

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Illinois, 1993



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) was initially implemented in 1991 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as a cooperative venture between 32 states, New York City, and the federal government. In 1992, the census covered all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, initiated the CFOI program in Illinois on July 1, 1993. The census counts and verifies all fatal work injuries, providing information on how the injury occurred and certain characteristics of the fatally injured person.

Highlights for Illinois

In the U.S. in 1993, 6,271 workers lost their lives due to injuries on the job, an average of 18 workplace deaths per day. In Illinois, 252 occupational fatalities occurred during 1993. Other major findings from the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in Illinois include:

- Men composed 95 percent of all occupational fatalities; workers 55 years of age and older 21 percent. Those industries with the greatest number of fatalities included agriculture, 16 percent; construction, 15 percent; and wholesale and retail trade, 15 percent. All these industries, with the exception of wholesale and retail trade, had a higher risk of workplace fatalities relative to their share of the workforce.
- The self-employed and those working in family businesses accounted for 25 percent of occupational fatalities, a higher proportion than their 7 percent share of the workforce.
- In Illinois, transportation incidents were the leading fatal event for men (19 percent), while the leading fatal event for women was assaults and violent acts (38 percent).
- Occupational fatalities were evenly distributed throughout the state with the counties having the highest number of fatalities being the most heavily populated.

- Illinois has met the *Healthy People 2000* objectives for workers in transportation, construction, and mining. Illinois has not met the objectives for all fatalities, farm, and work-related homicides.

Chicago Metropolitan Area Highlights

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries recorded 128 fatal workplace injuries in the Chicago metropolitan area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. Of these, 32, or about 25 percent, were the result of homicides. Other major findings include:

- In the Chicago area, men composed 94 percent of all occupational fatalities. Those industries with the greatest number of fatalities included construction, 20 percent; retail trade, 19 percent; and manufacturing, 16 percent.
- The self-employed and those working in family businesses accounted for 14 percent of all Chicago area occupational fatalities.
- The leading fatal event for workers, regardless of gender, in the Chicago area was assaults and violent acts. Of all occupational fatalities among men in the Chicago area, 31 percent were the result of assaults and violent acts, while among women, 38 percent were the result of assaults and violent acts.

BACKGROUND

Fatality estimates made by different organizations vary greatly: from 3,000 to 11,000 deaths nationally per year.¹ Differences in coverage, in definitions of what constitutes a work fatality, and in estimation methodologies contribute to the variations.

The National Academy of Sciences and the Keystone Dialogue Group^a evaluated work injury and illness statistics in the United States in 1987. The National Academy of Sciences panel recommended that BLS work with state agencies to compile complete rosters of occupational fatalities from administrative sources such as death certificates and workers' compensation reports.² This census would include work-related deaths of the self-employed, workers younger than 16 years of age, workers on small farms, and other worker groups not commonly reported in current statistical systems. In response to this and other recommendations, BLS designed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries as part of a broad redesign of its safety and health statistics program.³

METHODS

CFOI uses multiple data sources, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, and other available federal and state administrative records, to compile a complete and verified count of fatal workplace injuries. It reports all traumatic occupational fatalities, including those injuries to the self-employed, laborers on small farms, government workers, and other workers difficult to identify from a single data source on workplace fatalities.

^a Keystone Dialogue Group is a non-profit organization that facilitates consensus-building dialogues among business, labor, and government on public policy issues.

To ensure an accurate count of fatal occupational injuries, CFOI requires that the work relationship be substantiated by two or more independent source documents or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Source documents are matched using the decedent's name and other information to avoid duplicate counts. Non-response to the questionnaire or inconsistent data requires further follow-up by telephone. At the end of the collection period, fatalities having only one source document were reviewed by BLS. The fatality was included in the data base only if the state and BLS agreed there was sufficient information on the source document to determine that the fatality was indeed work-related.

Not all fatal injuries in the workplace meet the BLS case definition or are *in scope*. To be considered *in scope*, a fatality must occur in an employee who works for pay, compensation, profit, or as a volunteer at the time of the event. The employee must also be engaged in a work activity or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of the job. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person: 1) On the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) Off the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure 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.

Occupational Illnesses

Surveillance of deaths related to occupational illnesses was also conducted using death certificates, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, and workers' compensation reports. No follow-up questionnaires or secondary source documents were

solicited. Deaths resulting from mesothelioma, angiosarcoma of the liver, skin cancer of the scrotum, silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, and lung cancer in coal miners and glass factory workers were coded and entered into the CFOI computer system.

