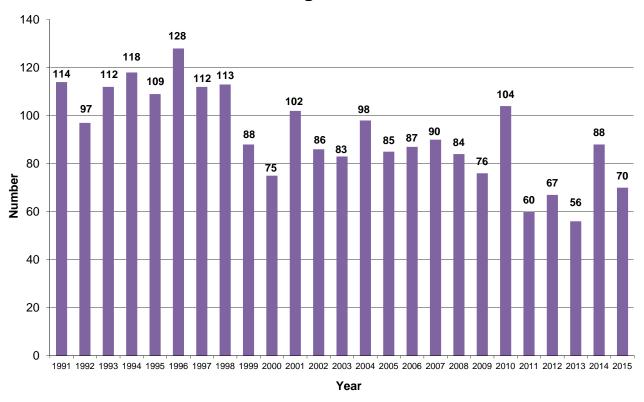
2015 Washington State Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Change to the OIICS Structure

Information in this release incorporates a major revision in the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), which is used to describe the characteristics of fatal work injuries. Because of the extensive revisions, data for the OIICS case characteristics for reference year 2011 and beyond represent a break in series with data for prior years.

More information on OIICS can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm.

Number of fatal occupational injuries, Washington, 1991 - 2015



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

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2015

					Event or exposu	re ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		70	7	29		21	3	10
Private industry		63	5	24		21	3	10
Goods producing		31		10		11		9
Natural resources and mining		16		5		3		8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		16		5		3		8
Crop production Fruit and tree nut farming	111 1113	7	 	3	 	3		
Noncitrus fruit and tree nut farming Apple orchards	11133 111331	6 4		3		3		
Forestry and logging	113 1133	6 5						6 5
Logging Logging	11331	5						5
Fishing, hunting and trapping Fishing	114 1141	1 1		1 1				
Fishing	11411	1		1				
Finfish fishing	114111	1		1				
Construction		9				7		
Construction		9				7		
Specialty trade contractors Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	238 2381	6 4				3		
Manufacturing		6		4				
Manufacturing		6		4				
Service providing		32	4	14		10	3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		15		8		3		
Wholesale trade		4						
Retail trade		4	1			3		
Clothing and clothing accessories stores Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	448 4483	1 1	1 1					
Jewelry stores	44831	1	1					
Transportation and warehousing		7		6				
Truck transportation	484	5		5				
Specialized freight trucking Couriers and messengers	4842 492	3		3				
Local messengers and local delivery Local messengers and local delivery	4922 49221	1 1						
Eccal messerigers and local delivery	17221							
Administrative and waste services		5						
Administrative and support services Services to buildings and dwellings	561 5617	5 5						
Landscaping services	56173	3						
Carpet and upholstery cleaning services	56174	1						
Educational and health services				1				
Educational services		1		1				
Educational services	611	1		1				
Technical and trade schools Technical and trade schools	6115 61151	1 1		1 1				
Flight training	611512	1		1				

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2015

					Event or exposu	re ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Leisure and hospitality		3						
Other services, except public administration		4						
Other services, except public administration		4						
Government ⁶		7		5				
Federal government		6		5				
Goods producing		3						
Natural resources and mining		3						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		3						
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3						
Support activities for forestry	1153	3						
Support activities for forestry	11531	3						
Service providing		3						
Public administration		3						
Public administration		3						
National security and international affairs	928	3						
National security and international affairs	9281	3						
National security	92811	3						

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries 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.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Washington, 2015

			Transportation	on incidents ²		Н	omicides ²
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person- intentional
Total	70	29	12	5	6	5	5
Private industry	63	24	8	5	6	5	5
Goods producing	31	10		4			
Natural resources and mining	16	5		3			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	5		3			
Crop production Fruit and tree nut farming Noncitrus fruit and tree nut farming	7 6 6 4	3 3 3	 	 	 	 	
Apple orchards Forestry and logging	6						
Logging Logging	5 5						
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1	1					
Fishing Fishing	1 1	1 1					
Finfish fishing	1	1					
Construction	9						
Construction	9						
Specialty trade contractors Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	6 4	 					
Manufacturing	6	4					
Manufacturing	6	4					
Service providing	32	14	6		5	4	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15	8	3		4		
Wholesale trade	4						
Retail trade	4					1	1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1					1	1
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores Jewelry stores	1					1	1
Transportation and warehousing	7	6			4		
Truck transportation	5	5			3		
Specialized freight trucking Couriers and messengers	3	3					
Local messengers and local delivery	1						
Local messengers and local delivery	1						
Professional and business services	6						
Administrative and waste services	5						
Administrative and support services	5						
Services to buildings and dwellings Landscaping services	5 3						
Carpet and upholstery cleaning services	1						

