

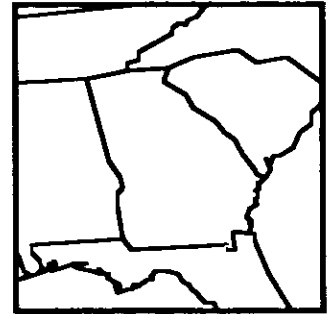
# State of Georgia

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **222**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **9.6**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Manufacturing (432)**  
Rate: **Construction (31.6)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (467)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (35.3)**

The State of Georgia had 2,216 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 2,176 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 9.6 for Georgia compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 235.5 per 100,000 workers for Georgia compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 93% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Georgia and had a fatality rate of

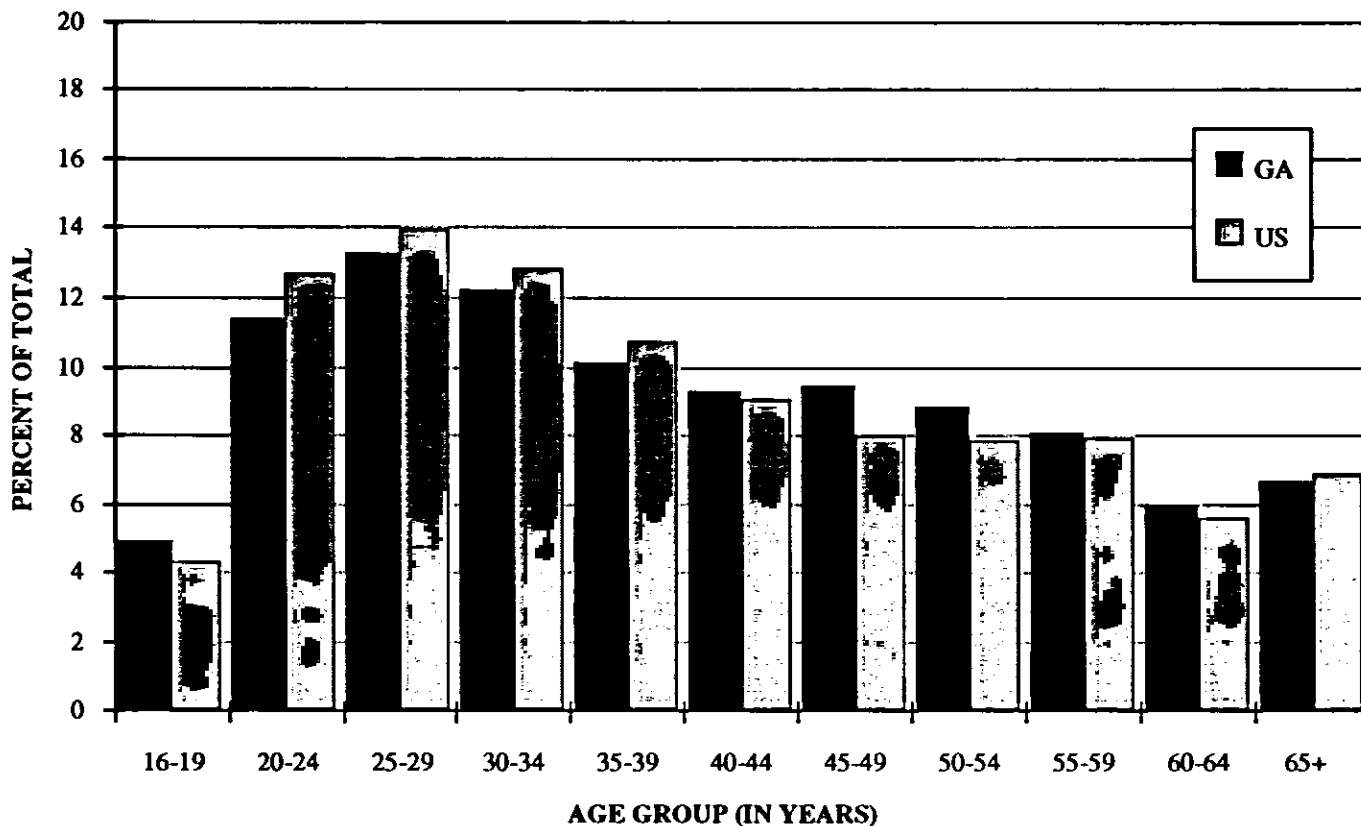
13.9 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.2 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Georgia shows that Whites accounted for 71% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 27% as shown in **Table GA-1**. As shown in **Figure GA-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (13%). Of all Georgia occupational fatality victims, 92% were Georgia residents (**Table GA-2**).

**Figure GA-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Georgia and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Georgia were motor vehicle incidents (28%), homicides (16%), and machine-related incidents (10%).

**Table GA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1573	71.0
Black	595	26.9
Hispanic	30	1.4
Asian	12	0.5
Other	6	0.3

In Georgia, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were manufacturing (20%), transportation/communication/public utilities (18%), and construction (18%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 31.6 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (28.2), and transportation/communication/public utilities (26.6) (**Figure GA-3**). **Table GA-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.



*Figure GA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Georgia, 1980-1989.*

*Table GA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Georgia, 1980-1989.*

State	Number	Percent
Georgia	2044	92.2
Florida	31	1.4
South Carolina	31	1.4
Alabama	18	0.8
Tennessee	17	0.8
North Carolina	15	0.7
Ohio	10	0.5
Texas	10	0.5
New Jersey	6	0.3
Indiana	5	0.2
New York	4	0.2
Other	25	1.1

The occupation divisions in Georgia with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (21%), precision production/craft/repair (18%), laborers (12%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/ material movers (35.3 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (31.8), and laborers (16.1) (Figure GA-4). Table GA-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Georgia decreased 66%, from a high of 15.1 in 1980 to 5.1 in 1989. A low of 3.7 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1988 (Figure GA-5).

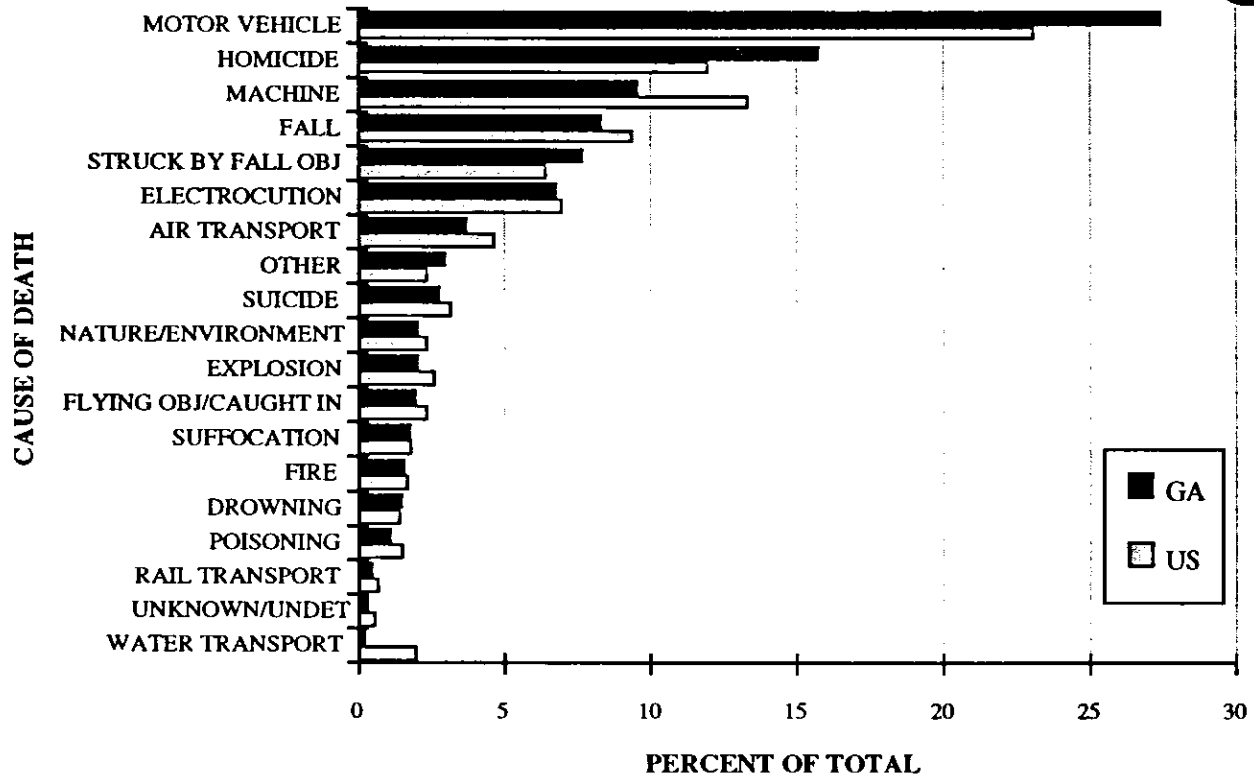


Figure GA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Georgia, 1980-1989.

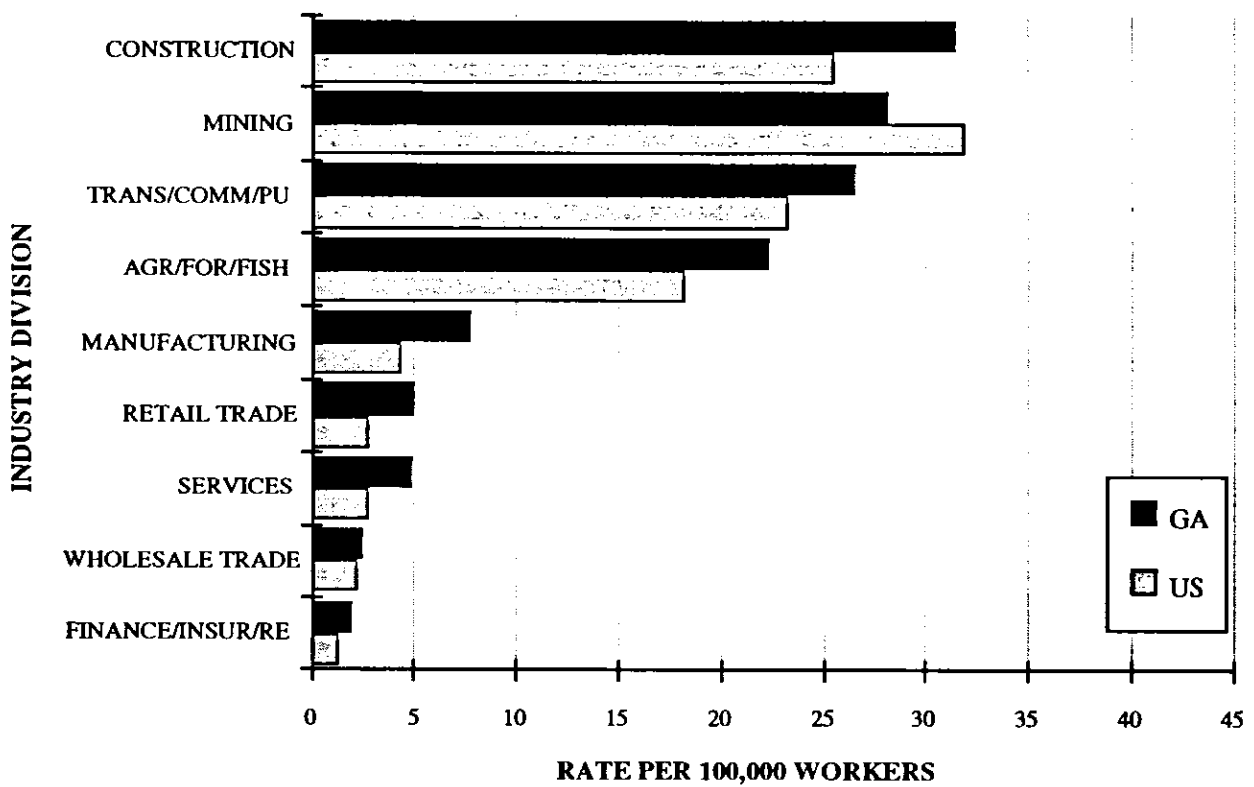
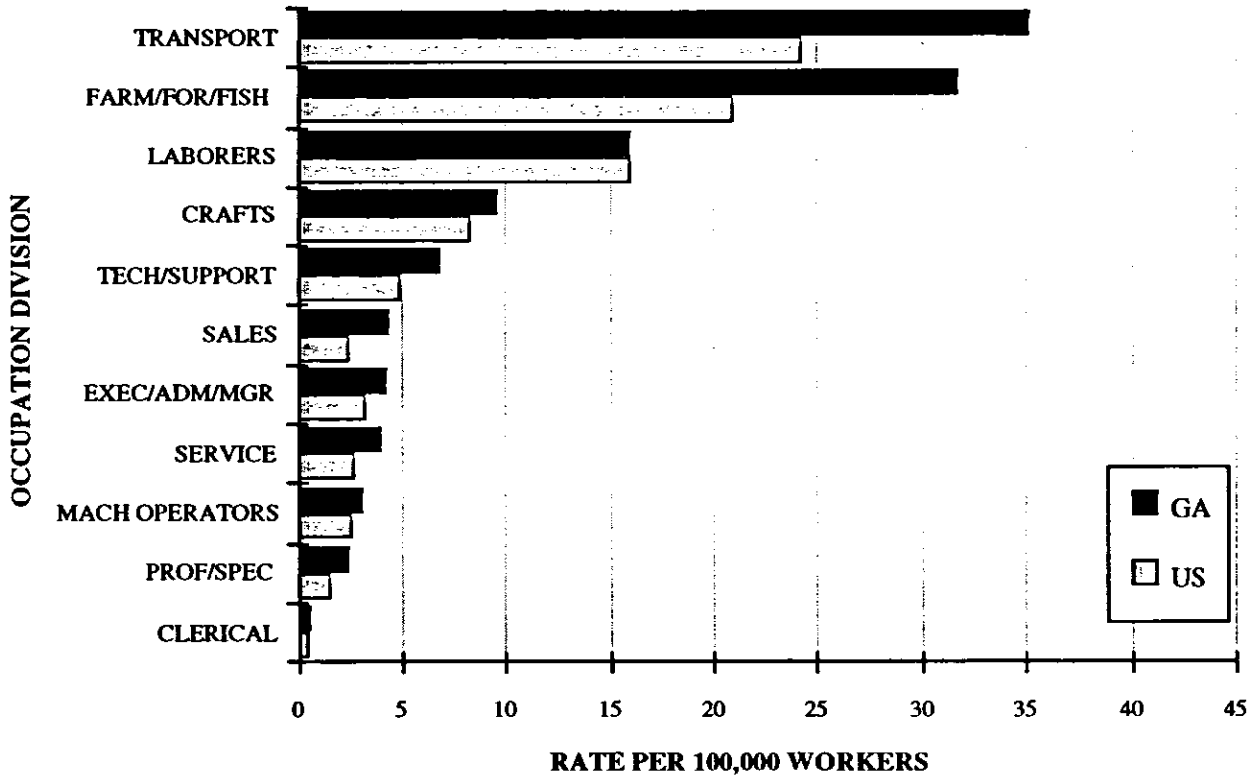


Figure GA-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Georgia, 1980-1989.