Fatality Rates

Fatal work injury rates measure the frequency of fatalities within various worker groups. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed fatality rates using annual average employment estimates from the 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS employment data used to calculate rates are estimates based on a sample of persons employed rather than a complete count. Therefore, the employment estimates and the fatality rates have sampling errors; that is, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if it had been possible to take a complete census of employed persons.⁴

CFOI rates were calculated for major industry divisions, selected occupations, and other demographic characteristics. It should be noted that these rates do not measure the independent effect of a single characteristic, such as age, sex, industry, or occupation. Rates, however, are useful in identifying potential *high risk* groups, such as older workers and the self-employed, for further study. Many safety experts consider aggregate totals of fatalities equally important in developing intervention strategies. For example, a single fatality in a rare occupation, such as rattlesnake milking, would result in a high fatality rate for the occupation, yet would pose a minimal hazard because there are few workers employed in this occupation.

Numbers are omitted from the tables and noted as not meeting publication criteria when a category had less than three occupational fatalities.

RESULTS

Fatality Counts and Proportions

Besides comprehensive counts of fatal work injuries and the circumstances surrounding them, CFOI data provide information on the demographic characteristics of the workers. Table 1 shows the number and percent of documents used as sources in Illinois. A total of 651 documents were used in the identification and verification of 252 occupational fatalities.

Table 2 presents a profile of occupational fatalities by socio-demographic characteristics for the U.S., Illinois, and the Chicago area. In Illinois, wage and salary workers represented 75 percent (n=188) of all occupational fatalities. The self-employed experienced 25 percent (n=64) of all fatalities, a higher proportion than their 7 percent share of the Illinois workforce. Workers 25 to 54 years of age composed 67 percent (n=169) of all occupational fatalities, with workers 35 to 44 years of age experiencing 38 percent (n=65) of all fatalities in this age classification. White workers accounted for 89 percent (n=224) of all occupational fatalities, a number consistent with their 85 percent share of the Illinois workforce.

Table 3 shows the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by occupation for the U.S., Illinois, and the Chicago area. Operators, fabricators, and laborers experienced 28 percent (n=70) of all fatalities. This occupational category includes two subcategories that experienced 87 percent (n=61) of the fatalities: transportation and material moving operations (n=31), and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (n=30). Farming occupations composed 15 percent (n=39) of all fatalities, while their relative share of the Illinois workforce is 2 percent.

Table 4 presents the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by industry, again for the U.S., Illinois and the Chicago area. Workers in the agriculture industry composed 16 percent (n=40) of all fatal occupational injuries, a higher proportion than their 2 percent share of the workforce would suggest. Other industries with the greatest number of occupational fatalities included construction with 15 percent (n=38) of the fatalities, especially special trades contractors (n=28), and wholesale and retail trade with 15 percent (n=39) of them.

Table 5 shows the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for the same three geographic areas. Transportation incidents, both highway and non-highway, composed 32 percent (n=81) of all fatal occupational injuries in Illinois. Highway incidents made up 38 percent of the transportation fatalities while nonhighway incidents (farm, industrial premises) comprised 33 percent. Assaults and violent acts comprised 20 percent (n=50) of all occupational fatalities, with homicides accounting for 74 percent (n=37) of all assaults and violent acts.

Table 6 shows the number and percent of Illinois fatalities by industry and event. Workers in the retail industry experienced 50 percent of all the assaults and violent acts committed. Transportation incidents accounted for 53 percent of all agriculture workers killed.

Table 7 presents the number of occupational fatalities by county. Thirty-six counties in Illinois had no occupational fatalities; 46 counties had less than three fatalities; 18 counties had three to 11 fatalities; and Cook County had 101 fatalities.

A total of 175 Illinois workers died as a result of occupational illnesses in 1993. Table 8 presents the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational illnesses by socio-demographic characteristics. Those experiencing the greatest number of fatal occupational

illnesses were wage and salary workers, men, 55 to 74 years of age, white, and of non-Hispanic origin.

Table 9 shows the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational illnesses by major occupation and industry groups. The occupation group with the greatest number of fatalities was precision production, craft, and repair (n=37), while the industry group with the greatest number of occupational illnesses was manufacturing (n=27).

Table 10 presents the number and percent distribution of fatal occupational illnesses by event or exposure. Exposure to harmful substances or environments comprised 67 percent (n=67) of all fatal occupational illnesses.

For reference, or comparison, Table 11 shows the number and proportion of the workforce in the U.S. and Illinois by socio-demographic characteristics and Table 12 presents the number and proportion of the workforce according to the major occupations and industry groups.