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Washington, 2015

			Transportation	on incidents ²		Н	omicides ²
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person intentional
Educational and health services		1					
Educational services	1	1					
Educational services Technical and trade schools Technical and trade schools Flight training	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	 	 	 	 	
Leisure and hospitality	3						
Other services, except public administration	4						
Other services, except public administration	4						
Government ⁴	7	5					
Federal government	6	5					
Goods producing	3						
Natural resources and mining	3						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3						
Support activities for agriculture and forestry Support activities for forestry	3						
Support activities for forestry	3						
Service providing	3						
Public administration	3						
Public administration	3						
National security and international affairs National security and international affairs National security	3 3 3	 	 	 	 	 	

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries 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.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Washington, 2015

Clothing and clothing accessories stores	Industry ¹	Fatal iı	njuries		ctor wage y workers²	Governme	ent workers³	Self-emplog	yed workers ⁴
Coods producing		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural resources and mining	Total	70	100.0	45	100.0	7	100.0	18	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting 19 27.1 12 26.7 3 42.9 4 22.2 Crop production Full and tree nut farming 6 8.6 6 13.3	Goods producing	34	48.6	26	57.8	3	42.9	5	27.8
Crop production	Natural resources and mining	19	27.1	12	26.7	3	42.9	4	22.2
Fruit and tree nut farming	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19	27.1	12	26.7	3	42.9	4	22.2
Noncirus fruit and tree nut farming	· ·								
Forestry and logging									
Logging	· ·								
Logging	, 55 5								
Fishing									
Fishing									
Finish fishing	=								
Support activities for agriculture and forestry 3 4.3 3 42.9 3 42.9 3 42.9 3 42.9 3 42.9 3 42.9									
Support activities for forestry									
Construction									
Construction 9 12.9 8 17.8	Support activities for forestry	3	4.3			3	42.9		
Specialty trade contractors	Construction	9	12.9	8	17.8				
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	Construction	9	12.9	8	17.8				
Manufacturing 6 8.6 6 13.3 1 5.6 5 7.1 1	, ,								
Service providing 36 51.4 19 42.2 4 57.1 13 72.2 Trade, transportation, and utilities 15 21.4 9 20.0 6 33.3 Wholesale trade 4 5.7 3 6.7	Manufacturing	6	8.6	6	13.3				
Trade, transportation, and utilities 15 21.4 9 20.0 6 33.3 Wholesale trade 4 5.7 3 6.7	Manufacturing	6	8.6	6	13.3				
Wholesale trade 4 5.7 3 6.7 1 5.6 Clothing and clothing accessories stores 1 1.4 1 5.6 Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores 1 1.4 1 5.6 Transportations 7 10.0 3 6.7 1 5.6 Transportation and warehousing 7 10.0 3 6.7 4 22.2 Truck transportation 5 7.1 4 22.2 Truck transportation 5 7.1 3 16.7 Couriers and messengers 1 <	Service providing	36	51.4	19	42.2	4	57.1	13	72.2
Retail trade 4 5.7 3 6.7 1 5.6 Clothing and clothing accessories stores 1 1.4 1 5.6 Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores 1 1.4 1 5.6 Jewelry stores 1 1.4 1 5.6 Transportation and warehousing 7 10.0 3 6.7 1 5.6 Truck transportation 5 7.1 4 22.2 Truck transportation 5 7.1 3 16.7 Specialized freight trucking 3 4.3 3 16.7 Couriers and messengers 1 1.4 3 16.7 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6	Trade, transportation, and utilities	15	21.4	9	20.0			6	33.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	Wholesale trade	4	5.7	3	6.7				
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	Retail trade	4	5.7	3	6.7			1	5.6
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1	1.4					1	5.6
Transportation and warehousing 7 10.0 3 6.7 4 22.2 Truck transportation 5 7.1 3 16.7 Specialized freight trucking 3 4.3 3 16.7 Couriers and messengers 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 1 5.6 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	1	1.4					1	5.6
Truck transportation 5 7.1 3 16.7 Specialized freight trucking 3 4.3 3 16.7 Couriers and messengers 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 3 16.7 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Jewelry stores	1	1.4					1	5.6
Specialized freight trucking 3 4.3 3 16.7 Couriers and messengers 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 1 5.6 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Transportation and warehousing	7	10.0	3	6.7			4	22.2
Couriers and messengers 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 3 16.7 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7									
Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 3 16.7 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7									
Local messengers and local delivery 1 1.4 1 5.6 Professional and business services 6 8.6 3 6.7 3 16.7 Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7									
Administrative and waste services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7									
Administrative and support services 5 7.1 3 16.7 Services to buildings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Professional and business services	6	8.6	3	6.7			3	16.7
Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Administrative and waste services	5	7.1					3	16.7
Services to buildings and dwellings 5 7.1 3 16.7	Administrative and support services	5	7.1					3	16.7
	Landscaping services		4.3						
Carpet and upholstery cleaning services 1 1.4 1 5.6	Carpet and upholstery cleaning services	1	1.4					1	5.6

