



2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
Press Release Information and Preliminary Analysis
Division of Quality, Metrics and Statistics
Indiana Department of Labor

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Overview

What is the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries?

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is the official federal count of workplace fatalities in the United States and its territories. CFOI is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the federal Department of Labor (USDOL). Indiana participates in the collection of the data through a federal grant and with Indiana tax dollars. The census is conducted by the Division of Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) at the Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL). Because our state elects to perform the census, rather than simply subscribe to the federal government’s census, we have access to state level data not enjoyed by other, non-participatory states.

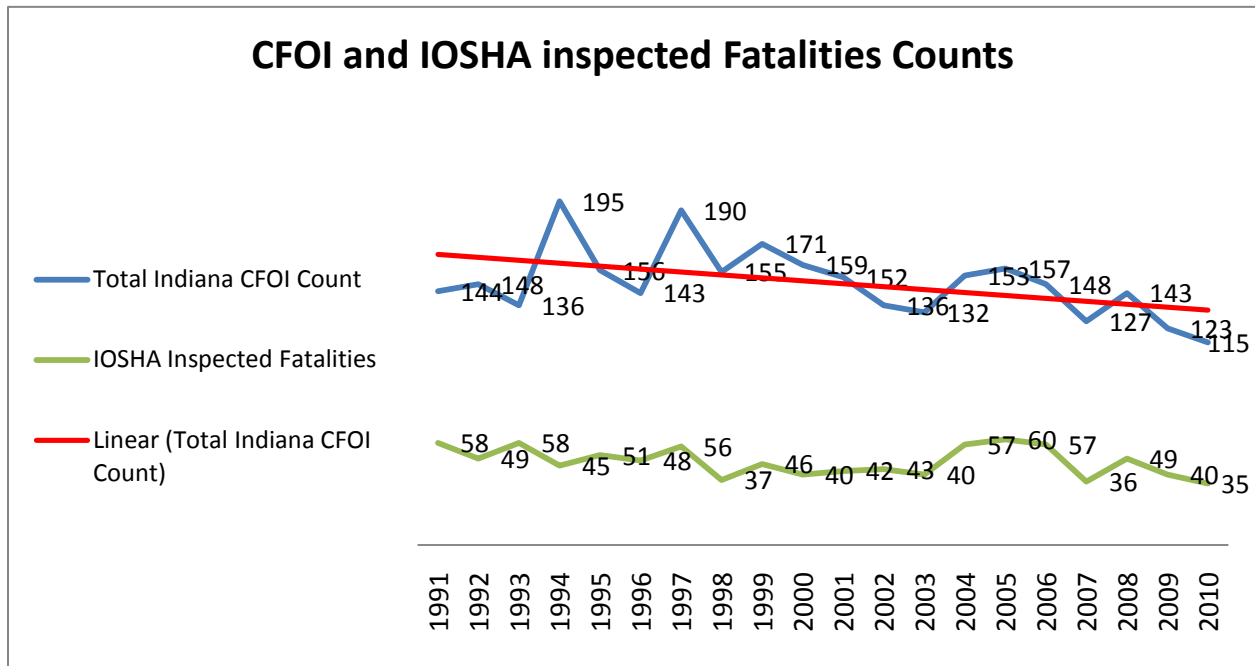


Figure 1: Historic Fatalities for Indiana

IDOL’s CFOI team investigates each death in a Hoosier workplace, on the highway, in the fields, on the shop-floor, or in the office. We then separate the “naturally caused” deaths from those that are classified as having been from hazards present in the work of the deceased. Taking these original results, we apply rigorous criteria to determine the standard place, cause and status of each suspected death to find one clear and clean list of those persons whose life ended at work, and as a result of their work activities. For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed 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 normal commute are excluded from the census.

The fatalities are counted and summarized in several ways by BLS. We review them primarily by the industries in which they occur. This is done by a system set up by the United States, Canadian and Mexican governments for industries called the “NAICS” codes (North American Industry Classification System). These codes are used to define all businesses on the continent with respect to their primary

activity. We also look at the major sources of workplace fatalities, whether by transportation related incidents, falls, or contact with equipment or toxic substances, among others. Our census also divides the events by the sex, age and racial demographics of workplace fatalities. These categories form the main divisions of this preliminary release analysis and synopsis.

