



News



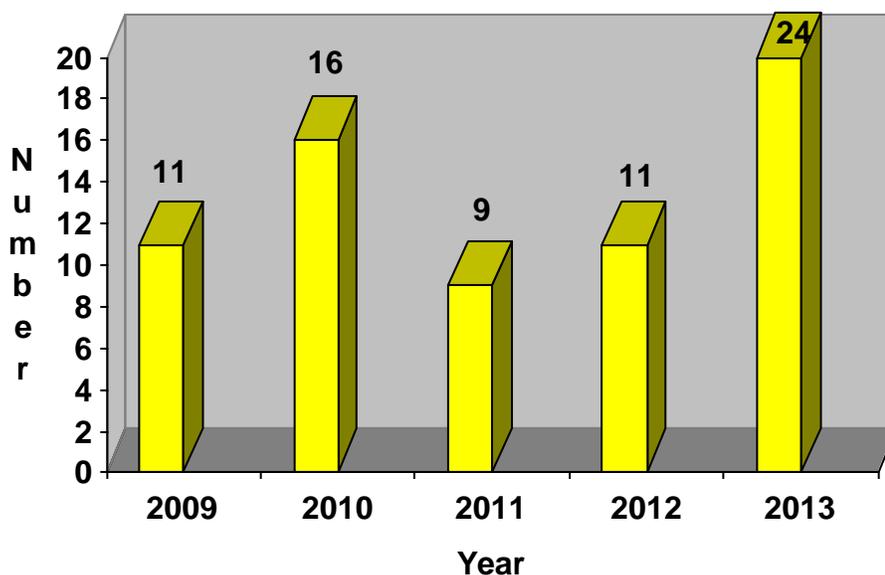
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 24 in 2013 for the District of Columbia, according to the District of Columbia Department of Health's Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The 2013 count represented the highest annual total since 1993, due in part to the Washington Navy Yard shooting, where 13 workers died. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals were the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities during 2013 in the District of Columbia, with 19 deaths or 79 percent. The service providing industry accounted for 67 percent of the total workplace fatalities in the District of Columbia.

Chart 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries in the District of Columbia, 2009-2013



Key Characteristics of Fatal Work Injuries in 2013 in the District of Columbia:

- Men (20) accounted for almost all of the work-related fatalities in the District, representing 83% of work-related fatalities in 2013. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals made up the majority of these fatalities.¹ Four women were fatally injured on the job.
- Eighteen of the 19 fatalities were caused by violence and other injuries by persons or animals; 14 of these were homicides including 13 fatalities from the Washington Navy Yard shooting.²
- Workers aged 45-64 years comprised of 14 fatalities in the District of Columbia, representing 58 percent of work-related fatalities in 2013; eight of the 24 fatal workplace injuries in the 45-54 age group occurred in violence and other injuries by persons or animals.
- Twenty-one of the workers who died on-the-job in the District of Columbia worked for wages and salaries. Service providing incidents (which include trade, transportation, and professional and technical services) and assaults and violent acts accounted for 19 of these deaths.³
- Fifty percent of the workers who died on-the-job were White, non-Hispanic and 33 percent were Black, non-Hispanic.
- Three self-employed workers died in 2013.⁴

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Beginning with 2009 data, the CFOI program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.

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

² Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

³ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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.