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Washington, 2015

Industry ¹	Fatal ir	njuries		ctor wage y workers²	Governme	ent workers³	Self-employed workers ⁴		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Educational and health services							1	5.6	
Educational services	1	1.4					1	5.6	
Educational services Technical and trade schools Technical and trade schools Flight training	1 1 1 1	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	 	 	 	 	1 1 1	5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6	
Leisure and hospitality	3	4.3	3	6.7					
Other services, except public administration	4	5.7					3	16.7	
Other services, except public administration	4	5.7					3	16.7	
Public administration	4	5.7			4	57.1			
Public administration	4	5.7			4	57.1			
National security and international affairs National security and international affairs National security	3 3 3	4.3 4.3 4.3	 	 	3 3 3	42.9 42.9 42.9	 	 	

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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

⁴ 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.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries 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.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Washington, 2015

	Total		Goods	producing					Service	providing			
Primary source and secondary source ²	fatal injuries (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	70	31	16	9	6	32	15			6		3	4
Primary Source ⁴													
Machinery	4												
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals Personother than injured or ill worker Other client or customer Assailant, suspect, inmate Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed Trees, logs, limbs Trees Limbs, branchesunattached Structures and surfaces Other structural elements Roofs Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Tools, instruments, and equipment Ladders Movableladders Vehicles Aircraft Airplanespowered fixed wing	14 6 1 3 7 7 3 3 3 13 4 3 7 7 6 6	7 -6 6 6 3 8 4 3 3 3 3 3	6	 		5 4 1 5 5 5 4 3 3 3	 						
Airplanes-powered inter wing Aircraftnonpowered Parachute	 1 1	 		 		1 	 	 		 	1	 	
Water vehicle Commercial fishing vessel Highway vehicles, motorized Passenger vehicleautomobiles, buses, and passenger vans	1 1 15 6	1 1 	1 1 	 	 	 9 6	 5 3	 	 	 	 	 	
Automobile Trucksmotorized freight hauling and utility Fire truck, other emergency equipment truck Multi-purpose highway vehicles	5 6 3	 	 		 	5 	3 	 	 	 	 		
Pickup truck Off-road or industrial vehiclespowered Industrial vehicles, material hauling and transportpowered	6 3	 5 	3	 	 			 		 	 	 	
Tractors, PTOs Farm tractor	3	3 3	3			 		 				 	

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry 1 sector, Washington, 2015

	Total		Goods	producing					Service	providing			
Primary source and secondary source ²	fatal injuries (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Secondary Source ⁵													
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	3												
Containers	3												
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	3					1	1						
Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed	3					1	1						
Trees, logs, limbs	3					1	1						
Trees						1	1						
Structures and surfaces	11					6					1		
Structures other than buildings	5					3							
Other structures	4												
Guardrails, road dividers	4												
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3										1		
Ground	3										1		
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7					4				1			
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self- defense equipment	6					4				1			
Firearms	6					4				1			
Pistol, handgun, revolver	4					3							
Vehicles	3					3							
Highway vehicles, motorized	3					3							
Other sources	7					3							
Environmental and elemental conditions													
Fire, flame, smoke	3												

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries 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.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Washington, 2015

