

**Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, industry and employee status
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132		1,234	
Occupation¹				
Management occupations	20	15%	202	16%
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	4	0%
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	15	1%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	3	0%
Community and social services occupations	--	--	10	1%
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	4	0%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	20	2%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	4	3%	16	1%
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	4	0%
Protective service occupations	6	5%	63	5%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	23	2%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6	5%	65	5%
Personal care and service occupations	4	3%	9	1%
Sales and related occupations	10	8%	73	6%
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	25	2%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	3%	34	3%
Construction and extraction occupations	30	23%	202	16%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	5%	89	7%
Production occupations	8	6%	90	7%
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	16%	278	23%
Military specific occupations ²	--	--	--	--
Industry³				
Private industry⁴	123	93%	1,131	92%
Goods Producing	56	42%	545	44%
Natural resources and mining	16	12%	177	14%
Construction	28	21%	217	18%
Manufacturing	12	9%	151	12%
Service providing	67	51%	586	47%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27	20%	299	24%
Information	--	--	12	1%
Financial activities	--	--	22	2%
Professional and business services	10	8%	99	8%
Education and health services	8	6%	34	3%
Leisure and hospitality	12	9%	74	6%
Other services	6	5%	45	4%
Government	9	7%	103	8%
Federal	--	--	10	1%
State	--	--	16	1%
Local	6	5%	77	6%
Employee status				
Wage and salary workers	94	71%	933	76%
Self-employed	38	29%	301	24%

¹Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system.

²Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

³Industry 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.

⁴Mining includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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

CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by select occupations and industry
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

	2003-2009	
	Number	Percent
Total	1,234	
Select Occupations¹		
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	173	14%
Agricultural managers	122	10%
Construction laborers	55	4%
Laborers and material movers, hand	42	3%
Grounds maintenance workers	40	3%
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	37	3%
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	23	2%
Electricians	23	2%
Roofers	23	2%
Police officers	22	2%
Construction managers	22	2%
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20	2%
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	19	2%
Automotive technicians and repairers	18	1%
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	18	1%
Miscellaneous production workers	17	1%
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	15	1%
Miscellaneous managers	14	1%
First-line supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	14	1%
Fire fighters	12	1%
Industry²		
Private industry	1,131	92%
Goods Producing	545	44%
Natural resources and mining	177	14%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	157	13%
Mining ³	20	2%
Construction	217	18%
Manufacturing	151	12%
Service providing	586	47%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	299	24%
Wholesale trade	39	3%
Retail trade	81	7%
Transportation and warehousing	166	13%
Utilities	13	1%
Information	12	1%
Financial activities	22	2%
Professional and business services	99	8%
Education and health services	34	3%
Leisure and hospitality	74	6%
Other services	45	4%
Government	103	8%
Federal	10	1%
State	16	1%
Local	77	6%

¹Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system.

²Industry 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.

³Mining includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

Event or exposure ¹	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132		1,234	
Contact with objects and equipment	22	17%	236	19%
Struck by object or equipment	13	10%	136	11%
Struck by falling object or equipment	10	8%	86	7%
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	6%	74	6%
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	--	40	3%
Falls	28	21%	166	13%
Fall to lower level	24	18%	143	12%
Fall from ladder	5	4%	29	2%
Fall from roof	5	4%	33	3%
Fall from scaffold, staging	3	2%	14	1%
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	8%	123	10%
Contact with electric current	4	3%	71	6%
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	4	3%	37	3%
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)	--	--	10	1%
Transportation incidents	39	30%	463	38%
Highway incidents	21	16%	257	21%
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	12	9%	124	10%
Non-collision incidents	3	2%	46	4%
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	8	6%	100	8%
Overturned	5	4%	54	4%
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	6	5%	71	6%
Aircraft incidents	4	3%	27	2%
Fires and explosions	4	3%	48	4%
Assaults and violent acts	26	20%	192	16%
Homicides	14	11%	119	10%
Self inflicted injuries	11	8%	65	5%
Other or not reported	3	2%	6	0%

