



State of Illinois
Department of Public Health

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Illinois, 2012

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FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2012

Major Findings

- There were 145 injury-related occupational fatalities recorded in 2012 in Illinois. This is a decrease from the previous year's total of 177 deaths. The majority of these fatalities were wage and salaried workers (80.0 percent) and males (92.4 percent).
- The industry sectors with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities in 2012 were transportation and warehousing (22.1 percent); manufacturing (11.7 percent); construction (11.0 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (6.2 percent); and health care and social assistance (6.2 percent).
- The occupations with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations (31.0 percent), construction and extraction occupations (18.6 percent), management occupations (6.9 percent), production occupations (6.2 percent), and sales and related occupations (6.2 percent).
- For all industries, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death (35.9 percent), followed by violence and other injuries by persons or animals (22.1 percent), falls, slips and trips (16.6 percent), contact with objects and equipment (11.7 percent), and exposure to harmful substances and environments (6.9 percent).
- Violence and other injuries by person or animals was the leading cause of fatalities in the following industries: other services, except public administration

(100.0 percent), accommodation and food services (80.0 percent), and real estate and rental and leasing (66.7 percent). Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities for public administration (57.1 percent); transportation and warehousing (50.0 percent); and agriculture, forestry and fishing (44.4 percent).

INTRODUCTION

As a participating partner since 1993, the Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, has been implementing 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 2012.

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, CFI 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 2012, and must be work-related according to CFI 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.

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 2012, there were 145 fatal occupational injuries, down from the 177 work-related fatalities in the 2011 CFOI (Figure 1).

Of the total injury-related fatalities in 2012, 116 (80.0 percent) occurred among wage and salaried workers and 134 (92.4 percent) occurred among men (Table 2). Most of the fatalities occurred among workers 45-to-54-years of age (31.7 percent) followed by those 35-to-44-years of age (20.7 percent) (Table 2). With respect to race and ethnic origin, the majority of fatalities occurred among whites, non-Hispanic (71.7 percent), followed by Hispanics (13.1 percent) and blacks, non-Hispanic (12.4 percent) (Table 2).

The transportation and warehousing industry incurred the most injury-related fatalities with 32 (22.1 percent of the total); followed by manufacturing (11.7 percent); construction (11.0 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (6.2 percent); and health care and social assistance (6.2 percent) (Table 3).

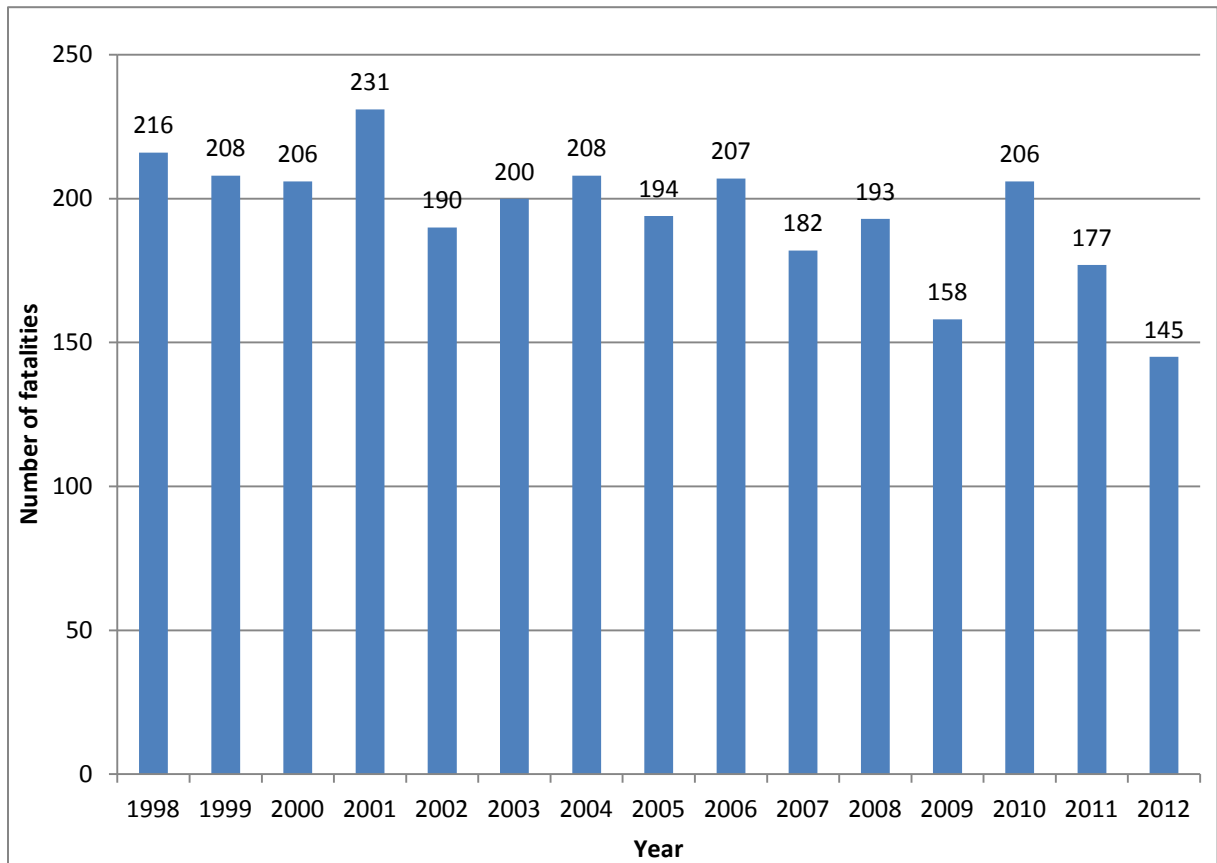
The occupations suffering the most injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations with 45 (31.0 percent of the total); followed by construction and extraction occupations with 27 (18.6 percent); management occupations with 10 (6.9 percent); and production occupations and sales and related occupations, both with 9 (6.2 percent) (Table 4).