				Event or expo	sure ²		
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	70	7	29		21	3	10
Management occupations	5		3				
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4						
Sales and related occupations	3	1					
Supervisors of sales workers		1					
First-line supervisors of sales workers		1					
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	1	1					
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13		5				6
Agricultural workers	6		4				
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6		4				
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	5		3				
Fishing and hunting workers	1		1				
Fishers and related fishing workers	1		1				
Fishers and related fishing workers	1		1				
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	6						6
Logging workers	6						6
Fallers	4						4
Construction and extraction occupations	9				7		
Construction trades workers	7				6		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6		3				
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3						
Production occupations	4	3					
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	1						
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1						
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1						
Transportation and material moving occupations	13		10				
Air transportation workers							
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers							
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	1		1				
Motor vehicle operators	8		6				
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6		5				
Driver/sales workers	1						
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	4		4				
Military specific occupations ⁵	3						

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Washington, 2015

			Transporta	tion incidents ²		Ног	Homicides ²	
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person intentional	
Total	70	29	12	5	6	5	5	
Management occupations	5	3						
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4							
Sales and related occupations	3					1	1	
Supervisors of sales workers						1	1	
First-line supervisors of sales workers						1	1	
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	1					1	1	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13	5		3				
Agricultural workers Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6	4		3				
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	5	3		3				
Fishing and hunting workers	1	1						
Fishers and related fishing workers	l ;	1						
Fishers and related fishing workers	1 1	1						
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	6							
Logging workers	6							
Fallers	4							
Construction and extraction occupations	9							
Construction trades workers	7							
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	3						
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3							
Production occupations	4					3	3	
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	1						3	
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers								
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1							
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	10			5			
Air transportation workers								
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers								
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	1	1						
Motor vehicle operators	8	6			3			
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6	5			3			
Driver/sales workers	1							
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	4	4						
Military specific occupations ³	3							

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Washington, 2015

				Event or exp	osure ¹		
Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	70	29	7	10	21	3	
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	52	22	5	5	18		
Self-employed⁵	18	7		5	3		
Gender							
Women	8	3			4		
Men	62	26	6	10	17	3	
Age							
Under 16 years							
16 to 17 years							
18 to 19 years							
20 to 24 years	4	3					
25 to 34 years	14	8			5		
35 to 44 years	5						
45 to 54 years	15	7		3	3		
55 to 64 years	20	6			9		
65 years and over	12	4		3	4		
Race or ethnic origin ⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	50	18	5	9	15	3	
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)							
Hispanic or Latino	14	7			5		
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)							
Asian (non-Hispanic)							
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)							

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

² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Washington, 2015

	Total fatal					Age				
Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	70				4	14	5	15	20	12
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	7									
Intentional injury by person	6								1	
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	5								1	
Shooting by other personintentional	5								1	
Transportation incidents	29				3	8		7	6	4
Aircraft incidents	4								2	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing									2	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landingdue to mechanical failure									2	
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landinginto structure, object, or ground	1									
Parachuting incident	1									
Pedestrian vehicular incident	6									
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	3									
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	3									
Water vehicle incidents	1							1		
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	1							1		
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	12					5				
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	5									
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	5									
Roadway noncollision incident	5									
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	5									
Nonroadway noncollision incident	4									
Falls, slips, trips	21					5		3	9	4
Falls on same level	4								3	
Falls to lower level	17					5		3	6	3
Other fall to lower level	15					3		3	6	3
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	3									
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	3									
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3									
Contact with objects and equipment	10							3		3
Struck by object or equipment	9									3
Struck by falling object or equipmentother than powered vehicle	6									

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

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Washington, 2015

	Total	Goods producing				Service providing								
Event or exposure ²	fatal injuries (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Total	70	31	16	9	6	32	15			6		3	4	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	7					4								
Intentional injury by person	6					4								
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	5					4								
Shooting by other personintentional	5					4								
Transportation incidents	29	10	5		4	14	8				1			
Aircraft incidents	4					1					1			
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing						1					1			
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landinginto structure, object, or ground	1					1					1			
Parachuting incident	1													
Pedestrian vehicular incident	6					5	4							
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	3					3								
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	3													
Water vehicle incidents	1	1	1											
Capsized or sinking water vehicle	1	1	1											
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	12					6	3							
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	5					3								
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	5					3								
Roadway noncollision incident	5													
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	5	4	3											
Nonroadway noncollision incident	4	3	3											
Falls, slips, trips	21	11	3	7		10	3							
Falls on same level	4					3								
Falls to lower level	17	10		7		7								
Other fall to lower level	15	9		6		6								
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	3													
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet	3													
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3					3								
Contact with objects and equipment	10	9	8											
Struck by object or equipment	9	8	8											
Struck by falling object or equipment other than powered vehicle	6	5	5											

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at http://www.bls.gov/lif/oshcfdef.htm.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries 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.