How many fatalities were there in Indiana?

In 2010 the Indiana Occupational Safety Administration (IOSHA) investigated 35 fatalities while CFOI reported **115 fatalities**. The CFOI count is the lowest reported by the CFOI since its inception in 1991. The discrepancy between the IOSHA and CFOI counts is normal considering the limited jurisdiction of IOSHA. The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by IOSHA or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage.

Fatalities	NAICS Sectors
22	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
18	Construction
18	Transportation and Warehousing
13	Manufacturing
7	Retail Trade
7	Leisure and Hospitality
7	Other services, except Public Administration
5	Health Care and Social Assistance
4	Wholesale Trade
4	Educational Services
4	Public Administration
3	Administrative Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
3	Other Fatalities

Figure 2: Fatalities by NAICS Code Sectors

There are many factors that contribute to the overall fatality rates in Indiana. New safety measures, private sector competitiveness and emerging cultures, and the enforcement of safety regulations and practices all contribute in part.

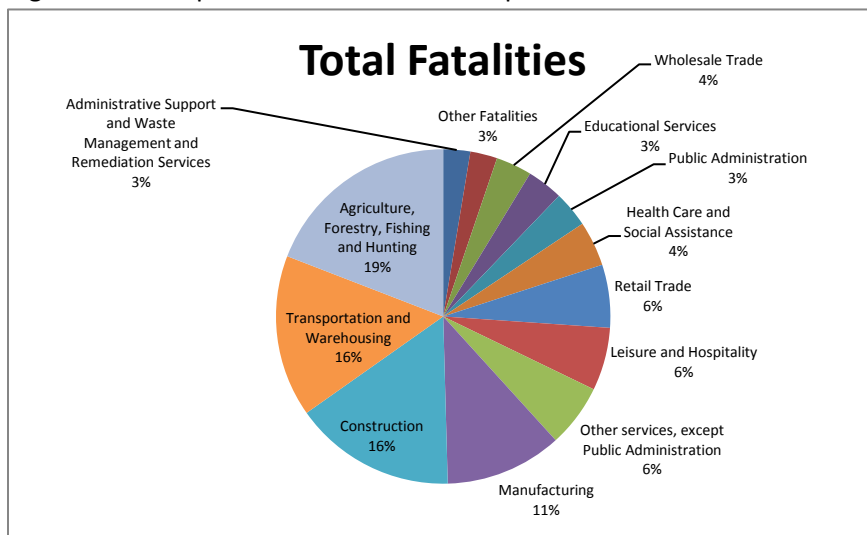


Figure 3: Pie Chart of Fatalities by NAICS Codes Sectors

Historically, Hoosiers have found their workplaces safer than in the past, and in general, the trend is toward fewer workplace deaths, although the random aspect of these incidents cannot allow us to predict constant and equally significant progress.

Which Indiana industries have the most fatalities?

The **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** industry as defined by the NAICS coding system has 19% of the fatalities, most occurring in the **Crop Production** industry. In 2010, **Transportation & Warehousing** contributed 15.7% of all Hoosier workplace fatalities, equal to **Construction** at 15.7% of the total. Traditionally, this is because of the large number of deaths from vehicular accidents in both categories. **Construction**, having a smaller number of employees (115,340 Hoosiers employed, according to BLS data) than **Transportation and Warehousing** (124,180, also from BLS), could be said to be a more “dangerous” occupation in terms of the risk of fatality, but only marginally. **Manufacturing** had the fourth highest number of fatalities with 11.3%.

