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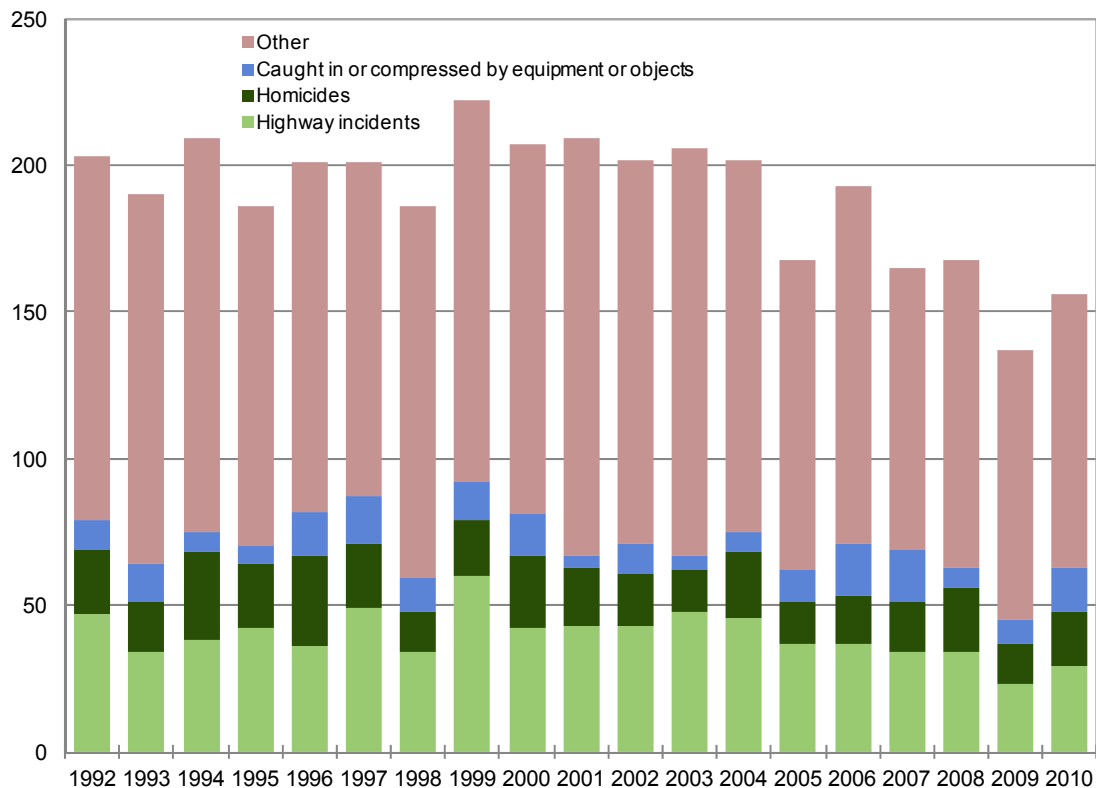
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WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN OHIO — 2010

Fatal work injuries totaled 156 in 2010 for Ohio, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that while the 2010 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Ohio rose by 19 from one year earlier. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 222 in 1999 to a low of 137 in 2009. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,547 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2010, about the same as the final count of 4,551 fatalities recorded in 2009, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2010 CFOI data will be released in spring 2012.

Chart 1. Work-related fatalities by selected event, Ohio, 1992-2010



Note: Data for 2010 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Highway incidents were the most frequent type of workplace fatality in Ohio in 2010, accounting for 29 deaths. (See table 2.) One year earlier, this event resulted in 23 worker fatalities, the smallest number of highway-related fatalities the state recorded since the series began in 1992. Homicides were the next most frequent fatal event in 2010, with 19 incidents compared to 14 recorded in 2009. Workers caught in or compressed by equipment or objects and workers struck by objects or equipment each resulted in 15 fatalities in 2010. This was up from 8 incidents and 13 incidents, respectively, in 2009.

Nationwide, highway incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event, accounting for 21 percent of fatal work injuries. In comparison, highway incidents accounted for 19 percent of the state's workplace fatalities. Across the United States, falls to a lower level and homicides were the next most frequent types of event, each with 11 percent of work-related fatalities. Falls to a lower level accounted for 6 percent of the state's occupational fatalities and work-related homicides accounted for 12 percent in 2010.

