



Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Illinois, 2018

Epidemiologic Report Series 20:04

February 2020

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Illinois, 2018



A Publication of the
Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
Springfield, IL

February 2020

This project supported by a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the cooperative effort of the local, state, and federal agencies that provide source documents used to identify fatal occupational injuries. Among these agencies are the county coroners' offices; the Cook County Medical Examiner's office; the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety and Health; the Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records; the Illinois Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Division; the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission; the Illinois State Police, local police departments, and sheriffs' offices; the U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration; and the National Transportation Safety Board. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Epidemiologic Studies, would like to thank each of these agencies for their continued support and cooperation in helping IDPH collect and publish data on fatal occupational injuries.

Suggested Citation

Swenny, M. and Wamack, J.; Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 2018. Epidemiologic Report Series 20:04. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Public Health, February 2020.

Copyright Information

All material in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; a citation as a source appreciated.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acknowledgments..... | iii |
| Suggested Citation | iii |
| Copyright Information | iii |
| Table of Contents..... | iv |
| Fatal Occupational Injuries – 2018..... | 5 |
| Major Findings | 5 |
| Introduction | 6 |
| Methods..... | 6 |
| Results..... | 7 |
| Overall Trends | 7 |
| Demographics..... | 8 |
| Incident Data | 8 |
| Table 1..... | 9 |
| Figure 1..... | 10 |
| Table 2..... | 11 |
| Table 3..... | 12 |
| Table 4..... | 13 |
| Table 5..... | 14 |

Fatal Occupational Injuries – 2018

Major Findings

- There were 184 fatal work-related injuries in 2018.
- The majority of decedents worked for wages or salary (76.1%), were male (91.8%), and were white and non-Hispanic (68.5%).
- The industry sectors per the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition, with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities in 2018 were:
 - Transportation and warehousing (20.7%)
 - Construction (13.6%)
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (13.6%)
 - Retail trade (6.0%)
 - Health care and health services (6.0%)
- The detailed occupations per the Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010 edition, with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities within their assigned industries were:
 - Transportation and material handling (61 total fatal injuries): motor vehicle operators accounted for 25.5% of work-related deaths.
 - Construction and extraction occupations (27 total fatal injuries): construction trade workers accounted for 13.0% of work-related deaths.
 - Management occupations (21 total fatal injuries): farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 9.2% of work-related deaths.
 - Protective service occupations (13 total fatal injuries): law enforcement workers accounted for 3.8% of work-related deaths.

- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (12 total fatal injuries): vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers accounted for 4.3% of work-related deaths.
- Production operations occupations (8 total fatal injuries): metal workers and plastic workers accounted for 1.6% of work-related deaths.
- Health care practitioners and technical occupations (8 total fatal injuries): health diagnosing and treating practitioners accounted for 2.7% of work-related deaths.
- Sales and related occupations (8 total fatal injuries): supervisors of sales workers accounted for 2.7% of work-related deaths.
- For all industries these events or exposure resulted in the most fatalities:
 - Transportation (40.8%)
 - Contact with objects and equipment (18.5%)
 - Falls, slips, trips (13.6%)
 - Violence and other injuries by persons or animals (14.1%)
 - Exposure to harmful substances or environments (10.9%)
 - Fires and explosions (1.6%)

Introduction

The Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, conducts the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) with partial support from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This partnership has been in existence since 1993. The purpose of the Illinois CFOI is to monitor, verify, and record all instances of workplace fatalities. Upon receipt of fatality data, CFOI staff works to verify fatalities and collect additional information on fatality circumstances and demographics of the decedent. This report presents data collected through the Illinois CFOI program for calendar year 2018.

Methods

The Illinois CFOI obtains data elements from a variety of public and confidential source documents. These documents include, but are not limited to, coroner and medical examiner reports, death certificates, National Transportation Safety Board reports, news media articles and reports, U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration reports,

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, police reports, and workers' compensation reports.

