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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in Washington, 2017

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Introduction

There were 84 fatal occupational injuries in Washington in 2017, a 7.69 percent increase from 78 in 2016, according to data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The overall rate of fatal occupational injuries in Washington in 2017 was 2.5 per 100,000 full-time employees. This is up slightly from a rate of 2.4 in 2016. Nationally, there were 5,147 fatal occupational injuries, down slightly from the 2016 total of 5,190. The national fatal injury rate was 3.5 per 100,000 full-time workers, also down from 3.6 in 2016.

Figure 1. Fatal occupational injuries, Washington, 1991 – 2017

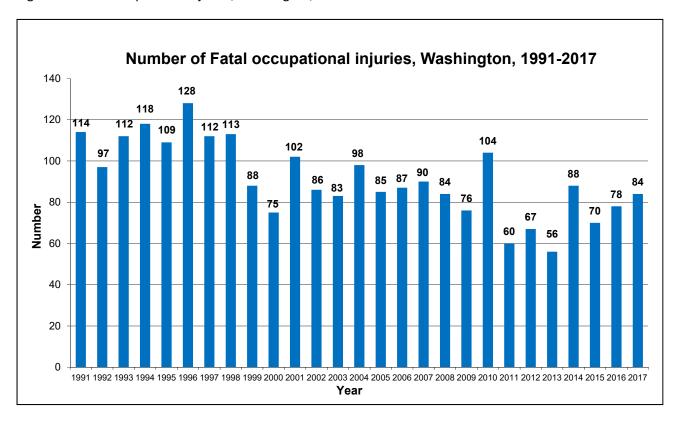


Figure 2. Fatal work injury rates by Industry for Washington, 2016-2017

Industry	2016	2017
Overall fatality rate per 100,000 full-time workers	2.4	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.5	11.7
Construction	7.5	6.2
Manufacturing		1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1.3	3.2
Transportation and utilities	6.1	5.8
Financial activities	3.2	
Professional and business services	1.7	1.8
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.		

Key Findings

Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatal occupational injuries in Washington in 2017, accounting for 35.7 percent (30 incidents).

The second-leading cause of fatalities was falls, slips, and trips, accounting for 31 percent (26 incidents). Six incidents were from falls on the same level and 20 incidents were from falls to a lower level.

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 15.5 percent (13 incidents). Of those 13 incidents, 6 workers were murdered and 7 workers committed suicide.

Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 11.9 percent (10 incidents).

Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 3 percent (3 incidents).

Figure 2. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Washington, 2016-2017

Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure		2016	2017
	Total fatalities	78	84
Transportation incidents		27	30
Falls, slips, trips		24	26
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals		13	13
Homicides (intentional injury by other person)		9	6
Suicides (self-inflicted injury, intentional)		4	7
Contact with objects and equipment		8	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments		3	3
Other not reported		3	2

Employee Demographics

Each year, men are fatally injured by occupational injuries at a much higher rate than women. In Washington in 2017, men accounted for 95.24 percent of fatal occupational injuries (80 incidents), and women accounted for 4.76 percent (4 incidents).

Seventy-four percent of the workers where White (non-Hispanic) (62 workers); 11 percent were Hispanic or Latino (9 workers); 5 percent were Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) (4 workers); 5 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) (4 workers); 4 percent were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) (3 workers); and 1 percent was Asian (non-Hispanic) (1 workers).

The youngest worker that was fatally injured was 19 years old and the oldest worker was 81 years old. Nineteen percent of workers (16 workers) were age 65 or older -- eight were injured in falls, slips, or trips, six were injured in transportation incidents, one was struck by a falling object and one committed suicide.

Seventy-five percent of workers were employed in the private sector (63 workers), twenty percent were self-employed (17 workers), and five percent (4 workers) were in the government sector.

Eighteen percent of the fatal occupational injuries in Washington in 2017 occurred to workers who were not born in the United States (15 workers).

Fatalities by month of incident

More fatal injuries occurred during the summer months (June, July, August and September) than during other times of the year. The fewest number of fatal injuries were reported in February and March.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) produces accurate, comprehensive, and timely counts of fatal work injuries. CFOI is a Federal-State cooperative program that was implemented in all 50 States in 1992. The census uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries. Information about each workplace fatal injury—occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment involved, and circumstances of the event—is obtained by cross-referencing the source records, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative reports.

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the preceding calendar year. These data are used by safety and health policy analysts and researchers to help prevent fatal work injuries by:

- Informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs;
- Promoting safer work practices through enhanced job safety training;
- Assessing and improving workplace safety standards; and
- Identifying new areas of safety research.

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.

2017 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Fatal Work Injury Rates Washington

								Industry ¹						
	2017 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
Fatality rate ²	2.5	11.7	-	6.2	1.9	3.2	5.8	-	-	1.8	-	-	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:

 $EH_s = HW_N x E_s \text{ where}$

 E_s = State employment (from LAUS)

HW_N = average annual number of hours for each employee at the national level (from CPS)

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. LAUS estimates for states are derived from signal-plus-noise models that use the monthly employment and unemployment measures tabulated from the CPS as the primary input and therefore the caveats from CPS apply to the LAUS data as well.

- 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 the BLS Handbook of Methods: https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/calculation.htm.

For more information on CPS and LAUS please see their sections in the BLS Handbook: https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cps/home.htm and https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/lau/home.htm.