2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Fatal Work Injury Rates Washington

		Industry ¹													
		2015 Overall rate	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Transpor- tation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services, except public administration	Public administration
I	Fatality rate ²	2.1	13.3	-	4.2	1.7	1.9	4.0	=	-	1.5	-	-	1	-

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

Fatal injury rate computation

Fatal injury rates depict the risk of incurring a fatal occupational injury and can be used to compare risk among worker groups with varying employment levels. Since employment data are not collected by CFOI, fatal injury rates are calculated using Current Population Survey (CPS) data. Each state rate in the table above represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers and was calculated as:

Fatality rate = $(Ns/EHs) \times 200,000,000$ where

Ns = number of fatal work injuries

EHs = total hours worked by all employees in the state during the calendar year

200,000,000 = base for 100,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

State rates by industry were imputed by using national-level "average hours" and "at work" information from CPS to calculate the average annual number of hours for each employee, since these data are not available at the state level. EHs (total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year) was calculated as:

 $EH_S = HW_N x E_S$ where

 $E_s = State employment$

HW_N= average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level

Fatal injury rate limitations

State industry rates are not directly comparable to national industry rates. Because state rates include government workers in their respective industry sector and are not broken out separately, both the numerator and denominator include a different group of workers than that of the national rates. State industry rates are not comparable to other states because of the large differences in the industry composition of employment by state.

There are several **limitations** of using CPS data in CFOI rate calculations.

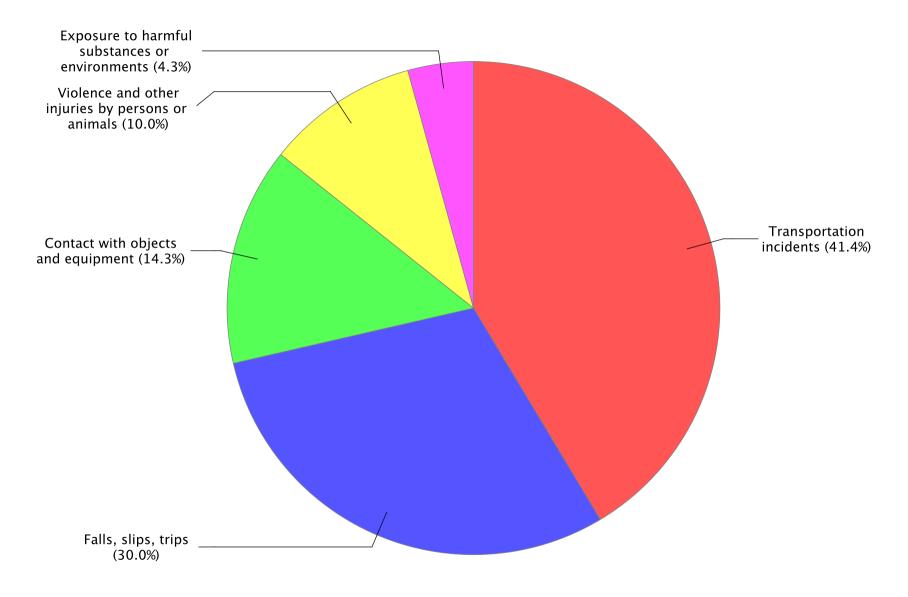
- State of residence versus state of incident: The CPS counts workers by their state of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by state of incident.
- **Primary job versus job at the time of incident:** The CPS annual average employment data used in the rate calculations count workers according to their primary job, whereas CFOI uses the job held when fatally injured.
- Employment sampling errors: The CPS data uses a sample of households, therefore the CPS estimates, and the fatal injury rates based on them, have sampling errors.

For more information on how state rates are calculated and employment data limitations please see Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

² Workers under the age of 16 years, volunteer workers, and members of the resident military are not included in rate calculations to maintain consistency with the Current Population Survey (CPS) employment. The ownership category government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category. In 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours-based state fatal injury rates. Employment-based rates were used previously. Because of substantial differences between rates calculated using the two methods, hours-based state fatal injury rates should not be compared to the employment-based rates from previous years. Note: Dashes indicate that a fatal injury rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.