For verification purposes, a minimum of two source documents are required for each fatality case. CFOI staffers match source documents with cases using the decedent's name, place of employment, date and approximate time of death, or any other combination of identifying elements that can help differentiate existing cases from new ones. For some cases, the second source document is a questionnaire completed by the decedent's employer or another informant. In instances where two source documents are unavailable, BLS and state employees review cases to determine if the data is sufficiently reliable for inclusion. If a fatality does not meet BLS' criteria, the cases are marked out-of-scope and the data will not appear in either the national aggregate data or this report.

For injury-related fatalities to be included, cases must meet the following criteria: the incident must have occurred in Illinois, the death must have occurred during calendar year 2018, and the injury must be work-related according to the BLS guidelines. The injury must have occurred either on the employer's premises while the person was there to work, or off the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event/exposure were related to the person's work or employee status. 'Work' is defined by the BLS guidelines 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

The following data tables present some of the data collected during the 2018 CFOI cycle. Columns and rows may not add up to 100 percent, as not all included cases may be publishable. Cases that lack publicly accessed source documents and have three or less total cases associated with the subcategory are not published to protect the deceased's privacy. Cells with double dash marks (--) are empty due to unpublishable data or because there was no data reported.

Overall Trends

In 2018, there were 184 fatal occupational injuries reported, which is an increase of 12.9% over the 163 work-related fatalities collected in the 2017 CFOI. (Figure 1)

Demographics

When documenting fatal occupational injuries, the Illinois CFOI collects data on the demographics of the decedent and the circumstances of the incident. Of the 184 injury-related fatalities in 2018, 140 (76.1%) occurred among wage/salary workers, and 44 (23.9%) occurred among the self-employed (Table 1).

Men made up a significantly larger section of the fatally injured, with 169 (91.8%) injuries compared to the 15 (8.2%) fatal injuries sustained by women (Table 1). People in the 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years age groups had the highest occurrence of fatal injuries (25.0%). The next highest were those 35 to 44 years old (16.3%) and 65 years and older (15.2%). (Table 1). Most reported fatalities involved white, non-Hispanic workers (68.5%) and Black workers were the second-highest reported fatalities (15.2%). (Table 1).

Incident Data

The industry sector (per NAICS codes 2017) that incurred the most injury-related fatalities with 38 (20.7% of the total) was transportation and warehousing; followed by construction with 25 (13.6% of the total); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 25 (13.6% of the total); and retail trade with 11 (6.0% of the total) (Table 2).

The major group occupations (per Standard Occupational Classification, 2010) suffering the most injury-related fatalities were transportation and material handlers with 61 fatalities (33.2% of the total); followed by construction and extraction occupations with 27 (14.7% of the total). Management occupations were next with 21 fatalities (11.4% of the total). Protective service occupations resulted in 13 fatalities (7.1% of the total) and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 12 fatalities (6.5% of the total) (Table 3).

The event or exposure causing the injury-related fatality is another important aspect in describing work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents continued to cause the most injury-related occupational fatalities in 2018 with 75 or 40.8% of all fatalities. Contact with objects and equipment are the second most prevalent type of incident causing 34 fatalities or 18.5% of all fatalities. Falls, slips, and trips (25 fatalities or 13.6% of all fatalities) and exposure to harmful substances or environment (20 or 10.9% of all fatalities) were third and fourth in injury-related fatalities (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 more susceptible to certain events. Within industry sectors, transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities for transportation and warehousing (65.8%); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (56.0%); and wholesale trade (57.1%). Falls, slips, and trips were the leading event for fatalities in construction (28.0%). Contact with objects and equipment was the leading cause of fatalities for manufacturing (62.5%); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (32.0%); construction (24.0%); and trade, transportation, and utilities (21.4%). (Table 5).