**Table GA-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Georgia, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	49	34	42	40	55	38	47	54	13	20	392	31.6
MINING	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	--	3	22	28.2
TRANS/COMM/PU	61	39	43	42	52	42	45	32	16	29	401	26.6
AGR/FOR/FISH	30	33	24	21	27	29	14	19	7	7	211	22.5
MANUFACTURING	49	61	55	47	55	51	36	35	14	29	432	7.9
RETAIL TRADE	23	32	18	22	21	18	27	22	23	15	221	5.1
SERVICES	32	19	27	19	29	20	23	15	12	22	218	4.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	10	3	--	5	3	7	3	4	4	--	42	2.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	3	3	3	--	8	--	4	3	--	--	28	2.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	23	20	9	22	19	8	22	19	6	7	155	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	7	9	8	8	8	3	--	4	--	5	54	N/A
STATE	290	255	232	229	278	220	226	210	97	139	2176	9.6

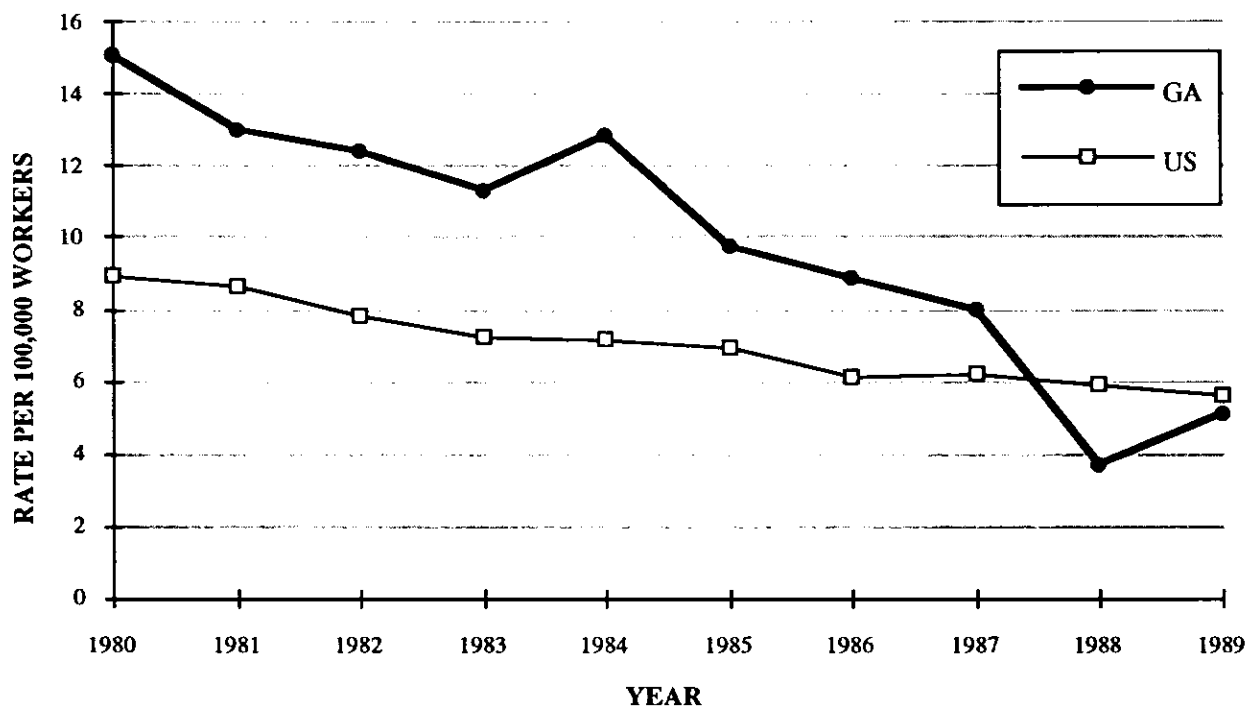
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure GA-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Georgia, 1983-1989.**

**Table GA-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Georgia.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	467	35.3
FARM/FOR/FISH	253	31.8
LABORERS	264	16.1
CRAFTS	381	9.7
TECH/SUPPORT	50	6.9
SALES	154	4.5
EXEC/ADM/MGR	157	4.3
SERVICE	160	4.1
MACH OPERATORS	100	3.2
PROF/SPEC	80	2.6
CLERICAL	28	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	82	N/A



**Figure GA-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Georgia, 1980-1989.**



# State of Hawaii

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **30**

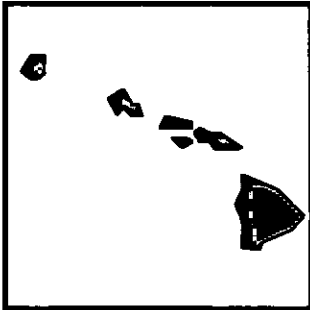
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **6.1**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (61)**  
Rate: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (43.2)**

Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (52)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (27.5)**



The State of Hawaii had 301 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 235 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 6.1 for Hawaii compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 152.0 per 100,000 workers for Hawaii compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 93% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Hawaii and had a fatality rate of 9.1 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.7 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Hawaii shows that Asians accounted for 46%

*Table HI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Hawaii, 1980-1989.*

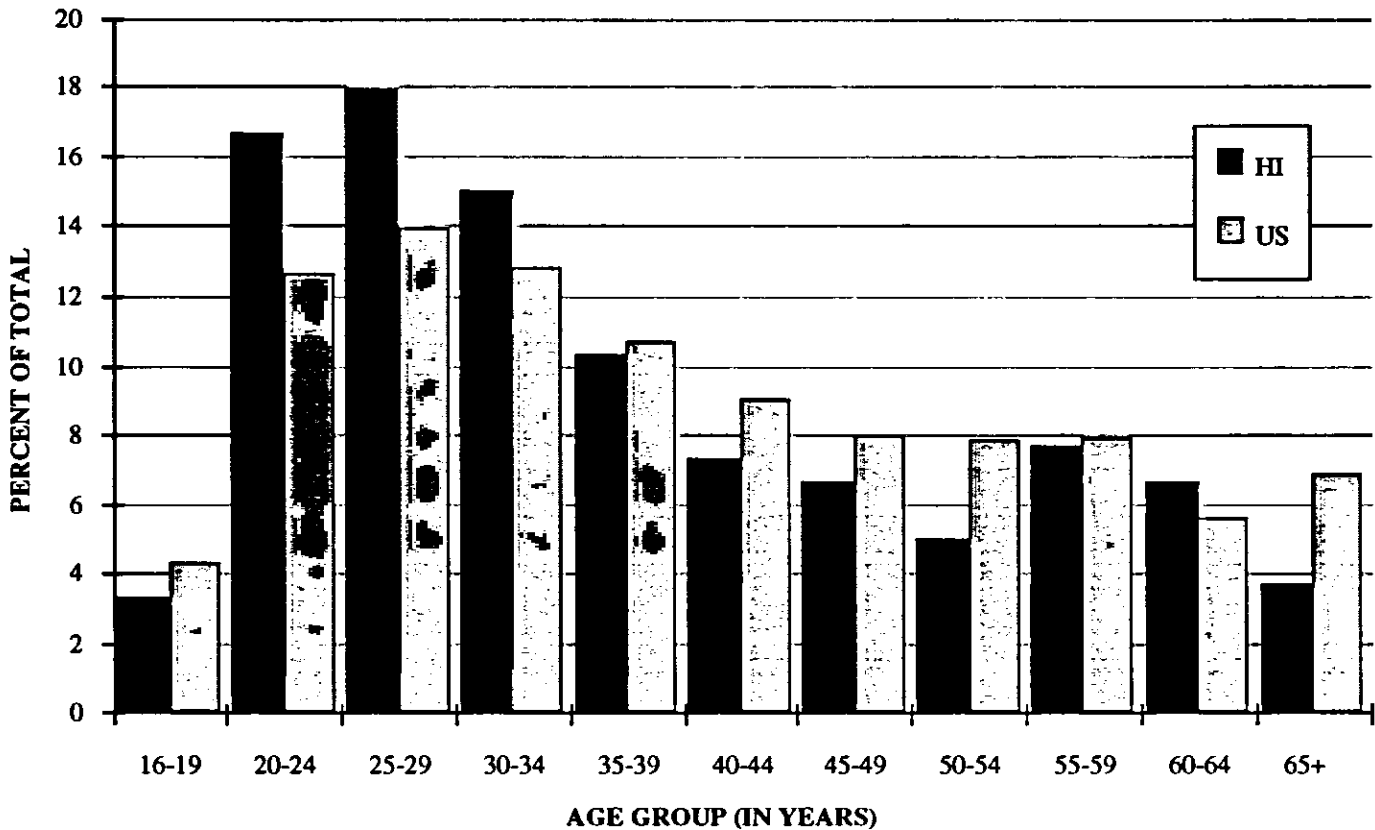
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Asian	137	45.5
White	123	40.9
Hispanic	11	3.7
Black	10	3.3
Other	20	6.6

of the total fatalities and Whites for 41% as shown in **Table HI-1**. As shown in **Figure HI-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (18%). Of all Hawaii occupational fatality victims, 85% were Hawaii residents (**Table HI-2**).

**Figure HI-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Hawaii and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Hawaii were air transportation (18%), motor vehicle incidents (14%), and homicides (12%).

In Hawaii, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (26%), construction (20%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (17%). The agriculture/forestry/fishing industry had the highest fatality rate at 43.2 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (21.9), and transportation/communication/public utilities (12.8) (**Figure HI-3**). **Table HI-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The **occupation divisions** in Hawaii with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material



**Figure HI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Hawaii, 1980-1989.**

**Table HI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Hawaii, 1980-1989.**

State	Number	Percent
Hawaii	255	84.7
California	3	1.0
Other	43	14.3

movers (22%), precision production/craft/repair (21%), executives/administrators/managers (9%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (9%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (27.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (10.0), and precision production/craft/repair (8.1) (Figure HI-4). Table HI-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Hawaii decreased 31%, from 9.3 in 1980 to 6.4 in 1989. A high of 10.6 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1981; a low of 3.9 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1984 and 1986 (Figure HI-5).



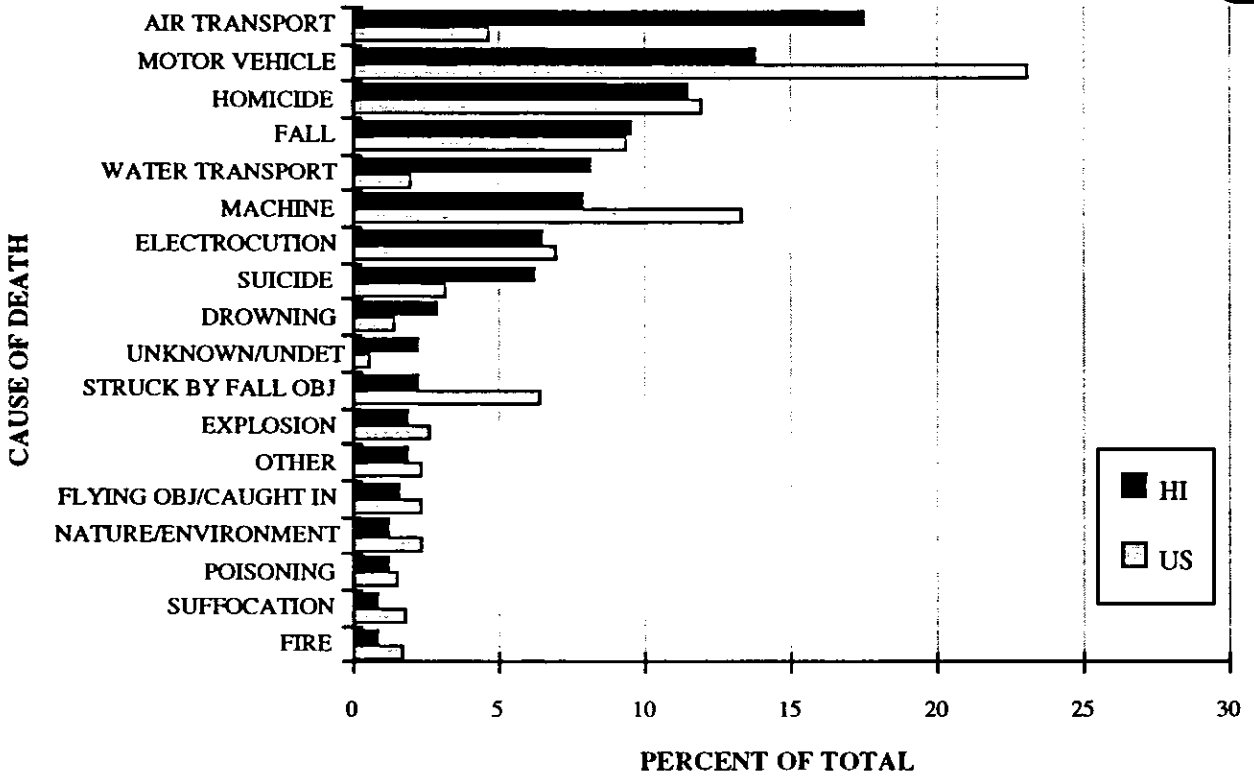


Figure HI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Hawaii, 1980-1989.