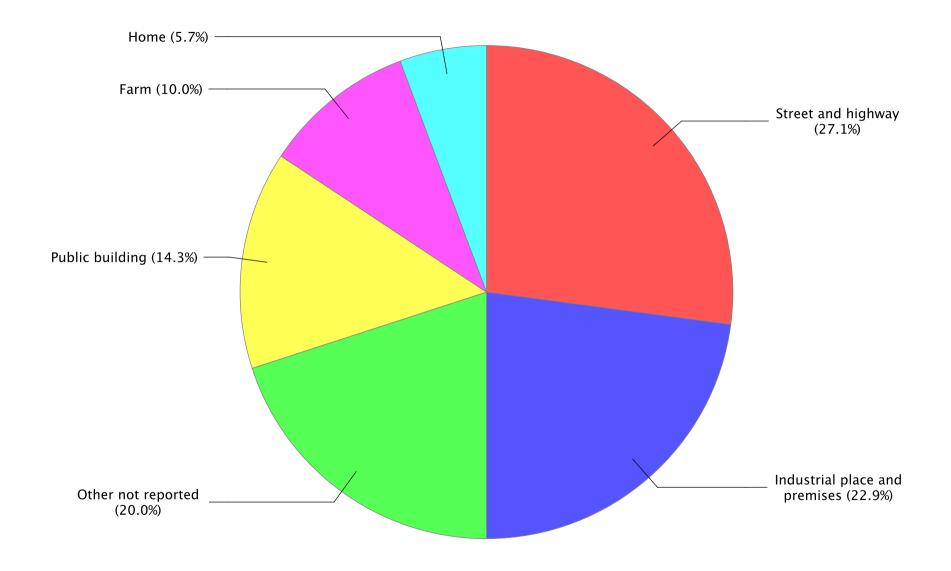
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2016.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Washington, 2015 (70 total fatal injuries)

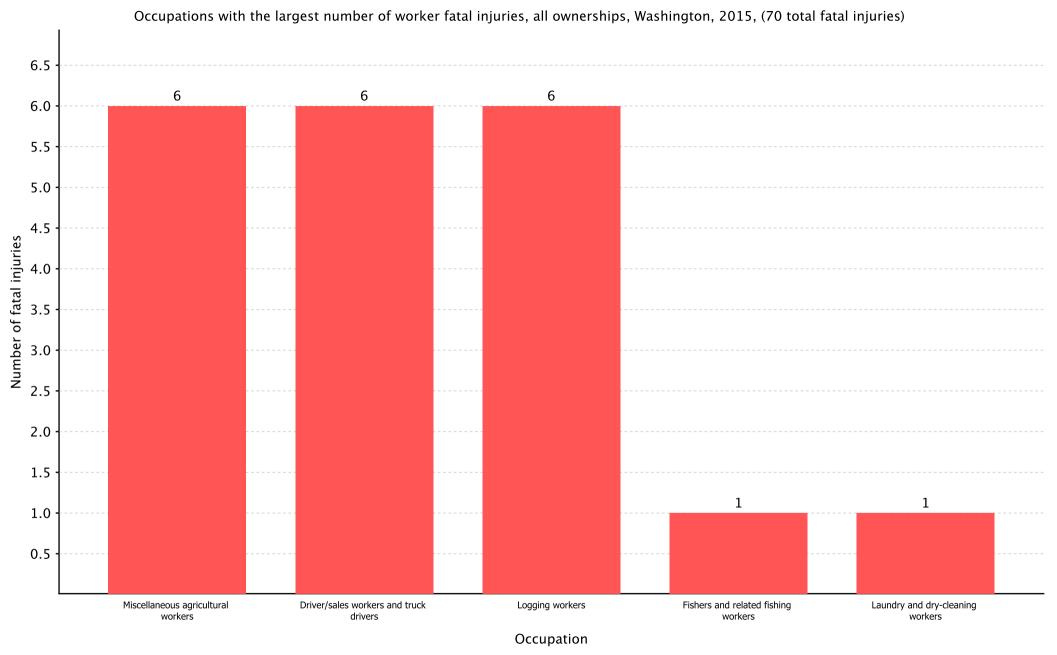


[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Washington, 2015 (70 total fatal injuries)

