

Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
Illinois, 1999

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) was implemented in 1991 by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as a cooperative venture between 32 states, New York City and the federal government. In 1992, the census included 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 monitors, with verification, all fatal work injuries, collecting information on the circumstances of each injury and on characteristics of each decedent.

Major Findings for Illinois

Illinois was the site of 208 occupational fatalities in 1999, a slight decrease from the 1998 total (n=216). The following are major findings from the 1999 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in Illinois:

- The self-employed and persons working in family owned businesses represented 25 percent of the occupational fatalities (Table 2).
- Men accounted for 94 percent of occupational fatalities (n=195).
- Workers 45 years and older made up 53 percent of all occupational fatalities (Table 2).
- Workers born outside of the U.S. accounted for 15 percent of occupational fatalities, compared to their 11 percent share of Illinois' population.
- Two industrial classifications shared the highest percentage of occupational fatalities; transportation/public utilities and construction each represented 18 percent of the fatalities and agriculture was the third highest at 16 percent of fatalities (Table 4).
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers contributed 33 percent of Illinois' occupational fatalities; down by 6 percentage points from 39 percent in 1998, while all other occupational fatality percentages remained steady or increased slightly.

- Transportation incidents were the leading fatal event in Illinois at 34 percent (n=71), and also the leading fatal event for men at 34 percent (n=67). The leading fatal event for women in Illinois was shooting, representing 38 percent (n=5) of fatalities.
- Fatal occupational illnesses in Illinois decreased by 1 percent from the previous year (1,539 to 1,523 for 1998 and 1999, respectively).

Major Findings for Metropolitan Chicago

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries recorded 99 fatal workplace injuries in the Chicago area. For this report, Chicago area is defined by the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will. Major findings included the following:

- The industry with the highest proportion of fatalities was construction, at 23 percent, followed by manufacturing with 18 percent of the fatalities in the Chicago area.
- The occupation represented by the highest percentage of fatalities was operators, fabricators, and laborers with 32 percent.
- Assaults and violent acts accounted for 25 percent of fatal events in the Chicago area, and 23 of these were homicides. This category was also the leading event for female fatalities, recording 50 percent (n=4) of the Chicago area women's occupational fatalities.

METHODS

Fatal Occupational Injuries

CFOI researches many data sources, including death certificates, workers' compensation report claims, medical examiner reports, and other federal and state records, to compile a complete and verified tally of fatal workplace injuries. Included in the census are fatal injuries to the self-employed, workers on small farms, employees of the government, and other persons whose employment is difficult to identify from

a single source of workplace injuries. Illinois' 208 occupational fatalities for 1999 were documented by 938 separate sources, as shown in Table 1.

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

A fatal workplace injury may not meet the BLS requirements for inclusion in the census; such cases are not *in scope* and are therefore not included in this report. To meet BLS case definition, a fatality must occur to an employee working 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 be 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 of 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 are legal activities in the United States.

Fatal Occupational Illnesses

The census also attempts to monitor deaths linked to occupational illnesses. Such data can be helpful investigating known workplace hazards and generating new hypotheses to be evaluated in

subsequent epidemiological studies. Surveillance of deaths related to occupational illnesses is conducted by abstracting death certificates, federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, and workers' compensation claim reports; no follow-up questionnaires or secondary source documents are solicited. Because of this and the fact that the work relationship often is not verified, the data on occupation illnesses are considered experimental.

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 coal miners or glass factory workers with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or lung cancer.

RESULTS

Injury Fatality Counts and Proportions

For a better understanding of the problem of fatal workplace injuries, CFOI collects information on the worker's demographics as well as the circumstances of the injuries. Table 2 presents this socio-demographic data for the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago area. In Illinois, wage and salary workers suffered 75 percent (n=157) of occupational fatalities for 1999, and men accounted for 94 percent (n=195). Workers between the ages of 25 and 54 made up 64 percent (n=133), and white workers represented 87 percent (n=181) of Illinois' workplace fatalities.

Table 3 shows the distribution by occupation of fatal injuries in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago area. Operators, fabricators, and laborers made up nearly one-third (n=68) of Illinois worker fatalities, of which 62 percent (n=42) were transportation and material moving operators and 29 percent (n=20) were handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers. Twenty percent (n=41) of fatalities occurred in the

precision production, craft, and repair occupations, with more than half (n=24) of these coming from the construction trades.

Table 4 presents the distribution of fatal occupational injuries by industry for the U.S., Illinois, and the Chicago area. Both construction and transportation/public utilities suffered 18 percent (n=37) of Illinois' fatal injuries. Agriculture was third highest with 16 percent (n=34), of which 82 percent (n=28) were categorized under agriculture production—crops.