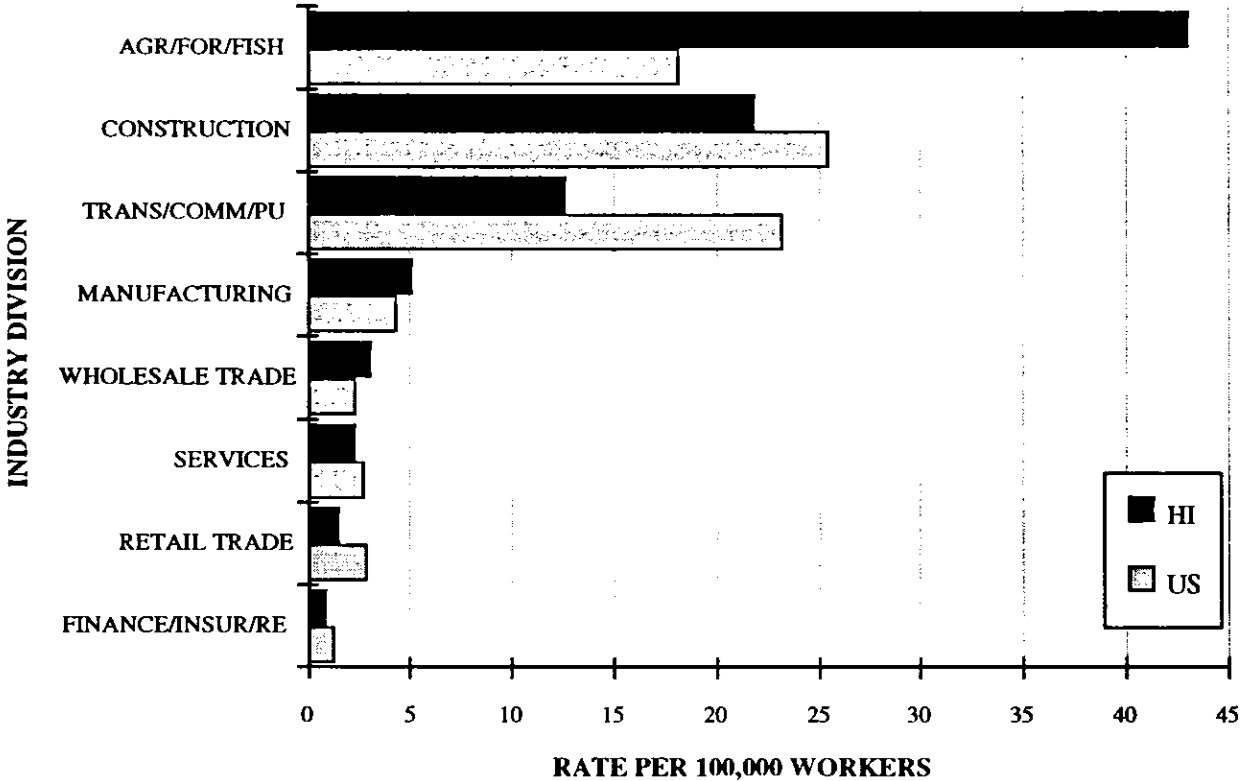
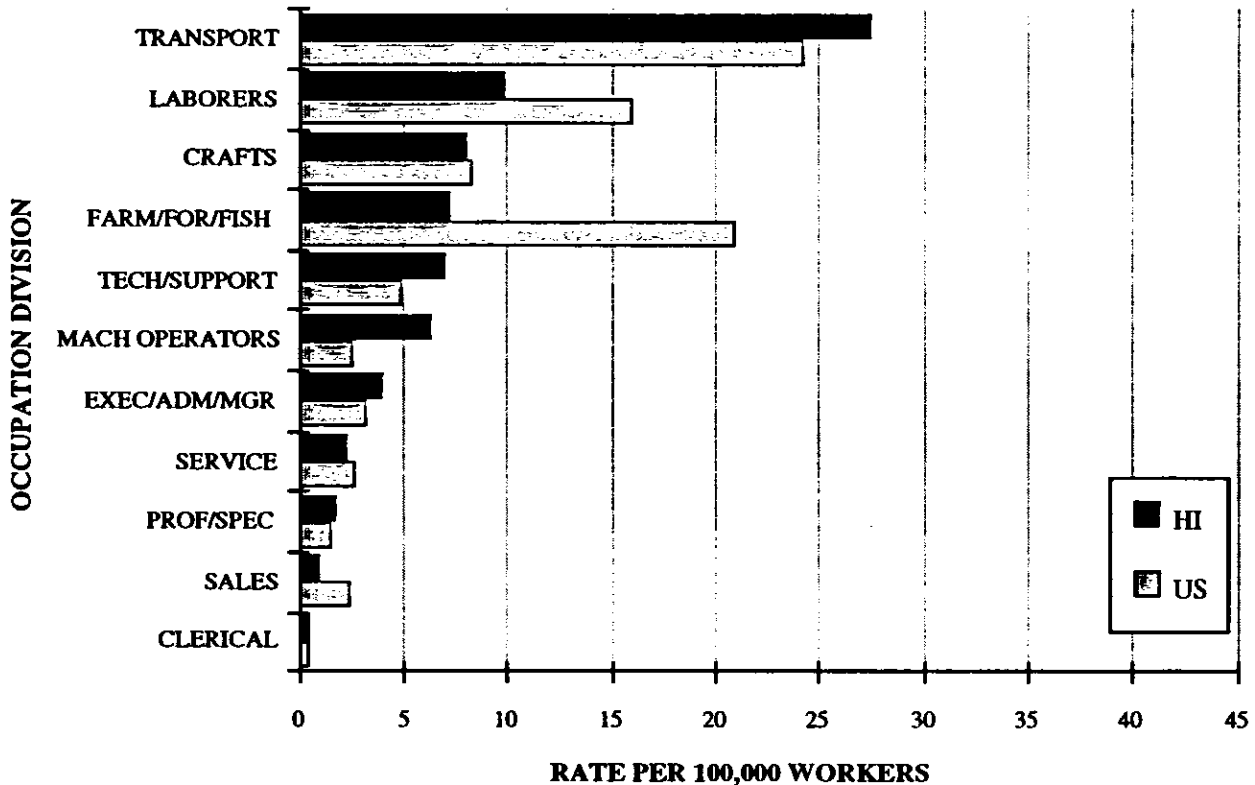


Figure HI-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Hawaii, 1980-1989.

**Table HI-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Hawaii, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
AGR/FOR/FISH	7	13	7	5	3	6	3	4	5	8	61	43.2
CONSTRUCTION	6	4	3	4	4	3	5	6	4	7	46	21.9
TRANS/COMM/PU	6	4	3	5	--	4	--	3	6	6	41	12.8
MANUFACTURING	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	5.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	3.2
SERVICES	4	6	--	4	3	--	--	--	5	3	28	2.5
RETAIL TRADE	3	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	15	1.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.0
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	3	3	3	--	--	3	4	--	21	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
STATE	31	35	19	23	16	18	16	20	29	28	235	6.1

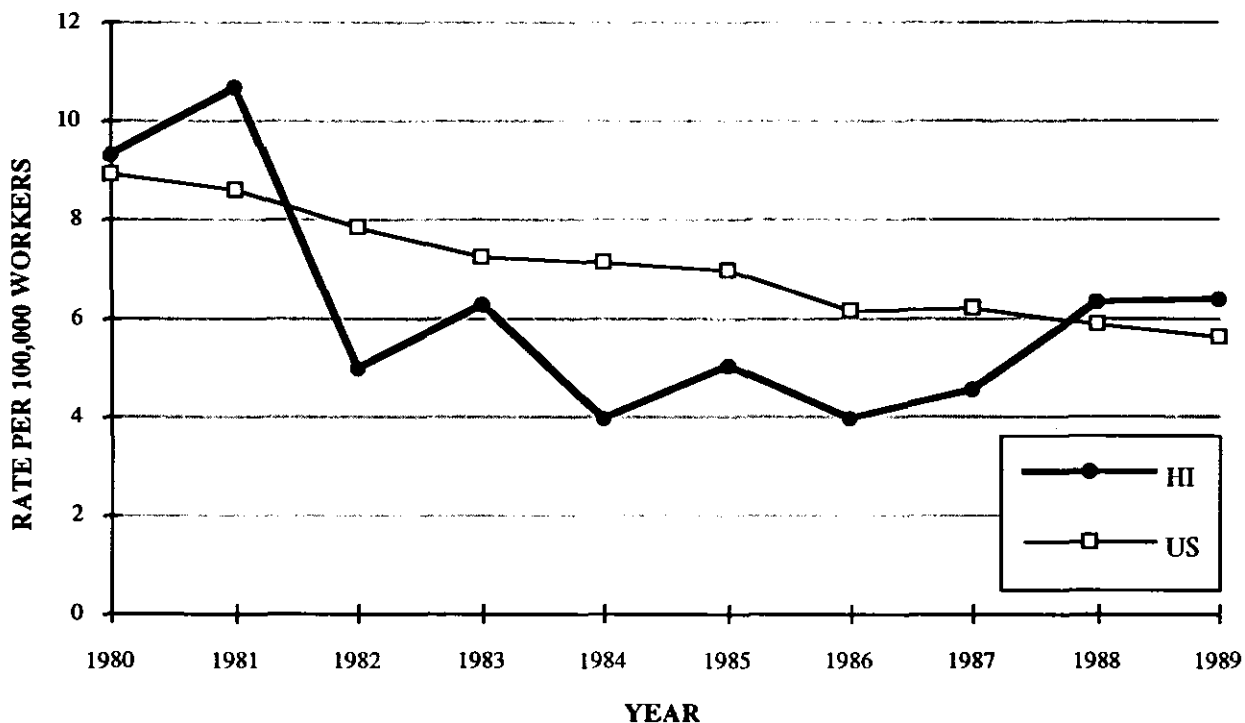
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure HI-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Hawaii, 1983-1989.**

**Table HI-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Hawaii.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	52	27.5
LABORERS	17	10.0
CRAFTS	49	8.1
FARM/FOR/FISH	20	7.3
TECH/SUPPORT	12	7.1
MACH OPERATORS	9	6.4
EXEC/ADM/MGR	22	4.1
SERVICE	16	2.3
PROF/SPEC	13	1.9
SALES	7	1.1
CLERICAL	5	0.6
NOT CLASSIFIED	13	N/A



**Figure HI-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Hawaii, 1980-1989.**



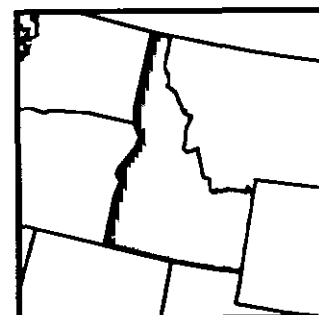
# State of Idaho

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **53**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **16.7**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (120)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (77.3)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (130)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (47.6)**

The State of Idaho had 531 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 520 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 16.7 for Idaho compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 423.2 per 100,000 workers for Idaho compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Idaho and had a fatality rate of 20.3 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.7 for females.

**Table ID-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Idaho, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	480	90.4
Hispanic	38	7.2
Asian	4	0.8
Native American	3	0.6
Other	6	1.1

The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Idaho shows that Whites accounted for 90% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 7% as shown in **Table ID-1**. As shown in **Figure ID-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (17%). Of all Idaho occupational fatality victims, 79% were Idaho residents (**Table ID-2**).

**Figure ID-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Idaho and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Idaho were motor vehicle incidents (33%), machine-related incidents (17%), and air transportation (12%).

In Idaho, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (23%), transportation/communication/public utilities (23%), and manufacturing (17%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 77.3 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (60.8), and construction (31.6) (**Figure ID-3**). **Table ID-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

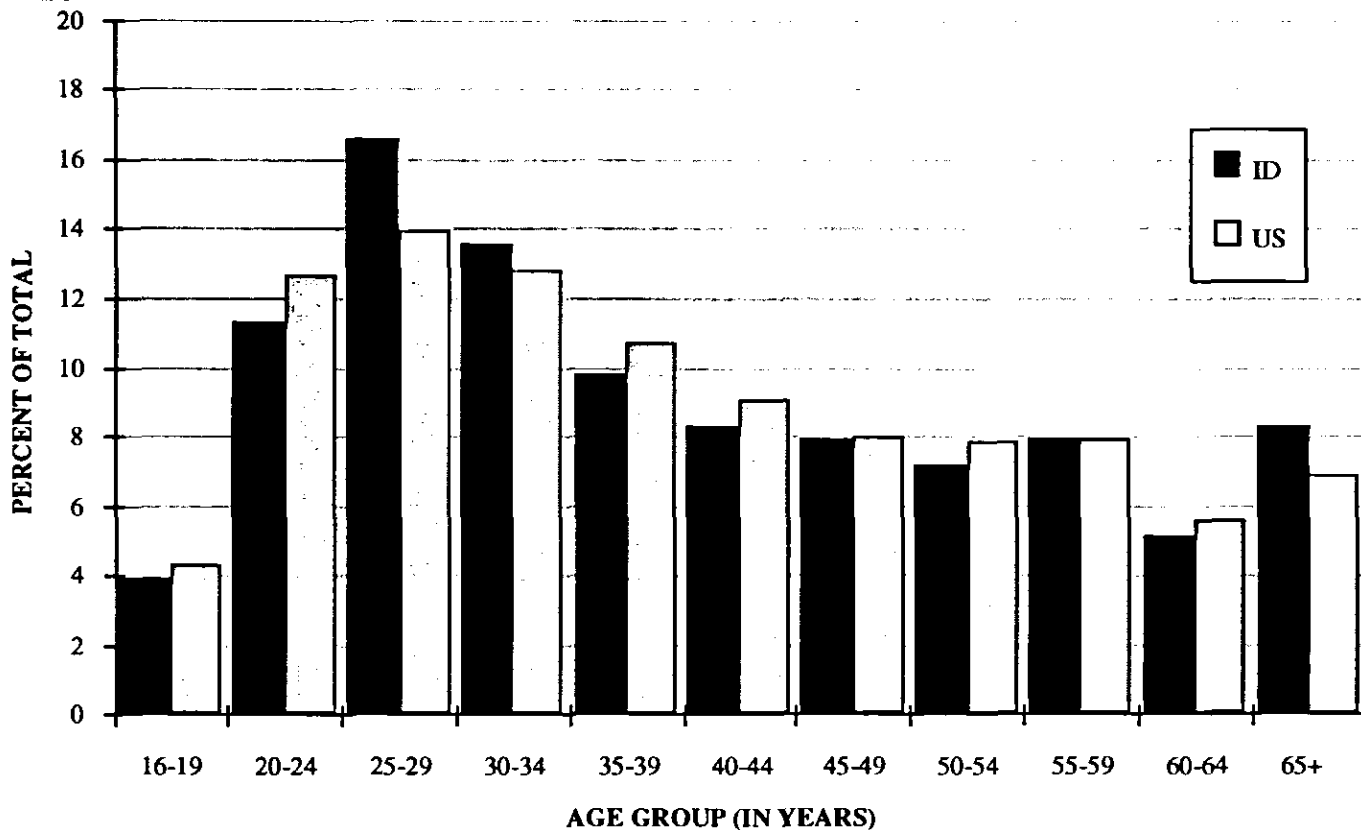


Figure ID-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Idaho, 1980-1989.

Table ID-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Idaho, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Idaho	417	78.5
Washington	20	3.8
Utah	15	2.8
Montana	12	2.3
Oregon	9	1.7
California	7	1.3
Wyoming	7	1.3
Colorado	4	0.8
New Mexico	4	0.8
Minnesota	3	0.6
Other	33	6.2

The occupation divisions in Idaho with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (25%), transportation/material movers (21%), laborers (10%), and precision production/craft/repair (10%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (47.6 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (34.2), and laborers (22.0) (Figure ID-4). Table ID-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the fatality rates in Idaho decreased 38%, from a high of 21.6 in 1980 to a low of 13.5 in 1989 (Figure ID-5).

