

**State of Illinois**

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# Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2005

December 2006

**Census of**  
**Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**  
**Illinois, 2005**

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## **FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2005**

### **Major Findings for the State of Illinois**

- There were 194 injury-related occupational fatalities recorded in 2005 in the state of Illinois. This is a decrease from the previous year's total of 208. A majority of these fatalities were wage and salaried workers (69.1 percent) and males (91.2 percent).
- The industries with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities in 2005 were transportation and warehousing (20.1 percent); agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.5 percent); and construction (15.5 percent).
- The occupations with the greatest percentage of injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving (29.9 percent); management, which includes farm owners and operators (20.1 percent); and construction (14.9 percent).
- For all industries, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death (38.1 percent), followed by contact with objects or equipment (17.5 percent), assaults and violent acts (15.5 percent), exposure to harmful substances and environments (13.4 percent), and falls (12.4 percent). Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities in the following industries: public administration (75.0 percent); transportation and warehousing (69.2 percent); and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (43.8 percent).
- Fifty-eight of the state's 102 counties reported at least one injury-related fatality in 2005. Forty-seven of the counties reported between one and three deaths, while 11 reported four or more deaths. Cook County, the state's most populous, tallied 73 fatalities, accounting for 37.6 percent of the state total.

## **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's CFOI for calendar year 2005.

## **METHODS**

### **Industry and Occupation Classifications**

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupation. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous coding systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series and users are advised against making comparisons across 2003.

### **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.

In 2005, 692 source documents were used to ensure the accuracy of the 194 injury-related occupational fatalities contained in the system (Table 1). Of the various types of documents, death certificates were used to substantiate 100 percent of the cases followed by news media reports (79.9 percent), *OSHA 36* reports (36.1 percent), *OSHA 01* reports (35.6 percent), and *OSHA 170* reports (27.8 percent) (Table 1).

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 done 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 entered into the system.

The definition of an in-scope case differs for injury-related fatalities and illness-related fatalities. For injury-related fatalities, the incident must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred during the calendar year 2005, and must be work-related according to CFOI criteria. For illness-related fatalities, the death must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred in 2005, and either the illness causing the fatality must be work-related according to CFOI criteria or the illness causing the fatality must have occurred while the decedent was at work.

To meet CFOI criteria, an event or exposure resulting in a fatality via injury or illness 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 case of a decedent being stricken by a heart attack, the fatality is captured in the registry and classified as an illness. Because there are many factors that contribute to a heart attack, often making it difficult to establish a clear relationship, heart attacks are covered separately in this report.

### **Fatal Occupational Illnesses**

The census also attempts to monitor deaths linked to occupational illnesses. Surveillance of these deaths is gathered by abstracting death certificates, OSHA reports, and workers' compensation claims. No follow-up questionnaire or secondary source document is necessary before an illness-related fatality is entered into the census. Previous scientific research has already determined an association between the industry and occupation and the illness of the decedent. The census screens occupations and industries associated with cancer of the biliary tract, bladder, brain, colon, kidney, larynx, liver, lungs, nasal sinuses, nasal cavity, oral cavity and pharynx, pancreas, prostate, and skin, and with leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, multiple myeloma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. All decedents entered into the census for an illness-related death were younger than 85 years of age.

## **RESULTS**

### **Fatal Occupational Injuries**

To better understand the issue of fatal occupational injuries, CFOI collects data on both the demographics of the decedent and the circumstances surrounding the incident. In 2005, there were 194 of these injuries, continuing the overall decline over years (Figure 1). Of the total of injury-related fatalities in 2005, 134 (69.1 percent) of them occurred among wage and salaried workers and 177 (91.2 percent) occurred among men (Table 2). The majority of the fatalities occurred among those 45 to 54 years of age (24.7 percent) followed by those 65 years of age and older (22.2 percent) (Table 2). With respect to race, the majority of fatalities occurred among whites (74.2 percent), followed by blacks (12.4 percent) (Table 2). With respect to ethnicity, 11.9 percent of those fatally injured were of Hispanic origin (Table 2).

The transportation and warehousing industry incurred the most injury-related fatalities with 39 (20.1 percent); followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.5 percent); construction (15.5 percent); and manufacturing (6.7 percent) (Table 3). As stated in the methods section, it is inadvisable to compare post-2003 CFOI data to previous years due to the change from Standard Industrial Classification to the North American Industry Classification System.