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) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) 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, 2017.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2017

					Event or ex	posure 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		84	13	30		26	3	10
Private industry		80	12	27		26	3	10
Goods producing		36		11		17		6
Natural resources and mining		14		7		3		3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		14		7		3		3
Crop production Vegetable and melon farming Vegetable and melon farming Potato farming	111 1112 11121 111211	6 1	 	4 	 	 	 	
Forestry and logging Logging Logging	113 1133 11331	4 4 4	 	 	 	 	 	
Fishing, hunting and trapping Fishing Fishing	114 1141 11411	3 3 3	 	 	 	 	 	
Construction		15		3		10		
Construction		15		3		10		
Construction of buildings Residential building construction Residential building construction Residential remodelers	236 2361 23611 236118	4 3 3 1	 	 	 	4 3 3 1	 	
Heavy and civil engineering construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway, street, and bridge construction	237 2373 23731	1 1 1	 	1 1 1	 	 	 	
Specialty trade contractors Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	238 2381	10 5			 	6 5	 	
Other specialty trade contractors Site preparation contractors	2389 23891	4 4						
Manufacturing		7				4		1
Manufacturing		7				4		1

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2017

					Event or ex	posure 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
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing Plastics product manufacturing Other plastics product manufacturing	326 3261 32619	1 1 1	 	 		 	 	1 1 1
Transportation equipment manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing	336 3364 33641 336411	1 1 1 1	 	 	 	1 1 1 1	 	
Service providing		44	12	16		9	1	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		26	8	13		3		
Wholesale trade		6		4				
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods Grocery and related product wholesalers	424 4244	4 3	 	3				
Retail trade		10	8					
Gasoline stations Gasoline stations Gasoline stations with convenience stores Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores Sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores Sporting goods stores General merchandise stores	447 4471 44711 4511 45111 45111	2 2 2 1 1 1 3	2 2 2 1 1 1			 	 	
Transportation and warehousing		10		8				
Rail transportation Rail transportation Rail transportation Line-haul railroads Truck transportation Specialized freight trucking Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	482 4821 48211 482111 484 4842 48422	1 1 1 7 6 4	 	1 1 1 1 5 4 3		 	 	
Financial activities		4						
Real estate and rental and leasing		4						
Real estate	531	3						
Professional and business services		8	1					3

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2017

					Event or ex	posure 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
Administrative and waste services		8	1			1		3
Administrative and support services Services to buildings and dwellings Landscaping services	561 5617 56173	6 6 4	1 1 1	 	 	 1	 	3 3
Educational and health services		3	1	1				
Educational services		1		1				
Educational services Technical and trade schools Technical and trade schools Flight training	611 6115 61151 611512	1 1 1	 	1 1 1 1	 	 	 	
Health care and social assistance			1					
Hospitals General medical and surgical hospitals General medical and surgical hospitals	622 6221 62211	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	 	 	 	
Leisure and hospitality		1				1		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1				1		
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries Other amusement and recreation industries	713 7139	1 1	 	 	 	1 1		
Other services, except public administration		1				1		
Other services, except public administration		1				1		
Repair and maintenance Commercial machinery repair and maintenance Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	811 8113 81131	1 1 1	 	 	 	1 1 1	 	
Government ⁶		4	1	3				
Federal government		1		1				
Service providing		1		1				
Public administration		1		1				

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Washington, 2017

					Event or ex	posure 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
Public administration		1		1				
Administration of environmental quality programs	924	1		1				
Administration of environmental quality programs Administration of air and water resource and solid waste	9241 92411	1		1				
management programs	92411	1		1				
State government		1	1					
Service providing		1	1					
Educational and health services		1	1					
Health care and social assistance		1	1					
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1	1					
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	1	1					
Residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities	62321	1	1					

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, 2017

	Total fatal		Transportat	ion incidents ²		Homicides ²			
Industry ¹	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	84	30	18	3	3	6	4		
Private industry	80	27	16	3		5	4		
Goods producing	36	11	5	3	1				
Natural resources and mining	14	7	3						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting Crop production Vegetable and melon farming Vegetable and melon farming Potato farming Forestry and logging	14 6 1 4	7 4 	3 	- - - - -	 	 	 		
Logging Logging Logging Fishing, hunting and trapping Fishing Fishing	4 4 3 3 3	 		=======================================		 	 		
Construction	15	3			1				
Construction Construction of buildings Residential building construction Residential building construction Residential remodelers	15 4 3 3 1	3 	 	- - - -	1 	 	 		
Heavy and civil engineering construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway, street, and bridge construction	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	 	1 1 1	 	 		
Specialty trade contractors Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors Other specialty trade contractors Site preparation contractors	10 5 4 4	 	 	 	 	 	 		
Manufacturing	7								
Manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing Plastics product manufacturing Other plastics product manufacturing	7 1 1 1	 	 	 	 	 	 		
Transportation equipment manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing	1 1 1 1	 	 	 	 	 	 		
Service providing	44	16	11			5	4		