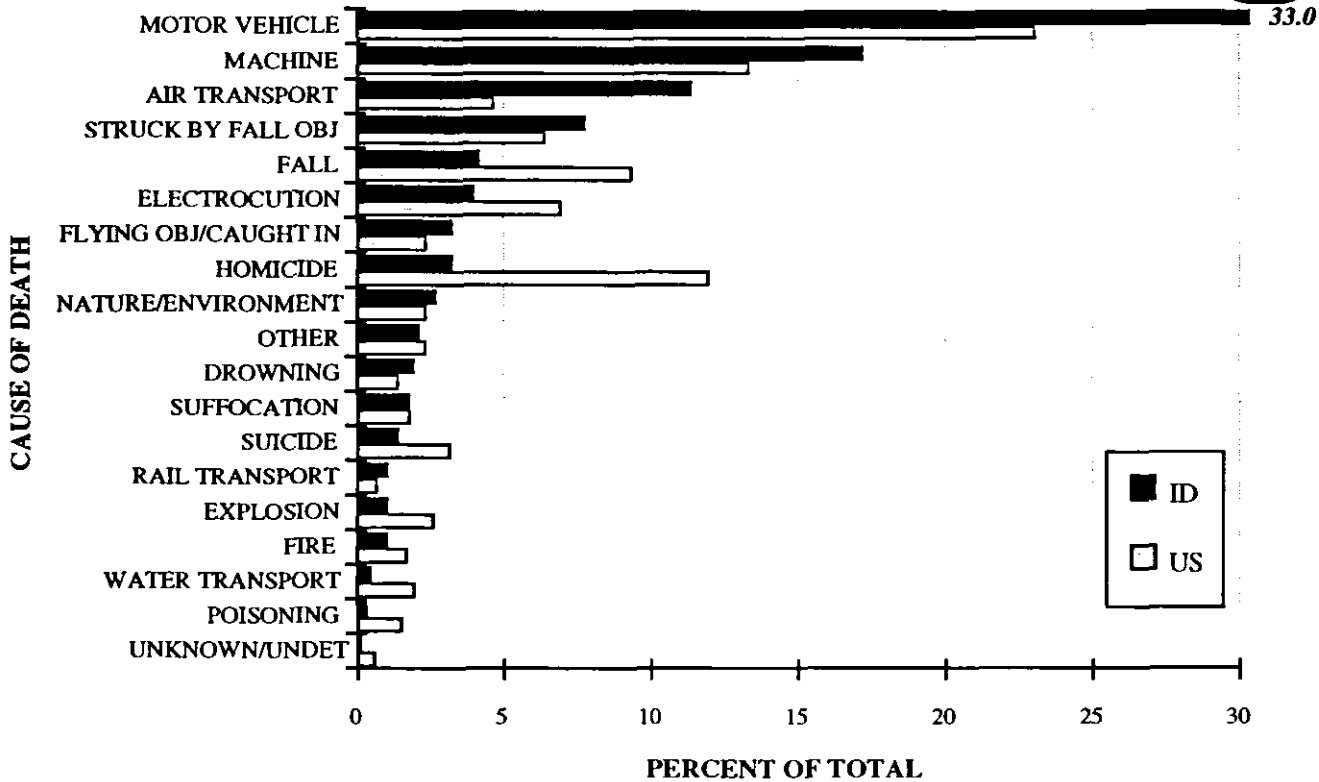


Figure ID-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Idaho, 1980-1989.

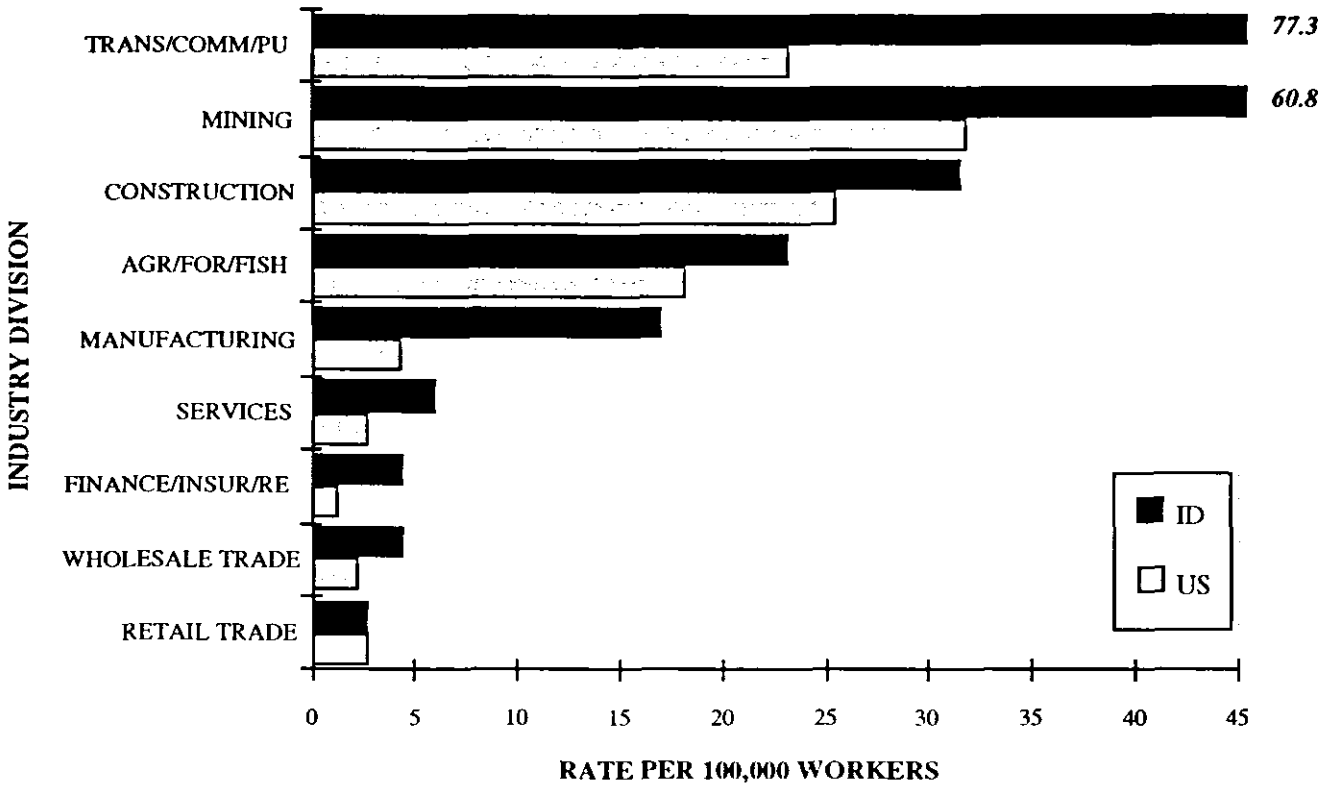
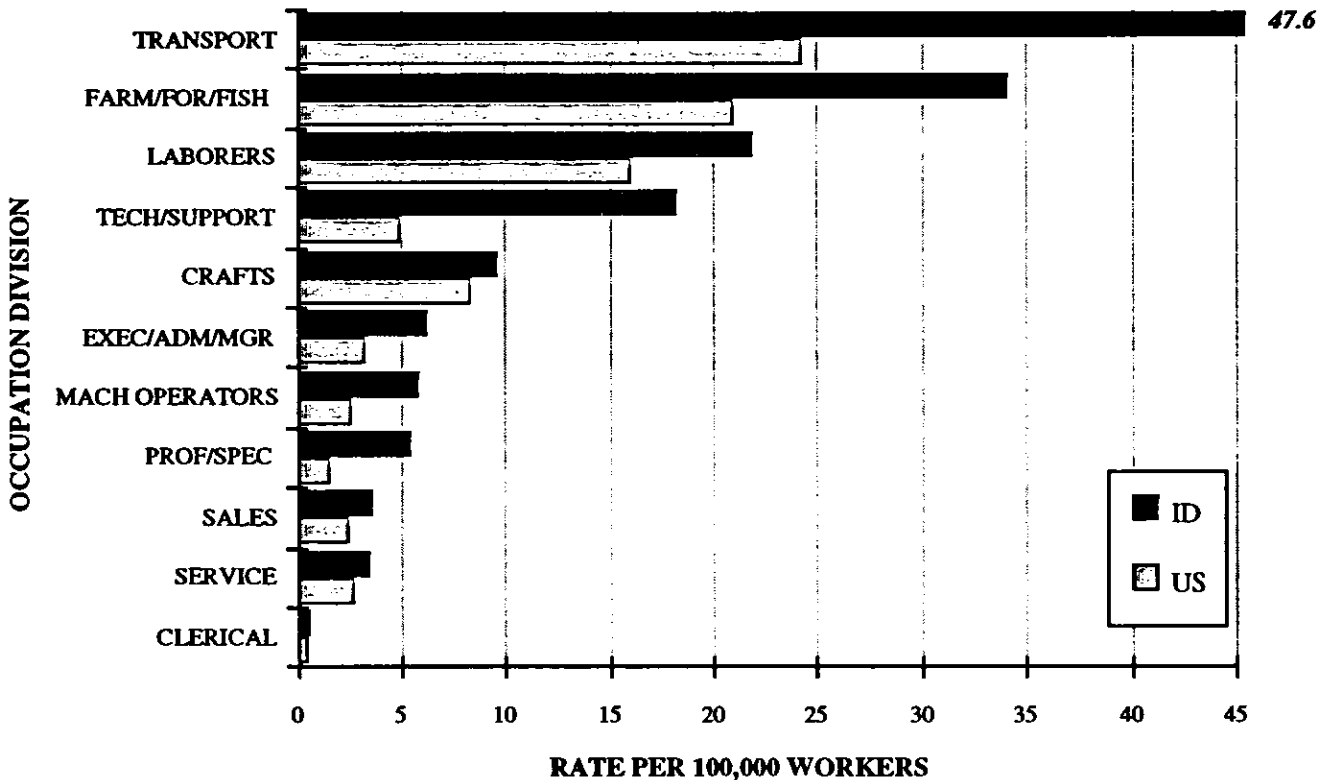


Figure ID-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Idaho, 1980-1989.

**Table ID-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Idaho, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	17	10	11	12	16	8	12	11	9	12	118	77.3
MINING	4	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	60.8
CONSTRUCTION	5	6	6	5	3	4	6	3	6	6	50	31.6
AGR/FOR/FISH	12	15	13	9	15	13	19	7	10	7	120	23.3
MANUFACTURING	12	4	7	9	6	14	10	8	9	10	89	17.1
SERVICES	8	--	--	--	7	3	6	--	6	4	37	6.1
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	7	4.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	4.5
RETAIL TRADE	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	17	2.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	4	18	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	3	8	3	--	3	3	4	6	--	--	33	N/A
STATE	67	62	45	42	55	50	61	41	47	50	520	16.7

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

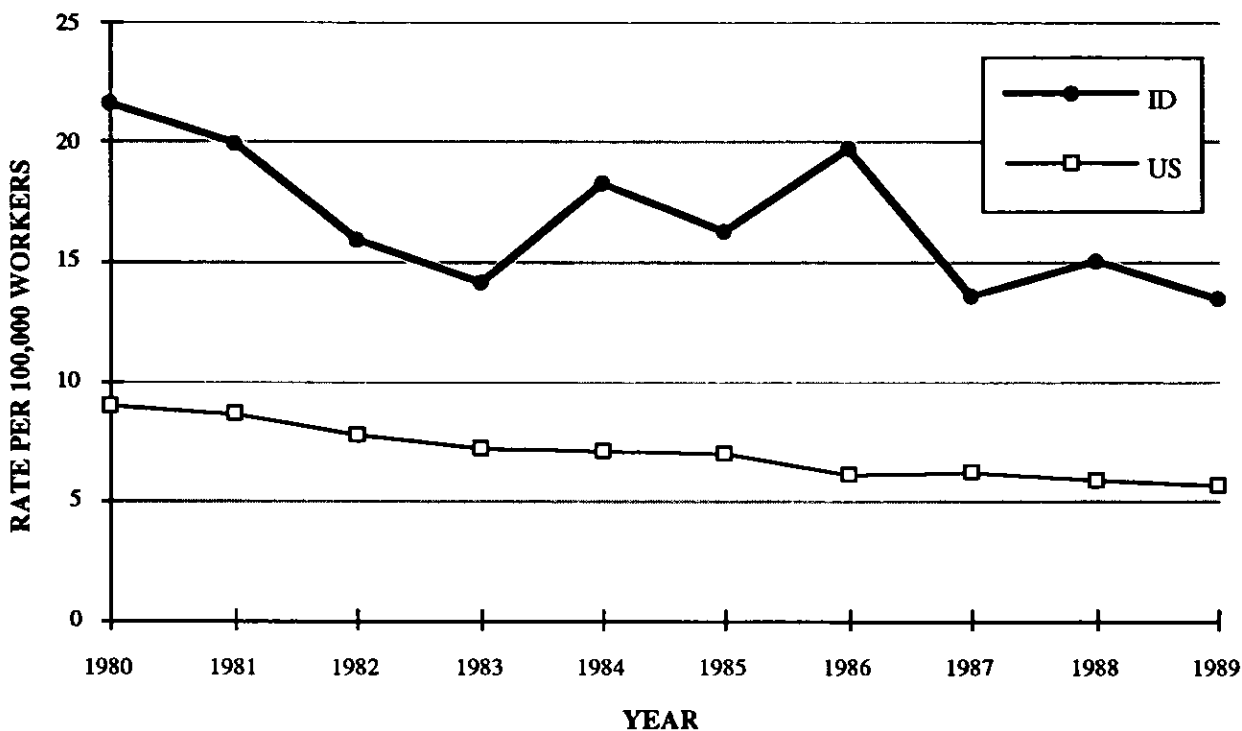


**Figure ID-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Idaho, 1983-1989.**



**Table ID-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Idaho.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	108	47.6
FARM/FOR/FISH	130	34.2
LABORERS	54	22.0
TECH/SUPPORT	24	18.3
CRAFTS	52	9.7
EXEC/ADM/MGR	32	6.3
MACH OPERATORS	15	5.9
PROF/SPEC	23	5.5
SALES	22	3.7
SERVICE	23	3.6
CLERICAL	5	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	32	N/A



**Figure ID-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Idaho, 1980-1989.**



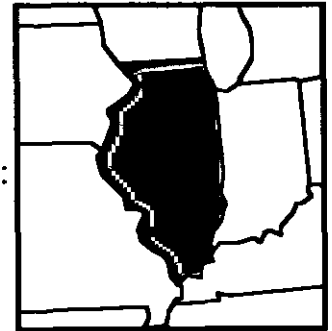
# State of Illinois

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **286**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **6.3**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (538)**  
Rate: **Construction (29.2)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (583)**  
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (26.5)**

The State of Illinois had 2,860 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 2,853 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 6.3 for Illinois compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 145.5 per 100,000 workers for Illinois compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Illinois and had a fatality rate of 9.2 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.8 for females.

