

**Census of**  
**Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**  
**Illinois, 2001**

A Publication of the  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

As a participating partner, the Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, began implementing the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) in Illinois in 1993. The purpose of this census is to monitor, with verification, all fatal work injuries by collecting information on the circumstances of each fatality and on the characteristics of each decedent. This report presents data collected by Illinois' CFOI in 2001.

## **FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES – 2001**

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

- ! There were 231 work-related fatalities recorded in the state of Illinois. This is an increase of 12.1 percent from 2000 (206), 11.1 percent from 1999 (208), and 6.9 percent from 1998 (216) (Figure 1).
- ! Of the 231 fatalities, 177 (76.6 percent) were wage and salaried workers, while 54 (23.4 percent) were self-employed (Table 2).
- ! The majority of the work-related fatalities occurred among males (88.7 percent) (Table 2).
- ! The highest number of work-related fatalities occurred among those 35 to 44 years of age (26 percent) and 45 to 54 years of age (22.5 percent) (Table 2).
- ! The distribution of fatalities by race was 204 (88.3 percent) white, 22 (9.5 percent) black and 5 (2.2 percent) Asian or Pacific Islander (Table 2).
- ! Thirty (13 percent) of the fatalities were Hispanic or Latino (Table 2).
- ! The industries with the greatest percentage of fatalities were construction (20.3 percent), transportation and public utilities (13.9 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.4 percent), services (13 percent) and manufacturing (12.6 percent) (Table 3).

- ! The industries that had an increase in fatalities over the preceding year were agriculture, forestry and fishing (47.6 percent), retail (40 percent), services (36.4 percent) and government (31.3 percent). Transportation and public utilities showed a decline in fatalities of 15.8 percent, while construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade were unchanged (Table 4).
- ! The occupations with the greatest percentage of fatalities were operators, fabricators and laborers (27.7 percent), precision production and repair (20.3 percent), and managers and professionals (15.2 percent) (Table 5).
- ! For all industries combined, transportation incidents were the leading cause of death (32.5 percent), followed by assaults and violent acts (18.6 percent) and falls (16.9 percent) (Table 6).
- ! Across industries, transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities in four of the 10 industries including transportation and public utilities (65.6 percent), wholesale trade (57.1 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (54.8 percent) and manufacturing (31 percent) (Table 7).
- ! The most prevalent part of the body affected by injury was multiple body parts (38.5 percent), followed by the head (22.1 percent), the body system (19 percent), trunk (18.2 percent) and lower extremities (1.3 percent) (Table 8).
- ! Fifty-two of the state's 102 counties reported at least one fatality in 2001. More specifically, 39 of the counties reported between one and three while 13 of them reported four or more. Cook, the state's most populous county, reported 79 fatalities, 34.2 percent of the total (Table 9).

## **METHODS**

### **Fatal Occupational Injuries**

Data are obtained from multiple source documents. These documents include coroner and medical examiner reports, death certificates, National Transportation Safety Board reports, news media reports, Mine Safety and Health Administration reports, motor vehicle accident reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration reports, police reports, workers' compensation reports and any other source that may substantiate a case.

In 2001, 939 of these documents were used to ensure the accuracy of the cases contained in the system (Table 1). Because of the need for verification, CFOI requires at least two sources. These sources are matched using the decedent's name, place of employment, time and date of fatality, and any other identifiers that may prevent duplication. In a few cases, verification was done using one document source and a follow-up questionnaire to an informant or employer. Fatalities identified from only one source are reviewed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in consultation with the state to determine if the information is sufficient to warrant entry into the system. If a fatality does not meet BLS requirements, it is considered out of scope and is not entered into the census.

The definition of an in-scope case differs for work-related fatalities and work-related illnesses. For work-related fatalities, the death or incident must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred during the year 2001 and must be work-related according to CFOI criteria. For work-related illnesses, the death must have occurred in Illinois, must have occurred in the year 2001 and, either the illness causing the death must be work-related according to CFOI criteria or the illness causing the death must have occurred at work.