Table 5 breaks down the distribution of fatal workplace injuries by event or exposure for the U.S., Illinois, and the Chicago area. Transportation incidents accounted for more than one-third (n=71) of fatal occupational injuries in Illinois; more than one-third (n=24) of the transportation incidents occurred on the highway, while 27 percent (n=19) were non-highway (farm or industrial premises) related. Contact with objects or equipment was next highest on the list, accounting for 19 percent (n=40) of the fatalities, evenly distributed between the subcategories: struck by object with 48 percent (n=19) of the category, and caught in or compressed by equipment or objects with 45 percent (n=18).

Table 6 cross-tabulates the percentages and numbers of fatal injuries by industry and event. Nearly one-half (n=14) of fatal occupational falls occurred in the construction industry, and 37 percent (n=26) of transportation incident fatalities occurred in the transportation and public utilities industry. Fifty three percent (n=19) of fatal assaults occurred in the retail trade industry, making assault the cause of death in 83 percent of retail fatalities.

Table 7 shows the number of occupational fatalities by the county in which they occurred. In Illinois, 45 counties suffered no workplace fatalities for 1999; 39 counties were the sites of at least one but less than three occupational fatalities. Cook County, the state's most populous county, was the site of 73 occupational fatalities, down from 94 in 1998. Seventeen counties had between three and eight workplace fatalities.

Occupational Illness Fatalities

Illinois suffered 1,523 occupational illness fatalities in 1999, broken down in Table 8 to first show major occupations and then industries of the decedents. The occupation with the greatest number of fatalities was operators, fabricators, and laborers with 36 percent (n=541), followed closely by precision production, craft, and repair with 33 percent (n=508). The manufacturing industry recorded nearly one-half, 47 percent (n=720), of occupational illness fatalities, the same percentage for this industry in 1998.

Table 9 presents the number and percentage of fatal occupational illnesses by event or exposure. Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 57 percent (n=866) of illness fatalities, most of which fell under the subcategory exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (n=831).

Table 10 relates the number and percentages of fatal occupational illnesses by the nature of the illness and the source. More than two-thirds (n=1,035) of these fatalities were found to have neoplasms, tumors, and cancer as the nature of the illness. The source of the illness in 39 percent (n=587) of the cases was chemicals and chemical products.

COMMENTS

Many safety experts regard fatal work injuries as sentinel events, occurrences suggesting a failure in the use and application of preventive practices.¹ 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 yields vital insights that may aid in preventing fatal on-the-job injuries. The Illinois database can assist users in generating fatality profiles for specific industries and populations (for example, 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 to 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. McNabb S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, presentation at the CFOI national conference, Washington, DC, September 9, 1992.

**Table 1. Distribution of Injury Source Documents by Type
Illinois, 1999**

Source Document	Number	Percent
Coroner report	207	22
Death certificate	239	25
Employer followback	10	1
Informant followback	3	<1
National Transportation Safety Board	8	<1
Mine safety report	2	<1
Motor vehicle accident report	16	2
Medical examiner's report and followback	4	<1
Newspaper	163	17
OSHA 01 ¹	69	7
OSHA 36 ²	82	9
OSHA 170 ³	58	6
Other	65	7
Workers' compensation claims	12	1
TOTAL	938	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, July 1999.

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, 1999**

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago Area ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employee Status						
Wage and salary workers	4,884	81	157	75	83	84
Self-employed ^b	1,139	19	51	25	16	16
Gender						
Male	5,582	93	195	94	91	93
Female	441	7	13	6	8	7
Place of Birth						
U.S.A.	na		177	85	73	74
Foreign	na		31	15	26	26
Age^c						
Less than 25 years	644	1	15	7	7	7
< 20	194		5		3	
20-24	450		10		4	
25 to 54 years	3,996	66	133	64	65	66
25-34	1,171		32		15	
35-44	1,499		51		29	
45-54	1,326		50		21	
55 years and older	1,373	23	60	29	27	27
55-64	814		31		19	
65 years and older	559		29		8	
Race						
White	4,990	83	181	87	78	79
Black	626	10	25	12	18	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	191	3	--	--	--	--
Other or not reported	216	4	--	--	--	--
Hispanic Origin						
Hispanic	725	12	21	10	17	17
Non-Hispanic	5,298	88	187	90	82	83
TOTAL	6,023	100	208	100	99	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, July 1999.

^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 There were 10 fatalities for which age was not reported at the national level.