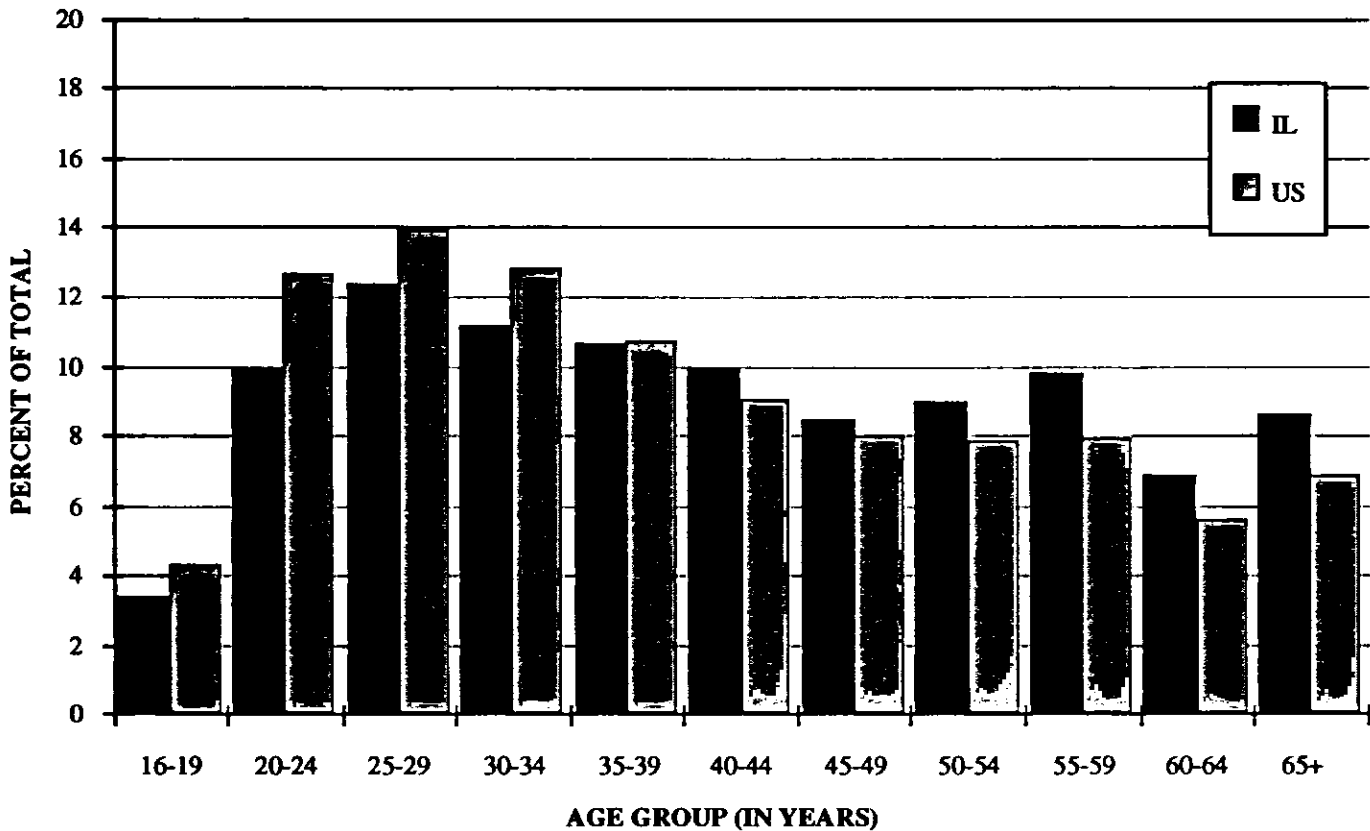
*Table IL-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Illinois, 1980-1989.*

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	2218	77.6
Black	409	14.3
Hispanic	185	6.5
Asian	21	0.7
Native American	3	0.1
Other	24	0.8

The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Illinois shows that Whites accounted for 78% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 14%, and Hispanics for 7% as shown in Table IL-1. As shown in Figure IL-1, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (12%). Of all Illinois occupational fatality victims, 90% were Illinois residents (Table IL-2).

Figure IL-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Illinois and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Illinois were motor vehicle incidents (18%), homicides (17%), and machine-related incidents (12%).

In Illinois, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (19%), construction (18%), and manufacturing (14%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 29.2 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (24.8), transportation/communication/public utilities (22.2), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (21.2) (Figure IL-3). Table IL-3 provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.



**Figure IL-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Illinois, 1980-1989.**

**Table IL-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Illinois, 1980-1989.**

State	Number	Percent
Illinois	2585	90.4
Indiana	62	2.2
Missouri	44	1.5
Wisconsin	33	1.2
Iowa	23	0.8
Michigan	13	0.5
Ohio	10	0.3
Arkansas	8	0.3
Kentucky	7	0.2
Tennessee	7	0.2
Nebraska	6	0.2
Texas	6	0.2
Other	56	2.0

The occupation divisions in Illinois with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), transportation/material movers (16%), and laborers (15%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (26.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (21.8), and laborers (17.8) (Figure IL-4). Table IL-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each industry division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Illinois decreased 38%, from 7.3 in 1980 to a low of 4.5 in 1989. A high of 7.3 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1980 and 1988 (Figure IL-5).

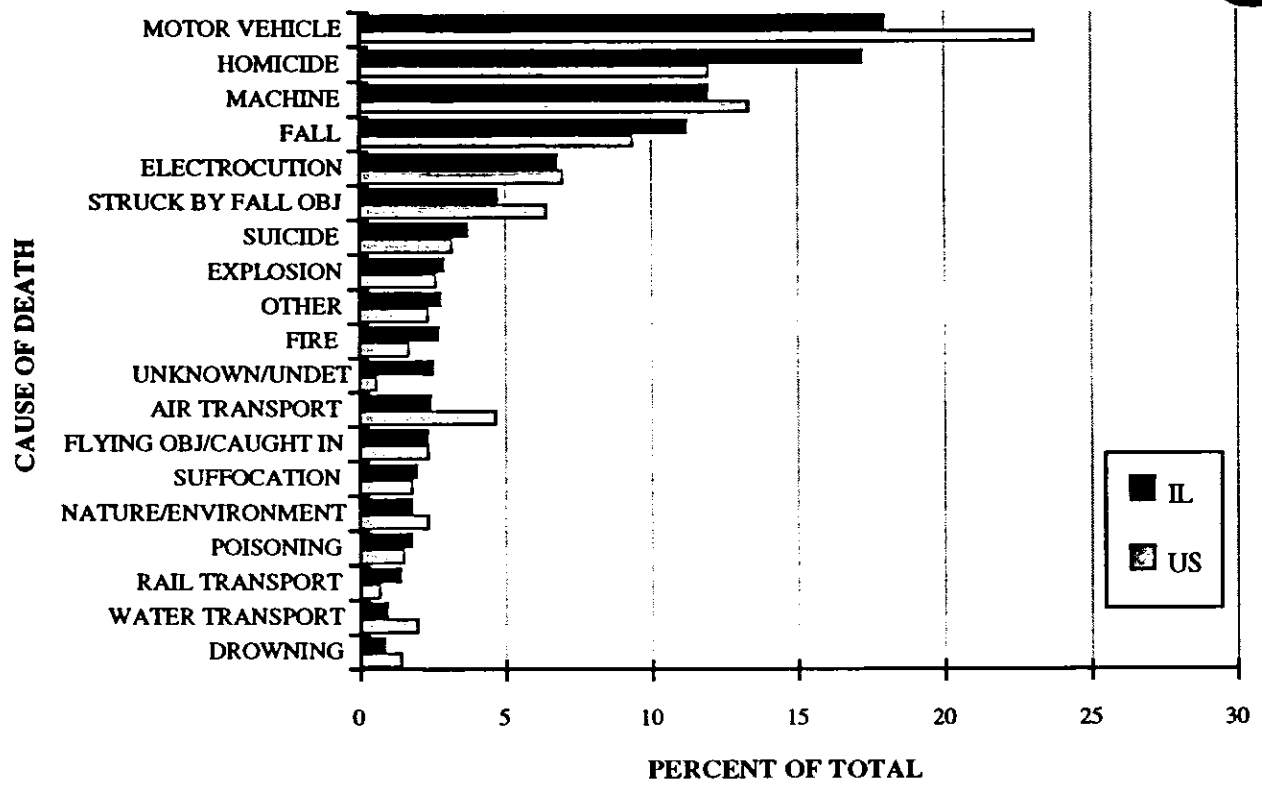


Figure IL-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Illinois, 1980-1989.

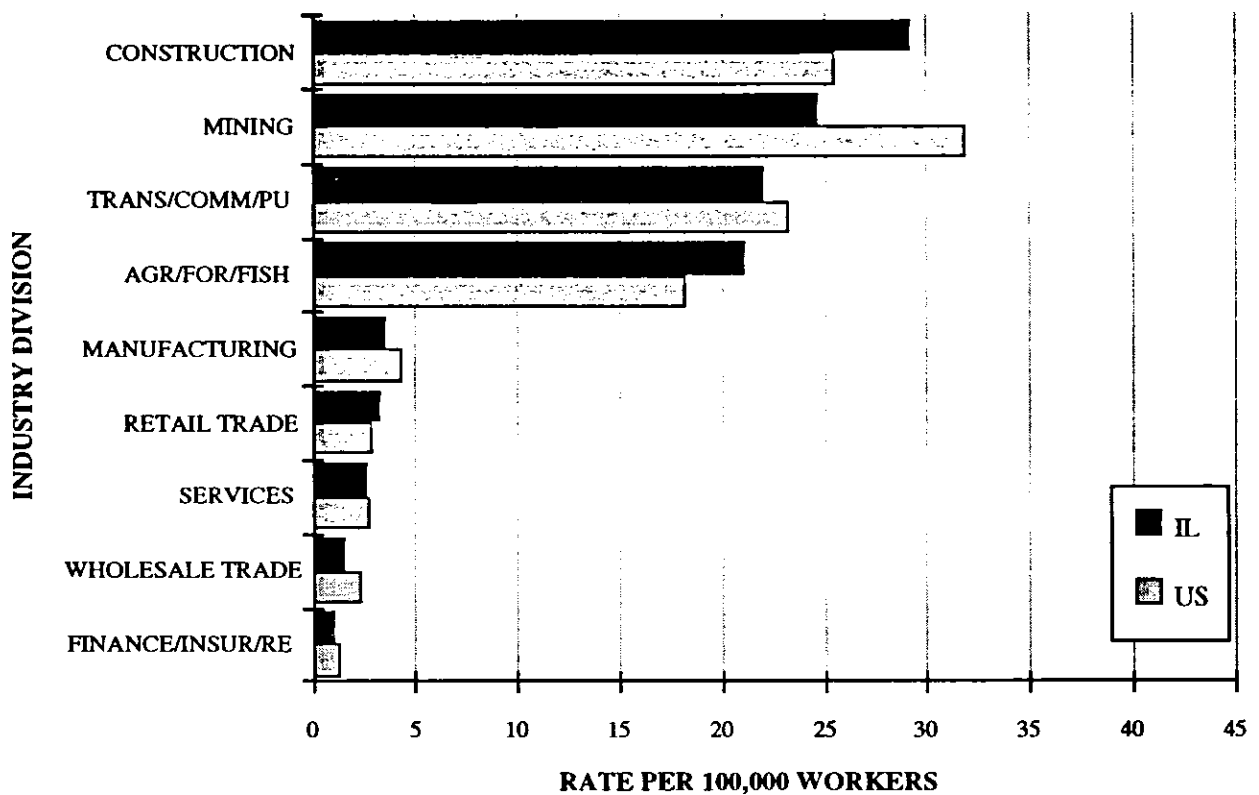
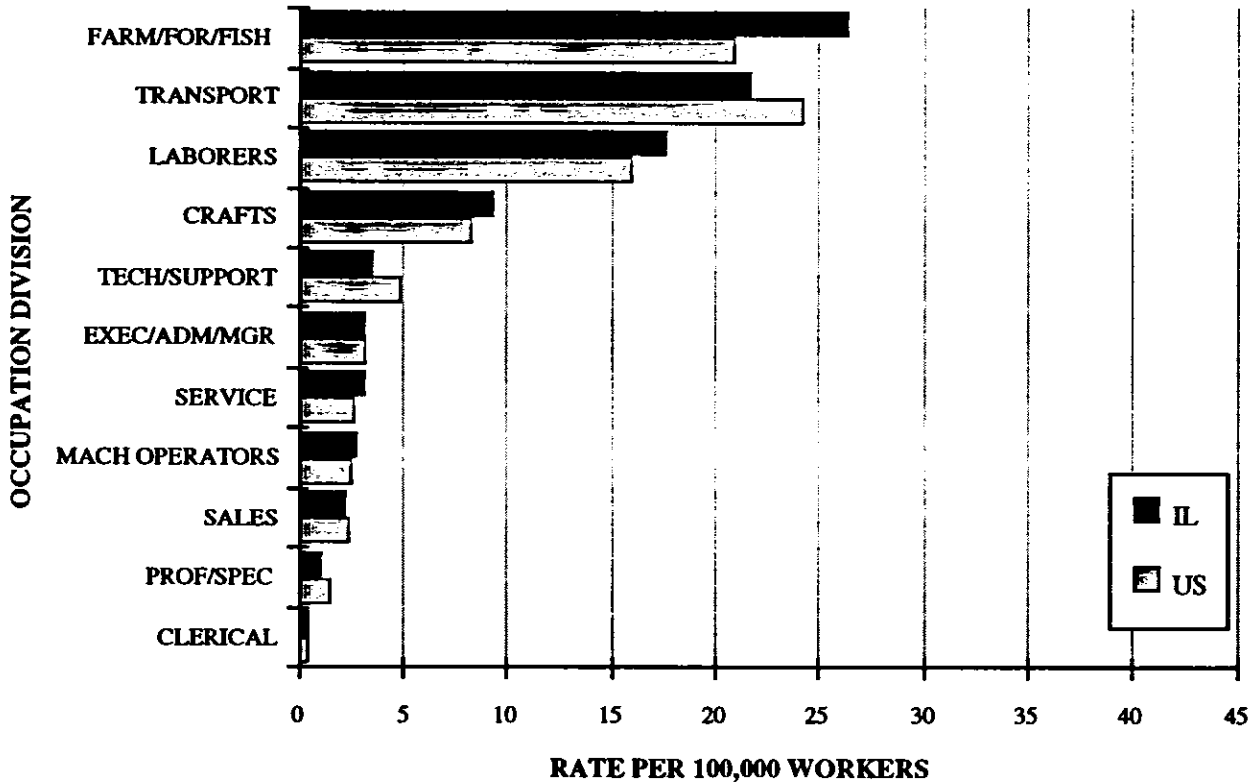


Figure IL-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Illinois, 1980-1989.