Fatality Rates

The *Healthy People 2000* objectives call for a national reduction in deaths from work-related injuries to no more than four per 100,000 full-time workers.⁵ Illinois work fatality rates have nearly achieved the national objective with 4.5 occupational fatalities per 100,000 workers. Objectives have also been established for some specific industries. These are summarized below, along with the 1993 rates for Illinois to facilitate comparison. Illinois has met the *Healthy People 2000* objectives for workers in transportation, construction, and mining. Illinois has not met the objectives for all fatalities, farm, and work-related homicides.

Healthy People 2000 Objectives for Occupational Deaths, U.S. and Illinois Rates (per 100,000), 1993

	Year 2000 Objective	U.S. Rate^a	Illinois Rate^a
All	4	5	4.5
Mine workers	21	26	16
Construction workers	17	14	16
Transportation workers	10	13	8
Farm workers	9.5	26	39
Work-related homicides	0.5	0.9	0.7

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994.

^a The rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed and was calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal work injuries and W = employment, based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1993.

DISCUSSION

Many safety experts regard fatal work injuries as sentinel events, an occurrence suggesting a failure in the use and application of preventive practices.⁶ Unfortunately, the safety and health community has lacked the basic information needed to assess the full scope of these tragic events.

The information compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries will yield vital insights that may aid in preventing fatal on-the-job injuries. The Illinois data base can assist users in generating fatality profiles for specific industries and populations (for example, the self-employed or female workers) or in studying fatalities involving certain types of machinery (such as farm equipment) or events (for example, work activities at the time of contact with electric current). These studies can be used to identify existing workplace standards that require revision and highlight areas where intervention strategies need to be developed to decrease the hazards in Illinois workplaces and thus increase the occupational safety of Illinois workers.

References

1. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses estimated that there were 2,900 work-related fatalities during 1990. For the same year, the National Safety Council estimated 10,500 work-related fatalities. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) National Traumatic Occupational Fatality program estimated 5,700 work-related deaths for 1989, the latest year for which data from that program are available.
2. *Counting Injuries and Illnesses in the Workplace: Proposals for a Better System*, Washington, DC: National Research Council; National Academy Press, 1987.
3. Toscano G. "The BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, June 1991, pp. 1-2.
4. *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1992*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; July 1993:141; Bulletin 2428.
5. *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Publication No. (PHS) 91-50212, September 1990.
6. McNabb S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, presentation at the CFOI national conference, Washington, DC, September 9, 1992.

**Table 1. Distribution of All Source Documents by Type
Illinois, 1993**

Source Document	Number	Percent
Autopsy Report	4	1
Coroner Report	17	3
Death Certificate	273	42
Employer Followback	47	7
Mine Safety Report	3	<1
Motor Vehicle Accident Report	11	2
National Transportation Safety Board	4	1
Newspaper	85	13
OSHA 01 ¹	3	<1
OSHA 170 ²	66	10
OSHA 36 ³	60	9
State Workers' Compensation	19	3
Other	59	9
Total	651	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

¹ OSHA 01 is used to record data related to the inspection of a workplace. It is also used to record whether an anticipatory warrant/subpoena was served, denial of entry information, and information on cases that are terminated before becoming inspections.

² OSHA 170 is used to record a summary of the results of investigation of all events involving fatalities, catastrophes, amputations, hospitalization of two or more days, and significant publicity or property damage.

³ OSHA 36 is a preinspection form used to record data pertaining to a 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.

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 2. Number and Percent Distributions of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics
U.S., Illinois, and Chicago Area, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employee Status						
Wage and salary workers	4,981	79	188	75	110	86
Self-employed ^b	1,290	21	64	25	18	14
Gender						
Men	5,790	92	239	95	120	94
Women	481	8	13	5	8	6
Age						
Less than 25 years	671	11	25	10	15	12
16-19	140		4		4	
20-24	502		19		11	
25 to 54 years	4,279	68	169	67	87	68
25-34	1,510		47		27	
35-44	1,576		65		33	
45-54	1,193		57		27	
55 years and older	1,315	21	58	21	26	20
55-64	801		35		19	
65 years and older	514		23		7	
Race						
White	5,106	81	224	89	104	81
Black	664	11	21	8	17	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	190	3	5	2	5	4
Other	311	5	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Origin						
Hispanic ^c	604	10	21	8	20	16
Non-Hispanic	5,667	90	231	92	108	84
Total	6,271	100	252	100	128	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

