

Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Illinois, 2000

A Publication of the
Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
Springfield, IL 62761

December 2001

This project was supported by cooperative agreement (No. W9J48C4171)
with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Acknowledgments

These data would not be possible without the cooperative effort of all local, state, and federal agencies that provide source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the county coroners and Cook County Medical Examiner's office, local police departments and sheriffs' offices, Chicagoland Construction Safety Council, Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Transportation's Traffic Safety Division, University of Illinois Extension, Illinois Department of Public Health's Division of Vital Records, Illinois Department of Labor's Division of Safety Inspection and Education, Illinois Industrial Commission, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, National Transportation Safety Board, and Mine Safety and Health Administration. The Illinois Department of Public Health thanks each of them for its efforts in helping to collect and publish data on fatal work injuries.

Suggested Citation

Wamack J, Edmonston B, Maxfield R, Shen T. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Illinois, 2000. Epidemiologic Report Series 01:08 Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Public Health, December 2001.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1992, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics began operating the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) surveillance system as a means of tracking national fatal work-related injuries. As a participating partner, the Illinois Department of Public Health, has utilized this system to identify, verify, and profile each work-related fatality occurring in the state of Illinois. Information about these fatalities is obtained from multiple sources and by cross-referencing source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, coroner and medical examiner reports, newspaper articles, motor vehicle accident reports, federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration reports, and other federal and state documents. A total of 808 source documents were collected in 2000 (Table 1). To ensure an accurate count of occupational fatalities, CFOI requires that the work relationship be verified by two or more independent source documents or a source document and follow-up questionnaire. Fatalities with a single source document are reviewed by BLS in consultation with the state to determine if the evidence supports whether a work relationship does indeed exist.

If a fatality does not meet BLS requirements for inclusion in the census, it is considered *out of scope* and therefore not included in this report. To meet BLS case standards, a fatality must occur to an employee working for pay, other compensation, profit, or as a volunteer at the time of the event. The employee also must be engaged in a work activity or be present at the site of the incident as a requirement of the job. A positive work relationship exists if an event or exposure related to work or the person's status as an employee results in a fatal injury or illness to a person regardless of whether or not the event takes place on the employer's premises. 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 are legal activities in the United States.

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2000

Major Findings for the State of Illinois

There were 205 occupational fatalities reported in the state of Illinois for the year 2000. Table 2 through Table 6 display detailed information on the fatal occupational injuries in 2000.

- ! Of these fatalities, 187 were male (91.2 percent), and 18 were female (Table 2).
- ! Whites accounted for 86.3 percent of the cases, while blacks accounted for 11.7 percent and Asians for 2 percent (Table 2).
- ! With respect to employee status, the greatest number of work-related fatalities occurred among those working for wages (160), while 43 were self-employed (Table 2).
- ! More work-related fatalities occurred among those 35 to 44 years of age (27.8 percent) and 45 to 54 years of age (22.9 percent) than in other age categories (Figure 1).
- ! The greatest percentage of fatalities occurred in the construction industry (22.9 percent), followed by the transportation industry (18.5 percent), the manufacturing industry (14.2 percent), and the service industry (10.7 percent) (Table 4). Figure 2 presents the percentage of fatalities by industry.
- ! The greatest number of work-related fatalities occurred among operators, fabricators, and laborers (37.6 percent) followed by precision product, craft, and repair occupations (21.5 percent), and managers and professionals (11.7 percent) (Table 3). Figure 3 presents the percentage of fatalities by occupation.
- ! Transportation accidents were by far the leading cause of fatalities (41.5 percent), followed by contact with an object or equipment (21.5 percent), assaults and violent acts (14.1), and falls (12.5) (Table 5). Figure 4 summarizes these findings.