**Table IL-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Illinois, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	61	46	38	43	46	51	46	55	62	56	504	29.2
MINING	18	4	5	5	7	7	12	3	3	4	68	24.8
TRANS/COMM/PU	56	58	65	43	36	40	54	62	75	49	538	22.2
AGR/FOR/FISH	30	34	36	28	31	27	35	42	42	27	332	21.2
MANUFACTURING	48	46	44	34	55	31	30	31	55	18	392	3.6
RETAIL TRADE	35	44	31	31	21	20	20	19	34	14	269	3.3
SERVICES	29	28	31	32	23	29	32	27	43	21	295	2.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	8	--	6	4	--	6	--	9	11	--	52	1.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	8	4	6	4	--	--	--	6	4	--	40	1.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	11	15	18	14	13	17	20	19	12	13	152	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	19	23	27	26	24	19	28	19	6	20	211	N/A
STATE	323	304	307	264	260	249	281	292	347	226	2853	6.3

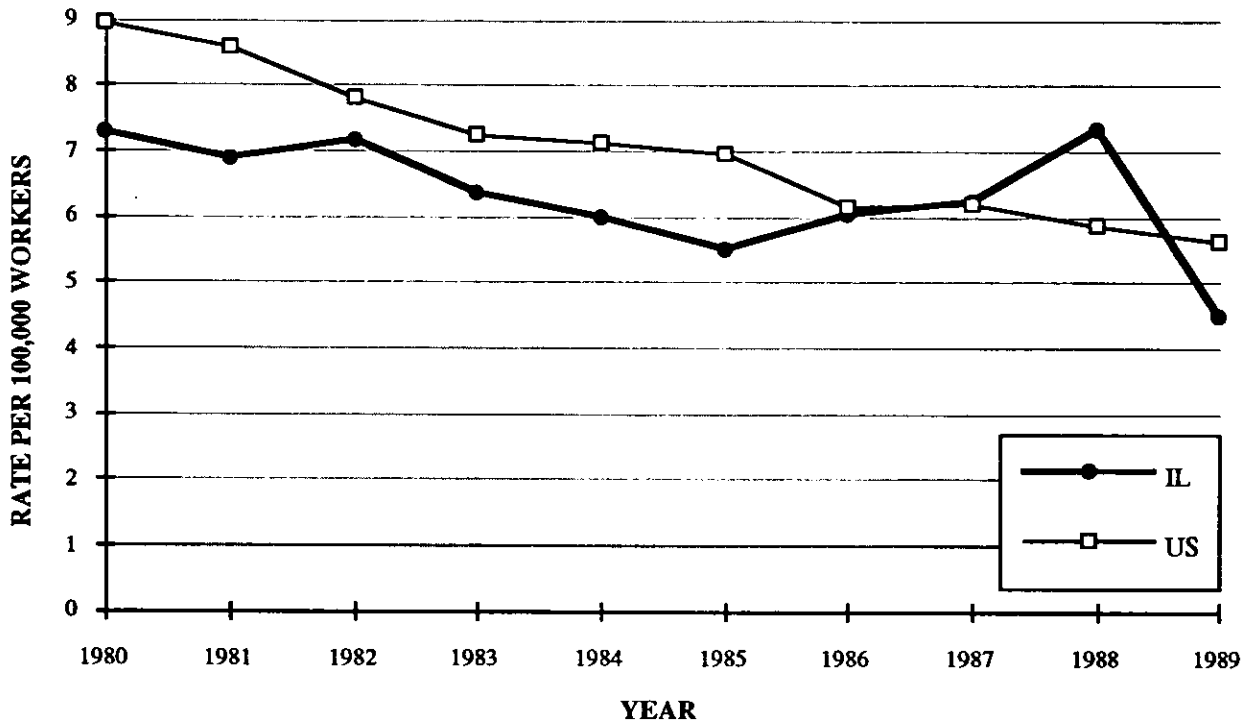
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure IL-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Illinois, 1983-1989.**

**Table IL-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Illinois.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	319	26.5
TRANSPORT	463	21.8
LABORERS	437	17.8
CRAFTS	583	9.4
TECH/SUPPORT	46	3.6
EXEC/ADM/MGR	210	3.4
SERVICE	235	3.3
MACH OPERATORS	116	2.9
SALES	171	2.4
PROF/SPEC	99	1.3
CLERICAL	63	0.6
NOT CLASSIFIED	111	N/A



**Figure IL-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Illinois, 1980-1989.**





# State of Indiana

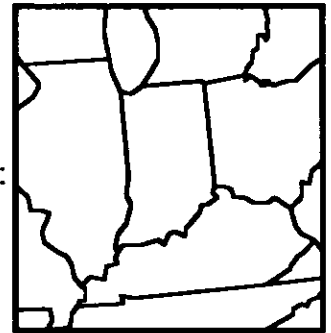
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **152**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **7.4**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (324)**

Rate: **Mining (35.3)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (321)**

Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (24.4)**

The State of Indiana had 1,515 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,509 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 7.4 for Indiana compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 181.3 per 100,000 workers for Indiana compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Indiana and had a fatality rate of 10.4 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.7 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Indiana shows that Whites accounted for

92% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 7% as shown in **Table IN-1**. As shown in **Figure IN-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all Indiana occupational fatality victims, 83% were Indiana residents (**Table IN-2**).

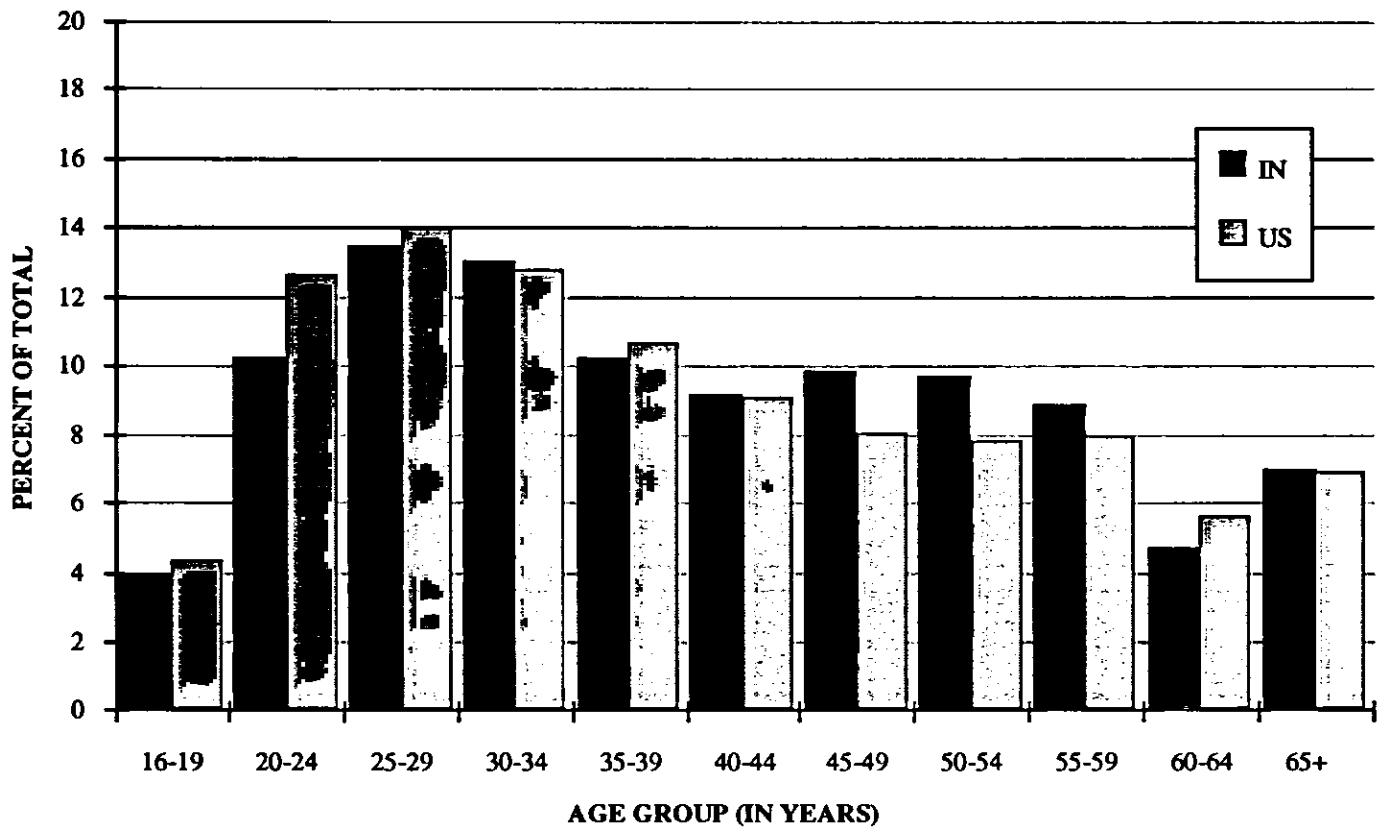
**Figure IN-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Indiana and for the U.S. The four leading causes of death among employees in Indiana were motor vehicle incidents (26%), machine-related incidents (13%), falls (10%), and homicides (10%).

In Indiana, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (21%), construction (19%), and manufacturing (16%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 35.3 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (34.1), and transportation/communication/public utilities (33.3) (**Figure IN-3**). **Table IN-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The **occupation divisions** in Indiana with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material mov-

**Table IN-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Indiana, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1387	91.6
Black	99	6.5
Hispanic	19	1.3
Asian	4	0.3
Other	6	0.4



*Figure IN-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Indiana, 1980-1989.*

*Table IN-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Indiana, 1980-1989.*

State	Number	Percent
Indiana	1252	82.6
Illinois	70	4.6
Ohio	48	3.2
Kentucky	24	1.6
Michigan	23	1.5
Florida	11	0.7
Missouri	11	0.7
Tennessee	11	0.7
Wisconsin	7	0.5
California	6	0.4
North Carolina	6	0.4
Pennsylvania	6	0.4
Other	40	2.6

ers (21%), precision production/craft/repair (18%), and laborers (16%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (24.4 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (18.4), and farmers/foresters/fishers (17.7) (Figure IN-4). Table IN-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Indiana decreased 47%, from 9.8 in 1980 to a low of 5.2 in 1989. A high of 9.9 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1982 (Figure IN-5).

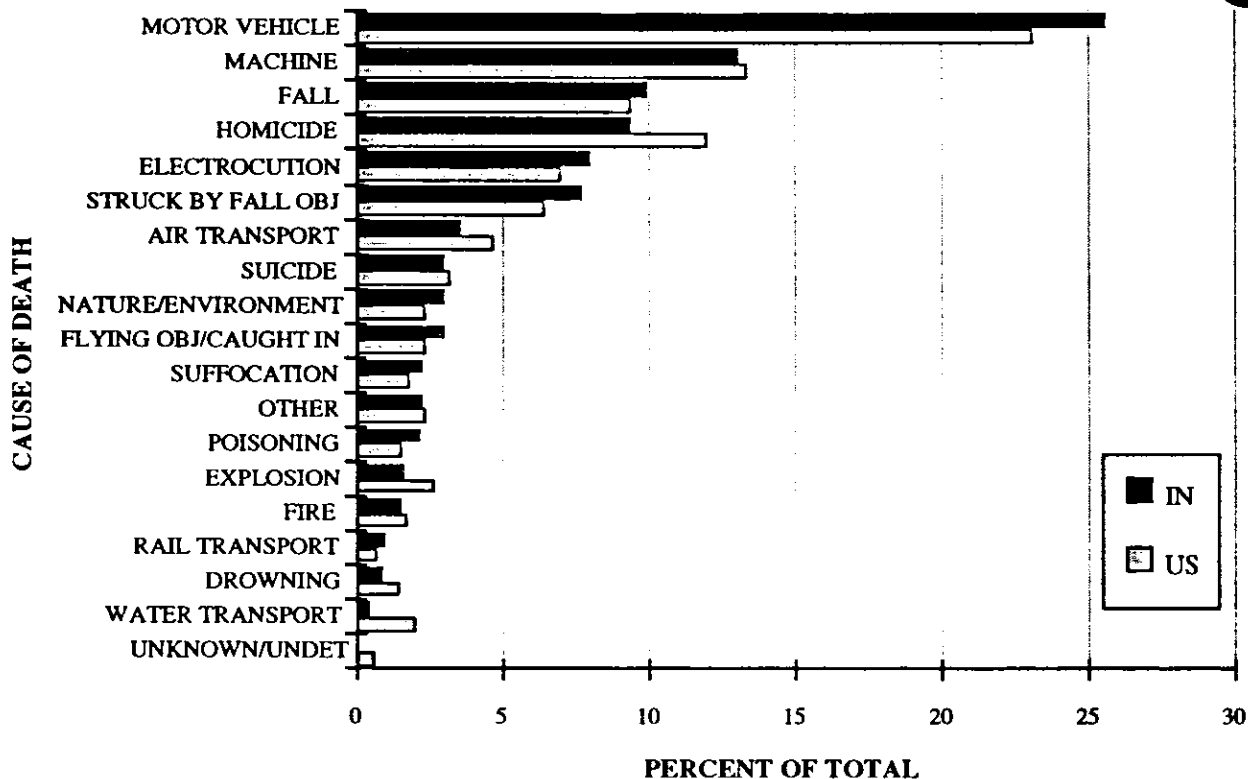


Figure IN-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Indiana, 1980-1989.

