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Department of Public Health

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Illinois, 2013

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Illinois, 2013



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FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2013

Major Findings

- There were 176 injury-related occupational fatalities recorded in 2013 in Illinois. This is an increase from the previous year's total of 145 deaths. The majority of these fatalities were wage and salaried workers (73.3 percent) and males (90.3 percent).
- The industry sectors with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities in 2013 were construction (15.9 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (11.9 percent); manufacturing (11.4 percent); transportation and warehousing (11.4 percent); and administrative and waste services (10.2 percent).
- The occupations with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations (23.3 percent), construction and extraction occupations (18.2 percent), management occupations (14.2 percent), production occupations (10.2 percent), and protective service occupations (5.7 percent).
- For all industries, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death (38.1 percent), followed by contact with objects or equipment (19.9 percent), violence and other injuries by persons or animals (18.2 percent), falls, slips, trips (11.9 percent), and exposure to harmful substances and environments (8.0 percent).
- Contact with objects and equipment was the leading cause of fatalities in the following industries: wholesale trade (57.1 percent), manufacturing (50.0 percent), and mining (50.0 percent). Transportation incidents were the leading

cause of fatalities for transportation and warehousing (68.4 percent); arts, entertainment, and recreation (57.1 percent); administrative and waste services (52.9 percent); agriculture, forestry and fishing (38.1 percent), and construction (35.7 percent).

INTRODUCTION

As a participating partner since 1993, the Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, implements the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), partially supported by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of the Illinois CFOI is to monitor, with verification, all fatal work injuries by collecting information on the circumstances of each fatality and on the characteristics of each decedent. This report presents data collected by Illinois CFOI for calendar year 2013.

METHODS

Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data were obtained from multiple source documents. These documents included coroner and medical examiner reports, death certificates, National Transportation Safety Board reports, news media reports, Mine Safety and Health Administration reports, motor vehicle accident reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, police reports, workers' compensation reports and any other source that may substantiate a case.

For verification purposes, CFOI requires at least two sources be used. These sources are matched using the decedent's name, place of employment, time and date of fatality, and any other identifiers that may help establish a case and prevent duplication. In a few cases, verification is performed using one document source and a follow-up questionnaire to an informant or employer. Fatalities identified from only one source document are reviewed by BLS, in consultation with the state, to determine if the information is sufficient to warrant entry into the census. If a fatality does not meet BLS requirements, it is considered out-of-scope and is not included in this report.

For injury-related fatalities to be included, the incident must have occurred in Illinois, the death must have occurred during calendar year 2013, and must be work-related according to CFOI criteria. Additionally, an event or exposure resulting in a fatality via injury must have occurred on the employer's premises while the person was there to work, off the employer's premises while the person was working, or the event or exposure causing the fatality was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Work is defined as duties, activities or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit; and that are legal activities in the United States.

In the tables that follow, columns and rows may not add up to 100 percent as not all cases of fatalities may be publishable. In cells that show fewer than three cases, if there is a public document, such as a news article referencing the fatality, the case is publishable. However, if there are fewer than three cases and all source documents

used to substantiate the case are confidential, such as a death certificate or OSHA report, the cell will be filled with a double dash mark.

RESULTS

Fatal Occupational Injuries

When documenting the issue of fatal occupational injuries, CFOI collects data on both the demographics of the decedent and the circumstances surrounding the incident. In 2013, there were 176 fatal occupational injuries, up from the 145 work-related fatalities in the 2012 CFOI (Figure 1).

Of the total injury-related fatalities in 2013, 129 (73.3 percent) occurred among wage and salaried workers and 159 (90.3 percent) occurred among men (Table 2). Most of the fatalities occurred among workers 35-to-44-years of age (22.7 percent) followed by those 45-to-54-years of age and 55-to-64-years of age (both at 21.6 percent) (Table 2). With respect to race and ethnic origin, the majority of fatalities occurred among whites, non-Hispanic (71.0 percent), followed by Hispanics (14.8 percent) and blacks, non-Hispanic (10.2 percent) (Table 1).

The construction industry incurred the most injury-related fatalities with 28 (15.9 percent of the total); followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (11.9 percent); manufacturing (11.4 percent) and transportation and warehousing (10.8 percent) (Table 2).