! Table 6 presents cross-tabulations by industry and event and, when added, shows that a little more than one-half of all work-related fatalities occurring in agriculture, forestry, and fishing were from transportation accidents (52.4 percent). Similarly, 41.4 percent of work-related fatalities in the manufacturing industry and 31.3 percent of work-related fatalities in the construction industry also occurred from transportation accidents. Likewise, work-related fatalities caused by contact from an object or equipment were most common in the construction industry (25 percent) and manufacturing industry (22.7 percent). Additionally, 56 percent of all work-related fatalities occurring from a fall occurred in the construction industry.

! With respect to the geographic location of work-related fatalities, more than half of the state's 102 counties had at least one fatality. More specifically, 45 of the counties reported between one and three work-related fatalities while nine of them reported four or more. Additionally, Cook County, the state's most populated county, was the site of 82 of the 205 (40 percent) work-related fatalities (Table 7).

Major Findings for the Chicago Area

Of all of the fatalities occurring in the state of Illinois for the year 2000, 101 (49 percent) of them occurred in the Chicago area. (For this report, the Chicago area is defined by the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.) Major findings for the Chicago area include the following:

! Of all of the work-related fatalities in the Chicago area, 88.1 percent were male, 79 percent were white, 18 percent black and 3 percent were Asian (Table 2).

! The occupations where the highest percentage of work-related fatalities occurred were among operators, fabricators, and laborers (34.7 percent) (Table 3).

- ! The industries with the highest percentage of work-related fatalities were in construction (21.8 percent), transportation (18.8 percent), and manufacturing (15.8 percent) (Table 4).
- ! The most common causes of work-related fatalities in the Chicago area were transportation accidents (30.7 percent) followed by assaults (20.7 percent), contact with an object or equipment (18.8 percent), and falls (15.8 percent) (Table 5).
- ! The most common cause of work-related fatalities among males was shootings (11.2 percent), and among females it was transportation accidents (33.3 percent).

WORK-RELATED FATALITIES CAUSED BY ILLNESS

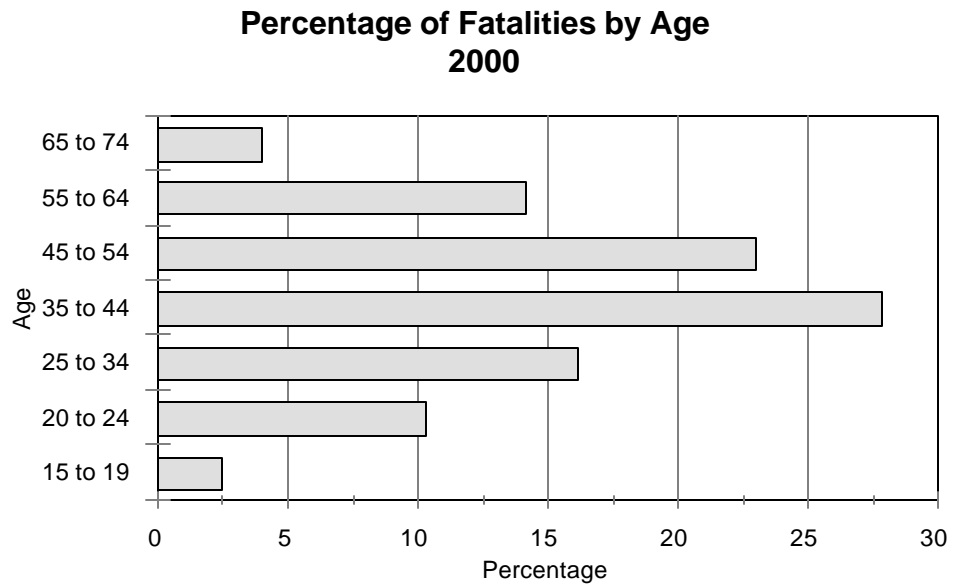
In the year 2000, Illinois reported that 1,313 work-related occupational fatalities were caused by an illness that has known causative agents most often found in the work place. These illnesses were contracted most likely by prolonged exposure via the work environment (Table 7).

