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FATAL WORK INJURIES IN THE MIDWEST, 2001

Job-related fatal injuries in the Midwest¹ totaled 1,368 in 2001 accounting for slightly less than one-fourth of the 5,900² casualties which occurred nationwide, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Peter J. Hebein noted that the number of fatal work injuries rose by 33 in the Midwest region, a gain of 2.5 percent from the previous year. Specifically, deaths from highway crashes, fires and explosions, and electrocutions led the increase. Nationally, fatalities were down slightly over the year (-20), as homicides reached its lowest level since the census began in 1992. (See table 1.)

Profile of fatal work injuries in the Midwest

As they did in the nation, highway crashes made up the largest portion of job-related fatalities (323) in the Midwest in 2001, accounting for close to one-fourth of all fatal work injuries. Deaths resulting from a fall to a lower level (151) made up 11 percent of the total. The three other leading causes of workplace fatalities were being struck by an object and nonhighway transportation accidents, each representing 9 percent of the regional total, and homicides, accounting for 8 percent. These five events accounted for about three of every five fatal workplace injuries in the Midwest, the same as for the nation as a whole. (See table 2.)

Two other events resulted in more than 50 deaths in the Midwest. Being caught in or compressed by equipment caused 73 deaths or 5 percent of the region's total. Seventy-two workers died after being struck by a moving vehicle or other mobile equipment.

State summary

Overall, the largest number of fatal work injuries in the Midwest occurred in Illinois (231), followed by Ohio (209), Michigan (175) and Indiana (152). These four states also had the largest workforces in the region. Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota all had fewer than 100 fatalities from on-the-job injuries in 2001. Half of the states in the Midwest experienced an increase in on the job fatalities with a regional high of

¹ The Midwest region referenced in this release corresponds to the Census definition and includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

² When the 2,886 fatalities (homicides) from the terrorist attacks on September 11th are included in the overall count, there were 8,786 fatal work injuries reported in the United States in 2001.

12 percent in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. Five states (Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota) recorded a decline in the number of fatal occupational injuries. South Dakota, on the other hand, had the same number of fatalities in 2001 as in 2000. (See table 3.)

In the Midwest, causes of fatal work-related injuries varied across the 12 states. Highway crashes accounted for 46 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in Nebraska but 15 percent in Illinois. Falling to a lower level led to 13 percent of work-related deaths in Missouri but 7 percent in Indiana. In Minnesota, 18 percent of workplace deaths were due to being struck by an object, while Kansas attributed only 4 percent to this cause. (See table 2.)

Metropolitan area summary

Fatal workplace injury data is also available for six metropolitan areas in the Midwest for 2001 -- Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin; Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana; Cleveland-Akron, Ohio; Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, Michigan; Milwaukee-Racine, Wisconsin; and St. Louis, Missouri. Of the six, the Chicago-Gary-Kenosha area recorded the highest number of on-the-job deaths at 152, two-thirds of Illinois' total count. Homicides accounted for a higher percentage of workplace fatalities in Chicago (17 percent), Detroit (24 percent) and St. Louis (18 percent) than for the nation (11 percent). However, highway crashes made up a smaller percentage of worker deaths in Chicago (15 percent), Cleveland (12 percent), Detroit (10 percent), and St. Louis (12 percent) than they did nationally (24 percent). (See table 4.)

Industry and worker characteristics

The construction industry accounted for 21 percent of all fatal workplace injuries nationwide, the largest share among the major industry divisions. This pattern occurred in half of the 12 states in the Midwest—Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio. In the remaining six states, agriculture, forestry, and fishing had the highest percentage of fatal occupational injuries with a regional high of 52 percent in North Dakota, four times the national share. (See table 5.)

Nationally, two-thirds of all fatal occupational injuries occurred between the ages of 25 to 54 years. Older workers, 55 years and over, made up 22 percent, while the youngest workers, those under 25, accounted for 10 percent of all workplace fatalities. In the Midwest, older workers made up a higher than average percentage of these fatalities in all but one state, Michigan. Nebraska led all states in the region with older workers accounting for 40 percent of fatal occupational injuries and six other states met or exceeded 30 percent—Iowa, South Dakota, Missouri, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Kansas. (See table 6.)