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Washington, 2017

	Total fatal		Transportat	ion incidents²		Hor	nicides ²
Industry ¹	injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other personintentional
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26	13	9			3	
Wholesale trade	6	4	3				
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4	3					
Grocery and related product wholesalers	3	3					
Retail trade	10					3	
Gasoline stations	2					2	1
Gasoline stations	2					2	1
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	2					2	1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	1						
Sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores	1						
Sporting goods stores	1						
General merchandise stores	3						
Transportation and warehousing	10	8	5				
Rail transportation	1	1					
Rail transportation	1	1					
Rail transportation	1	1					
Line-haul railroads	1	1					
Truck transportation	7	5	4				
Specialized freight trucking	6	4	3				
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	4	3					
Financial activities	4						
Real estate and rental and leasing	4						
Real estate	3						
Professional and business services	8						
Administrative and waste services	8						
Administrative and support services	6						
Services to buildings and dwellings	6						
Landscaping services	4						
Educational and health services	3	1					
Educational services	1	1					
Educational services	1	1					
Technical and trade schools	1	1					
Technical and trade schools	1	1					
Flight training	1	1					
Health care and social assistance							
Hospitals	1						
General medical and surgical hospitals	1						
General medical and surgical hospitals	1	-	-				

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Washington, 2017

	Total fatal		Transportat	ion incidents²		Hon	nicides²
Industry ¹	injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other personintentional
Leisure and hospitality	1						
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1						
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	1						
Other amusement and recreation industries	1						
Other services, except public administration	1						
Other services, except public administration	1						
Repair and maintenance	1						
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	1						
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	1						
Government ⁴	4	3				1	
Federal government	1	1	1				
Service providing	1	1	1				
Public administration	1	1	1				
Public administration	1	1	1				
Administration of environmental quality programs	1	1	1				
Administration of environmental quality programs	1	1	1				
Administration of air and water resource and solid waste management programs	1	1	1				
State government	1					1	
Service providing	1					1	
Educational and health services	1					1	
Health care and social assistance	1					1	
Nursing and residential care facilities	1					1	
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental	1					1	
health, and substance abuse facilities Residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities	1					1	

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/iiif/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, 2017

Industry ¹	Fatal i	njuries		sector wage ary workers ²		rnment kers³	Self-em work	
·	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84	100.0	63	100.0	4	100.0	17	100.0
Goods producing	36	42.9	30	47.6			6	35.3
Natural resources and mining	14	16.7	10	15.9			4	23.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting Crop production Vegetable and melon farming Vegetable and melon farming Potato farming	14 6 1	16.7 7.1 1.2	10 5 	15.9 7.9 	 	 	4 1 1 1 1	23.5 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9
Forestry and logging Logging Logging	4 4 4	4.8 4.8 4.8	3 3 3	4.8 4.8 4.8	 	 	1 1 1	5.9 5.9 5.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping Fishing Fishing	3 3 3	3.6 3.6 3.6	 	 	 	 	 	
Construction	15	17.9	13	20.6				
Construction Construction of buildings Residential building construction Residential building construction Residential remodelers	15 4 3 3 1	17.9 4.8 3.6 3.6 1.2	13 3 	20.6 4.8 	 	 	 1 1 1 1	 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway, street, and bridge construction	1 1 1	1.2 1.2 1.2	1 1 1	1.6 1.6 1.6		 	 	
Specialty trade contractors Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors Other specialty trade contractors Site preparation contractors	10 5 4 4	11.9 6.0 4.8 4.8	9 4 4 4	14.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	 	 	 	
Manufacturing	7	8.3	7	11.1				
Manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing Plastics product manufacturing Other plastics product manufacturing	7 1 1 1	8.3 1.2 1.2 1.2	7 	11.1 	 	 	 	
Transportation equipment manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aerospace product and parts manufacturing Aircraft manufacturing	1 1 1 1	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	1 1 1 1	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	 	 	 	

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Washington, 2017

Industry ¹	Fatal i	njuries		sector wage ary workers ²		rnment ·kers³	Self-em work	
·	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Service providing	48	57.1	33	52.4	4	100.0	11	64.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27	32.1	22	34.9			4	23.5
Wholesale trade	6	7.1	6	9.5				
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods Grocery and related product wholesalers	4 3	4.8 3.6	4 3	6.3 4.8				
Retail trade	10	11.9	8	12.7				
Gasoline stations	2 2	2.4 2.4						
Gasoline stations Gasoline stations with convenience stores	2 2	2. 4 2.4						
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	1	1.2					1	5.9
Sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores	1	1.2					1	5.9
Sporting goods stores	1	1.2					1	5.9
General merchandise stores	3	3.6	3	4.8				
Transportation and warehousing	11	13.1	8	12.7				
Rail transportation	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Rail transportation	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Rail transportation	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Line-haul railroads	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Truck transportation	7	8.3	6	9.5				
Specialized freight trucking Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	6 4	7.1 4.8	5 3	7.9 4.8				
Financial activities	4	4.8						
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	4.8						
Real estate	3	3.6						
Lessors of real estate							1	5.9
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings							1	5.9
Professional and business services	8	9.5	5	7.9			3	17.6
Administrative and waste services	8	9.5	5	7.9			3	17.6
Administrative and support services	6	7.1	3	4.8			3	17.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	6	7.1	3	4.8			3	17.6
Landscaping services	4	4.8					3	17.6
Educational and health services	4	4.8			1	25.0	1	5.9
Educational services	1	1.2					1	5.9
Educational services	1	1.2					1	5.9
Technical and trade schools	1	1.2					1	5.9
Technical and trade schools	1	1.2					1	5.9
Flight training	1	1.2					1	5.9