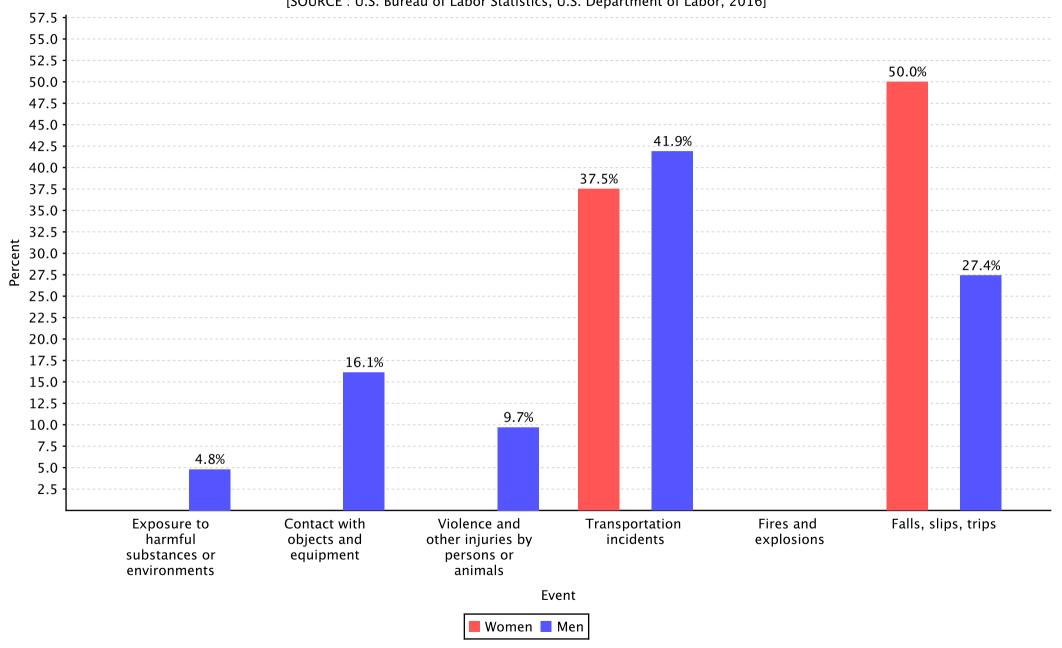


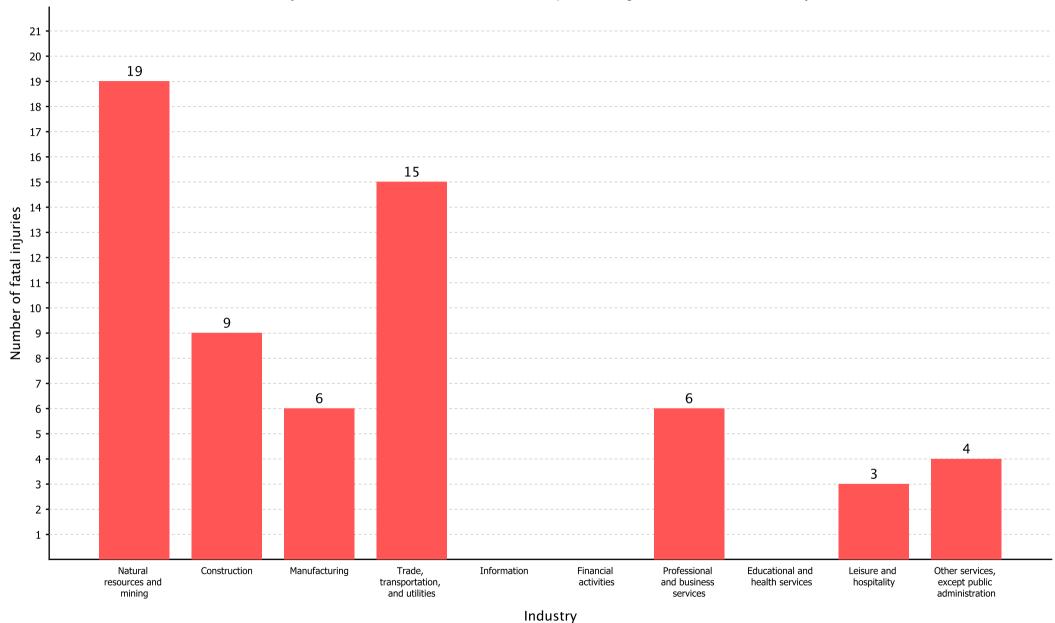
[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Washington, 2015, (62 men, 8 women) [SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]





[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]