Men suffered work-related fatalities more often than their share of employment would suggest. Nationally, men accounted for over 90 percent of all fatal injuries. Among the Midwest states, percentages ranged from 87 percent in Kansas to 97 percent in Iowa. Differences in the industries and occupations of these worker groups explain, in part, the variation in relative risk.

Additional data available

Data tables for 2001 are available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and selected metropolitan areas. These tables may be obtained from the Bureau's automated Fax-on-Demand service using the document numbers listed below.

BLS Fax-on-Demand - Chicago (312) 353-1880	Number of pages	Document no.
Fatal occupational injuries in selected metropolitan areas in 2001 by 1) event or exposure, 2) selected worker characteristics (sex, age, race), 3) occupational group, 4) industry division, and 5) resulting from transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts.	4	9665
Fatal occupational injuries in 2001 by State (50 states and D.C.) and 1) event or exposure, 2) industry division, 3) occupational group, and 4) and state and local government.	5	9653
Fatal occupational injuries in 2001 by 1) event or exposure, 2) selected worker characteristics (sex, age, race), 3) occupational group, and 4) industry division for the State of:		
- Illinois:	4	9654
- Indiana:	4	9655
- Iowa	4	9656
- Kansas	4	9657
- Michigan:	4	9658
- Minnesota:	4	9659
- Missouri	4	9630
- Nebraska:	4	9631
- North Dakota:	4	9632
- Ohio:	4	9633
- South Dakota:	4	9634
- Wisconsin:	4	9635

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data in this release are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program. For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

CFOI data provide the most complete count of fatal work injuries available because it uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, reports to federal and state agencies, and police reports--as well as news reports. Multiple sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all on-the-job fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents, or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to one year to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that no legitimate case is excluded from the counts. Thus, each year's report should be considered preliminary until the next year's data are issued. Increases in the published counts based on additional information have averaged less than 100 fatalities per year or less than 1.5 percent of the total. The BLS news release issued August 14, 2001 reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for 2000. Since then, an additional 5 fatal work injuries were identified, bringing the total for 2000 to 5,920.

This is the tenth year that the fatality census has been conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The BLS fatality census is a federal/state cooperative venture in which costs are shared equally. Additional state-specific data are available from the following midwestern state agencies participating with BLS in the census program. Metropolitan area data are also available from their respective state agencies. Areas included in this release are: Chicago-Gary-Kenosha metropolitan area consisting of Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, Ill.; Lake and Porter Counties, Ind.; and Kenosha County, Wisc.; Cincinnati-Hamilton consisting of Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, Ohio; Boone, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton and Pendleton Counties, Ky, and Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Ind; Cleveland-Akron consisting of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit Counties in Ohio; Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint consisting of Genesee, Lapeer,

Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Okland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties, Mich.; Milwaukee-Racine consisting of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha Counties, Wisc.; and St. Louis consisting of the city of St. Louis, the part of the city of Sullivan in Crawford County, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren Counties, MO; and Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Ill.

<u>State</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 782-5750
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Department of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Health and Environment	(785) 296-1058
Michigan	Dept. of Consumer & Industry Services	(517) 322-5258
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Missouri	Department of Health	(573) 571-6155
Nebraska	Workers Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
North Dakota	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-1880
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 466-4183
South Dakota	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-1880
Wisconsin	Department of Workforce Development, Workers' Compensation Division	(608) 266-7850

CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other Federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. BLS thanks the participating states for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and Midwest Region by selected detailed event or exposure, 2000-2001

Events ¹	Fatalities					
	United States ²			Midwest Region		
	2000	2001	Over the year change	2000	2001	Over the year change
Total.....	5,920	5,900	-20	1,335	1,368	33
Transportation incidents	2,573	2,517	-56	573	577	4
Highway	1,365	1,404	39	305	323	18
Assaults and violent acts	930	902	-28	179	194	15
Homicides	677	639	-38	116	113	-3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,006	962	-44	262	247	-15
Struck by object	571	553	-18	133	123	-10
Falls	734	808	74	169	181	12
Falls to a lower level	659	698	39	145	151	6
Exposure to harmful substances or Environment	481	499	18	95	108	13
Contact with electrical current	256	285	29	46	54	8
Fires and explosions	177	188	11	38	52	14
Other events or exposures	19	24	5	-	-	-

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

² Total excludes fatalities from September 11th.