^b Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships

^c Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding. Dashes indicate categories that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 3. Number and Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation^a
U.S., Illinois, and Chicago Area, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ^b	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Managerial and professional specialty	681	11	27	11	9	7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	427		18	7	6	
Managers, food serving & lodging establishments	84		6	3	3	
Professional specialty	254		9		3	
Technical, sales and administrative support	842	13	31	12	20	16
Technicians and related support	167		3			
Sales occupations	556		23		11	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	119		5		4	
Service occupations	539	9	35	14	22	17
Protective service	288		13		5	
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	106		11		7	
Personal service occupations	44		4		3	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	961	15	39	15	--	--
Farming occupations	623		39			
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,095	17	45	18	27	21
Mechanics and repairers	317		17		9	
Construction trades	565		20		14	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,959	31	70	28	44	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	205		9		5	
Transportation and material moving operations	1,182		31		19	
Motor vehicle operators	917		26		15	
Truck drivers	731		18		10	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	572		30		20	
Construction laborers	218		10		7	
Unknown	73	1	5	2	4	3
Total	6,271	100	252	100	128	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census

^b Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Dashes indicate categories that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 4. Number and Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry^a
U.S., Illinois, and Chicago Area, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ^b	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	855	14	40	16	--	--
Agricultural production - crops	398		33			
Agricultural production - livestock	209		4			
Agricultural services	153		3			
Mining	174	3	4	2	0	0
Coal mining	40		3			
Construction	924	15	38	15	25	20
Heavy construction	255		8		6	
Special trades contractors	517		28		19	
Electrical work	67		5		--	
Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering	41		3		--	
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	84		5		3	
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	158		8		8	
Manufacturing	762	12	36	14	20	16
Primary metal industries	71		9		6	
Transportation and public utilities	890	14	29	12	17	13
Trucking and warehousing	467		15		8	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,034	16	39	15	27	21
Retail trade	784		32		25	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116	2	6	2	4	3
Services	758	12	31	12	19	15
Other or nonclassifiable	77	1	7	3	7	5
Government^c	681	11	22	9	8	6
Private Industry	5,590	89	230	91	120	94
Total	6,271	100	252	100	128	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

^b Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

^c Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Dashes indicate categories that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 5. Number and Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure^a
U.S., Illinois, and Chicago Area, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ^b	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Transportation incidents	2,482	40	81	32	20	16
Highway	1,232		31		9	
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	652		25		7	
Non-highway (farm, industrial premises)	392		27		3	
Worker struck by vehicle	361		14		7	
Aircraft	280		6			
Assaults and violent acts	1,309	21	50	20	40	31
Homicides	1,063		37		32	
Shooting	874		34		29	
Self-inflicted injury	215		13		8	
Contact with objects and equipment	1,039	17	45	18	23	18
Struck by object	563		14		6	
Struck by falling object	345		6		4	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	308		21		11	
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	138		7		4	
Falls	611	10	35	14	21	16
Fall to lower level	530		29		17	
Fall on same level	46		3		3	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	590	9	30	12	19	15
Contact with electric current	324		15		10	
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	116		8		5	
Oxygen deficiency	111		6		3	
Fires and explosions	201	3	10	4	5	4
Other events or exposures^c	39	1			0	0
Total	6,271	100	252	100	128	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures

^b Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

^c Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion"

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 6. Number and Percent of Occupational Fatalities by Industry and Event
Illinois, 1993**

Industry ^a	Event													
	Total		Assaults		Contact		Exposure		Falls		Fires		Transport	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	40	16	--	--	11	4	3	1	--	--	--	--	21	8
Construction	38	15	0	0	10	4	7	3	11	4	--	--	9	4
Finance	6	2	--	--	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	36	14	3	1	9	4	9	4	--	--	--	--	12	5
Mining	4	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Public Admin.	16	6	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2
Retail	32	13	25	10	3	1	--	--	0	0	0	0	3	1
Transportation	34	14	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	9
Services	32	13	8	3	6	2	4	2	6	2	3	1	5	2
Wholesale	7	3	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	--
Unknown	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	--	--	0	0
TOTAL	252	100	50	20	45	18	30	12	35	14	10	4	81	32

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

NOTE: Percents and numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Dashes indicate categories that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 7. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County
Illinois, 1993**