Surveillance of deaths related to occupational illnesses is performed by abstracting death certificates, federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, and workers' compensation claim reports; no follow-up questionnaire or secondary source documents are solicited. This lack of documentation, coupled with the fact that the work relationship is often non-verifiable, causes the data on occupational illnesses to be considered experimental at this time.

Death certificates are searched for cause of death and contributing causes of death due to occupational illnesses. Deaths resulting from angiosarcoma of the liver, skin cancer of the scrotum, mesothelioma, silicosis, asbestosis and coal worker's pneumoconiosis are included. Also included are heart attacks either on the employer's premises or while at work. Other deaths are included when the occupation or industry is a known risk for a certain disease, such as for coal miners or glass factory workers with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or lung cancer.

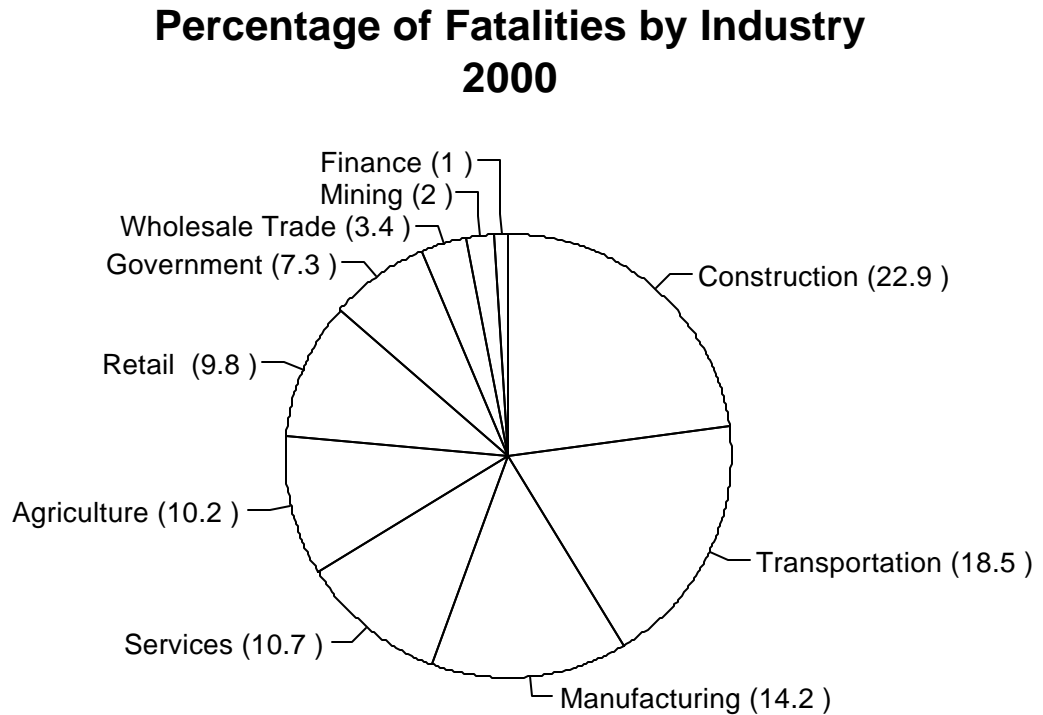
The occupations with the greatest percentage of fatalities due to an illness were operators, fabricators and laborers (35 percent) followed closely by precision production, craft and repair occupations (34 percent). The next closest occupation was managers and professionals with 13 percent (Table 8). Exposure to harmful substances and extreme environmental conditions accounted for 45.4 percent of the illness fatalities, all of which fell under the subcategory of either exposure to caustic, noxious, and allergenic substances or exposure to radiation. The source of the harmful substance or environmental condition that led to the work-related fatality was unknown for 52 percent of the cases (Table 9). Others were caused by exposure to chemicals and chemical products (29.9 percent) or exposure to plants, animals, or minerals (11.6 percent). Analysis also was done to determine the nature of the work-related fatality after exposure to the causative agent. It showed that work-related fatalities were either caused by a neoplasm, tumor, or cancer (69.6 percent) or by a systemic disease or other related disorder (30.4 percent)(Table 10).