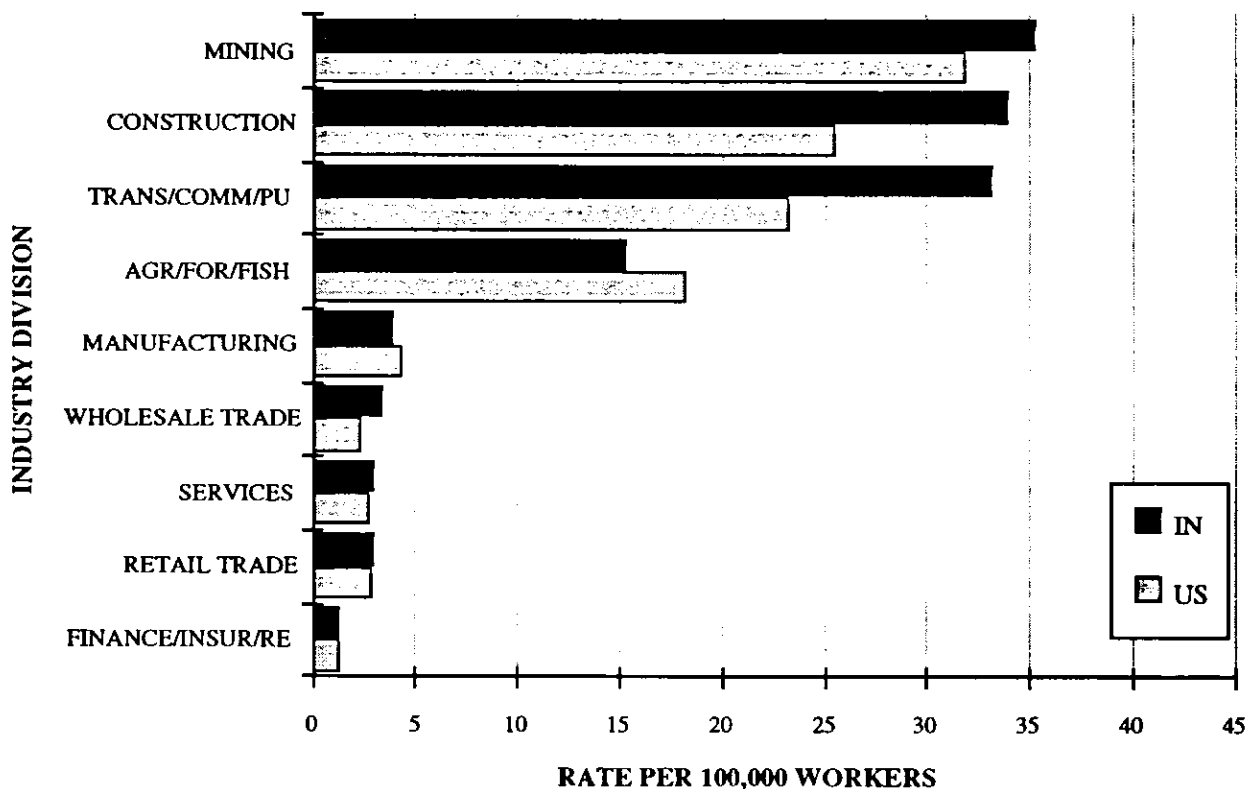
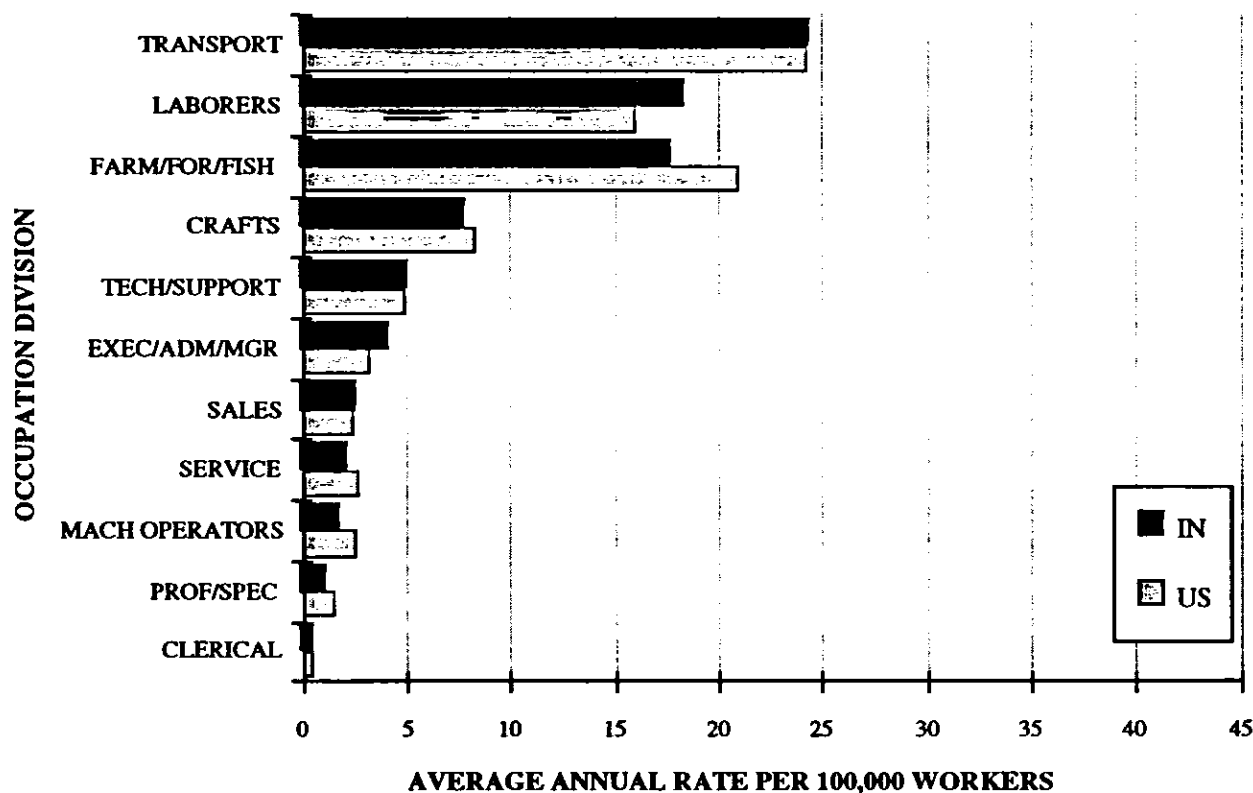


Figure IN-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Indiana, 1980-1989.

**Table IN-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Indiana, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	4	--	7	--	3	3	--	3	--	5	31	35.3
CONSTRUCTION	33	31	35	25	24	28	24	28	32	28	288	34.1
TRANS/COMM/PU	44	36	34	32	31	29	25	34	34	25	324	33.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	20	16	23	13	15	12	16	24	20	11	170	15.3
MANUFACTURING	29	29	27	28	19	16	32	24	26	14	244	3.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	7	4	3	4	--	4	--	5	3	5	38	3.5
SERVICES	15	11	15	9	14	13	5	19	14	11	126	3.1
RETAIL TRADE	17	10	17	14	7	15	7	13	9	12	121	3.1
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	15	1.4
PUBLIC ADMIN	9	11	7	9	6	--	6	8	6	4	68	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	13	8	12	6	7	11	5	7	10	5	84	N/A
STATE	192	161	182	142	129	136	122	165	158	122	1509	7.4

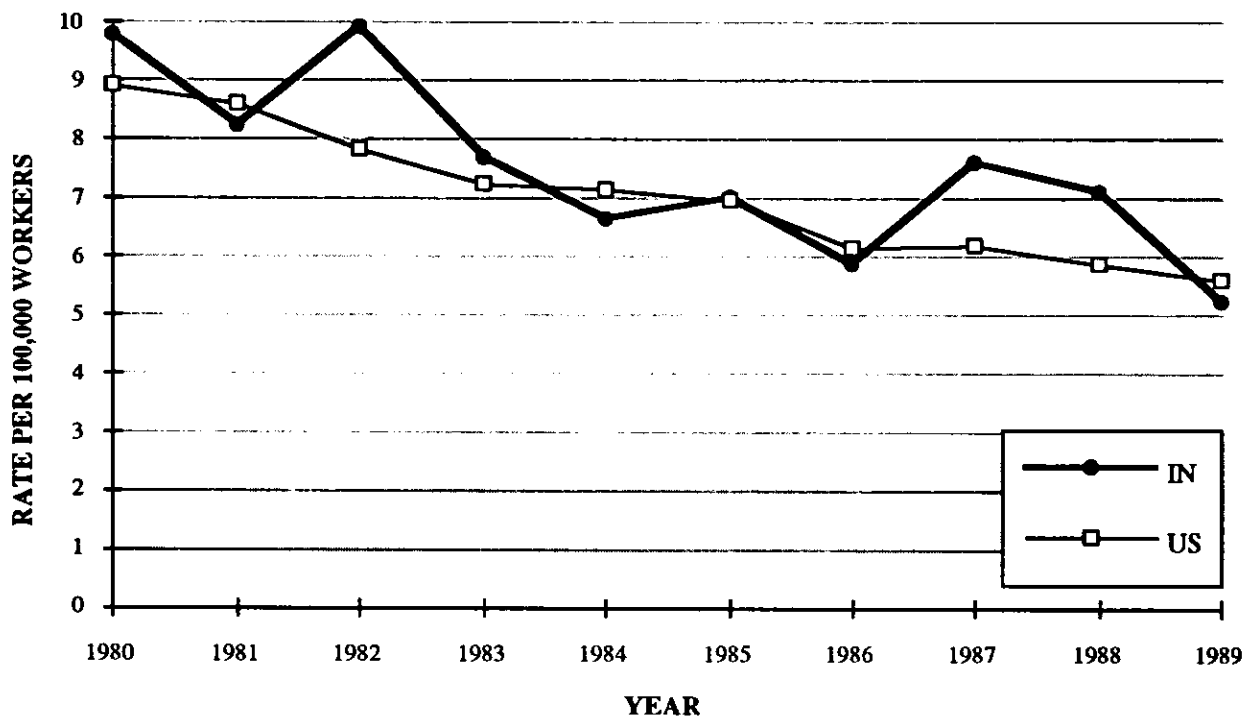
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure IN-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Indiana, 1983-1989.**

**Table IN-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Indiana.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	321	24.4
LABORERS	239	18.4
FARM/FOR/FISH	164	17.7
CRAFTS	273	7.7
TECH/SUPPORT	31	5.0
EXEC/ADM/MGR	95	4.2
SALES	92	2.6
SERVICE	91	2.1
MACH OPERATORS	55	1.8
PROF/SPEC	42	1.2
CLERICAL	18	0.5
NOT CLASSIFIED	88	N/A



**Figure IN-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Indiana, 1980-1989.**



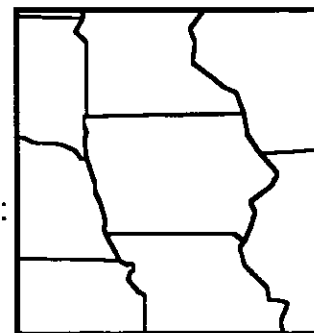
# State of Iowa

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **96**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **9.0**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (323)**  
Rate: **Mining (47.1)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (297)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (23.5)**

The State of Iowa had 962 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for all of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 9.0 for Iowa compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 197.9 per 100,000 workers for Iowa compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Iowa and had a fatality rate of 11.9 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.0 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Iowa shows that Whites accounted for 99%

*Table IA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Iowa, 1980-1989.*

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	953	99.1
Black	8	0.8
Other	1	0.1

of the total fatalities as shown in **Table IA-1**. As shown in **Figure IA-1**, workers aged 65 years and older accounted for the largest number of fatalities (12%). Of all Iowa occupational fatality victims, 88% were Iowa residents (**Table IA-2**).

**Figure IA-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Iowa and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Iowa were machine-related incidents (25%), motor vehicle incidents (25%), and falls (9%).

In Iowa, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (34%), transportation/communication/public utilities (17%), and construction (15%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 47.1 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (40.6), and transportation/communication/public utilities (35.3) (**Figure IA-3**). **Table IA-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

The **occupation divisions** in Iowa with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (31%), transportation/material movers (16%), and

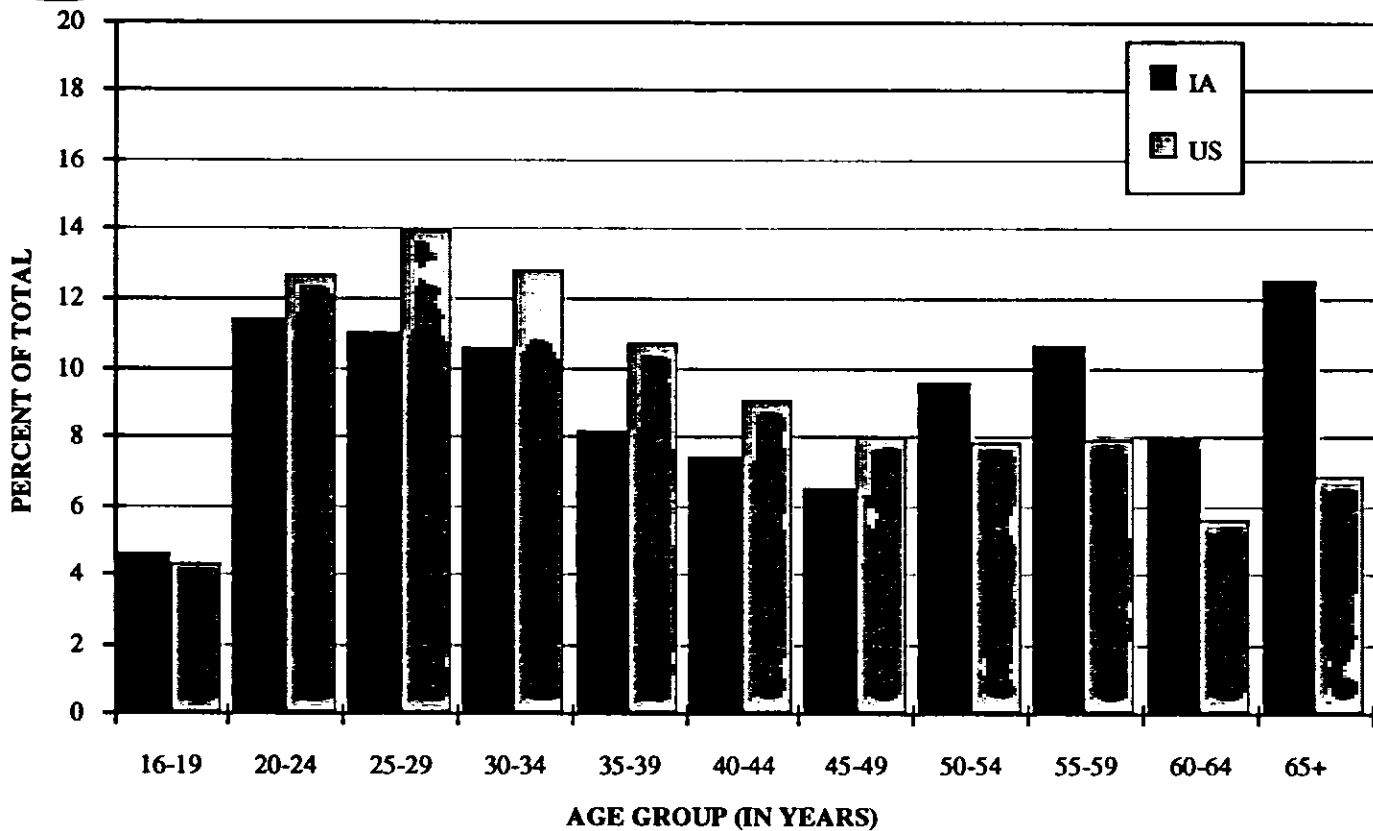


Figure IA-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Iowa, 1980-1989.