County	n	County	n	County	n
Adams	4	Hardin	--	Morgan	0
Alexander	--	Henderson	--	Moultrie	--
Bond	0	Henry	4	Ogle	--
Boone	--	Iroquois	0	Peoria	4
Brown	0	Jackson	--	Perry	0
Bureau	--	Jasper	0	Piatt	0
Calhoun	--	Jefferson	--	Pike	4
Carroll	0	Jersey	--	Pope	0
Cass	4	Jo Daviess	--	Pulaski	0
Champaign	--	Johnson	0	Putnam	--
Christian	--	Kane	6	Randolph	3
Clark	--	Kankakee	3	Richland	0
Clay	--	Kendall	0	Rock Island	--
Clinton	0	Knox	--	St. Clair	7
Coles	--	Lake	6	Saline	--
Cook	101	LaSalle	4	Sangamon	4
Crawford	--	Lawrence	--	Schuyler	0
Cumberland	0	Lee	--	Scott	0
DeKalb	--	Livingston	--	Shelby	3
DeWitt	--	Logan	0	Stark	0
Douglas	0	McDonough	0	Stephenson	--
DuPage	11	McHenry	0	Tazewell	--
Edgar	--	McLean	4	Union	--
Edwards	--	Macon	--	Vermilion	--
Effingham	0	Macoupin	0	Wabash	0
Fayette	0	Madison	4	Warren	--
Ford	0	Marion	--	Washington	0
Franklin	0	Marshall	3	Wayne	0
Fulton	--	Mason	--	White	--
Gallatin	0	Massac	0	Whiteside	0
Greene	--	Menard	0	Will	4
Grundy	--	Mercer	--	Williamson	--
Hamilton	0	Monroe	0	Winnebago	7
Hancock	--	Montgomery	--	Woodford	--

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 8. Number and Percent Distribution of
Fatal Occupational Illness by Selected
Characteristics, Illinois, 1993**

	Number	Percent
Employee Status		
Wage and salary workers	158	91
Self-employed ^a	10	6
Unknown	4	2
Sex and Age		
Men	165	94
Women	10	6
Both sexes:		
<25 years	--	
25 to 54 years	37	21
55 - 74 years	78	45
75+	59	34
Race		
White	162	93
Black	13	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	
Other	0	
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic ^b	3	2
Non-Hispanic	172	98
Total	175	100

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships

^b Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Dashes indicate major categories that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 9. Number and Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses, Major Occupations and Industries Illinois, 1993

	Number	Percent
Occupation^a		
Managerial and professional specialty	21	12
Technical, sales and administrative support	11	6
Service occupations	9	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	11	6
Precision production, craft and repair	64	37
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	30
Unknown	7	4
Industry^b		
Agriculture	10	6
Mining	40	23
Construction	14	8
Manufacturing	47	27
Transportation and public utilities	18	10
Wholesale and retail trade	11	6
Finance, insurance and real estate	--	
Services	13	7
Government	13	7
Unknown	8	5
Total	175	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census

^b *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Dashes indicate major categories that do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 10. Number and Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses by Event or Exposure^a
Illinois, 1993**

	Number	Percent
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	117	67
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	116	
Exposure to unspecified caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	64	
Inhalation of substance	50	
Other events or exposures	46	26
Unknown	12	7
Total	175	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

^a Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

**Table 11. Number (in thousands) and Proportion of Workforce
U.S. and Illinois, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois	
	n	%	n	%
Employee Status				
Wage and salary workers	110,133	91	5,125	93
Self-employed ^a	10,658	9	414	7
Sex				
Men	66,029	55	2,992	54
Women	54,761	45	2,547	46
Age				
<25 years	18,143	15	831	15
25 to 54 years	87,844	73	4,010	72
55 years and older	14,722	12	697	13
Race				
White	103,917	86	4,726	85
Black	12,444	10	654	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	N/A		N/A	
Other	--		--	
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic ^b	9,272	8	433	8
Non-Hispanic	111,519	92	5,105	92
Total	120,791	100	5,538	100

SOURCE: BLS Current Population Survey, 1993

^a Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships

^b Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Major categories that do not meet publication criteria are not shown.