FIGURE 1.



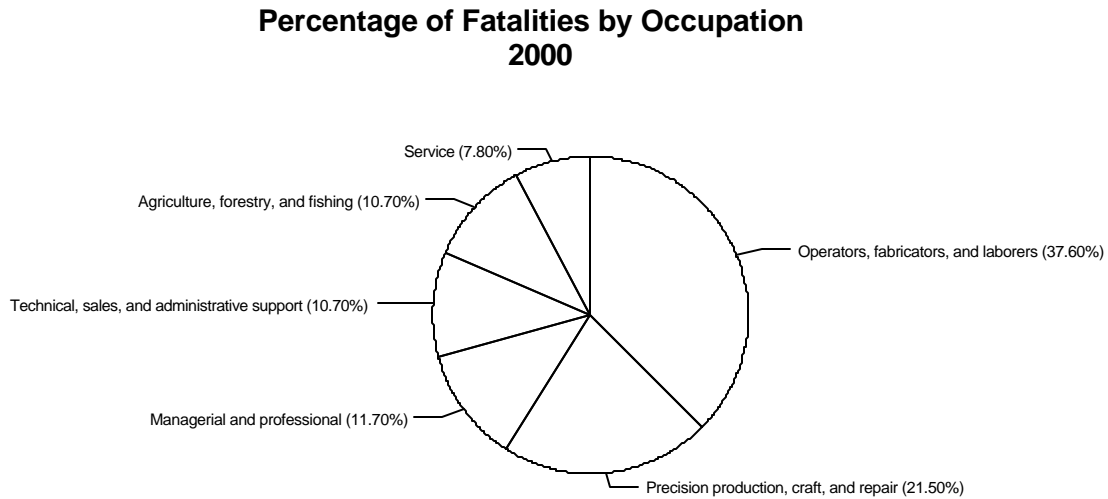
SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001

FIGURE 2.



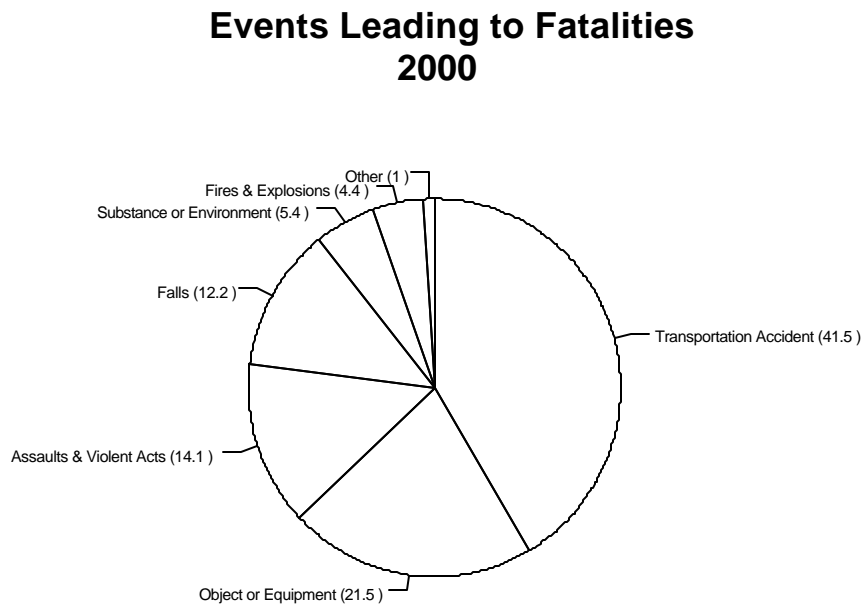
SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001

FIGURE 3.



SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001

FIGURE 4.



SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001

Table 1. Distribution of Injury Source Documents by Type, Illinois, 2000

Source Document	Number	Percent
Coroner Report	94	12
Death Certificate	214	26
National Transportation safety Board	1	<1
Mine Safety Report	3	<1
Medical Examiner's report and followback	2	<1
Newspaper	167	21
OSHA 01 ¹	82	10
OSHA 36 ²	91	11
OSHA 170 ³	68	8
Other	64	8
Workers' Compensation Claims	22	3
Total	808	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

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 36 is a pre-inspection 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.

³ 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, and significant publicity or property damage.

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

Table 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, U.S., Illinois and Chicago Area,¹ 2000

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employee Status						
Wage and salary workers	4,731	80	160	78	83	82
Self-employed ²	1,184	20	44	21	17	17
Gender						
Male	5,467	92	187	91	89	88
Female	448	8	18	9	12	12
Place of Birth						
U.S.A.	n.a.		177	86	n.a.	
Foreign	n.a.		28	14	n.a.	
Age³						
Less than 25 years	644	11	27	13	13	13
<20	200		6		–	
20-24	444		21		11	
25 to 54 years	3,947	67	137	67	72	71
25-34	1,161		33		22	
35-44	1,473		57		29	
45-54	1,313		47		21	
55 years and older	1,318	22	41	20	16	16
55-64	830		29		12	
65 years and older	488		12		4	
Race						
White	4,240	72	177	86	80	79
Black	574	10	24	12	18	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	185	3	4	2	3	3
Other or not reported	68	15	–	–	–	–
Hispanic Origin						
Hispanic ⁴	815	14	17	8	16	16
Non-Hispanic	5,100	86	188	92	85	84
Total	5,915	100	205	100	101	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships

³ There were six fatalities for which age was not reported at the national level.

⁴ Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

n.a. = Information not available for report.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation,¹ 2000

	U.S.		Illinois ²		Chicago Area ³	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Managerial and professional specialty	642	11	24	12	14	14
Executive, administrative, and managerial	397		18		8	
Managers, properties and real estate	na		--		--	
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	na		15		7	
Management related occupations	na		--		--	
Professional specialty	245		6		6	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	686	12	22	11	14	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	106		5		--	
Sales occupations	386		17		13	
Service occupations	431	7	16	8	12	12
Protective service	257		9		7	
Service occupations, except protective and household	na		7		5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	806	14	22	11	--	--
Farming occupations	320		21		--	
Other agriculture and related occupations	320		--		--	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,105	19	44	22	24	24
Mechanics and repairers	322		9		4	
Construction trades	613		28		17	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,118	36	77	38	35	35
Machine operators and tenders	237		8		3	
Transportation and material moving operations	1,264		42		20	
Motor vehicle operators	1,002		29		13	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	617		27		12	
Construction laborers	288		8		3	
Military	87	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	40	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,915	100	205	100	101	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census

²There were 40 U.S. fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an occupation classification.

³Includes 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. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

Table 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry,¹ 2000

	U.S.		Illinois ²		Chicago Area ³	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	720	<i>12</i>	21	<i>10</i>	--	--
Agricultural production – crops	277		17		--	
Agricultural services	213		--		--	
Agricultural production - livestock	132		--		--	
Mining	156	<i>3</i>	4	<i>2</i>	--	--
Construction	1,154	<i>20</i>	47	<i>23</i>	22	<i>22</i>
General building contractors	175		5		--	
Nonresidential building construction	na		3		--	
Heavy construction except building	284		9		--	
Heavy construction except highway	na		7		--	
Special trades contractors	672		32		18	
Electrical workers	na		4		3	
Roofing	na		3		--	
Misc. special trade contractors	na		12		3	
Manufacturing	668	<i>11</i>	29	<i>14</i>	16	<i>16</i>
Primary metal industries	na		6		--	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	na		--		--	
Fabricated metal products	na		--		--	
Food and kindred products	68		--		--	
Transportation and public utilities	957	<i>16</i>	38	<i>19</i>	19	<i>19</i>
Trucking and warehousing	566		20		8	
Trucking and courier services except air	na		15		6	
Air transportation	97		--		--	
Local and inter-urban passenger transit	84		4		3	
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	84		5		--	
Sanitary services	na		3		--	
Wholesale	230	<i>4</i>	7	<i>3</i>	7	<i>7</i>
Retail	594	<i>10</i>	20	<i>10</i>	9	<i>9</i>
Food stores	145		7		4	
Grocery	na		6		4	
Eating and drinking places	138		--		--	
Automotive dealers and service stations	95		7		4	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	79	<i>1</i>	--	--	--	--
Services	768	<i>13</i>	22	<i>11</i>	15	<i>15</i>
Business services	199		6		4	
Auto repair, services, and parking	132		6		4	
Auto repair shops	na		4		--	
Government⁴	571	<i>10</i>	15	<i>7</i>	9	<i>9</i>
Total	5,915	<i>100</i>	205	<i>100</i>	101	<i>100</i>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