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

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, the Midwest, and states in the Midwest Region by detailed event or exposure, 2001

Events ¹	Fatalities			
	United States ²		Midwest	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,900	100	1,368	100
Transportation incidents	2,517	43	577	42
Highway	1,404	24	323	24
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	324	5	128	9
Aircraft	247	4	21	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment ..	383	6	72	5
Water vehicle	90	2	-	-
Railway	62	1	6	-
Assaults and violent acts	902	15	194	14
Homicides	639	11	113	8
Contact with objects and equipment	962	16	247	18
Struck by object	553	9	123	9
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	266	5	73	5
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	122	2	38	3
Falls	808	14	181	13
Falls to lower level	698	12	151	11
Falls on same level	84	1	22	2
Exposure to harmful substances or				
Environment	499	8	108	8
Contact with electrical current	285	5	54	4
Contact with temperature extremes	35	1	3	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	96	2	18	1
Oxygen deficiency	83	1	3	-
Fires and explosions	188	3	52	4

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, the Midwest, and states in the Midwest Region by detailed event or exposure, 2001 – continued

Events ¹	Fatalities					
	Illinois		Indiana		Iowa	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	231	100	152	100	62	100
Transportation incidents	75	32	65	43	30	48
Highway	35	15	41	27	16	26
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	22	10	12	8	6	10
Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment ..	15	6	10	7	5	8
Water vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and violent acts	43	19	24	16	3	5
Homicides	34	15	17	11	-	-
Contact with objects and equipment	37	16	28	18	16	26
Struck by object	15	6	17	11	6	10
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	14	6	9	6	5	8
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials ..	7	3	-	-	4	6
Falls	39	17	13	9	8	13
Falls to lower level	33	14	10	7	8	13
Falls on same level	5	2	3	2	-	-
Exposure to harmful substances or Environment	27	12	12	8	5	8
Contact with electrical current	14	6	9	6	-	-
Contact with temperature extremes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	8	3	-	-	3	5
Oxygen deficiency	3	1	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	10	4	10	7	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, the Midwest, and states in the Midwest Region by detailed event or exposure, 2001 – continued

Events ¹	Fatalities					
	Kansas		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93	100	175	100	76	100
Transportation incidents	49	53	64	37	28	37
Highway	28	30	28	16	19	25
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	8	4	17	10	3	4
Aircraft	4	4	5	3	-	-
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment..	7	8	9	5	4	5
Water vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway	-	-	3	2	-	-
Assaults and violent acts	6	6	37	21	3	4
Homicides	4	4	24	14	-	-
Contact with objects and equipment	14	15	32	18	22	29
Struck by object	4	4	15	9	14	18
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	5	5	11	6	4	5
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials ..	4	4	6	3	4	5
Falls	13	14	23	13	16	21
Falls to lower level	11	12	21	12	12	16
Falls on same level	-	-	-	-	4	5
Exposure to harmful substances or Environment	8	9	11	6	7	9
Contact with electrical current	5	5	4	2	3	4
Contact with temperature extremes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	-	-	4	2	-	-
Oxygen deficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	3	3	7	4	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, the Midwest, and states in the Midwest Region by detailed event or exposure, 2001 – continued

Events ¹	Fatalities					
	Missouri		Nebraska		North Dakota	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143	100	57	100	25	100
Transportation incidents	58	41	33	58	16	64
Highway	37	26	26	46	9	36
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	13	9	4	7	4	16
Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment..	6	4	-	-	-	-
Water vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and violent acts	17	12	3	5	3	12
Homicides	10	7	-	-	-	-
Contact with objects and equipment	30	21	11	19	4	16
Struck by object	17	12	6	11	3	12
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	6	3	5	-	-
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials ..	5	4	-	-	-	-
Falls	20	14	5	9	-	-
Falls to lower level	18	13	5	9	-	-
Falls on same level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to harmful substances or Environment	14	10	-	-	-	-
Contact with electrical current	7	5	-	-	-	-
Contact with temperature extremes	3	2	-	-	-	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxygen deficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	4	3	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States, the Midwest, and states in the Midwest Region by detailed event or exposure, 2001 – continued