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Washington, 2017

Industry ¹	Fatal i	Fatal injuries Private sector wage and salary workers ²			Government workers ³		ployed ers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health care and social assistance	3	3.6			1	25.0		
Hospitals	1	1.2	1	1.6		25.0		
General medical and surgical hospitals	1	1.2	1	1.6				
General medical and surgical hospitals	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Nursing and residential care facilities	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Leisure and hospitality	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Other amusement and recreation industries	1	1.2	1	1.6				
Other services, except public administration							1	5.9
Other services, except public administration							1	5.9
Repair and maintenance							1	5.9
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	1	1.2					1	5.9
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	1	1.2					1	5.9
Public administration	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Public administration	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Administration of environmental quality programs	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Administration of environmental quality programs	1	1.2			1	25.0		
Administration of air and water resource and solid waste	1	1.2			1	25.0		
management programs								

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 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, 2017

	Total		Goods	producing					Service pr	oviding			
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	84	36	14	15	7	44	26		4	8	3	1	1
Primary Source ⁴													
Machinery Construction, logging, and mining machinery Road grading and surfacing machinery Rollers, compactorsconstruction	6 4 1 1	6 4 	3 	 	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	
Parts and materials Machine, tool, and electric parts Machine and appliance parts Dies, molds, patterns	3 1 1 1	3 1 1 1	 	 	1 1 1 1	 	 	 	 		 	 	
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals Personinjured or ill worker Personother than injured or ill worker Patient Assailant, suspect, inmate	17 7 6 1	1 	1 	 	 	15 7 5 3	8 5 3 2	 	 1	3 1 	1 1 	1 	
Robber Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed Trees, logs, limbs Trees Limbs, branchesunattached	2 4 4 3 1	 1 1 1 	 1 1 1 	 	 	2 3 3 1	2 	 	 	 1	 	1 1 1	
Structures and surfaces Structures other than buildings Scaffolds, staging Other structures Other structural elements Roofs Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Floors Ground	16 6 3 3 5 4 5 1 3	12 4 5 4 3 1		7 5 4 	3 1 1	4 	- - - - - - - -	 	 	1	-		
Tools, instruments, and equipment Ladders Movableladders Step ladders	3 3 3 1	3 3 1		3 3 3 1	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	
Vehicles Aircraft Airplanespowered fixed wing Airplanepropeller-driven or piston engine	34 1 1 1	9 	7 	 	 	22 1 1 1	16 	 	 	3 	1 1 1 1	 	1
Rail vehicles Train, locomotive, rail car Freight train	1 1 1	 		 	 	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	 	 	 	 	
Water vehicle	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, 2017

	Total		Goods	producing					Service pr	oviding			
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
Highway vehicles, motorized Passenger vehicleautomobiles, buses, and passenger vans	24 5	4				17 3	13 3			3 			
Automobile Trucksmotorized freight hauling and utility	3 15		 			 14	10			 3			
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck Boom truck, bucket or basket hoist truck	9 1					8 1	8			 1			
Multi-purpose highway vehicles Pickup truck	4 3	3											
Off-road or industrial vehiclespowered Tractors, PTOs	5	3	3 			 1							1 1
Farm tractor						1							1
Other sources Other steam, vapors, liquids, ice Liquidsnonchemical	3	 	 	 	 	1 1 1			 				
Water						1							
Secondary Source ⁵													
Containers, furniture, and fixtures Furniture and fixtures	1 1	1 1	 		1 1	 		 	 	 	 		
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves Shelves, shelving	1 1	1 1	 		1 1								
Parts and materials Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	7 5				 	6 5	3			3			
Ropes, ties, chains Rope, twine, string	5 4					5				3 2			
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	8 3	5	4		1	3							
Personinjured or ill worker Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker Plants, trees, vegetationnot processed	3 5	 3	 3	 	1 1 	 			 			 	
Trees, logs, limbs Trees	5 3	3	3	 	 								
Structures and surfaces	24	14		9	3	10	4				2	1	1
Buildingsoffice, plant, residential Medical buildings, except institutional	1 1					1 1					1 1		
residential Hospital	1					1					1		
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Floors	16 5	11 5		8		5 3						1	1
Ground Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways Sidewalk, path, outdoor walkway-paved	6 3 3	3 	 	 	 	 			 		 	1 	1
Geographical structures	1					1					1		
Raised natural structures, hills, mountains Mountains	1 1			 	 	1 1			 		1 1		

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, 2017

	Total		Goods	producing					Service p	oviding			
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
Tools, instruments, and equipment Firearms, law enforcement, and other self- defense equipment	9	-	- 1	 	 	8 6	6 4			- 1			
Firearms Pistol, handgun, revolver	6 5		 			6 5	4 3				 		
Vehicles Highway vehicles, motorized	12 10	6 5	3 			5 4	5 4						
Passenger vehicleautomobiles, buses, and passenger vans	1	1	1										
Passenger van Trucksmotorized freight hauling and utility	1 5	1	1									 	
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	4												
Other sources Environmental and elemental conditions							1						
Fire, flame, smoke	1					1	1			-	-1		