To meet CFOI criteria, an event or exposure resulting in a fatality via injury or illness must have occurred on the employer's premises while the person was there to work or off the employer's premises

while the person was working, or the event or exposure causing the fatality was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Work is defined as duties, activities or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit or benefit; and that are legal activities in the United States.

### **Fatal Occupational Illnesses**

The census also attempts to monitor deaths linked to occupational illnesses. Surveillance of these deaths are gathered by abstracting death certificates, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports and workers' compensation claims. No follow-up questionnaire or secondary source document is necessary before an illness-related fatality is entered into the census. This is because previous scientific research has already determined an association between the industry and occupation and the illness of the decedent. The illnesses include angiosarcoma of the liver, skin cancer of the scrotum, mesothelioma, silicosis, asbestosis and coal miner's pneumoconiosis. The census also screens occupations and industries associated with cancer of the biliary tract, bladder, brain, colon, kidney, (laryngeal) larynx, liver, lungs, nasal sinuses, nasal cavity, oral cavity and pharynx, pancreas, prostate and skin, and with leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, multiple myeloma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. All decedents entered into the census are younger than 85 years of age.

## **RESULTS**

### **Fatal Occupational Injuries**

To better understand the issue of fatal occupational injuries, CFOI collects data on both the demographics of the decedent and the circumstances surrounding the incident. In 2001, there were 231 of these injuries. This was a 12.1 percent increase from 2000 and the first time the number of fatalities has increased since 1998 (Figure 1). Additionally, 177 (76.6 percent) of these fatalities occurred among wage

and salaried workers, while 88.7 percent occurred among men (Table 2). As in previous years, the majority of the fatalities occurred among those 35 to 44 years of age (26 percent), 45 to 54 years of age (22.5 percent) and 25 to 34 years of age (17.3 percent) (Table 2). With respect to race, the majority of fatalities occurred among whites (88.3 percent) followed by blacks (9.5 percent) and Asians or Pacific Islanders (2.2 percent) (Table 2). Finally, 13 percent of those fatally injured were Hispanic or Latino (Table 2).

As in previous years, most of the fatalities occurred in the construction industry (20.3 percent), followed by transportation and public utilities (13.9 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.4 percent), services (13 percent), manufacturing (12.6 percent), retail (12.1 percent), government (9.1 percent), wholesale trade (3 percent), and finance, insurance and real estate (1.7 percent) (Table 3). The industries with the highest percentage of increase in fatalities from the preceding year's figures were agriculture, forestry and fishing (47.6 percent), retail (40 percent), services (36.4 percent) and government (31.3 percent) (Table 4). Conversely, transportation and public utilities (15.8 percent) had a decrease in the number of fatalities while construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade were unchanged (Table 4).

Most of the occupations showed increases in fatalities over the previous year including services (81.3 percent), farming, forestry and fishing (45.5 percent), managers and professionals (40 percent), technical, sales and administrative support (9.1 percent) and precision production, craft and repair (6.8 percent) (Table 4). The only occupations where fatalities decreased were operators, fabricators and laborers (16.9 percent) (Table 4). Despite the decline of fatalities among operators, fabricators and laborers, they still recorded the most fatalities (64) in 2001, followed by precision production, craft and repair (47), managers and professionals (35), farming, forestry and fishing (32), service (29) and technical, sales and administrative support (24) (Table 5).

The event or exposure leading to the occupational fatality is another important indicator in tracking work-related deaths. In 2001, transportation incidents were by far the most common cause of work-related fatalities with 75 out of 231 (32.5 percent) being vehicle related, including collisions, non-collisions and pedestrians struck by a vehicle (Table 6). More specifically, transportation incidents ranked first in four out of 10 industry sectors as a means of fatality including transportation and public utilities (65.6 percent), wholesale trade (57.1 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (54.8 percent), and manufacturing (31 percent) (Table 7). Other leading causes of fatalities per industry sector included assaults and violent acts in retail (64.3 percent) and government (38.1 percent), falls in construction (34 percent) and contact with objects or equipment in service (33.3 percent) (Table 7). Other less prevalent means of fatalities were exposure to harmful substances or environments and fires and explosions.