¹Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

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SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by source, secondary source, nature, and part
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132		1,234	
Primary source^{1,2}				
Vehicles	43	33%	495	40%
Highway vehicles	29	22%	345	28%
Automobiles	5	4%	81	7%
Trucks	16	12%	193	16%
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	10	8%	108	9%
Forklifts	3	2%	26	2%
Tractors	7	5%	78	6%
Structures and surfaces	27	20%	180	15%
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	26	20%	160	13%
Machinery	9	7%	109	9%
Agriculture and garden machinery	--	--	17	1%
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	3	2%	31	3%
Material handling machinery	--	--	24	2%
Parts and materials	9	7%	113	9%
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	2%	45	4%
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	10	8%	71	6%
Persons -other than injured worker	--	--	12	1%
Robber	--	--	3	0%
Co-worker, former co-worker	--	--	3	0%
Trees, logs	5	4%	30	2%
Chemicals and chemical products	4	3%	38	3%
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5	4%	21	2%
Containers	3	2%	25	2%
Other	22	17%	182	15%
Bullets and pellets	17	13%	134	11%
Fire, flame, smoke	--	--	27	2%
Secondary source^{1,3}				
Vehicles	20	15%	201	16%
Highway vehicles	19	14%	171	14%
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	--	--	17	1%
Structures and surfaces	19	14%	144	12%
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	29	2%
Structures	11	8%	68	6%
Machinery	10	8%	73	6%
Parts and materials	5	4%	72	6%
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	2%	37	3%
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	16	12%	152	12%
Persons -other than injured worker	12	9%	109	9%
Robber	7	5%	53	4%
Co-worker, former co-worker	--	--	11	1%
Trees, logs	4	3%	35	3%
Chemicals and chemical products	--	--	16	1%
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5	4%	43	3%
Containers	--	--	22	2%
Other	6	5%	43	3%
Liquids (including water)	--	--	8	1%
No secondary source	48	36%	468	38%

See footnotes at end of table.

**Fatal occupational injuries by source, secondary source, nature, and part
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nature¹				
Intracranial injuries	20	15%	214	17%
Other traumatic injuries	35	27%	389	32%
Internal injuries	13	10%	181	15%
Asphyxiations, suffocations	10	8%	78	6%
Drownings	--	--	15	1%
Electrocutions	4	3%	69	6%
Poisonings, toxic effects	7	5%	46	4%
Open wounds	19	14%	146	12%
Gunshot wounds	17	13%	133	11%
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	--	--	36	3%
Multiple traumatic injuries	49	37%	392	32%
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	5	4%	131	11%
Part of body¹				
Head	30	23%	268	22%
Trunk	23	17%	253	21%
Chest	9	7%	128	10%
Back	--	--	14	1%
Neck	4	3%	31	3%
Lower extremities	--	--	18	1%
Upper extremities	--	--	3	0%
Body systems	22	17%	211	17%
Multiple	51	39%	450	36%

¹Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

²The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury.

For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

³The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by worker activity and location of incident
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132		1,234	
Worker Activity				
Vehicular and transportation operations	43	33%	462	37%
Using or operating tools, machinery	12	9%	98	8%
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	34	26%	286	23%
Protective service activities	3	2%	33	3%
Materials handling operations	6	5%	77	6%
Physical activities	4	3%	93	8%
Other activities	24	18%	135	11%
Tending a retail establishment	8	6%	64	5%
Not reported	6	5%	50	4%
Location				
Private residence	16	12%	105	9%
Farm	14	11%	147	12%
Mine, quarry	--	--	6	0%
Industrial place and premises	37	28%	315	26%
Place for recreation or sports	6	5%	24	2%
Street and highway	29	22%	347	28%
Public building	18	14%	146	12%
Residential institutions	--	--	8	1%
Other or not reported	10	8%	136	11%

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SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by demographic characteristics
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

Demographic characteristics	2009		2003-2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132		1,234	
Gender				
Men	122	92%	1,126	91%
Women	10	8%	108	9%
Age				
Under 16 years	--	--	11	1%
16 to 17 years	--	--	10	1%
18 to 19 years	--	--	12	1%
20 to 24 years	5	4%	65	5%
25 to 34 years	17	13%	196	16%
35 to 44 years	25	19%	268	22%
45 to 54 years	42	32%	298	24%
55 to 64 years	22	17%	215	17%
65 years and over	18	14%	159	13%
Race or ethnic origin¹				
White, non-Hispanic	112	85%	1,069	87%
Black, non-Hispanic	13	10%	93	8%
Hispanic or Latino	4	3%	47	4%
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--	--	3	0%
Asian	--	--	15	1%
Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--
Multiple races	--	--	--	--
Other or not reported	--	--	7	1%