² There were 17 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

³ Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

⁴ 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. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

na =not available

Table 5. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure,¹ 2000

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ²	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Transportation incidents	2,571	43	85	42	31	31
Highway	1,363		42		18	
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	694		28		16	
Non collision accident	356		7		--	
Non-highway (farm, industrial premises)	399		15		5	
Non collision accident	na		11		--	
Worker struck by vehicle	370		21		6	
Worker struck by vehicle in roadway	na		6		--	
Worker struck by vehicle on side of roadway	na		5		--	
Worker struck by vehicle in parking lot	na		8		--	
Railway accident	71		4		--	
Collision between railway and non-railway vehicle	na		3		--	
Water vehicle	84		--		--	
Aircraft	280		--		--	
Assaults and violent acts	929	16	29	14	21	21
Homicides	677		23		17	
Hitting, kicking beating	na		3		3	
Shooting	533		16		10	
Self-inflicted injury	220		5		3	
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	17	44	22	19	19
Struck by object	570		17		7	
Struck by falling object	357		11		4	
Struck by flying object	61		--		--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment/objects	294		15		9	
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157		4		--	
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding objects	na		5		3	
Caught in or crushed by collapsing materials	123		12		3	
Falls	734	12	25	12	16	16
Fall to lower level	659		20		12	
Fall from floor, deck or ground surface	na		3		--	
Fall from roof	150		3		--	
Fall from scaffold, staging	85		4		--	
Fall from ladder	110		3		--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	480	8	11	5	7	7
Contact with electric current	256		9		5	
Contact with overhead power line	128		4		--	
Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substances	100		--		--	
Contact with temperature extremes	29		--		--	
Oxygen deficiency	93		--		--	
Fires and Explosions	177	3	9	4	5	5
Fire unintended or uncontrolled	na		7		5	
Fire in residence, building or other structure	na		4		3	
Explosion	na		--		--	
Other³	19	0	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	5,915	100	205	100	101	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures

² Includes the Illinois counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

³ Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion"

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percents and employment numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

na = not available

Table 6. Number and Percentage of Occupational Fatalities by Industry¹ and Event, Illinois, 2000

	Assault		Contact		Exposure		Falls		Fires		Transportatio n		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	–	–	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	21	10
Mining	–	–	--	--	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2
Construction	–	–	11	25	3	27	14	56	–	–	15	18	48	23
Manufacturing	–	–	10	23	--	--	--	--	3	33	12	14	29	14
Transportation and public utilities	6	21	8	18	--	--	–	–	–	–	20	24	39	19
Wholesale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3
Retail	8	28	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	20	10
Finance, insurance, real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	--	--	3	1
Services	8	28	3	7	–	–	3	21	–	–	10	12	25	12
Public administration	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	4
Total	29	14	44	21	11	5	25	12	9	4.39	85	41	205	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

NOTE: Percents and numbers may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