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

na = 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^a
1999**

	U.S.		Illinois ^b		Chicago Area ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Managerial and professional specialty	597	10	23	11	16	16
Executive, administrative, and managerial	371		18		13	
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	na		4		3	
Managers and Administrators, n.e.c.	na		8		6	
Management related occupations	na		3		--	
Professional specialty	226		5		3	
Technical, sales and administrative support	610	10	26		16	16
				13		
Technicians and related support	158		4		--	
Sales occupations	356		21		14	
Service occupations	468	8	13	6	8	8
Protective service	261		7		4	
Personal service occupations	na		6		--	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	897	15	36	17	3	3
Farming occupations	362		29		--	
Other agriculture and related occupations	335		7		--	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,142	19	41	20	24	24
Mechanics and repairers	353		14		8	
Construction trades	633		24		15	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,194	36	68	33	32	32
Machine operators and tenders	216		6		5	
Transportation and material moving operations	1,320		42		15	
Motor vehicle operators	1,063		28		10	
Truck drivers	898		24		8	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	658		20		12	
Construction laborers	341		12		6	
Military	80	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	35	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,023	100	208	100	99	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, July 1999.

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

^b There were 35 U.S. and 1 Illinois fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an occupation classification.

^c 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 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry^a

	U.S. ^b		Illinois		Chicago area ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	807	13	34	16	3	3
Agricultural production – crops	350		28		--	
Agricultural services	164		4		--	
Landscape	na		3		--	
Mining	121	2	4	2	--	<1
Construction	1,190	20	37	18	23	23
General building contractors	183		6		5	
Residential	na		3		3	
Heavy construction except building	280		8		4	
Heavy construction except highway	na		7		4	
Special trades contractors	709		23		14	
Electrical workers	na		5		3	
Roofing	na		3		--	
Misc. special trade contractors	na		9		3	
Manufacturing	719	12	27	13	18	18
Primary metal industries	na		5		4	
Blast furnaces & basic steel products	na		4		3	
Fabricated metal products	na		4		3	
Food & kindred products	83		4		4	
Transportation and public utilities	1,006	17	37	18	14	14
Trucking and warehousing	605		19		7	
Trucking & courier services except air	na		17		7	
Air transportation	74		6		3	
Air transportation non scheduled	na		3		--	
Freight transportation arrangement	na		3		3	
Water transportation	na		3		--	
Wholesale	237	4	3	1	--	<1
Retail	507	8	23	11	15	15
Food stores	115		4		4	
Grocery	na		3		3	
Eating and drinking places	145		6		3	
Miscellaneous retail	na		10		7	
Liquor stores	na		5		3	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	105	2	5	2	3	3
Services	732	12	22	11	16	16
Business services	161		3		3	
Auto Repair, services, and parking	132		6		5	
Auto repair shops	na		6		5	
Amusement and recreation services	na		4		--	
Government^d	562	9	16	7	5	5
Total	6,023	100	208	100	99	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, July 1999.

^a Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

^b There were 31 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification.

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

^d 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^a, 1999

	U.S.		Illinois		Chicago area ^b	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Transportation incidents	2,613	<i>43</i>	71	<i>34</i>	19	<i>19</i>
Highway	1,491		24		7	
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	711		14		4	
Non collision accident	388		6		5	
Non-highway (farm, industrial premises)	353		19		--	
Non collision accident	na		17		--	
Worker struck by vehicle	377		12		5	
Worker struck by vehicle in roadway	na		6		--	
Worker struck by vehicle on side of roadway	na		3		--	
Worker struck by vehicle in parking lot	na		3		--	
Railway accident	56		5		--	
Water vehicle	102		3		--	
Aircraft	227		8		4	
During takeoff or landing	na		4		3	
Aircraft accident not elsewhere classified	na		4		--	
Assaults and violent acts	893	<i>15</i>	36	<i>17</i>	25	<i>25</i>
Homicides	645		29		23	
Hitting, kicking beating	na		3		3	
Shooting	506		23		17	
Self-inflicted injury	208		7		--	
Contact with objects and equipment	1,029	<i>17</i>	40	<i>19</i>	16	<i>16</i>
Struck by object	585		19		8	
Struck by falling object	358		8		--	
Struck by flying object	na		4		--	
Struck by swinging or slipping object	na		3		--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment/objects	302		18		8	
Caught in running equipment or machinery	na		12		3	
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding objects	na		4		4	
Caught in or crushed by collapsing materials	na		3		--	
Falls	717	<i>12</i>	29	<i>14</i>	21	<i>21</i>
Fall to lower level	634		26		20	
Fall from floor, deck or ground surface	na		3		--	
Fall from roof	na		3		3	
Fall from scaffold, staging	na		4		--	
Fall to lower level not elsewhere classified	na		5		3	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	529	<i>9</i>	23	<i>11</i>	14	<i>14</i>
Contact with electric current	278		11		7	
Contact with overhead power line	na		9		6	
Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substances	106		6		5	
Contact with temperature extremes	na		4		--	
Oxygen deficiency	93		--		--	
Fires and Explosions	216	<i>4</i>	9	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>
Fire unintended or uncontrolled	na		6		3	
Explosion	na		3		--	
Other^c	26	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>
TOTAL	6,023	<i>100</i>	208	<i>100</i>	99	<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, July 1999.