¹Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

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SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Fatal occupational injuries by metropolitan area
Ohio, All Ownerships, 2003 to 2009**

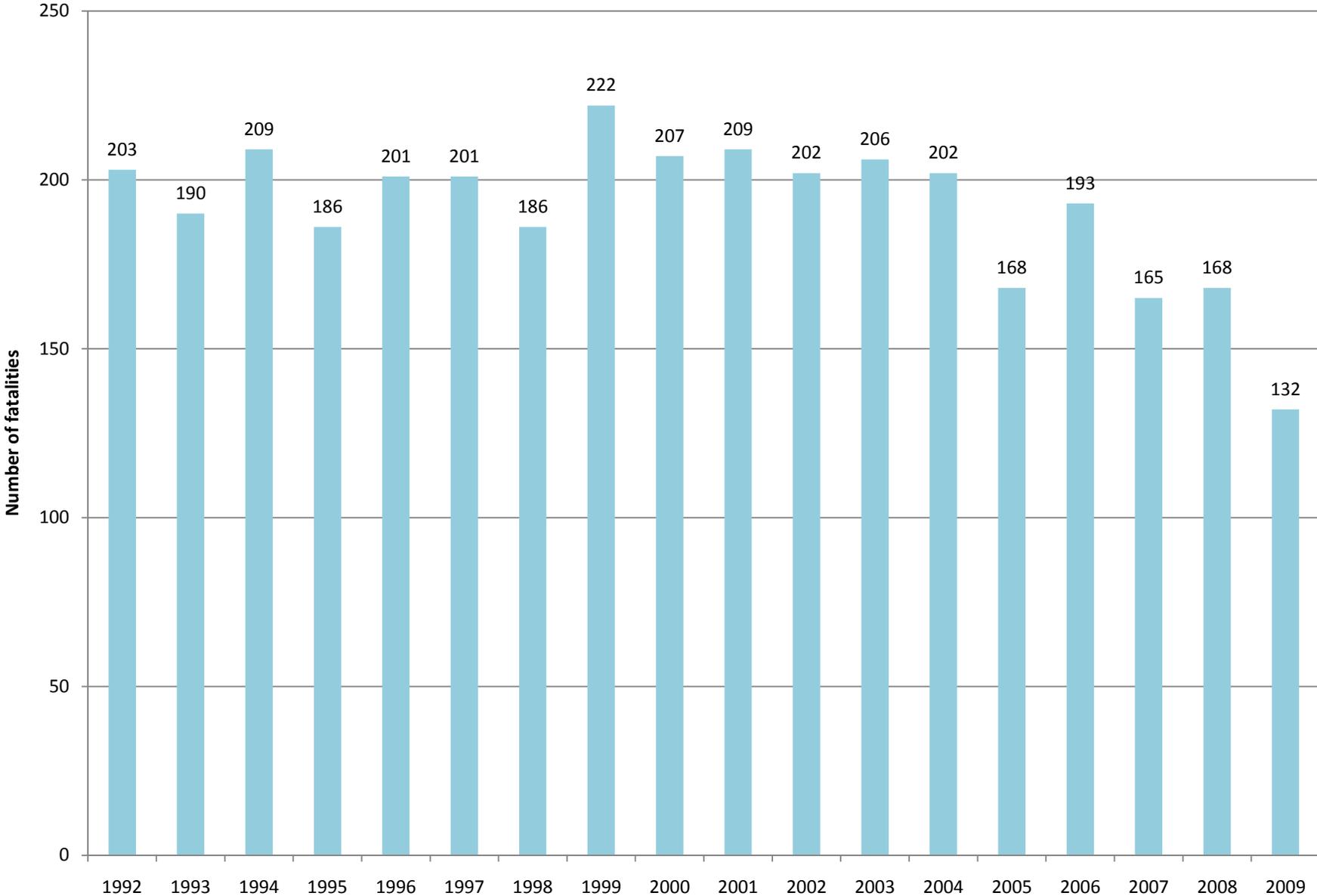
Metropolitan area¹	2009	2003-2009	Counties
Akron, OH MSA	6	55	OH-Portage, Summit
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	--	38	OH-Canton, Stark
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN MSA	31	216	OH-Clermont, Hamilton, Warren; IN- Franklin, Ohio, Boone; KY- Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, Brown;
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA	19	182	OH-Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina
Columbus, OH MSA	18	177	OH-Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, Union
Dayton, OH MSA	9	82	OH-Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	3	38	OH-Lawrence; KY-Boyd, Greenup; WV-Cabell, Wayne
Lima, OH MSA	3	11	OH-Allen
Mansfield, OH MSA	4	21	OH-Richland
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH MSA	--	13	OH-Washington; WV-Pleasants, Wirt, Wood
Sandusky, OH MSA	--	12	OH-Erie
Springfield, OH MSA	--	15	OH-Clark
Toledo, OH MSA	8	79	OH-Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Wood
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH MSA	--	20	OH-Jefferson; WV-Brooke, Hancock
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	3	36	OH-Belmont; WV-Marshall, Ohio
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA	4	70	OH-Mahoning, Trumbull; PA-Mercer