**Table 12. Number (in thousands) and Proportion of Workforce
Major Occupations and Industries
U.S. and Illinois, 1993**

	U.S.		Illinois	
	n	%	n	%
Occupation^a				
Managerial and professional specialty	32,280	27	1,523	28
Technical, sales and administrative support	36,814	30	1,765	32
Service occupation	16,522	14	747	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,326	3	107	2
Precision production, craft and repair	13,326	11	597	11
Operators, fabricators and laborers	17,038	14	799	14
Industry^b				
Agriculture	3,172	3	103	2
Mining	669	<1	19	<1
Construction	6,724	6	215	4
Manufacturing	19,444	16	967	17
Transportation and public utilities	6,867	6	324	6
Wholesale and retail trade	24,668	21	1,094	20
Finance, insurance and real estate	7,728	6	399	7
Services	31,516	26	1,326	24
Government	20,001	17	735	13
Total^c	120,791	100	5,538	100

SOURCE: BLS Current Population Survey, 1993

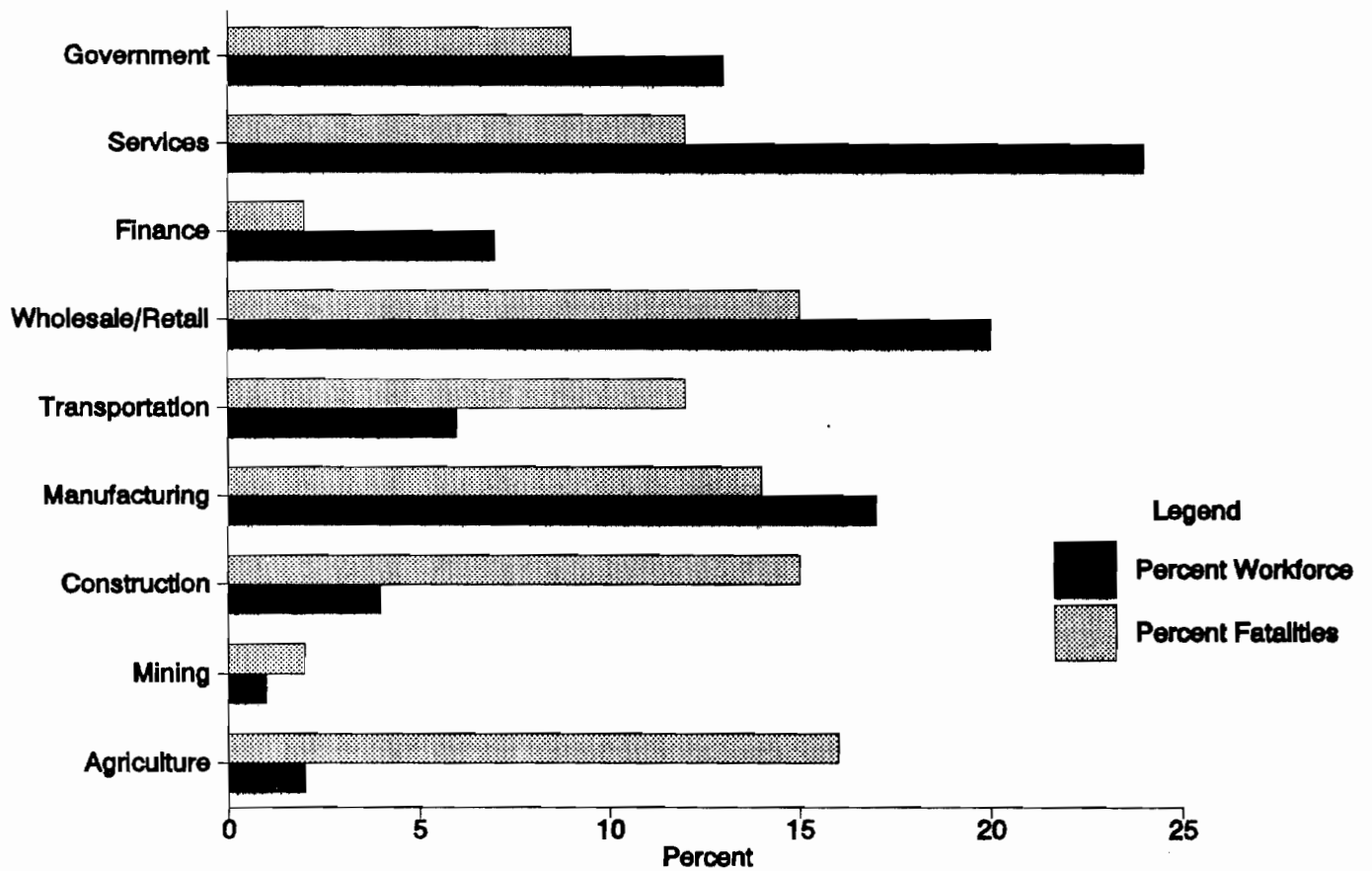
^a Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census

^b *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition

^c Self-employed and unpaid family members are included in total but are not included in individual industries

