fatalities.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Ohio and the United States, 2014



Additional highlights:

- The construction industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 38, compared to 19 the previous year. Falls, slips, or trips accounted for 13 fatal work injuries in this industry (See [table 2](#).)
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting had the second highest fatality count with 29, followed by transportation and warehousing with 23 worker deaths. Transportation incidents accounted for the largest number deaths in each of these industries.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 46. Motor vehicle operators suffered 36 fatalities and material moving workers, 7 deaths. (See [table 3](#).)

- Men accounted for 168, or 91 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents made up 33 percent of these fatalities.
- In Ohio, 88 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 109, or 59 percent, of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2014. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 58 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 184 fatal work injuries in Ohio, 71 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers and for the self-employed was transportation incidents.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse 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 technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries.

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

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Ohio, 2013–14

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	149	184	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	23	31	17
Intentional injury by person	23	28	15
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person).....	16	18	10
Shooting by other person--intentional	12	17	9
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional)	7	10	5
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	4	5	3
Transportation incidents	52	62	34
Pedestrian vehicular incident	4	11	6
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	33	33	18
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	22	19	10
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	5	6	3
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	4	5	3
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	9	9	5
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	8	9	5
Roadway noncollision incident	--	5	3
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	11	15	8
Nonroadway noncollision incident.....	9	12	7
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	7	8	4
Fires and explosions	4	5	3
Falls, slips, trips.....	33	34	18
Falls on same level.....	9	9	5
Falls to lower level.....	24	23	13
Other fall to lower level.....	18	18	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	17	9
Exposure to other harmful substances.....	4	14	8
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	4	10	5
Contact with objects and equipment	30	35	19
Struck by object or equipment.....	21	20	11
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport.....	11	8	4
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle.....	5	10	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	4	10	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	4	9	5
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material.....	5	5	3

Footnotes:

(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Ohio, 2013–14

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	149	184	100
Private industry	140	170	92
Natural resources and mining	22	33	18
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18	29	16
Crop production	16	26	14
Construction	19	38	21
Construction	19	38	21
Construction of buildings	3	8	4
Residential building construction	1	8	4
Residential building construction	1	8	4
Residential remodelers	1	5	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	7	4
Specialty trade contractors	10	23	13
Building finishing contractors	1	7	4
Other specialty trade contractors	4	8	4
Site preparation contractors	4	7	4
Manufacturing	19	20	11
Manufacturing	19	20	11
Primary metal manufacturing	2	5	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	44	42	23
Wholesale trade	7	8	4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	--	7	4
Retail trade	10	11	6
Transportation and warehousing	27	23	13
Truck transportation	23	14	8
General freight trucking	18	10	5
General freight trucking, long-distance	14	7	4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	3	5	3
Information	2	--	--
Financial activities	1	3	2
Professional and business services	10	9	5
Administrative and waste services	9	7	4
Administrative and support services	8	7	4
Services to buildings and dwellings	3	5	3
Landscaping services	2	5	3
Educational and health services	3	7	4
Health care and social assistance	--	5	3
Leisure and hospitality	12	11	6
Accommodation and food services	9	7	4
Food services and drinking places	8	6	3
Other services, except public administration	8	7	4
Other services, except public administration	8	7	4
Government ⁽³⁾	9	14	8
Local government	7	11	6

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data for 2013 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Industry data for 2014 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Ohio, 2013–14

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	149	184	100
Management occupations	22	26	14
Other management occupations	19	25	14
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	14	21	11
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	14	21	11
Computer and mathematical occupations	1	1	1
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1	--	--
Community and social services occupations	1	1	1
Legal occupations	1	1	1
Education, training, and library occupations	--	2	1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	3	1	1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	4	2
Healthcare support occupations	--	1	1
Protective service occupations	5	4	2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	2	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9	9	5
Grounds maintenance workers	5	6	3
Grounds maintenance workers	5	6	3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	3	5	3
Personal care and service occupations	--	1	1
Sales and related occupations	12	8	4
Supervisors of sales workers	8	7	4
First-line supervisors of sales workers	8	7	4
Office and administrative support occupations	--	4	2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2	8	4
Agricultural workers	2	6	3
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	2	6	3
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	1	5	3
Construction and extraction occupations	27	32	17
Construction trades workers	17	26	14
Construction laborers	7	12	7
Construction laborers	7	12	7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	18	10
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	10	5
Production occupations	11	11	6
Metal workers and plastic workers	4	7	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	46	25
Motor vehicle operators	33	36	20
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	31	29	16
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	26	23	13
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	2	5	3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	2	5	3
Material moving workers	5	7	4

Footnotes:

(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Ohio, 2013–14

Worker characteristics	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	149	184	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	115	130	71
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	34	54	29
Gender			
Men	136	168	91
Women	13	16	9
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
25 to 34 years	24	33	18
35 to 44 years	26	30	16
45 to 54 years	42	46	25
55 to 64 years	36	35	19
65 years and over	18	35	19
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	127	162	88
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	16	16	9
Hispanic or Latino	--	3	2

Footnotes:

(1) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

(2) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

(3) 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.

(4) Information may not be available for all age groups.

(5) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.