¹ Metropolitan areas used in this table are categorized into Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and are based on definitions from the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin Number 05-02, February, 2005.

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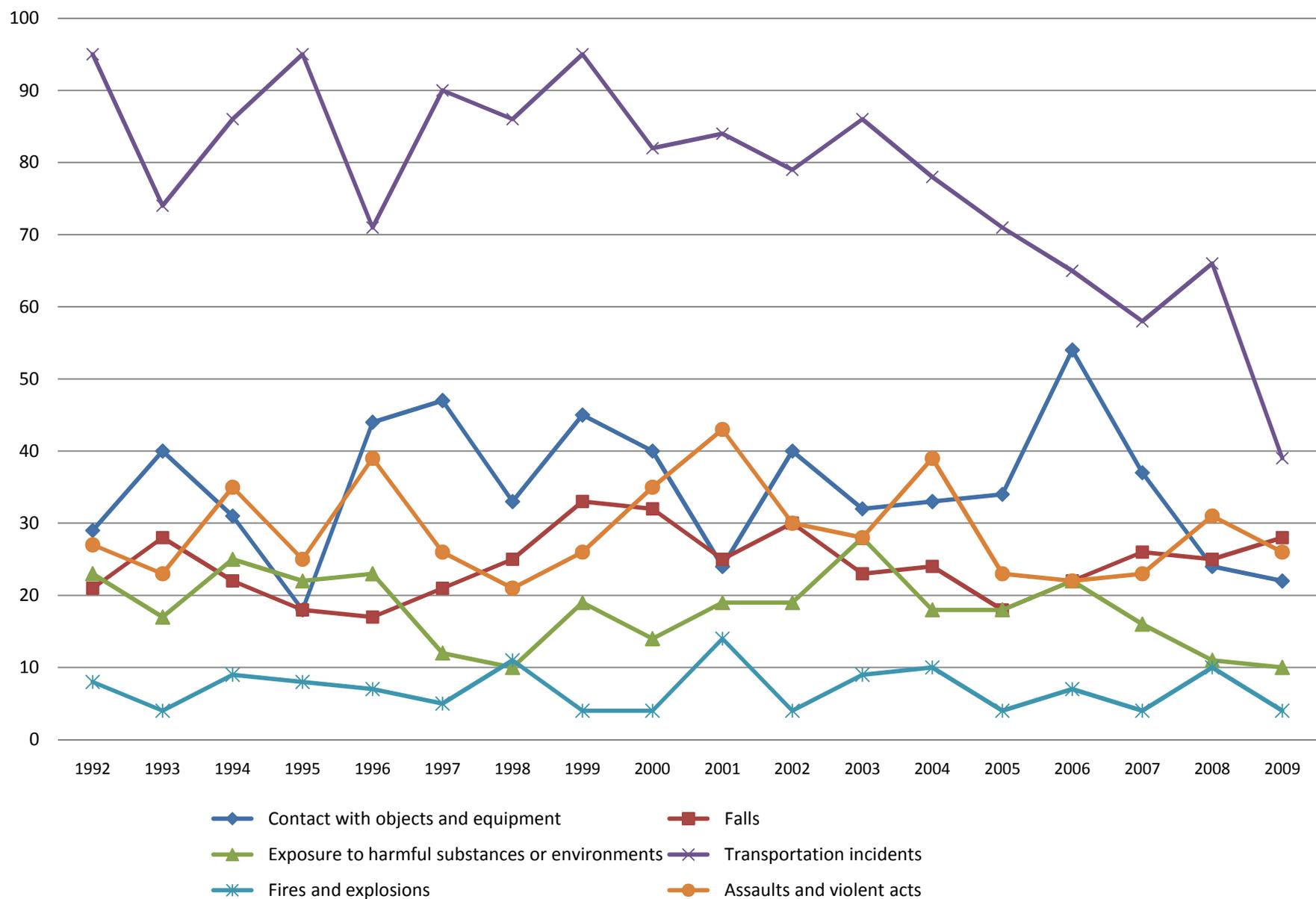
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Number of fatal work injuries, Ohio, 1992-2009