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, 2017

				Event or expos	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 substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	84	13	30		26	3	10
Management occupations Other management occupations	2 2	1 1					
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	1						
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	1						
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1	1					
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1	1					
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	1			3		
Grounds maintenance workers	3	1			2		
Grounds maintenance workers	3	1			2		
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers Tree trimmers and pruners	1 1	1			 1		
Tree diffillers and prancis	_				-		
Sales and related occupations	7	5					
Supervisors of sales workers	3	2			1		
First-line supervisors of sales workers First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	3 3	2 2			1 1		
Retail sales workers	3	3					
Office and administrative evanual accountions							
Office and administrative support occupations Other office and administrative support workers	1		1 1	 			
Office clerks, general	1		1				
Office clerks, general	1		1				
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10		5				
Agricultural workers	3						
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3						
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	3						
Fishing and hunting workers	3 3						
Fishers and related fishing workers Fishers and related fishing workers	3						
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	3						
Logging workers	3						
Fallers	1						1
Construction and extraction occupations	14				11		
Construction trades workers	13				10		
Carpenters	4				4		
Carpenters Construction laborers	4 1				4 1		
Construction laborers Construction laborers					1		
Construction equipment operators	3						
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	1		1				

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Washington, 2017

				Event or expos	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 substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8		3		3		
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers					1		
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	1				1		
Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians	1				1		
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers							
Industrial machinery mechanics	1				1		
Production occupations	4						
•							
Transportation and material moving occupations	30		18		3	1	4
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	1		1				
First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle	1		1				
operators							
First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle	1		1				
operators							
Air transportation workers	1		1				
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1		1				
Commercial pilots	1		1				
Motor vehicle operators	18		12				3
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18		12				3
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	15		9				3
Rail transportation workers	1		1				
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	1		1 1				
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	1		1				
Material moving workers	7					1	
Laborers and material movers, hand	7					1	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6					1	
						-	

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, 2017

			Transporta	tion incidents ²		Ho	micides 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	84	30	18	3	3	6	4
Management occupations	2					1	1
Other management occupations	2					1	1
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	1						
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	1						
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1					1	1
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1					1	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5						
Grounds maintenance workers	3						
Grounds maintenance workers	3						
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	1						
Tree trimmers and pruners	1						
Sales and related occupations	7					3	
Supervisors of sales workers	3					1	
First-line supervisors of sales workers	3					1	
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	3					1	
Retail sales workers	3						
Retail salespersons						1	1
Retail salespersons						1	1
Office and administrative support occupations		1	1				
Other office and administrative support workers	1	1	1				
Office clerks, general Office clerks, general	1 1	1 1	1 1				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	•				
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10	5					
Agricultural workers	3 3						
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3						
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse Fishing and hunting workers	3						
Fishers and related fishing workers	3						
Fishers and related fishing workers	3						
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	3						
Logging workers	3						
Fallers	1						
Construction and extraction occupations	14			1			
Construction trades workers	13			1			
Carpenters	4						
Carpenters	4						
Construction laborers	1						
Construction laborers	1						

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Washington, 2017

			Transportat	tion incidents ²		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	
Construction equipment operators Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	3 1	1		1 1				
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics Farm equipment mechanics and service technicians Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers Industrial machinery mechanics	8 1 1 4 1	3 	 	 	 	 	 	
Production occupations	4							
Transportation and material moving occupations Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	30 1 1 1	18 1 1 1	12 	 	 1 1 1	 	 	
Air transportation workers Aircraft pilots and flight engineers Commercial pilots	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	 	 	 	 	
Motor vehicle operators Driver/sales workers and truck drivers Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18 18 15	12 12 9	11 11 8	 	 	 	 	
Rail transportation workers Railroad conductors and yardmasters Railroad conductors and yardmasters	1 1 1	1 1 1	 	 	 	 	 	
Material moving workers Laborers and material movers, hand Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7 7 6	 	 	 	 	 	 	

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, 2017

	Total fatal	Event or exposure ¹								
Worker characteristics	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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions			
Total	84	30	13	10	26	3				
Employee status										
Wage and salary⁴ Self-employed⁵	67 17	25 5	9	8	21 5					
	1/		7		3					
Gender	_	_								
Women	4	1	2	1						
Men	80	29	11	9	26	3	1			
Age										
Under 16 years										
16 to 17 years										
18 to 19 years	1	1								
20 to 24 years	3	1	1		1					
25 to 34 years	14	5	3	3		1				
35 to 44 years	11	5	1		4	1				
45 to 54 years	15	4	5	3	2					
55 to 64 years	24	8	2	3	9	1	1			
65 years and over	16	6	1		8					
Race or ethnic origin ⁶										
White (non-Hispanic)	62	21	11	7	20	2	1			
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	4	2	1							
Hispanic or Latino	9	3			4					
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	4	2			i	1				
Asian (non-Hispanic)	1		1		- 					
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	3	1		1	1					

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 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.