Additional key characteristics:

- Men accounted for 141, or 90 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, made up nearly 40 percent of these fatalities. (See table 3.)
- In Ohio, 88 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 72 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 90, or 58 percent, of the state's work-related fatalities in 2010. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 156 occupational fatalities in Ohio, 74 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. Transportation incidents were the leading cause of death for both wage and salary workers and self-employed workers.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector had the largest number of fatalities, 27, followed by construction with 21. Transportation incidents accounted for 14 worker deaths in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and contact with objects and equipment led to 9 worker fatalities in construction. Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of workplace fatalities with 32, of which 10 were heavy and tractor trailer truck drivers and 9 were hand laborers and movers of freight, stock and material. Management occupations had the second highest fatality count at 30, of which 22 were farm and ranch operators. Construction and extraction workers suffered 19 fatal work injuries.
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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at www.bls.gov/iif/. Further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, is available on the Midwest Information Office Web site at www.bls.gov/ro5/ or by contacting us at 312-353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

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 U.S. during the calendar year. The program uses diverse State, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures 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 here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm. The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part III of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

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.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

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. 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 Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries in Ohio by selected event groups, 1992-2010

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Homicides		Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects		Struck by object or equipment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	203	47	23	22	11	10	5	11	5
1993	190	34	18	17	9	13	7	21	11
1994	209	38	18	30	14	7	3	20	10
1995	186	42	23	22	12	6	3	12	6
1996	201	36	18	31	15	15	7	25	12
1997	201	49	24	22	11	16	8	24	12
1998	186	34	18	14	8	11	6	14	8
1999	222	60	27	19	9	13	6	22	10
2000	207	42	20	25	12	14	7	21	10
2001	209	43	21	20	10	4	2	17	8
2002	202	43	21	18	9	10	5	25	12
2003	206	48	23	14	7	5	2	17	8
2004	202	46	23	22	11	7	3	23	11
2005	168	37	22	14	8	11	7	18	11
2006	193	37	19	16	8	18	9	30	16
2007	165	34	21	17	10	18	11	19	12
2008	168	34	20	22	13	7	4	16	10
2009	137	23	17	14	10	8	6	13	9
2010	156	29	19	19	12	15	10	15	10

NOTE: Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Ohio, 2009-2010

Event or exposure ^[1]	2009	2010	
		Number	Percent
Total	137	156	100
Transportation incidents	41	61	39
Highway	23	29	19
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	12	17	11
Moving in same direction	--	4	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	6	8	5
Vehicle struck object on side of road	5	8	5
Noncollision	5	4	3
Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision	4	4	3
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	8	11	7
Overturned	5	8	5
Worker struck by a vehicle	6	14	9
Assaults and violent acts	27	28	18
Homicides	14	19	12
Shooting	11	14	9
Self-inflicted injuries	12	6	4
Contact with objects and equipment	22	38	24
Struck by object or equipment	13	15	10
Struck by falling object or equipment	10	7	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	15	10
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	9	6
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	--	7	4
Falls	29	12	8
Fall to lower level	24	10	6
Fall on same level	5	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	11	13	8
Contact with electric current	4	4	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	5	9	6
Inhalation of substance	3	5	3
Fires and explosions	4	4	3

[1] Based on the 2007 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Ohio, 2009-2010

Worker characteristics	2009	2010	
		Number	Percent
Total	137	156	100
Employee Status			
Wage and salary workers ^[1]	97	115	74
Self-employed ^[2]	40	41	26
Gender			
Men	127	141	90
Women	10	15	10
Age^[3]			
20 to 24 years	6	5	3
25 to 34 years	18	25	16
35 to 44 years	25	32	21
45 to 54 years	44	33	21
55 to 64 years	23	32	21
65 years and over	18	23	15
Race or Ethnic Origin^[4]			
White, non-Hispanic	117	138	88
Black, non-Hispanic	14	8	5
Hispanic or Latino	4	8	5

[1] May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

[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] Because there may have been no incidents reported for some ages or because the data do not meet publication criteria, information is not available for all age groups. In addition, some fatalities may have had insufficient information with which to determine the age of the decedents.

[4] 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. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2010 are preliminary.

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