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

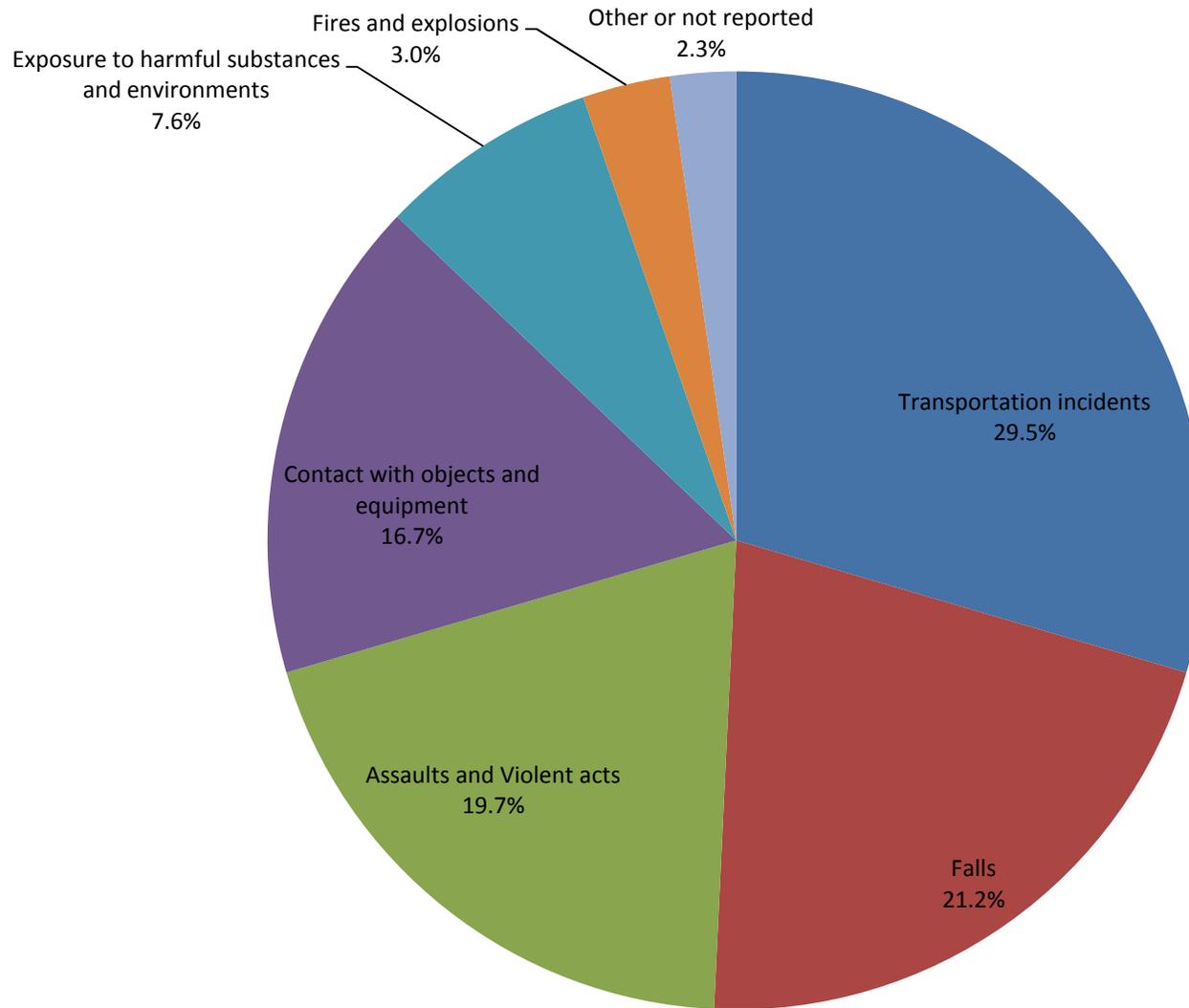
Number of fatal work injuries by event/exposure, Ohio, 1992-2009