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, 2017

	Total					Age				
Event or exposure ¹	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	84			1	3	14	11	15	24	16
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals Intentional injury by person	13 13				1 1	3 3	1 1	5 5	2 2	1 1
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	6					1	1	3	1	
Shooting by other personintentional	4					1		2	1	
Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving Multiple violent acts by other person	1 1						1	 1		
Suicides (Self-inflicted injuryintentional)	7				1	2		2	1	1
Shootingintentional self-harm								1		1
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiationintentional self-harm						1		1		
Jumping from building or other structureintentional self-harm	1				1					
Cutting, stabbingintentional self-harm	30					1 5	5	4	8	6
Transportation incidents Aircraft incidents	1			1	1					1
Other in-flight crash	1									1
Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground	1									1
Rail vehicle incidents								1		1
Collision between rail vehicle and another vehicle Collision between rail and roadway vehicles										1 1
Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicletransportation incident	1							1		
Pedestrian vehicular incident	3					1			2	
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area						1			1	
Pedestrian struck by forward-moving vehicle in onroadway area Pedestrian struck by vehicle backing up in nonroadway area						 1			1	
Water vehicle incidents Fall or jump from water vehicle	3						1	1 1		1
Fall on water vehicle										1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	18			1	1	3	4	2	5	
Roadway collision with other vehicle	9				1	1		1	3	
Roadway collisionmoving in opposite directions, oncoming Roadway collisionmoving and standing vehicle in roadway	6				1	1	1	 1	3	
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	4						2	1	1	
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	4						2	1	1	
Roadway noncollision incident Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	5 5			1 1					1 1	
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	3					1			1	1
Nonroadway collision with object other than vehicle						1				
Nonroadway noncollision incident									1	1
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway									1	 1
Fall or jump from and struck by same vehicle in normal operation, nonroadway	1									1

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Washington, 2017

	Total					Age				
Event or exposure ¹	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
Fires and explosions									1	
Explosions									1	
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire									1	
Falls, slips, trips	26				1		4	2	9	8
Falls on same level	6								1	4
Falls to lower level	20				1		3	2	8	4
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	1						1			
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment 21 to 25 feet	1						1			
Fall through surface or existing opening	5				1			1	1	'
Fall through surface or existing opening 26 to 30 feet								1	1	
Fall through surface or existing opening more than 30 feet					1					
Other fall to lower level	14						2	1	7	4
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	1									1
Other fall to lower level 6 to 10 feet										2
Other fall to lower level 11 to 15 feet										1
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	6						2	1	3	
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet									1	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3			-		1	1		1	
Exposure to temperature extremes						1				
Exposure to environmental cold						1				
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.							1		1	
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.							1		1	
Contact with objects and equipment	10					3		3	3	
Struck by object or equipment	9					3		3	2	
Struck by powered vehiclenontransport	4					1			1	
Caught between rolling powered vehicle and other object						1				
Struck by falling part of powered vehicle still attached									1	
Struck by other falling powered vehicle								1		
Struck by falling object or equipmentother than powered vehicle	4					1			1	
Struck by swinging or slipping object, other than handheld						1				
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects									1	

 $^{^{}m 1}$ 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, 2017

Event or exposure ²	Total	Goods producing				Service providing								
	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	84	36	14	15	7	44	26		4	8	3	1	1	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	13					12	8			1	1			
Intentional injury by person	13					12	8			1	1			
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	6					5	3							
Shooting by other person intentional Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving	4					4								
Multiple violent acts by other person	1					1	1							
, , ,	1					-	_							
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury intentional)	7					7	5			1	1			
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation										1				
intentional self-harm Jumping from building or other structure— intentional self-harm	1					1					1			
Transportation incidents	30	11	7	3		16	13				1			
Aircraft incidents	1					1					1			
Other in-flight crash Other in-flight crash into structure, object,	1 1				 	1 1			 		1 1			
or ground														
Rail vehicle incidents Fall or jump from and struck by rail vehicle transportation incident	1					1	1							
Pedestrian vehicular incident	3	1		1										
Water vehicle incidents	3													
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	18	5	3			11	9							
Roadway collision with other vehicle Roadway collisionmoving in opposite directions, oncoming	9 6	4 		 	 	4 	4	 		 	 			
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	4					3								
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	4					3								
Roadway noncollision incident	5					4	3							
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	5					4	3							
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	3	3												
Nonroadway noncollision incident														

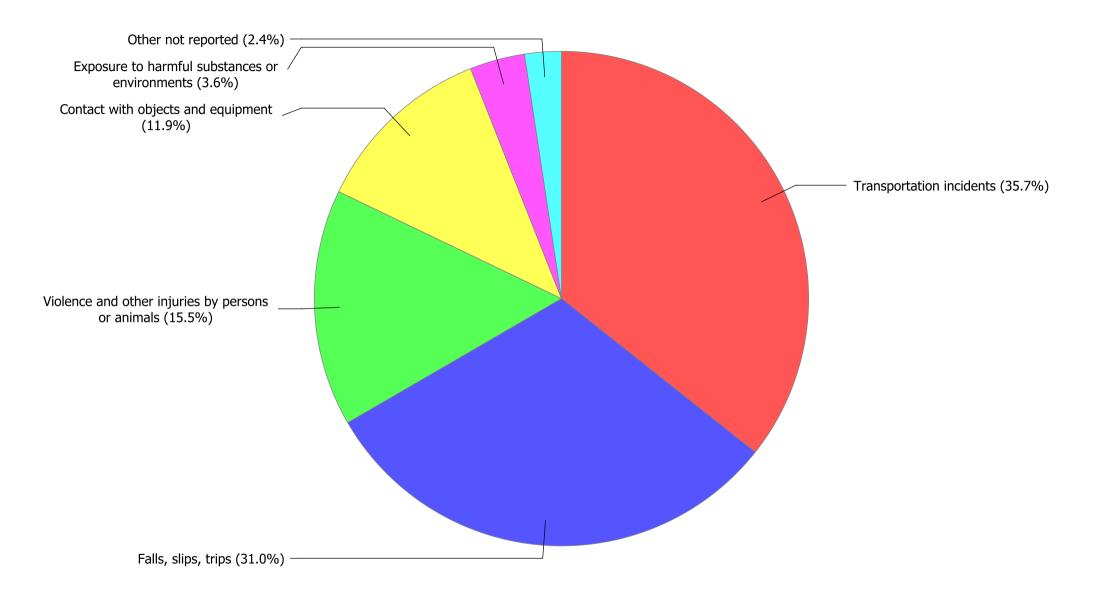
TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry 1 sector, Washington, 2017