The part of the body affected by the injury is another important variable contained within CFOI. In 2001, the most prevalent part of the body affected by injury was multiple body parts (38.5 percent), followed by the head (22.1 percent), the body system (19 percent), trunk (18.2 percent) and lower extremities (1.3 percent) (Table 8).

In Illinois, 52 out of 102 counties recorded fatalities in 2001. The counties with the most fatalities were Cook (79), DuPage (15), Will (14), Champaign (11), St. Clair (9), Kane (7), Winnebago (6) and Lake (6) (Table 9). The other 44 counties had less than six fatalities each (Table 9).

### **Fatal Occupational Illnesses**

In 2001, Illinois reported 1,233 fatalities caused by work-related illness. This was a 6.2 percent decrease from the previous year (Table 10). The industries most affected by these illnesses were manufacturing (44.2 percent), construction (20 percent), services (8.7 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (8.4 percent), mining (6 percent), transportation and public utilities (5.5 percent), government (3.5

percent), retail (2.1 percent) and wholesale trade (1.3 percent) (Table 10). These results are similar to those in 2000.

The occupations with the greatest percentage of fatalities due to an illness were operators, fabricators and laborers (33.3 percent), precision production, craft and repair occupations (31.7 percent), managers and professionals (15.5 percent), farming, forestry and fishing (8 percent), technical sales and administrative support, (6.9 percent) and services (4.5 percent) (Table 10). These results were also similar to those in 2000.

In 2001, many of the 1,233 illnesses were caused by exposure to harmful substances or environmental conditions (39.9 percent) and bodily reaction or exertion (3.2 percent) (Table 11). Unfortunately, 54.3 percent of the illnesses could not be classified per any given exposure or event, while 2.6 percent were caused by exposures or events that were unknown (Table 11). Of the 43 percent of the illnesses that had a known exposure or event, 25.8 percent of them were caused by chemicals and chemical products followed by persons, plants, animals and minerals (10.8 percent), other sources (5.1 percent) and parts and materials (1.5 percent) (Table 11). The types of illnesses were neoplasms, tumors and cancer (68.9 percent) and systemic diseases and disorders (31.1 percent) (Table 11). The part of body affected by illness was the trunk (94.6 percent), followed by the body system (3.3 percent) and multiple body parts (1.6 percent) (Table 11).

**Table 1. Distribution of Injury Source Documents by Type, Illinois, 2001**

<b>Source Document</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Death Certificate	230	24.5
News Media Report	186	19.8
Coroner's Report	121	12.9
OSHA 36 <sup>2</sup>	97	10.3
Medical Examiner's Report	74	7.9
OSHA 01 <sup>1</sup>	69	7.3
OSHA 170 <sup>3</sup>	63	6.7
Workers' Compensation Claim	47	5.0
Police Report	8	<1
Employer/Informant Questionnaire	5	<1
Funeral Home Referral	4	<1
Transfer from other State	3	<1
Mine Safety Health Administration Report	1	<1
National Transportation Safety Board Report	1	<1
Other	30	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

<sup>1</sup> 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.