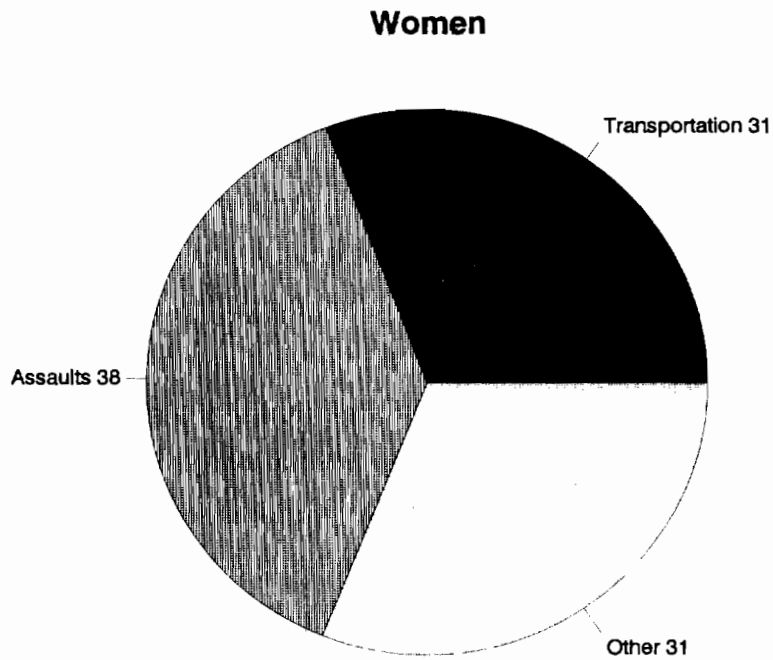
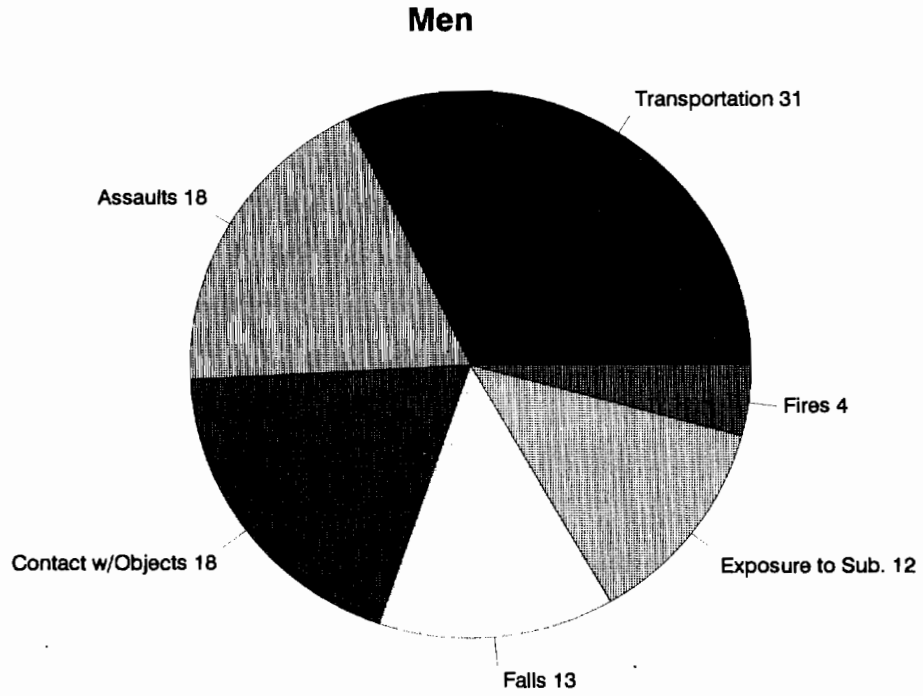
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Major categories that do not meet publication criteria are not shown.