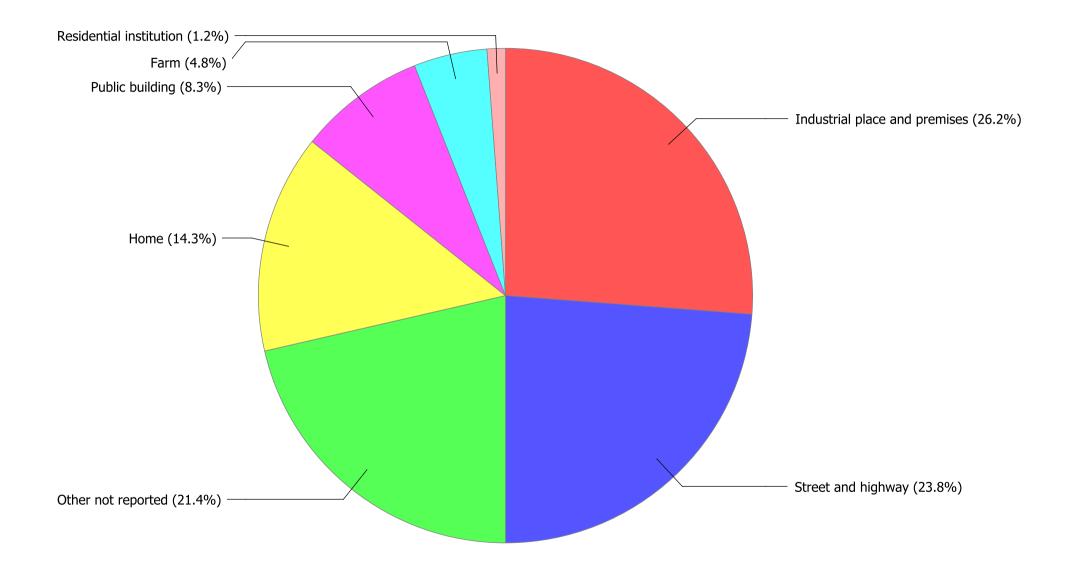
Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)		Goods	producing		Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Fall or jump from and struck by same vehicle in normal operation, nonroadway	1													
Falls, slips, trips	26	17	3	10	4	9	3					1	1	
Falls on same level	6	3			1	3								
Falls to lower level	20	14		10	3	6						1	1	
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment	1					1						1		
Fall from collapsing structure or equipment 21 to 25 feet	1					1						1		
Fall through surface or existing opening	5	4		4										
Other fall to lower level	14	10		6	3	4				1			1	
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	1					1							1	
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	6	5		3		1				1				
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3					1								
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.						1								
Drowning, submersion, n.e.c.						1								
Contact with objects and equipment	10	6	3		1	4				3				
Struck by object or equipment	9	6	3		1	3				3				
Struck by powered vehiclenontransport	4	3												
Struck by falling object or equipmentother than powered vehicle	4	2	1		1									

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.

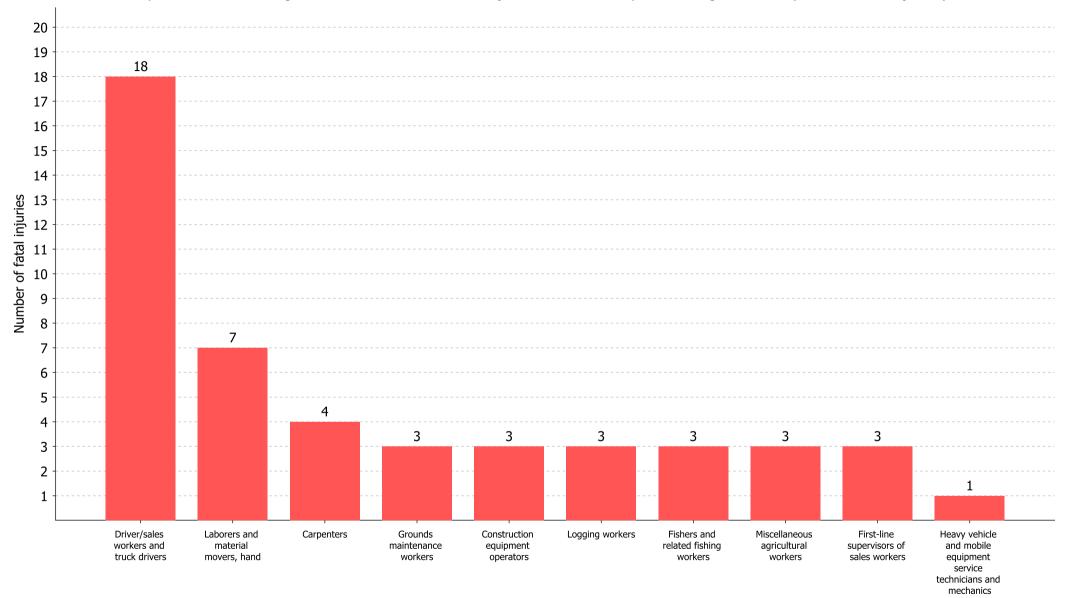
² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

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.