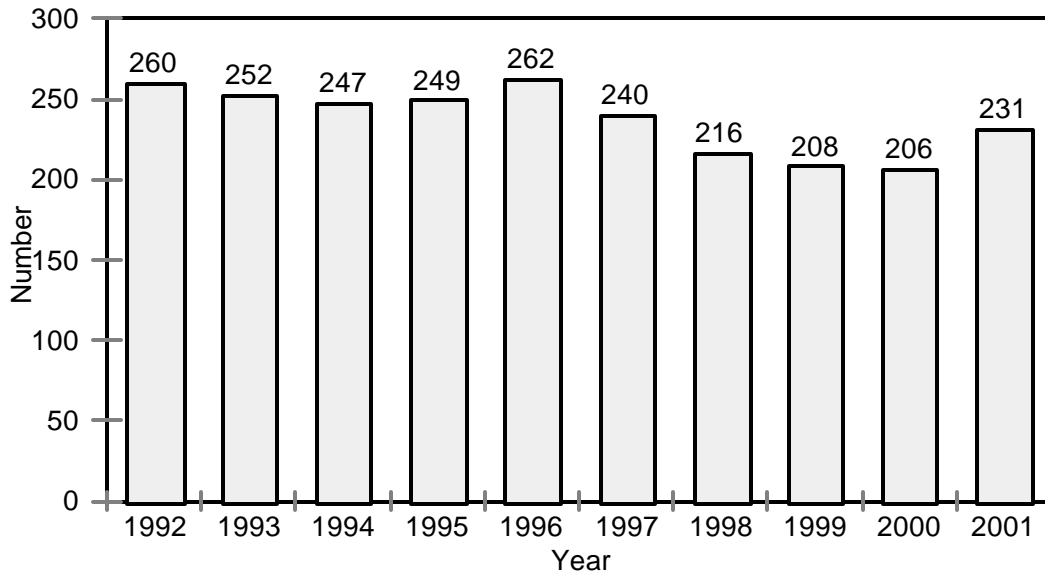
<sup>2</sup> OSHA 36 is a pre-inspection form used to record data pertaining to a fatality/catastrophe that occurs in an establishment under OSHA's or a state OSHA's jurisdiction. It is completed at the time the event is initially reported to OSHA. Its purpose is to provide OSHA with enough information on the event to determine whether to investigate.

<sup>3</sup> OSHA 170 is used to record a summary of the results of investigations of all events involving fatalities, catastrophes, amputations, hospitalizations of two or more days, and significant publicity or property damage.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

**Figure 1.**

### **Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries Illinois, 1992 - 2001**



SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

**Table 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Illinois 2001**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Employee Status</b>		
Wage and salary workers	177	76.6
Self-employed <sup>1</sup>	54	23.4
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	205	88.7
Female	26	11.3
<b>Age</b>		
<20	5	2.2
20-24	18	7.8
25-34	40	17.3
35-44	60	26.0
45-54	52	22.5
55-64	35	15.2
65 years and older	21	9.1
<b>Race</b>		
White	204	88.3
Black	22	9.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	2.2
Other or not reported	-	-
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>		
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	30	13.0
Non-Hispanic	201	87.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

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

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

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry<sup>1</sup>  
Illinois, 2001**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Agricultural production – crops	25	
Agricultural production - livestock	4	
Agricultural services	--	
Other	--	
<b>Construction</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20.3</b>
General building contractors	8	
Heavy construction except building	8	
Special trades contractors	31	
Other	--	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Food and kindred products	--	
Lumber and wood products		
Printing and publishing	9	
Chemicals and allied products	--	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	--	
Primary metal	--	
Fabricated metal products	4	
Industrial machinery and equipment	--	
Electronic and other electric equipment	--	
Transportation equipment	8	
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Railroad transportation	3	
Local and inter-urban passenger transit	5	
Trucking and warehousing	17	
Water transportation	--	
Air transportation	--	
Transportation services	--	
Electric, gas and sanitary services	3	
<b>Wholesale</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Wholesale trade - durable	4	
Wholesale trade - nondurable	3	
<b>Retail</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Building materials and garden supplies	--	
Food stores	8	
Automotive dealers and service stations	3	
Eating and drinking places	13	
Miscellaneous retail	--	
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Real estate	3	
<b>Services</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Personal services	--	
Business services	6	
Auto repair, services, and parking	4	
Amusement and recreation	4	
Legal services	--	
Educational services	--	
Membership organizations	5	
Private households	5	
See footnotes at end of table.		