**Figure 1: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry
and Proportion of Workforce
Illinois, 1993**



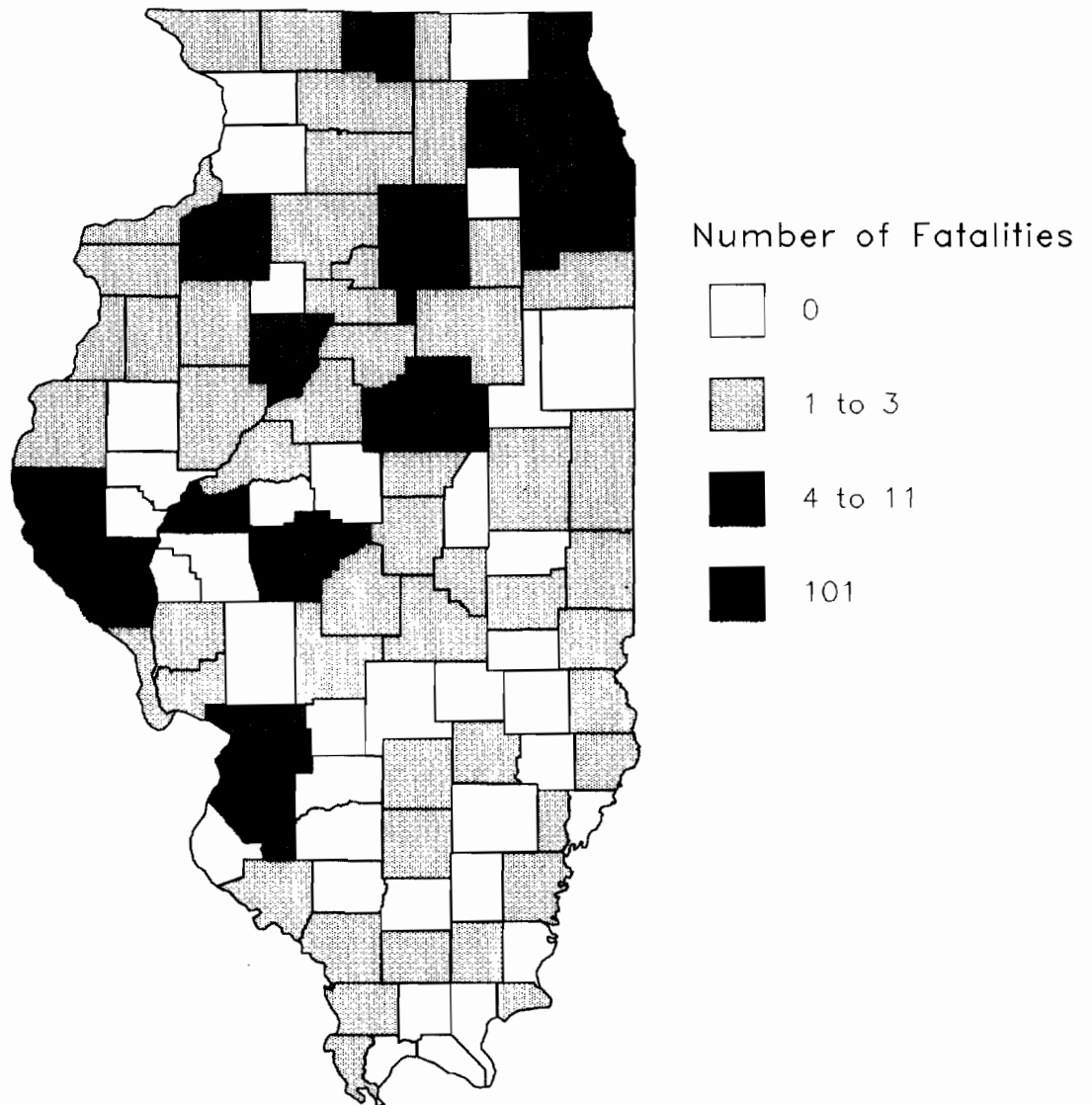
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, July, 1994

**Figure 2: Percent of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Gender and Event
Illinois, 1993**



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

Figure 3: Fatal Occupational Injuries by County
Illinois, 1993



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, July 1994

Technical Note

Fatality counts from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries can be combined with information on employment or hours at work to produce a fatal work injury rate. Because neither hours at work nor number of persons employed are collected in the census, the fatality rates in the table were calculated using the employment estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The CPS annual average employment estimates are based on the number of workers employed during the week of the 12th each month.

The fatality rates relate the total number of workplace deaths in 1993 to the annual average number of workers facing that risk for various groups. These measurements are developmental and do not reflect the movement of persons into and out of the labor force, the length of their work week or work year, or the effect of multiple jobholders.

The rates shown in the table were calculated as follows:

$$(N/W) \times 100,000$$

N = the number of fatally injured workers in a particular group (for example, the construction industry)

W = the annual average number of workers employed in that group (The employment is an annual average of employed civilian workers 16 years of age and older, plus resident armed forces, from the Current Population Survey, 1993.)

The ratio N/W is multiplied by 100,000 so that the rate can be expressed as a whole number and represents the number of fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers.

Adjustments were made to "N" to maintain consistency with the CPS employment "W" because it excludes workers younger than 16 years of age.

Any adjustments of "N" are not reflected in the "Number" and "Percent" columns, which include all fatalities regardless of age.

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