The event or exposure causing the injury-related fatality is another important variable in describing work-related deaths. In 2012, the category of transportation incidents was the leading cause of all injury-related occupational fatalities with 52 (35.9 percent); followed by violence and other injuries by persons or animals with 32 (22.1 percent); falls, slips and trips with 24 (16.6 percent); contact with objects or equipment with 17 (11.7 percent); and exposure to harmful substances or environments with 10 (6.9 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 (50.0 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (44.4 percent); and health care and social assistance (44.4 percent). Violent acts and assaults were the leading event for deaths in other services, except public administration (100.0 percent); accommodation and food service (80.0 percent); real estate rental and leasing (66.7 percent); and retail trade (60.0 percent). Falls were the leading cause in the construction industry (43.8 percent) and the manufacturing industry (29.4 percent) (Table 5).

TABLES and FIGURES

Figure 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 1998-2012



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, 2012

	Number	Percentage
Total	145	100.0
Employee Status		
Wage and salary workers	116	80.0
Self-employed ¹	29	20.0
Gender		
Male	134	92.4
Female	11	7.6
Age		
<20	2	1.4
20-24	9	6.2
25-34	17	11.7
35-44	30	20.7
45-54	46	31.7
55-64	23	15.9
65 years and older	18	12.4
Race		
White	104	71.7
Black	18	12.4
Other	19	13.1
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic ²	19	13.4
Non-Hispanic	122	84.1

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, 2012

	Number	Percentage
Total	145	100.0
Transportation and warehousing	32	22.1
Truck transportation	23	15.9
Manufacturing	17	11.7
Food manufacturing	4	2.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	4	2.8
Construction	16	11.0
Specialty trade contractors	8	5.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	6	4.1
Retail trade	10	6.9
Gasoline stations	3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	9	6.2
Hospitals	4	2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	6.2
Crop production	9	6.2
Administrative and waste services	7	4.8
Waste collection	4	2.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	3	2.1
Public administration	7	4.8
Justice, public order and safety activities	4	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	4.1
Lessors of real estate	3	2.1
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	3	2.1
Accommodations and food services	5	3.4
Food services and drinking places	4	2.8
Other services, except public administration	3	2.1
Professional and technical services	3	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	3	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	2.1
Mining	3	2.1

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, 2007 edition.

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

Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation,¹ Illinois, 2012

	Number	Percentage
Total	145	100.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	31.0
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	28	19.3
Laborers and material movers, hand	4	2.8
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	3	2.1
Construction and extraction occupations	27	18.6
Construction laborers	8	5.5
Roofers	4	2.8
Other construction and related workers	4	2.8
Management occupations	10	6.9
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	5	3.4
Sales and related occupations	9	6.2
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	3	2.1
Cashiers	3	2.1
Production occupations	9	6.2
Other production occupations	4	2.8
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	6	4.1
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	2.1
Protective service occupations	6	4.1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	5	3.4
Art and design workers	3	2.8
Production occupations	8	4.5
Other production occupations	3	2.1
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	4	2.8
Agricultural workers	4	2.8
Architecture and engineering occupations	4	2.8
Engineers	4	2.8
Health care practitioners and technical occupations	4	2.8
Registered nurses	3	2.1
Office and administrative support occupations	3	2.1
Personal care and service occupations	3	2.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3	2.1

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.

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

Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure,¹ Illinois, 2012

	Number	Percentage
Transportation incidents	52	35.9
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	25	17.2
Pedestrian vehicular incident	17	11.7
Aircraft incidents	5	3.4
Water vehicle incident	3	2.1
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	32	22.1
Intentional injury by other person	16	11.0
Self-inflicted injury, intentional	14	9.7
Falls, slips, trips	24	16.6
Fall to lower level	18	12.4
Fall on same level	5	3.4
Contact with objects and equipment	17	11.7
Struck by object or equipment	14	9.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	6.9
Non-medicinal use of drugs or alcohol, unintentional overdose	7	4.9
Fires and explosions	8	5.5
Explosions	5	3.4
Fires	3	2.1
TOTAL	143	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.

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

Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure, Private Ownership, Illinois, 2012

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	Percent
Transportation and warehousing	32	16	50.0	5	16.6	3	9.4	--	--	4	12.5	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	4	44.4	--	--	4	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	16	5	31.3	--	--	--	--	7	43.8	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	17	4	23.5	3	17.6	3	17.6	5	29.4	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	7	--	--	--	--	3	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	10	--	--	6	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	--	--	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	5	--	--	4	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	9	4	44.4	3	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and technical service	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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.