**Table 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry<sup>1</sup>**  
**Illinois 2001 - continued**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Federal government	--	
State government	4	
Local government	17	
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>--</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

NOTE: The mining industry did not meet publication criteria and therefore was not included.

**Table 4. Number of Fatalities Occupational Injuries  
by Industry and Occupation  
Illinois, 2001**

	2000	2001	Percentage Change
<b>Industry</b>			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21	31	47.6
Retail	20	28	40.0
Services	22	30	36.4
Government	16	21	31.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	38	32	-15.8
Construction	47	47	None
Manufacturing	29	29	None
Wholesale	7	7	None
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>231</b>	
<b>Occupation</b>			
Services	16	29	81.3
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	22	32	45.5
Managers and Professionals	25	35	40.0
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	22	24	9.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	44	47	6.8
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	77	64	-16.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>231</b>	

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

NOTE: Finance, insurance and real estate, and mining industries do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 5. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation<sup>1</sup>  
Illinois, 2001**

	Illinois	
	Number	Percentage
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23	
Professional specialty	12	
<b>Technical, sales and administrative support</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3	
Sales occupations and technicians	21	
<b>Service occupations</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Protective service	15	
Service occupations, except protective and household	14	
<b>Farming, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Farming occupations	28	
Other agriculture and related occupations	4	
<b>Precision production, craft and repair</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Mechanics and repairers	9	
Precision Production	8	
Construction trades	30	
<b>Operators, fabricators and laborers</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Machine operators and tenders	8	
Transportation and material moving operations	34	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	
<b>Military</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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, September 2002

<sup>1</sup>Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 6. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure<sup>1</sup>  
Illinois, 2001**

	<b>Illinois</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Highway	35	
Non-highway (farm, industrial premises)	22	
Worker struck by vehicle	15	
Railway accident	--	
Water vehicle	--	
Aircraft	--	
Transportation incidents, nec	--	
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Homicides	34	
Self-inflicted injury	8	
Assaults and violent acts, nec	--	
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Struck by object	15	
Caught in or compressed by equipment/objects	14	
Caught in or crushed by collapsing materials	7	
Contact, nec	--	
<b>Falls</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Fall to lower level	33	
Fall to same level	5	
Fall, nec	--	
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Contact with electric current	14	
Exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substances	8	
Contact with temperature extremes	--	
Oxygen deficiency	3	
<b>Fires and Explosions</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Other<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes the category "bodily reaction and exertion"

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Event or Exposure  
Illinois, 2001**

Industry	Event or Exposure													
	Total Fatalities	Transportation		Assaults and Violent Acts		Contact with Objects and Equipment		Falls		Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environment		Fires and Explosions		
	(n)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
<b>Total</b>	231	75	32.5	43	18.6	37	3.0	39	16.9	27	11.7	10	4.3	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	31	17	54.8	--	--	9	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Construction	47	9	19.1	--	--	7	14.9	16	34.0	13	27.7	--	--	
Manufacturing	29	9	31.0	7	24.1	6	20.7	3	10.3	--	--	--	--	
Transportation and Public Utilities	32	21	65.6	--	--	--	--	5	15.6	--	--	--	--	
Wholesale	7	4	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Retail	28	--	--	18	64.3	--	--	4	14.3	--	--	--	--	
Finance	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Services	30	5	16.7	4	13.3	10	33.3	6	20.0	--	--	--	--	
Government	21	7	33.3	8	38.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 8. Fatal Occupation Injuries by Part of Body  
Illinois, 2001**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Multiple Body Parts	89	38.5
Head	51	22.1
Body Systems	44	19.0
Trunk	42	18.2
Lower Extremities	3	1.3
Neck (including throat)	--	--
Total	231	100.0