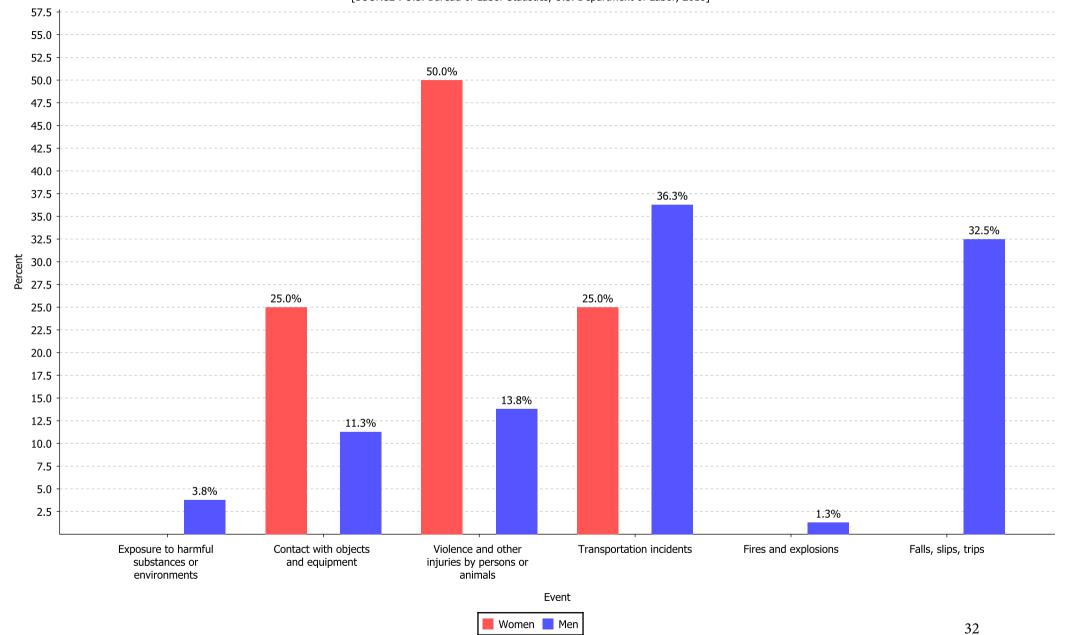


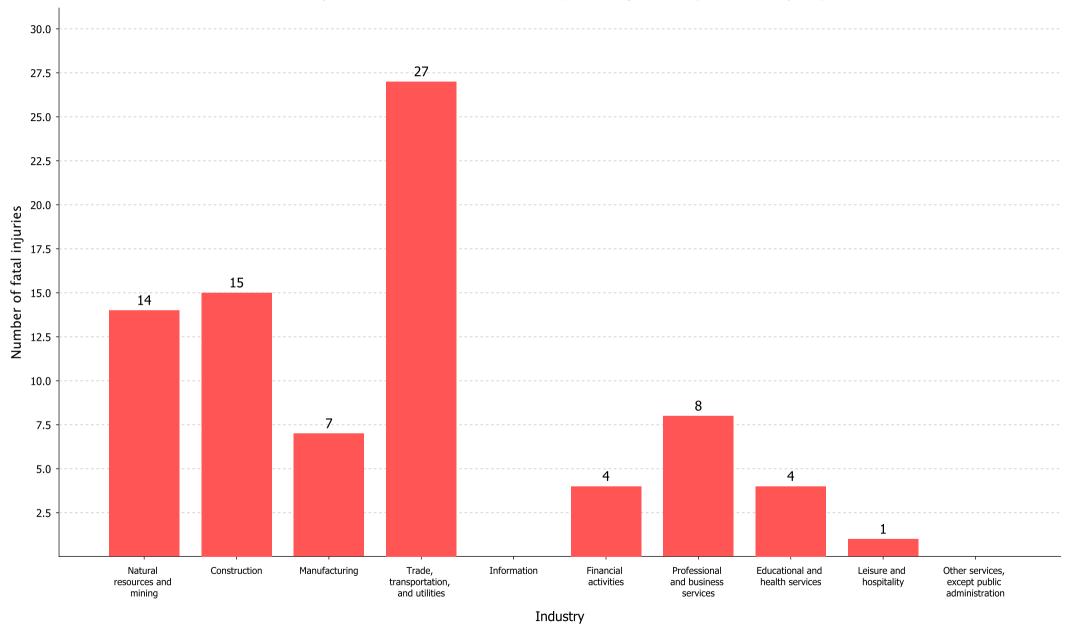
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Washington, 2017 (84 total fatal injuries)



Occupation

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Washington, 2017 (80 men, 4 women) [SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]





[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2018]