The occupations suffering the most injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations with 41 (23.3 percent of the total); followed by

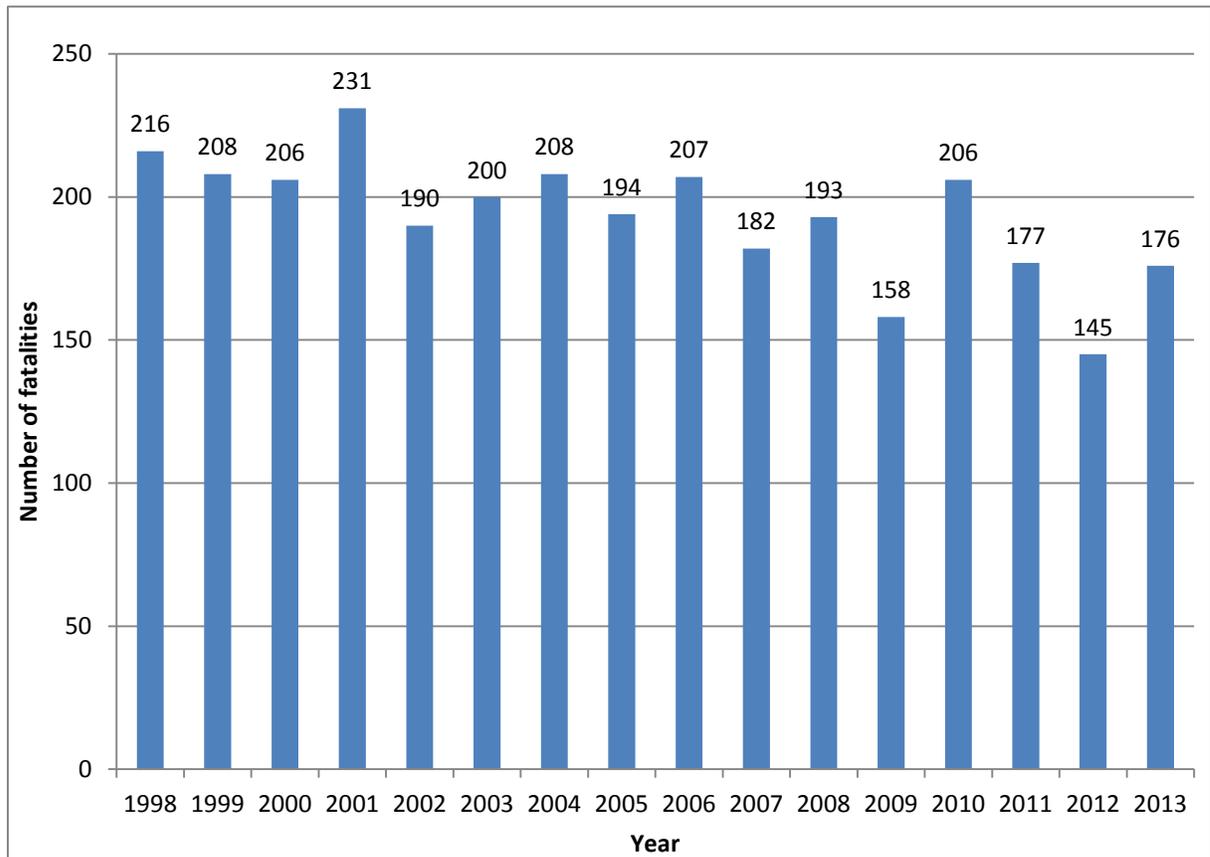
construction and extraction occupations with 32 (18.2 percent); management occupations with 25 (14.2 percent); production occupations with 18 (10.2 percent); and protective service occupations with 10 (5.7 percent) (Table 3).

The event or exposure causing the injury-related fatality is another important variable in describing work-related deaths. In 2013, the category of transportation incidents was the leading cause of all injury-related occupational fatalities with 67 (38.1 percent); followed by contact with objects and equipment with 35 (19.9 percent); and violence and other injuries by persons or animals with 32 (18.2 percent); falls, slips and trips with 21 (11.9 percent); exposure to harmful substances or environments with 14(8.0 percent); and fires and explosions with 6 (3.4 percent) (Table 4).

When cross tabulating the event or exposure that caused the injury-related fatality with the industry sector in which the fatality occurred, certain industries are shown to be more susceptible to certain events. Within industry sectors, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death for transportation and warehousing (68.4 percent); public administration (6.7 percent); arts, entertainment and recreation (57.1 percent); administrative and waste services (52.9 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (38.1 percent); and construction (35.7 percent). Violent acts and assaults were the leading event for deaths in other services, except public administration (60.0 percent); retail trade (58.3 percent); and accommodation and food service (50.0 percent). Contact with objects and equipment was the leading event for mining (50.0 percent) and manufacturing (50.0 percent) (Table 5).