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 9. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by County  
Illinois, 2001**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>
Adams	-	Hardin	-	Morgan	-
Alexander	-	Henderson	-	Moultrie	-
Bond	-	Henry	-	Ogle	-
Boone	-	Iroquois	-	Peoria	5
Brown	-	Jackson	3	Perry	-
Bureau	-	Jasper	-	Piatt	-
Calhoun	-	Jefferson	-	Pike	-
Carroll	-	Jersey	-	Pope	-
Cass	-	Jo Daviess	-	Pulaski	-
Champaign	11	Johnson	-	Putnam	-
Christian	-	Kane	7	Randolph	4
Clark	-	Kankakee	-	Richland	-
Clay	-	Kendall	-	Rock Island	5
Clinton	-	Knox	-	St. Clair	9
Coles	-	Lake	6	Saline	-
Cook	79	LaSalle	-	Sangamon	4
Crawford	-	Lawrence	-	Schuyler	-
Cumberland	-	Lee	-	Scott	-
DeKalb	-	Livingston	-	Shelby	-
DeWitt	-	Logan	-	Stark	-
Douglas	-	McDonough	-	Stephenson	-
DuPage	15	McHenry	3	Tazewell	-
Edgar	-	McLean	3	Union	-
Edwards	-	Macon	-	Vermilion	-
Effingham	-	Macoupin	-	Wabash	-
Fayette	-	Madison	-	Warren	-
Ford	-	Marion	-	Washington	3
Franklin	-	Marshall	-	Wayne	-
Fulton	-	Mason	-	White	-
Gallatin	-	Massac	-	Whiteside	4
Greene	-	Menard	-	Will	14
Grundy	-	Mercer	-	Williamson	-
Hamilton	-	Monroe	-	Winnebago	6
Hancock	-	Montgomery	-	Woodford	-

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

<sup>1</sup> Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 10. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses**  
**Major Occupations and Industries as Stated on Death Certificate**  
**Illinois, 2001**

	2000		2001		Difference	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture	105	8.0	103	8.4	-2	-1.9
Mining	85	6.5	74	6.0	-11	-12.9
Construction	223	17.0	246	20.0	23	10.3
Manufacturing	626	47.6	545	44.2	-81	-12.9
Transportation and public utilities	67	5.1	68	5.5	1	1.5
Wholesale trade	20	1.5	16	1.3	-4	-20.0
Retail trade	32	2.4	26	2.1	-6	-18.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	4	<1	5	<1	1	25.0
Services	115	8.7	107	8.7	-8	-7.0
Government	38	2.9	43	3.5	5	13.2
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
<b>Occupation</b>						
Managerial and professional speciality	173	13.2	191	15.5	19	11.0
Technical, sales and administrative support	92	7.0	85	6.9	-7	-7.6
Service occupations	48	3.7	56	4.5	8	16.7
Farming, forestry and fishing	105	8.0	99	8.0	-5	-4.8
Precision production, craft and repair	439	33.4	391	31.7	-48	-10.9
Operators, fabricators and laborers	457	34.8	411	33.3	-45	-9.9
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-6.2</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

**Table 11. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Illnesses  
by Event, Source, Part of Body and Nature  
Illinois, 2001**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Event or Exposure</b>		
Exposure to harmful substance or environment	492	39.9
Bodily reaction or exertion	40	3.2
Nonclassifiable	669	54.3
Unknown	32	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Source of Illness</b>		
Chemicals and chemical products	318	25.8
Persons, plants, animals and minerals	133	10.8
Parts and materials	18	1.5
Other sources	63	5.1
Nonclassifiable	669	54.3
Unknown	32	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Part of Body</b>		
Trunk	1167	94.6
Body system	41	3.3
Multiple body parts	20	1.6
Head	5	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nature<sup>1</sup></b>		
Neoplasms, tumors and cancer	850	68.9
Systemic disease and disorders	383	31.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, September 2002

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

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or that data do not meet publication criteria.

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