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

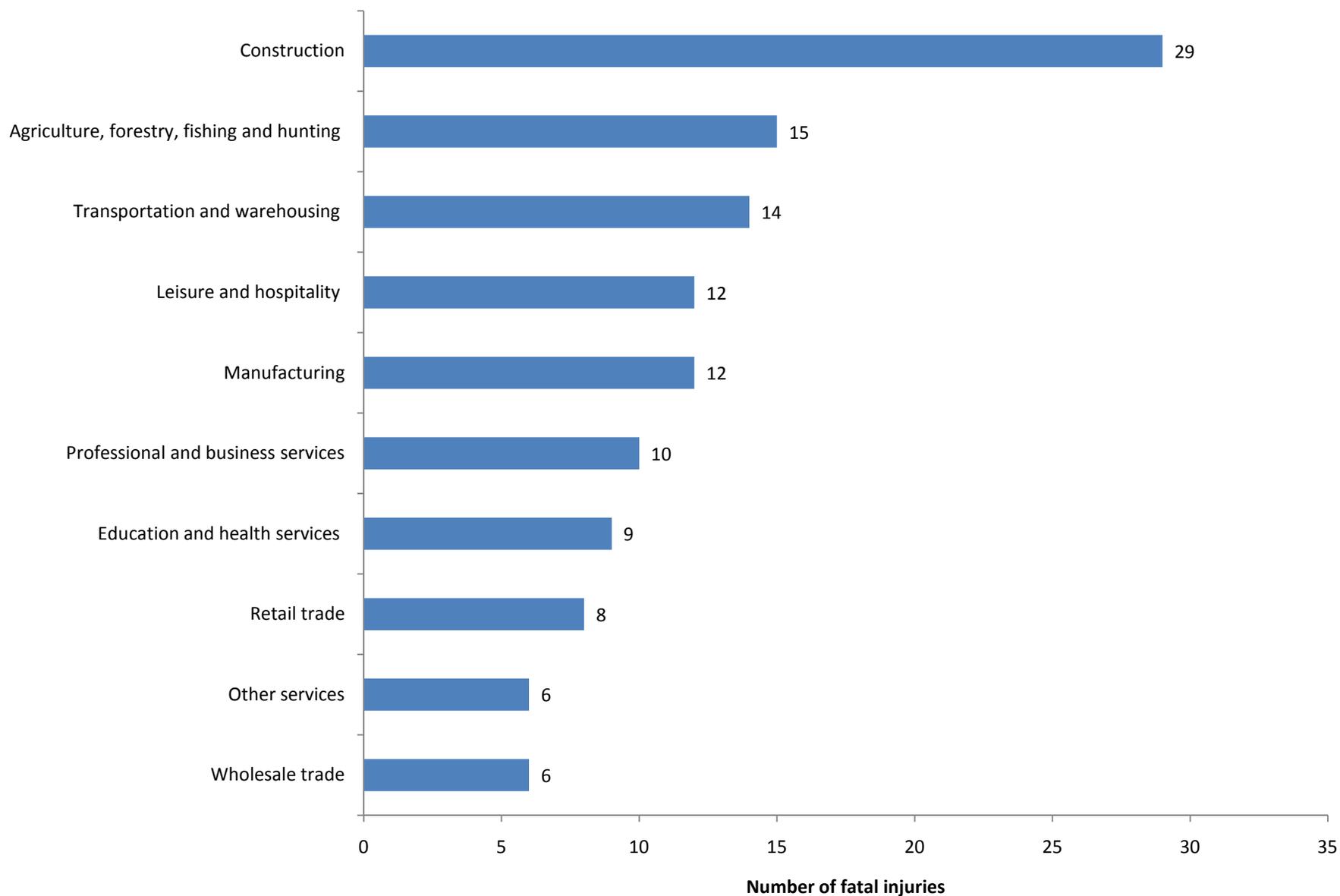
Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Ohio, 2009, all ownerships (132 total fatal injuries)