Events ¹	Fatalities					
	Ohio		South Dakota		Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	209	100	35	100	110	100
Transportation incidents	84	40	18	51	57	52
Highway	43	21	6	17	35	32
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	24	11	6	17	9	8
Aircraft	3	1	3	9	6	5
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment..	12	6	-	-	4	4
Water vehicle	-	-	-	-	3	3
Railway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults and violent acts	43	21	4	11	8	7
Homicides	20	10	-	-	4	4
Contact with objects and equipment	24	11	8	23	21	19
Struck by object	17	8	-	-	9	8
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4	2	3	9	7	6
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials ..	3	1	-	-	5	5
Falls	25	12	4	11	15	14
Falls to lower level	17	8	4	11	12	11
Falls on same level	7	3	-	-	3	3
Exposure to harmful substances or Environment	19	9	-	-	5	5
Contact with electrical current	12	6	-	-	-	-
Contact with temperature extremes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance	3	1	-	-	-	-
Oxygen deficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	14	7	-	-	4	4

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Classification System Structures.

² Total excludes fatalities from September 11th.

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

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest, 1996-2001.

State	Year						1996-2001 average
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
United States	6,202	6,238	6,055	6,054	5,920	5,900	6,062
Midwest	1,367	1,391	1,340	1,426	1,335	1,368	1,371
Illinois	262	240	216	208	206	231	227
Indiana.....	143	190	155	171	159	152	162
Iowa	70	80	68	80	71	62	72
Kansas.....	85	93	98	87	85	93	90
Michigan	155	174	179	182	156	175	170
Minnesota	92	72	88	72	68	76	78
Missouri	140	123	145	165	148	143	144
Nebraska	56	46	56	66	59	57	57
North Dakota.....	23	35	24	22	34	25	27
Ohio	201	201	186	222	207	209	204
South Dakota	32	23	28	46	35	35	33
Wisconsin	108	114	97	105	107	110	107

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries in selected Midwest metropolitan¹ areas by detailed event or exposure, 2001

Event ²	Fatalities, in percent					
	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH	Cleveland-Akron, OH	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	Milwaukee-Racine, WI	St. Louis, MO-IL
Total fatalities (number)	152	30	42	88	19	40
Percent distribution:.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transportation incidents	28.3	43.3	33.3	29.5	36.8	25.0
Highway	14.5	26.7	11.9	10.2	-	12.5
Assaults and violent acts	21.1	30.0	21.4	29.5	31.6	25.0
Homicides	17.1	-	11.9	23.9	-	17.5
Contact with objects and equipment	13.8	-	-	14.8	-	17.5
Falls	19.7	-	-	12.5	-	17.5
Exposure to harmful substances or environment	10.5	-	14.3	6.8	-	-
Fires and explosions	6.6	-	14.3	6.8	-	-

¹ Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. See Technical Note for definitions of metropolitan areas.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

NOTE: Totals may include categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest by industry, 2001

Industry ¹	United States		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,900	100	231	100	152	100	62	100
Private industry	5,270	89	210	91	136	90	58	94
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing.	740	13	31	13	27	18	21	34
Mining	170	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,225	21	47	20	19	13	11	18
Manufacturing	599	10	29	13	22	14	4	6
Transportation & public utilities	911	15	32	14	21	14	11	18
Wholesale trade	220	4	7	3	7	5	4	6
Retail trade	537	9	28	12	12	8	4	6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	86	1	4	2	3	2	-	-
Services	767	13	30	13	23	15	-	-
Government ²	630	11	21	9	16	11	4	6

Industry ¹	Kansas		Michigan		Minnesota		Missouri	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	93	100	175	100	76	100	143	100
Private industry	88	95	162	93	73	96	123	86
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing.	17	18	22	13	16	21	26	18
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	19	20	36	21	17	22	27	19
Manufacturing	6	6	30	17	9	12	16	11
Transportation & public utilities	17	18	26	15	11	14	22	15
Wholesale trade	8	9	9	5	5	7	5	4
Retail trade	4	4	12	7	3	4	8	6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
Services	12	13	24	14	11	14	18	13
Government ²	5	5	13	7	3	4	20	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest by industry, 2001, continued