Table IA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Iowa, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Iowa	848	88.1
Illinois	29	3.0
Nebraska	24	2.5
Missouri	13	1.4
Minnesota	10	1.0
South Dakota	6	0.6
Wisconsin	6	0.6
Indiana	4	0.4
Oklahoma	3	0.3
Other	19	2.0

precision production/craft/repair (14%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (23.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (21.7), and laborers (17.1) (Figure IA-4). Table IA-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Iowa decreased 35%, from a high of 11.9 in 1980 to 7.7 in 1989. A low of 7.5 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1986 and 1987 (Figure IA-5).



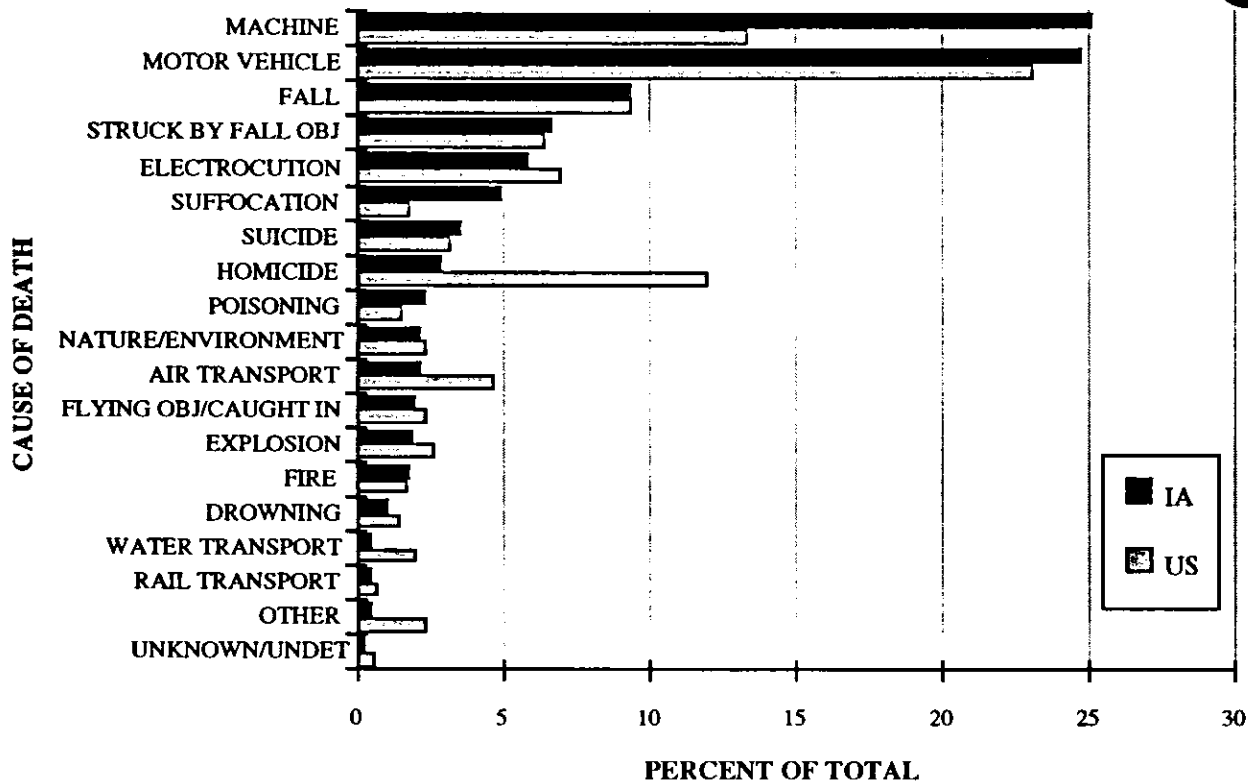


Figure IA-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Iowa, 1980-1989.

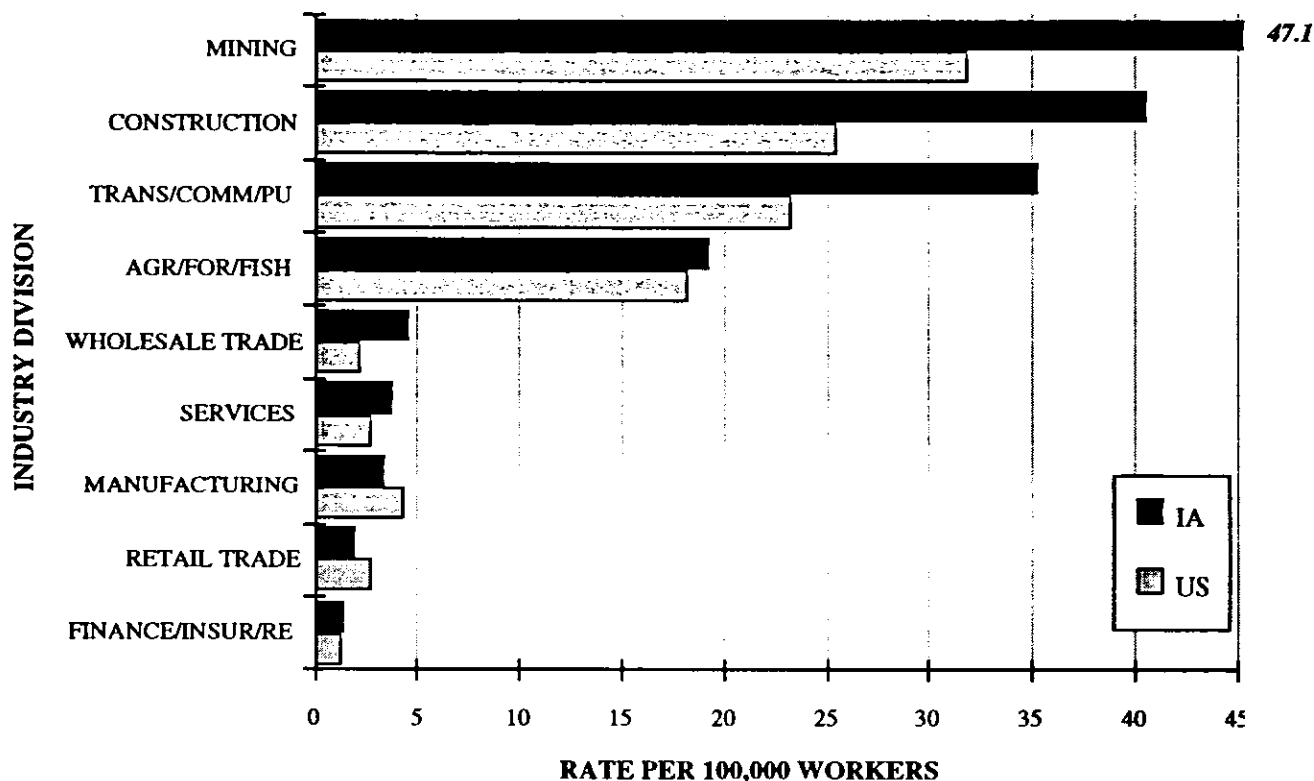
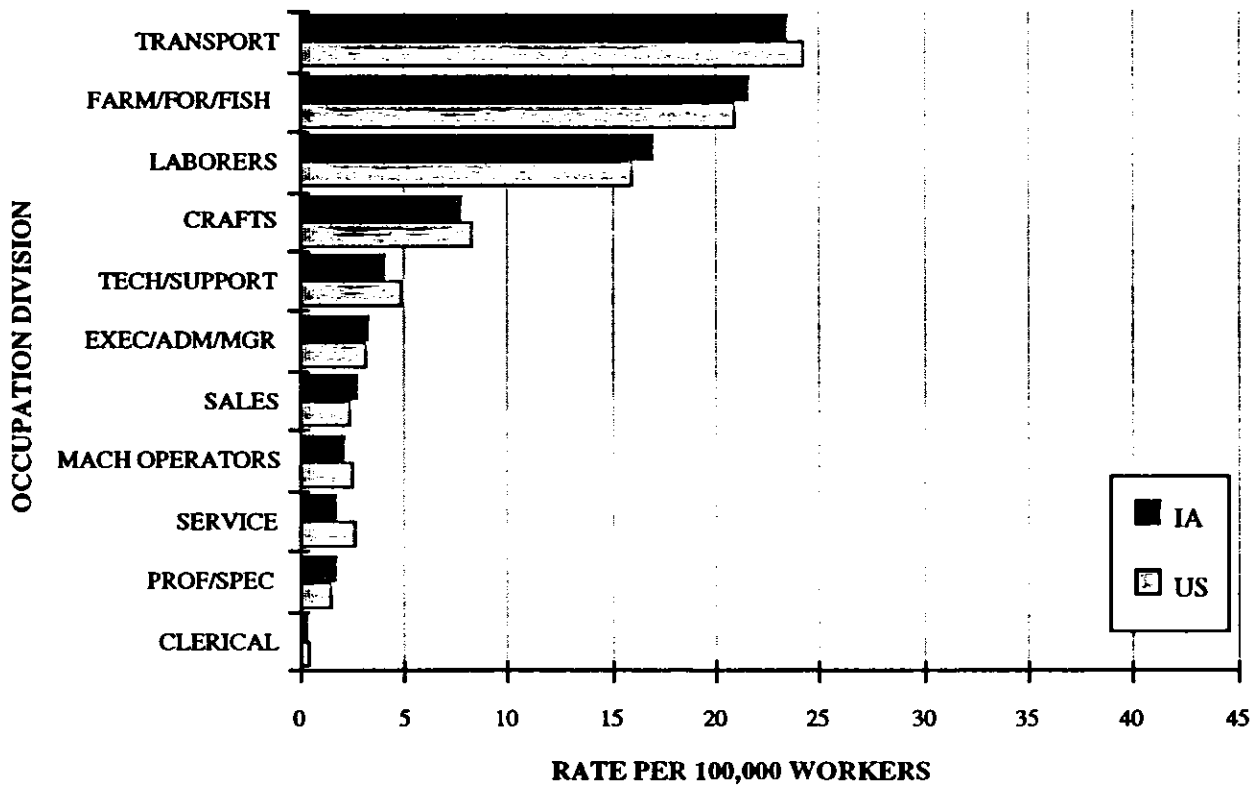


Figure IA-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Iowa, 1980-1989.

**Table IA-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Iowa, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	10	47.1
CONSTRUCTION	24	16	16	13	8	14	14	9	19	11	144	40.6
TRANS/COMM/PU	20	21	18	20	18	13	15	7	16	16	164	35.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	44	26	24	26	33	37	29	33	38	33	323	19.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	3	3	7	5	--	--	--	7	--	--	33	4.7
SERVICES	10	11	8	9	7	8	8	5	15	6	87	3.9
MANUFACTURING	10	5	7	3	8	9	--	10	11	11	76	3.5
RETAIL TRADE	--	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	8	40	2.0
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	1.5
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	5	3	--	--	5	--	--	--	7	28	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	6	10	3	3	6	8	4	3	--	--	47	N/A
STATE	126	102	94	84	89	100	78	81	110	98	962	9.0

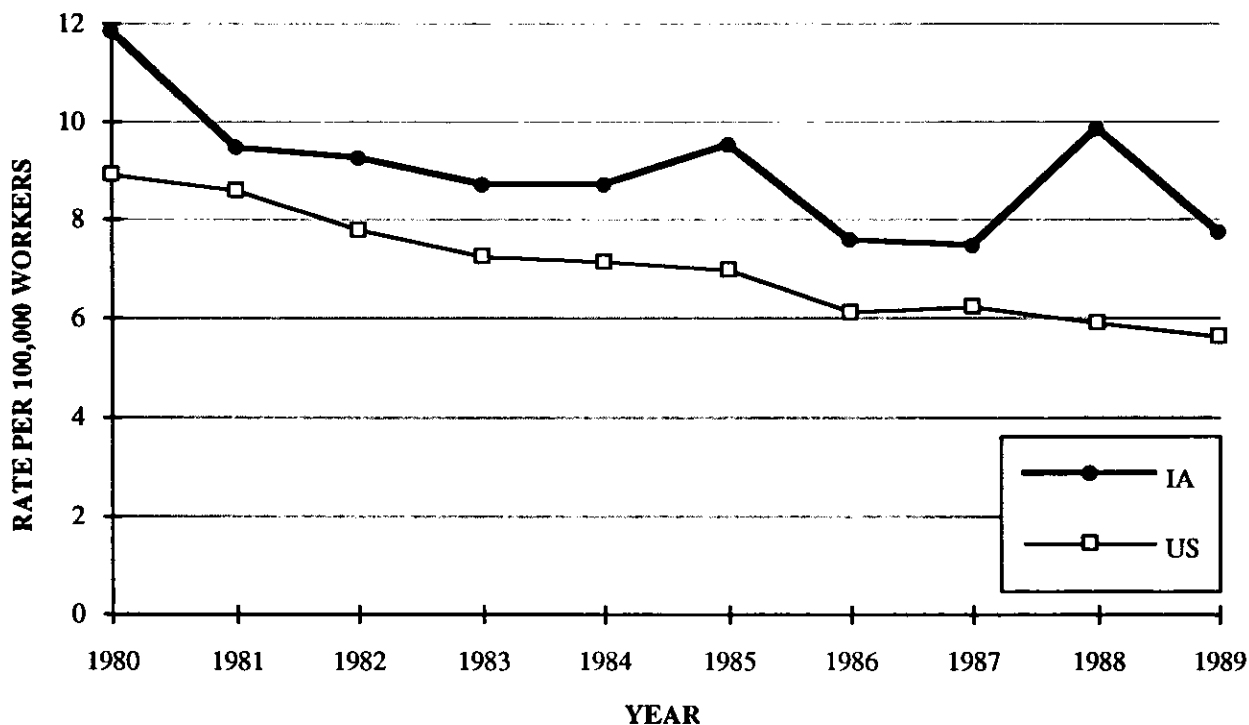
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure IA-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Iowa, 1983-1989.**

**Table IA-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Iowa.**

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	153	23.5
FARM/FOR/FISH	297	21.7
LABORERS	111	17.1
CRAFTS	135	7.9
TECH/SUPPORT	19	4.2
EXEC/ADM/MGR	48	3.4
SALES	41	2.9
MACH OPERATORS	19	2.2
SERVICE	44	1.9
PROF/SPEC	32	1.9
CLERICAL	13	0.4
NOT CLASSIFIED	50	N/A



**Figure IA-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Iowa, 1980-1989.**