The occupations suffering the most injury-related fatalities were transportation and material moving occupations with 58 (29.9 percent), followed by management occupations with 39 (20.1 percent) and construction occupations with 29 (14.9 percent). Of note were sales-related occupations with 15 fatalities (7.7 percent); installation, maintenance, and repair occupations with 11 (5.7 percent); and production occupations,

as well as building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, both with seven fatalities (3.6 percent) (Table 4). Prior to 2003, farm owners were not classified as managers. This change in definition is the reason management occupations are recording more fatalities compared to previous years.

The event or exposure leading to the injury-related fatality is another important variable in describing work-related deaths. In 2005, transportation incidents accounted for more than one-third of all injury-related occupational fatalities with 74 (38.1 percent), followed by contact with objects or equipment with 34 (17.5 percent), assaults and violent acts with 30 (15.5 percent), exposure to harmful substances or environments with 26 (13.4 percent), falls with 24 (12.4 percent), and finally fires and explosions with six fatalities (3.1 percent) (Table 5).

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. Transportation incidents were the leading cause for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (43.8 percent), as well as transportation and warehousing (69.2 percent). Falls were the leading cause for the construction industry (36.7 percent); contact with objects and equipment was the leading cause for manufacturing (46.2 percent); and assaults and violent acts were the leading cause for the retail trade industry (58.3 percent) (Table 6). Overall, transportation incidents were the leading cause of injury-related deaths in five of the 13 major industry sectors under the NAICS classification system, while assaults and violent acts were the leading factor in three of the industries. Other less prevalent causes of fatalities were falls, exposure to harmful substances and environments, and fires and explosions.

In addition to Cook County recording approximately one-third of the state's occupational fatalities, Cook County also recorded 15 of the 30 (50 percent) fatalities resulting from assaults.

In addition to the 194 injury-related fatalities, the CFOI program also recorded 84 fatalities caused by heart attack (Table 8). Heart attacks are difficult to classify because there are many contributing factors. Because of this, it is often difficult to establish an exclusive relationship with any one specific work activity and numbers of heart attacks should be interpreted cautiously. Of these fatalities, the industries most affected were transportation and public utilities with 19 (22.6 percent), and manufacturing and services, each with 18 (21.4 percent). The occupations suffering the most heart attacks were operators, fabricators, and laborers (53.6 percent), followed by technical, sales, and administrative support (16.7 percent).

### **Fatal Occupational Illnesses**

In 2005, Illinois recorded 1,077 illness-related occupational fatalities. The industries most affected by these illnesses were manufacturing (51.8 percent), construction (14.4 percent), and agriculture (10.3 percent) (Table 9).

The occupations with the greatest percentage of occupation-related illnesses resulting in a fatality were operators, fabricators, and laborers (44.9 percent); precision production, craft, and repair (21.4 percent); and managerial and professional specialty (11.7 percent).

The breakdown by illness showed a similar distribution to previous years. Lung cancer contributed to 33.9 percent of occupationally-related illness fatalities (40.1 percent in 2004), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was listed on 24.1 percent of death certificates (22.8 percent in 2004), prostate cancer was implicated in 10.8 percent,

pancreatic cancer appeared on 7.1 percent of death certificates, mesothelioma accounted for 5.9 percent, and bladder cancer was responsible for 5.5 percent of occupationally-related illness fatalities (Table 10).

## TABLES and FIGURES

**Table 1. Distribution of Injury Source Documents by Type, Illinois, 2005**

Source Document	Number	Percentage of Total Documents	Percentage of Total Fatalities
Death Certificate	194	28.0	100.0
News Media Report	155	22.4	79.9
<i>OSHA 36</i> <sup>1</sup>	70	10.1	36.1
<i>OSHA 01</i> <sup>2</sup>	69	10.0	35.6
<i>OSHA 170</i> <sup>3</sup>	54	7.8	27.8
Worker's Compensation Report	28	4.0	14.4
Coroner's Report	23	3.3	11.9
Police Report	15	2.2	7.7
Toxicology Report	14	2.0	7.2
Autopsy Report	11	1.6	5.7
Other <sup>4</sup>	36	5.2	18.6
National Traffic Safety Board Report	2	<1	1.0