Table 7. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County, 2000

County	n	County	n	County	n
Adams	-	Hardin	-	Morgan	-
Alexander	-	Henderson	-	Moultrie	-
Bond	-	Henry	-	Ogle	3
Boone	-	Iroquois	-	Peoria	10
Brown	-	Jackson	4	Perry	-
Bureau	-	Jasper	-	Piatt	-
Calhoun	-	Jefferson	-	Pike	-
Carroll	-	Jersey	-	Pope	-
Cass	-	Jo Daviess	-	Pulaski	-
Champaign	7	Johnson	-	Putnam	-
Christian	-	Kane	3	Randolph	-
Clark	-	Kankakee	-	Richland	-
Clay	-	Kendall	-	Rock Island	-
Clinton	--	Knox	3	St. Clair	--
Coles	-	Lake	5	Saline	-
Cook	82	LaSalle	-	Sangamon	7
Crawford	-	Lawrence	-	Schuyler	-
Cumberland	-	Lee	-	Scott	-
DeKalb	-	Livingston	-	Shelby	-
DeWitt	-	Logan	-	Stark	-
Douglas	-	McDonough	-	Stephenson	-
DuPage	3	McHenry	--	Tazewell	--
Edgar	-	McLean	--	Union	-
Edwards	-	Macon	5	Vermilion	-
Effingham	-	Macoupin	-	Wabash	-
Fayette	--	Madison	7	Warren	-
Ford	-	Marion	-	Washington	--
Franklin	-	Marshall	-	Wayne	-
Fulton	-	Mason	-	White	3
Gallatin	-	Massac	-	Whiteside	--
Greene	-	Menard	-	Will	7
Grundy	-	Mercer	-	Williamson	-
Hamilton	3	Monroe	-	Winnebago	3
Hancock	-	Montgomery	-	Woodford	-

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

NOTE: Percents and numbers may not add to subtotals and totals due to rounding. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

**Table 8. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses
Major Occupations and Industries as Stated on Death Certificate
Illinois, 2000**

	n	%
Occupation¹		
Managerial and professional specialty	172	13
Technical, sales, and administrative support	92	7
Service occupations	48	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	104	8
Precision production, craft, and repair	439	34
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	456	35
Military	--	--
Unknown	--	--
Total	1,313	100
Industry²		
Agriculture	104	8
Mining	85	7
Construction	223	17
Manufacturing	626	48
Transportation and public utilities	66	5
Wholesale and retail trade	52	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	<1
Services	112	9
Government	35	3
Unknown	--	--
Total	1,313	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census

² 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. Numbers are omitted and replaced with dashes, indicating they do not meet publication criteria, when a category has less than three occupational fatalities.

**Table 9. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses by Event or Exposure¹
as Stated on Death Certificate
Illinois, 2000**

	n	%
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	596	45
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	584	
Exposure to unspecified caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	361	
Inhalation of substance	223	
Exposure to radiation	12	1
Exposure to sun	12	
Other events or exposures	716	55

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

**Table 10. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses
Nature of Illness and Source
Illinois, 2000**

	n	%
Nature¹		
Neoplasms, tumors, and cancer	914	70
Malignant neoplasms and tumors of the skin	12	
Malignant neoplasms and tumors of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue	47	
Systemic disease and disorders	399	30
Circulatory system diseases	34	
Ischemic heart disease, including heart attack	31	
Respiratory system diseases	364	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	352	
Pneumoconiosis	12	
Total	1,313	100
 Source of Illness		
Chemicals and chemical products	393	30
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	76	
Chemical products--general	128	
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, n.e.c.	113	
Coal and coal products	97	
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	152	12
Minerals	118	
Asbestos	104	
Silica	14	
Parts and Materials	24	2
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulation materials	24	
Asphalt, roofing tar	24	
Other sources	56	4
Unknown	683	52
Total	1,313	100

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, August 2001

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures and event stated on death certificates

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

**For additional copies or more information, please contact
Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
605 W. Jefferson St.
Springfield, IL 62761
217-785-1873**

TTY (hearing impaired use only) 800-547-0466

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P.O. # 542254 600 12/01**