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

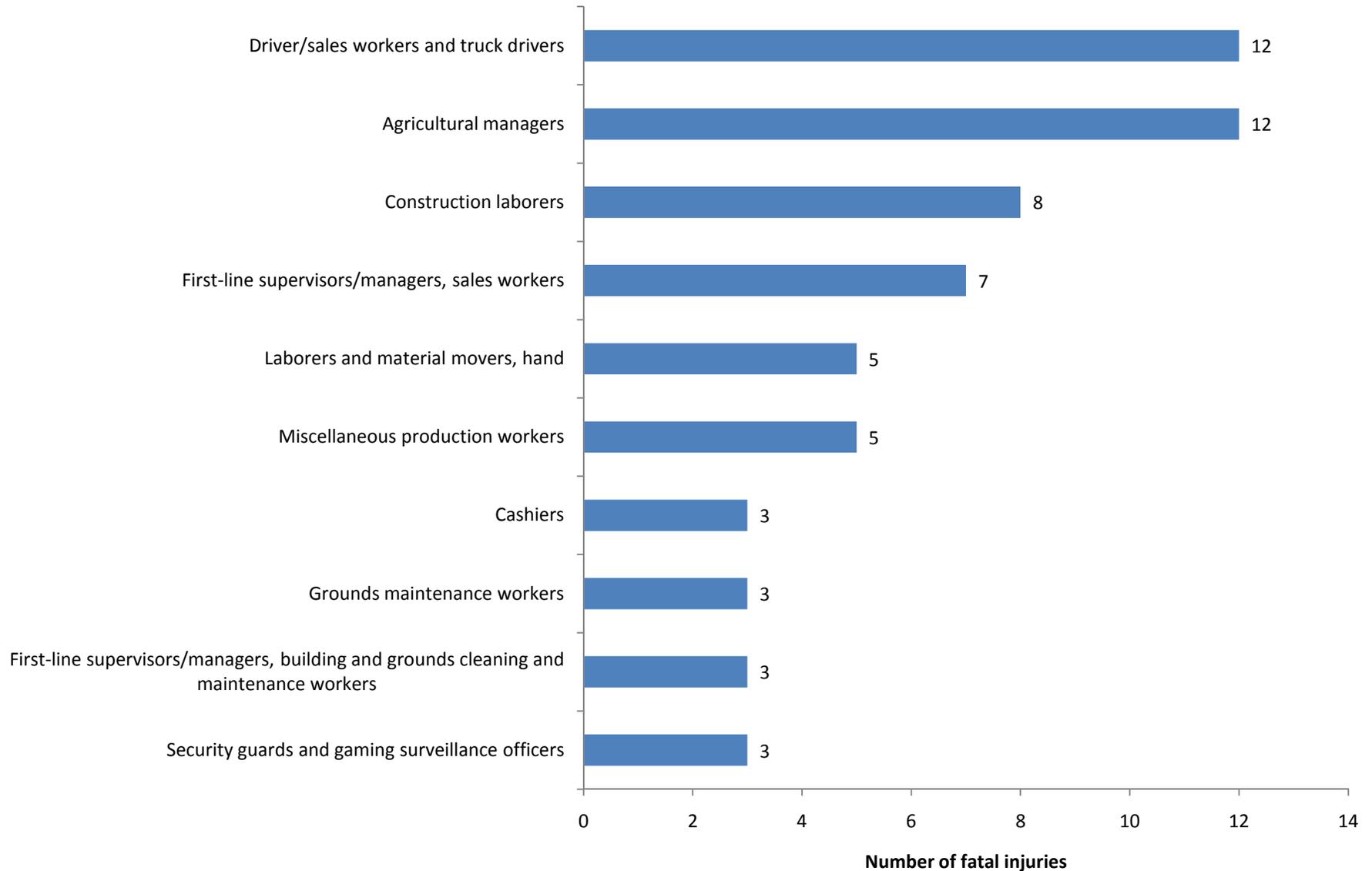
Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2009, Ohio, all ownerships