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

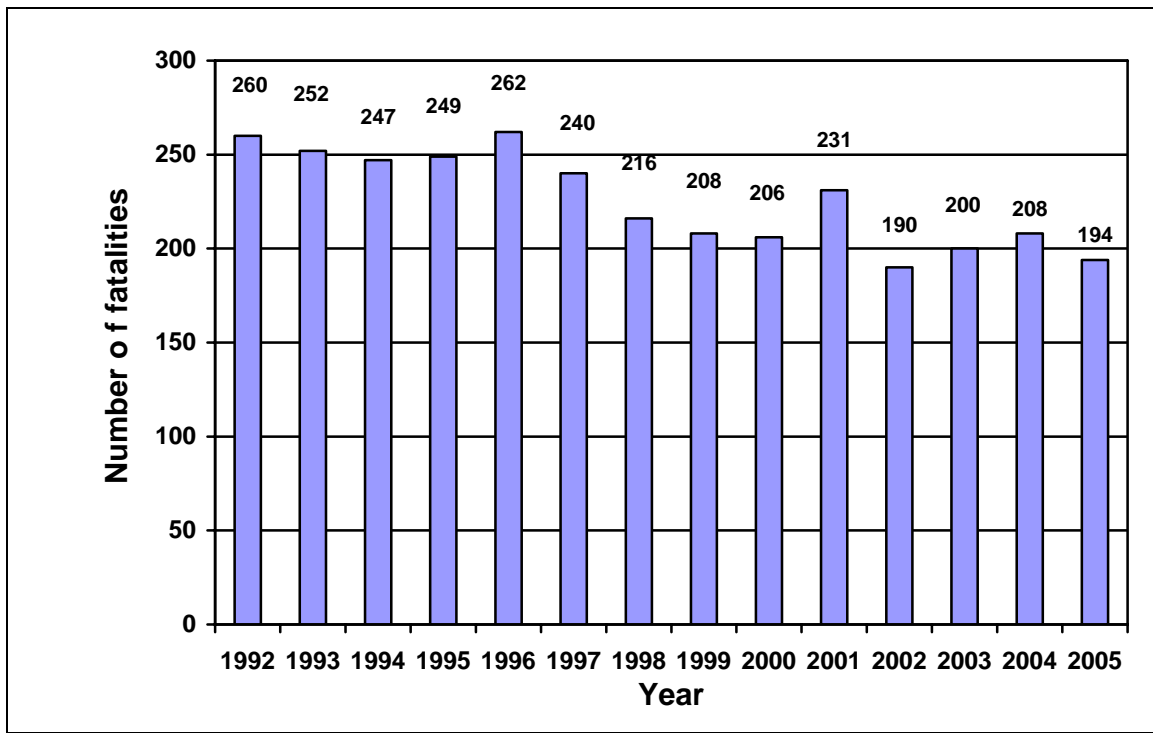
<sup>1</sup>*OSHA 36* is a pre-inspection form used to record data pertaining to fatality/catastrophe that occurs in an establishment under OSHA's or a state OSHA's jurisdiction. It is completed at the time the event is initially reported to OSHA. Its purpose is to provide OSHA with enough information on the event to determine whether to investigate.

<sup>2</sup>*OSHA 01* is used to record data related to the inspection of a workplace. It also is used to record whether an anticipatory warrant/subpoena was served, denial of entry information, and information on cases that are terminated before becoming inspections.

<sup>3</sup>*OSHA 170* is used to record a summary of the results of investigations of all events involving fatalities, catastrophes, amputations, hospitalizations of two or more days, significant publicity, or property damage. NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (equal to or greater than 3 cases).

<sup>4</sup>Includes, but is not limited to motor vehicle accident reports, the Coroners' Case Fatality form, the Illinois Police and Fire Motorcycle Association Memorial web page, the Mine Safety and Health Administration Fatal Investigation Report, and the Officer Down Memorial Page Inc.

**Figure 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 1992-2005**



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 Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Illinois, 2005**

	Number	Percentage
<b>Employee Status</b>		
Wage and salary workers	134	69.1
Self-employed <sup>1</sup>	60	30.9
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	177	91.2
Female	17	8.8
<b>Age</b>		
<20	3	1.5
20-24	9	4.6
25-34	26	13.4
35-44	33	17.0
45-54	48	24.7
55-64	32	16.5
65 years and older	43	22.2
<b>Race</b>		
White	144	74.2
Black	24	12.4
Other	26	13.4
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>		
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	23	11.9
Non-Hispanic	168	86.6
Unknown	3	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (equal to or greater than three cases).

**Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry<sup>1</sup>, Illinois, 2005**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Truck Transportation	26	13.4
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	4	2.1
Support Activities for Transportation	3	1.5
Warehousing and Storage	3	1.5
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Crop Production	29	14.9
Animal Production	3	1.5
<b>Construction</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	19	9.8
Construction of Buildings	5	2.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3	1.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	3	1.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3	1.5
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Grocery Stores	5	2.6
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	6	3.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	5	2.6
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Waste Management and Remediation Services	5	2.6
Administrative and Support Services	4	2.1
<b>Accommodation and Food Service</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places	5	2.6
<b>Repair and Maintenance</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	4	2.1
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Real Estate	4	2.1
<b>Healthcare and Social Assistance</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Public Administration</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.1</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (equal to or greater than three cases).

**Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation<sup>1</sup>, Illinois, 2005**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	33	17.0
Laborers and Material Movers, Hand	5	2.6
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	4	2.1
Driver/Sales Workers	3	1.5
<b>Management Occupations</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Agricultural Managers	30	15.5
Miscellaneous Managers	3	1.5
<b>Construction and Extraction Occupations</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Construction Laborers	13	6.7
Electricians	4	2.1
Carpenters	3	1.5
<b>Sales and Related Occupation</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Supervisors, Sales Workers	7	3.4
<b>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Industrial Machinery Installation Repair and Maintenance	3	1.5
Line Installers and Repairers	3	1.5
Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Installers	3	1.5
<b>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeepers	5	2.6
<b>Production Occupations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Production Workers, All Other	3	1.5
<b>Protective Service Occupations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Law Enforcement Workers	3	1.5
<b>Business and Financial Operations Occupations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Personal Care and Service Occupations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000 edition.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (equal to or greater than three cases).

**Table 5. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure<sup>1</sup>, Illinois, 2005**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Highway	37	19.1
Non-highway	16	8.2
Pedestrian struck by vehicle	14	7.2
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Caught in or crushed by collapsing materials	13	6.7
Struck by object	11	5.7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	9	4.6
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	20	10.3
Self-inflicted injury	9	4.6
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Contact with electric current	11	5.7
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	10	5.2
Oxygen deficiency, not elsewhere classified	4	2.1
<b>Falls</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Fall from ladder	7	3.6
Fall from non-moving vehicle	4	2.1
Fall to lower level, not elsewhere classified	4	2.1
Fall from floor, dock or ground level	3	1.5
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Explosion	3	1.5
Fire, unintended or uncontrolled	3	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

NOTE: Numbers and percentages may not add to totals due to exclusion of categories that do not meet publication criteria (equal to or greater than three cases).

**Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure, Illinois, 2005**

Industry	Event or Exposure												
	Total Fatalities	Transportation		Violent Acts and Assaults		Contact with Equipment		Falls		Exposure to Harmful Substances		Fires and Explosions	
	(n)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Transportation and Warehousing	39	27	69.2	3	7.7	3	7.7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	32	14	43.8	3	9.4	8	25.0	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction	30	5	16.7	--	--	9	30.0	11	36.7	4	12.5	--	--
Manufacturing	13	--	--	--	--	6	46.2	--	--	3	--	--	--
Retail Trade	12	--	--	7	58.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	11	3	27.3	3	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale Trade	11	4	36.4	--	--	4	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9	4	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Service	6	--	--	6	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	4	3	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.6</b>

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 (equal to or greater than three cases).

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**Table 7. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County, Illinois, 2005**

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<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>
Carroll	3
Champaign	4
Cook	73
DuPage	7
Fayette	4
Grundy	4
Kane	5
LaSalle	4
Lake	7
McLean	3
Macon	5
Macoupin	3
Montgomery	3
St. Clair	3
Tazewell	3
Washington	3
Will	4
Winnebago	6

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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: Counties recording two or fewer fatalities do not meet publication criteria.

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**Table 8. Number of Heart Attacks by Industry and Occupation, Illinois, 2005**

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<b>Industry</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Transportation and Public Utilities	19	22.6
Manufacturing	18	21.4
Services	18	21.4
Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade	11	13.1
Construction	9	10.7
Government	4	4.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>97.6</b>

<b>Occupation</b>		
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	45	53.6
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	14	16.7
Managerial and Professional	8	9.5
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	7	8.3
Services	6	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95.2</b>

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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 (equal to or greater than three cases).

**Table 9. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses by Major Industries and Occupations as Stated on Death Certificate, Illinois, 2005**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Manufacturing	558	51.8
Construction	155	14.4
Agriculture	111	10.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	68	6.3
Services	63	5.8
Mining	54	5.0
Government	44	4.1
Retail	20	1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Occupation</b>		
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	484	44.9
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	231	21.4
Managerial and Professional Specialty	126	11.7
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	103	9.6
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	86	8.0
Service Occupations	47	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 (equal to or greater than three cases).

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**Table 10. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses by Type of Illness, Illinois, 2005**

<b>Type of Illness</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lung cancer	365	33.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	260	24.1
Prostate cancer	116	10.8
Pancreas	77	7.1
Mesothelioma	64	5.9
Bladder cancer	59	5.5
Melanoma	33	3.1
Kidney	23	2.1
Liver	22	2.0
Multiple myeloma	19	1.8
Laryngeal	11	1.0
Colorectal cancer	9	.8
Asbestosis	8	.7
Pneumoconiosis	6	.6
Brain	3	.3
Leukemia	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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