Industry ¹	Nebraska		North Dakota		Ohio		South Dakota	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57	100	25	100	209	100	35	100
Private industry	55	97	24	96	193	92	32	91
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing.	20	35	13	52	42	20	17	49
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	10	18	3	12	43	21	5	14
Manufacturing	4	7	-	-	20	10	-	-
Transportation & public utilities	13	23	-	-	28	13	-	-
Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Retail trade	4	7	-	-	16	8	-	-
Finance, insurance, & real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3	5	-	-	35	17	3	9
Government ²	-	-	-	-	16	8	3	9

Industry ¹	Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent
Total	110	100
Private industry	107	97
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing.	27	25
Mining	-	-
Construction	17	15
Manufacturing	19	17
Transportation & public utilities	16	15
Wholesale trade	7	6
Retail trade	6	5
Finance, insurance, & real estate ...	-	-
Services	13	12
Government ²	3	3

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

² Includes fatalities to workers employed by government organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals may include categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest by selected characteristics, 2001

Worker Characteristics	Fatalities							
	United States		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,900	100	231	100	152	100	62	100
Employee status								
Wage and salary workers	4,770	81	177	77	113	74	39	63
Self-employed ¹	1,130	19	54	23	39	26	23	37
Sex								
Men	5,429	92	205	89	142	93	60	97
Women	471	8	26	11	10	7	-	-
Age								
Under 20 years	175	3	4	2	3	2	-	-
20 to 24 years	440	7	18	8	10	7	4	6
25 to 34 years	1,140	19	40	17	34	22	4	6
35 to 44 years	1,474	25	60	26	29	19	9	15
45 to 54 years	1,363	23	52	23	31	20	23	37
55 to 64 years	773	13	35	15	16	11	12	19
65 years and over	529	9	21	9	27	18	9	15
Race								
White	4,168	71	173	75	126	83	58	94
Black or African American	563	10	22	10	14	9	-	-
Hispanic or Latino	891	15	30	13	8	5	3	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	48	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	172	3	6	3	3	2	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other races or not reported	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest by selected characteristics, 2001 – continued

Worker Characteristics	Fatalities									
	Kansas		Michigan		Minnesota		Missouri		Nebraska	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	93	100	175	100	76	100	143	100	57	100
Employee status										
Wage and salary workers	70	75	142	81	58	76	99	69	35	61
Self-employed ¹	23	25	33	19	18	24	44	31	22	39
Sex										
Men	88	95	162	93	68	90	136	95	55	97
Women	5	5	13	7	8	11	7	5	-	-
Age										
Under 20 years	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-
20 to 24 years	7	8	9	5	6	8	5	4	-	-
25 to 34 years	16	17	36	21	12	16	17	12	5	9
35 to 44 years	16	17	44	25	17	22	40	28	12	21
45 to 54 years	24	26	44	25	20	26	32	22	14	25
55 to 64 years	14	15	26	15	8	11	19	13	8	14
65 years and over	14	15	11	6	11	14	27	19	15	26
Race										
White	83	89	138	79	71	93	123	86	54	95
Black or African American	4	4	19	11	3	4	11	8	-	-
Hispanic or Latino	6	6	7	4	-	-	8	6	-	-
American Indian or Alaskan Native	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other races or not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States and states in the Midwest by selected characteristics, 2001 – continued

Worker Characteristics	Fatalities							
	North Dakota		Ohio		South Dakota		Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25	100	209	100	35	100	110	100
Employee status								
Wage and salary workers	17	68	146	70	15	43	79	72
Self-employed ¹	8	32	63	30	20	57	31	28
Sex								
Men	22	88	188	90	33	94	106	96
Women	3	12	21	10	-	-	4	4
Age								
Under 20 years	-	-	4	2	-	-	3	3
20 to 24 years	-	-	7	3	-	-	7	6
25 to 34 years	3	12	36	17	6	17	20	18
35 to 44 years	5	20	56	27	7	20	21	19
45 to 54 years	7	28	46	22	8	23	24	22
55 to 64 years	-	-	34	16	4	11	22	20
65 years and over	8	32	24	12	8	23	12	11
Race								
White	22	88	174	83	32	91	96	87
Black or African American	-	-	19	9	-	-	3	3
Hispanic or Latino	-	-	6	3	-	-	8	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other races or not reported ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to total due to rounding. Major categories that do not meet publication criteria are not shown. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.