^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 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 Industry^a and Event, Illinois, 1999

Industry	Assault		Contact		Exposure		Falls		Fires		Transportatio n		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Agriculture	–	–	11	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	25	35	<i>17</i>
Construction	–	–	12	30	7	30	14	48	–	–	4	6	38	<i>18</i>
Finance, insurance, real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	6	<i>3</i>
Manufacturing	–	–	6	15	5	22	6	21	–	–	8	11	27	<i>13</i>
Mining	–	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	<i>2</i>
Public administration	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	8	<i>4</i>
Retail	19	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	<i>11</i>
Transportation and public utilities	–	–	4	10	6	26	–	–	–	–	26	37	40	<i>19</i>
Services	8	22	3	8	–	–	5	17	–	–	5	6	24	<i>12</i>
Wholesale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	<i>1</i>
Total	36	17	40	19	23	11	29	14	9	4	71	34	208	100

Table 7. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County**Illinois, 1999**

County	n	County	n	County	n
Adams	–	Hardin	–	Morgan	–
Alexander	–	Henderson	–	Moultrie	–
Bond	–	Henry	–	Ogle	–
Boone	–	Iroquois	–	Peoria	3
Brown	–	Jackson	–	Perry	–
Bureau	–	Jasper	–	Piatt	–
Calhoun	–	Jefferson	–	Pike	–
Carroll	–	Jersey	–	Pope	–
Cass	–	Jo Daviess	–	Pulaski	–
Champaign	4	Johnson	–	Putnam	–
Christian	–	Kane	–	Randolph	–
Clark	–	Kankakee	–	Richland	–
Clay	–	Kendall	–	Rock Island	–
Clinton	3	Knox	–	St. Clair	5
Coles	–	Lake	8	Saline	–
Cook	73	LaSalle	–	Sangamon	3
Crawford	–	Lawrence	–	Schuyler	–
Cumberland	–	Lee	–	Scott	–
DeKalb	–	Livingston	–	Shelby	–
DeWitt	–	Logan	–	Stark	–
Douglas	–	McDonough	–	Stephenson	–
DuPage	–	McHenry	4	Tazewell	3
Edgar	–	McLean	3	Union	–
Edwards	–	Macon	3	Vermilion	–
Effingham	–	Macoupin	–	Wabash	–
Fayette	4	Madison	6	Warren	–
Ford	–	Marion	–	Washington	3
Franklin	–	Marshall	–	Wayne	–
Fulton	–	Mason	–	White	–
Gallatin	–	Massac	–	Whiteside	5
Greene	–	Menard	–	Will	8
Grundy	–	Mercer	–	Williamson	–
Hamilton	–	Monroe	–	Winnebago	4
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, July 1999.

NOTE: 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, 1999

	n	%
Occupation^a		
Managerial and professional specialty	195	13
Technical, sales and administrative support	112	7
Service occupations	46	3
Farming, forestry and fishing	116	8
Precision production, craft and repair	508	33
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	541	36
Military	--	--
Unknown	--	--
Total	1,523	100
Industry^b		
Agriculture	117	8
Mining	69	5
Construction	240	16
Manufacturing	720	47
Transportation and public utilities	127	8
Wholesale and retail trade	69	5
Finance, insurance and real estate	8	1
Services	121	8
Government	44	3
Unknown	0	0
Total	1,523	101

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, July 1999.

^a Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the U.S. 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. 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 Exposure^a
as Stated on Death Certificate
Illinois, 1999**

	n	%
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	866	57
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	831	
Exposure to unspecified caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	547	
Inhalation of substance	284	
Exposure to radiation	2	0
Exposure to sun	29	
Other events or exposures	657	43
Total	1,523	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, July 1999.

^a Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illinois 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, 1999

	n	%
Nature^a		
Systemic disease and disorders	488	32
Circulatory system diseases	31	
Ischemic heart disease, including heart attack	30	
Respiratory system diseases	457	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	437	
Pneumoconiosis	19	
Neoplasms, Tumors, and Cancer	1,035	68
Total	1,523	100
Source of Illness		
Chemicals and chemical products	587	39
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	97	
Chemical products--general	177	
Coal, natural gas, petroleum fuels and products, nec	197	
Coal and coal products	154	
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	209	14
Minerals	175	
Asbestos	146	
Silica	29	
Parts and Materials	7	1
Tars, sealants, caulking, insulation materials	7	
Asphalt, roofing tar	7	
Other sources	95	6
Unknown	625	41
Total	1,523	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, July 1999.

^a 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.

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