TABLES and FIGURES

Figure 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 1998-2013



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Table 1. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Private and Public Ownership, Illinois, 2013

	Number	Percentage
Total	176	100.0
Employee Status		
Wage and salary workers	129	73.3
Self-employed ¹	47	26.7
Gender		
Male	159	90.3
Female	17	9.7
Age		
<20	4	2.3
20-24	7	4.0
25-34	30	17.0
35-44	40	22.7
45-54	38	21.6
55-64	38	21.6
65 years and older	19	10.8
Race		
White	125	71.0
Black	18	10.2
Other	7	4.0
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic ²	26	14.8
Non-Hispanic	150	85.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

¹Includes paid and unpaid family workers and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

²Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

Table 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry¹, Illinois, 2013

	Number	Percentage
Total	176	100.0
Construction	28	15.9
Specialty trade contractors	17	9.7
Construction of buildings	5	2.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	5	2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21	11.9
Crop production	14	8.0
Animal production	6	3.4
Manufacturing	20	11.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	19	10.8
Truck transportation	13	7.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	3	1.7
Administrative and waste services	18	10.2
Services to buildings and dwellings	7	4.0
Employment services	6	3.4
Retail trade	12	6.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	3	1.7
Wholesale trade	7	4.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	5	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	4.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	5	2.8
Public administration	7	4.0
Police protection	4	2.3
Fire protection	3	1.7
Accommodations and food services	6	3.4
Full-service restaurants	3	1.7
Mining	6	3.4
Coal mining	4	2.3
Other services, except public administration	5	2.8
Auto repair and maintenance	4	2.3
Education services	5	2.8
Elementary and secondary schools	4	2.3
Information	3	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	3	1.7
Professional and technical services	3	1.7
Healthcare and social assistance	3	1.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

¹North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition.

Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation,¹ Illinois, 2013

	Number	Percentage
Total	176	100.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	23.3
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	13.1
Laborers and material movers, hand	8	4.5
Construction and extraction occupations	32	18.2
Construction trade workers	24	13.6
Extraction workers	4	2.3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	3	1.7
Management occupations	25	14.2
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	18	10.2
Production occupations	18	10.2
Other production occupations	9	5.1
Metal workers and plastic workers	3	1.7
Supervisors of production workers	3	1.7
Protective service occupations	10	5.7
Law enforcement workers	4	2.3
Other protective service workers	3	1.7
Sales and related occupations	9	5.1
Retail sales workers	4	2.3
First-line supervisors of sales workers	3	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	5.1
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers and repairers	3	1.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7	4.0
Grounds maintenance workers	3	1.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6	3.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	5	2.8
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	5	2.8
Personal care and service occupations	3	1.7
Office and administrative support occupations	3	1.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

¹Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010 edition..

Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure,¹ Illinois, 2013

	Number	Percentage
Transportation incidents	67	38.1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	37	21.0
Pedestrian vehicular incident	12	6.8
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	9	5.1
Rail vehicle incident	4	2.3
Aircraft incidents	3	1.7
Contact with object and equipment	35	19.9
Struck by object or equipment	23	13.1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	10	5.7
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	32	18.2
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	16	9.1
Suicide (Self-inflicted injury—intentional)	12	6.8
Struck by animal	3	1.7
Falls, slips, trips	21	11.9
Falls to lower level	17	9.7
Falls on the same level	4	2.3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	8.0
Exposure to other harmful substances	5	2.8
Exposure to oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	4	2.3
Exposure to temperature extremes	3	1.7
Fires and explosions	6	3.4
Fires	5	2.8
TOTAL	176	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

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

Industry	Event or Exposure												
	Total fatalities	Transportation		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals		Contact with objects and equipment		Falls, slips, trips		Exposure to harmful substances or environments		Fires and explosions	
		Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Transportation and warehousing	19	13	68.4	--	--	1	5.3	1	5.3	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21	8	38.1	4	19.0	7	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	28	10	35.7	1	3.6	4	14.3	7	25.0	6	21.4	--	--
Manufacturing	20	5	25.0	3	15.0	10	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	17	9	52.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5.9
Retail trade	12	3	25.0	7	58.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	5	--	--	3	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	6	--	--	3	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	7	2	28.6	--	--	4	57.1	--	--	--	--	1	14.3
Health care and social assistance	3	1	33.3	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	33.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	4	57.1	--	--	1	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare and social assistance	3	1	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	33.3
Mining	6	2	33.3	--	--	3	50.0	--	--	--	--	1	16.7
Information	3	1	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	66.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria.