TABLES AND FIGURES

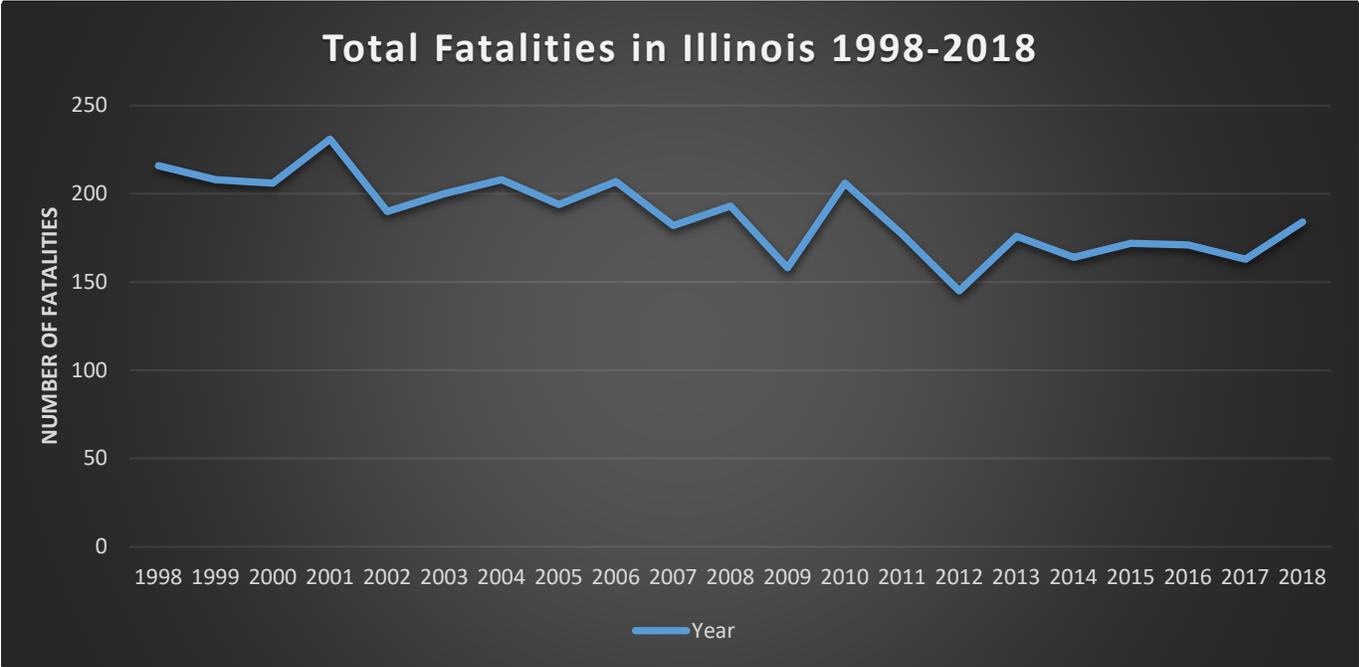
| Table 1. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Private and Public Ownership, Illinois, 2018 | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Fatalities | Percentages² |
| Totals | 184 | 100.0 |
| Employment Status | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 140 | 76.1 |
| Self-employed ¹ | 44 | 23.9 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 169 | 91.8 |
| Women | 15 | 8.2 |
| Age | | |
| <20 | 2 | 1.1 |
| 20-24 | 6 | 3.3 |
| 25-34 | 26 | 14.1 |
| 35-44 | 30 | 16.3 |
| 45-54 | 46 | 25.0 |
| 55-64 | 46 | 25.0 |
| 65 years and older | 28 | 15.2 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 126 | 68.5 |
| Black | 28 | 15.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 27 | 14.7 |

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

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

²Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 1998-2018



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 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry¹, Illinois, 2018 | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of Fatalities | Percentage² |
| Total | 184 | 100.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 38 | 20.7 |
| Truck transportation | 33 | 17.9 |
| Construction | 25 | 13.6 |
| Specialty trade contractors | 3 | 1.6 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, fishing, and hunting | 25 | 13.6 |
| Crop production | 22 | 12.0 |
| Retail Trade | 11 | 6.0 |
| Health care and health services | 11 | 6.0 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 6 | 3.3 |
| Administrative and waste services | 10 | 5.4 |
| Administrative and support services | 8 | 4.3 |
| Other services, except public administration | 10 | 5.4 |
| Repair and maintenance | 6 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing | 8 | 4.3 |
| Fabricated metal product manufacturing | 4 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 7 | 3.8 |
| Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 4 | 2.2 |
| Accommodations and food services | 6 | 3.3 |
| Food services and drinking places | 4 | 2.2 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 4 | 2.2 |
| Real estate | 4 | 2.2 |

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

¹North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition.

²Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

| Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation¹, Illinois, 2018 | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Fatalities | Percentages² |
| Totals | 184 | 100.0 |
| Transportation and material handlers occupations | 61 | 33.2 |
| Motor vehicle operators | 47 | 25.5 |
| Material moving workers | 11 | 6.0 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 27 | 14.7 |
| Construction trade workers | 24 | 13.0 |
| Management occupations | 21 | 11.4 |
| Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers | 17 | 9.2 |
| Protective service occupations | 13 | 7.1 |
| Law enforcement workers | 7 | 3.8 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 12 | 6.5 |
| Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers/repairers | 8 | 4.3 |
| Production occupations | 8 | 4.3 |
| Metal workers and plastic workers | 3 | 1.6 |
| Health care practitioners and technical occupations | 8 | 4.3 |
| Health diagnosing and treating practitioners | 5 | 2.7 |
| Sales and related occupations | 8 | 4.3 |
| Supervisors of sales workers | 5 | 2.7 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 7 | 3.7 |
| Agricultural workers | 5 | 2.7 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | 6 | 3.3 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | 4 | 2.2 |
| Community and social services occupations | 3 | 1.6 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | 3 | 1.6 |

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

¹Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010 edition.

²Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

| Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure¹, Illinois, 2018 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Fatalities | Percentages² |
| Totals | 184 | 100.0 |
| Transportation incidents | 75 | 40.8 |
| Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle | 47 | 25.5 |
| Non-roadway incident involving motorized land vehicles | 12 | 6.5 |
| Pedestrian vehicular incident | 12 | 6.5 |
| Contact with objects and equipment | 34 | 18.5 |
| Struck by object or equipment | 30 | 16.3 |
| Falls, slips, trips | 25 | 13.6 |
| Falls to lower level | 17 | 9.2 |
| Falls on same level | 5 | 2.7 |
| Violence and other injuries by persons or animals | 26 | 14.1 |
| Intentional injury by person | 23 | 12.5 |
| Injury by other person-unintentional or intent unknown | 3 | 1.6 |
| Exposure to harmful substances or environments | 20 | 10.9 |
| Exposure to other harmful substances | 11 | 6.0 |
| Exposure to electricity | 7 | 3.8 |
| Fires and explosions | 3 | 1.6 |

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

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

²Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Private Ownership, Illinois, 2018

| 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 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting | 25 | 13.6 | 14 | 56.0 | -- | -- | 8 | 32.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Construction | 25 | 13.6 | 3 | 12.0 | 3 | 12.0 | 6 | 24.0 | 7 | 28.0 | 5 | 20.0 | -- | -- |
| Manufacturing | 8 | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 62.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wholesale trade | 7 | 3.8 | 4 | 57.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail trade | 11 | 6.0 | 4 | 36.4 | 3 | 27.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Transportation and warehousing | 38 | 20.7 | 25 | 65.8 | -- | -- | 9 | 23.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Accommodations and food services | 6 | 3.3 | 2 | 33.3 | 2 | 33.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Health care and social assistance | 11 | 6.0 | 8 | 72.7 | 3 | 27.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Administrative and waste services | 10 | 5.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 50.0 | -- | -- |
| Accommodation and food services | 6 | 3.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other services, except public administration | 10 | 5.4 | 4 | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 4 | 2.2 | -- | 2 | 50.0 | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -- |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.
 Note: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusions of categories that do not meet publication criteria.