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

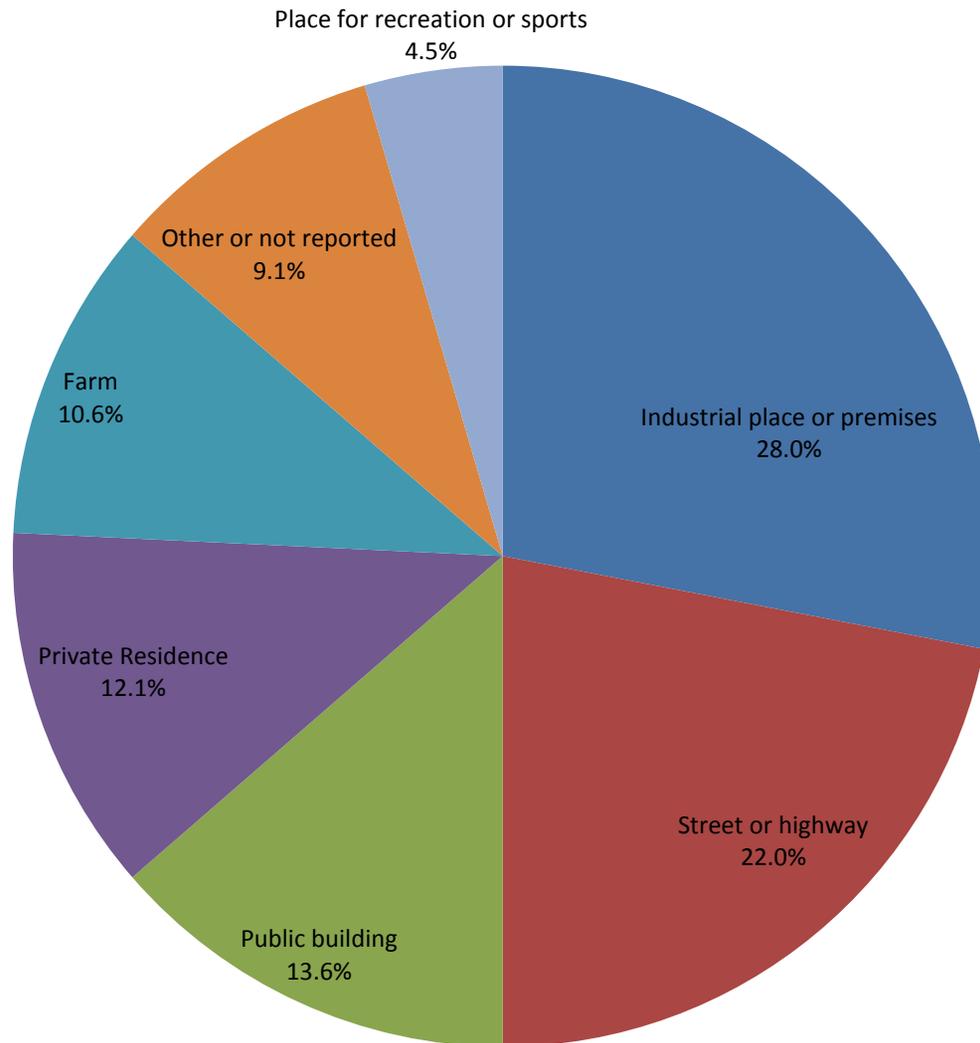
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, 2009, Ohio, all ownerships (132 total fatal injuries)



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal work injuries by location, Ohio, 2009, all ownerships (132 total fatal injuries)



Data for 2009 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.