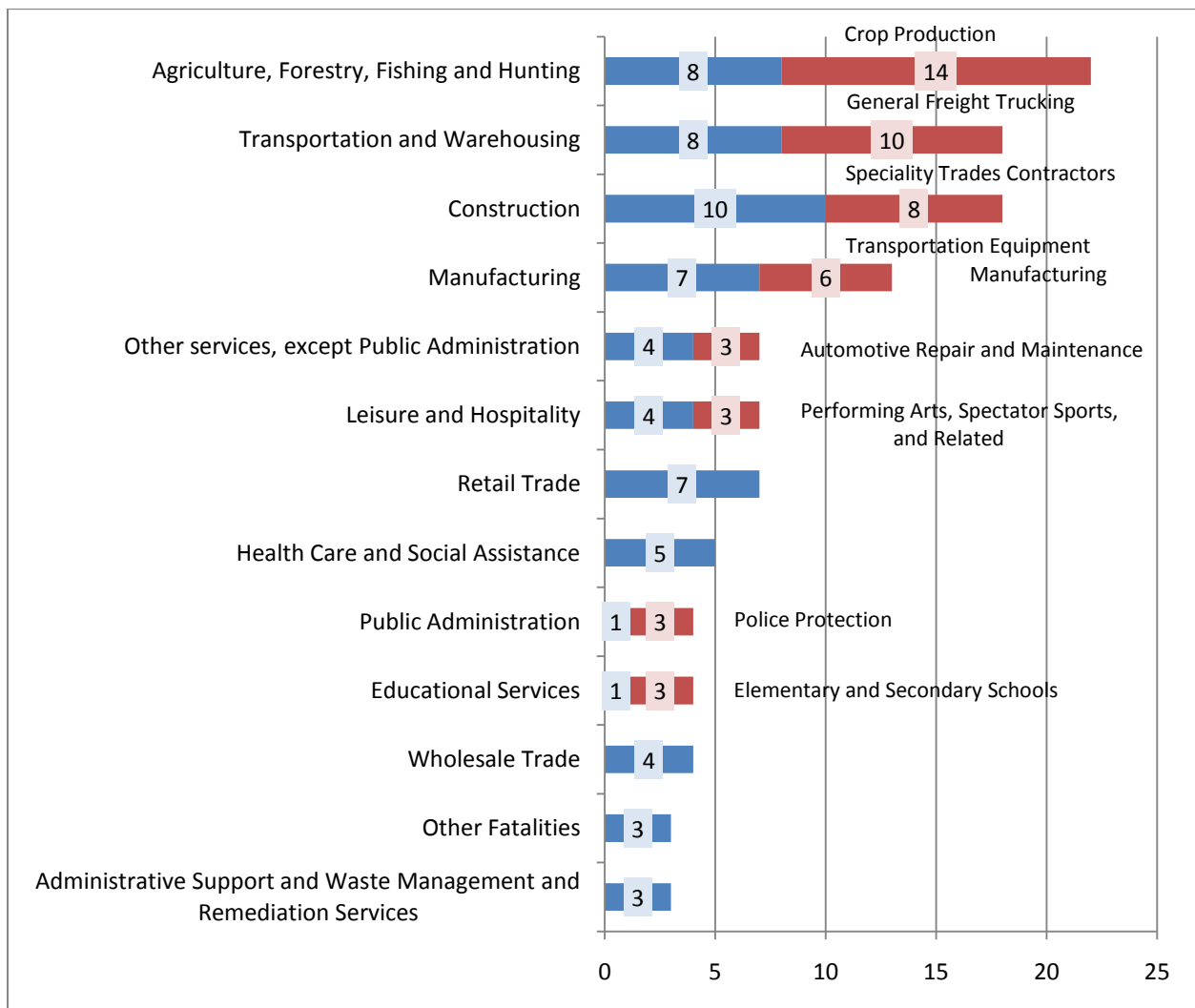


Figure 4: Bar Chart of Fatalities, by NAICS Code Sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting has traditionally had the highest number of fatalities *per employee* (we only estimate 2010 non-farm rates below; BLS has not released farm employment data for 2010). We will see in the next section on goods producing industries that those who labor to provide others with things are exposed to more workplace fatal dangers than everyone else in the workforce, except for transportation workers.

Transportation and **Construction** both had 18 fatalities, making them tied for second highest industry. **Manufacturing**, particularly the manufacture of motor vehicle parts, was the fourth ranking industry in which workplace fatalities occurred in 2010 for Hoosiers. Public service accounted for six deaths in 2010. Three were from **Police Protection** services and three from **Elementary and Secondary Education**. This last category includes all those who work in schools, including Janitors and Food Service Workers, as well as the Teaching and Administrative staff.

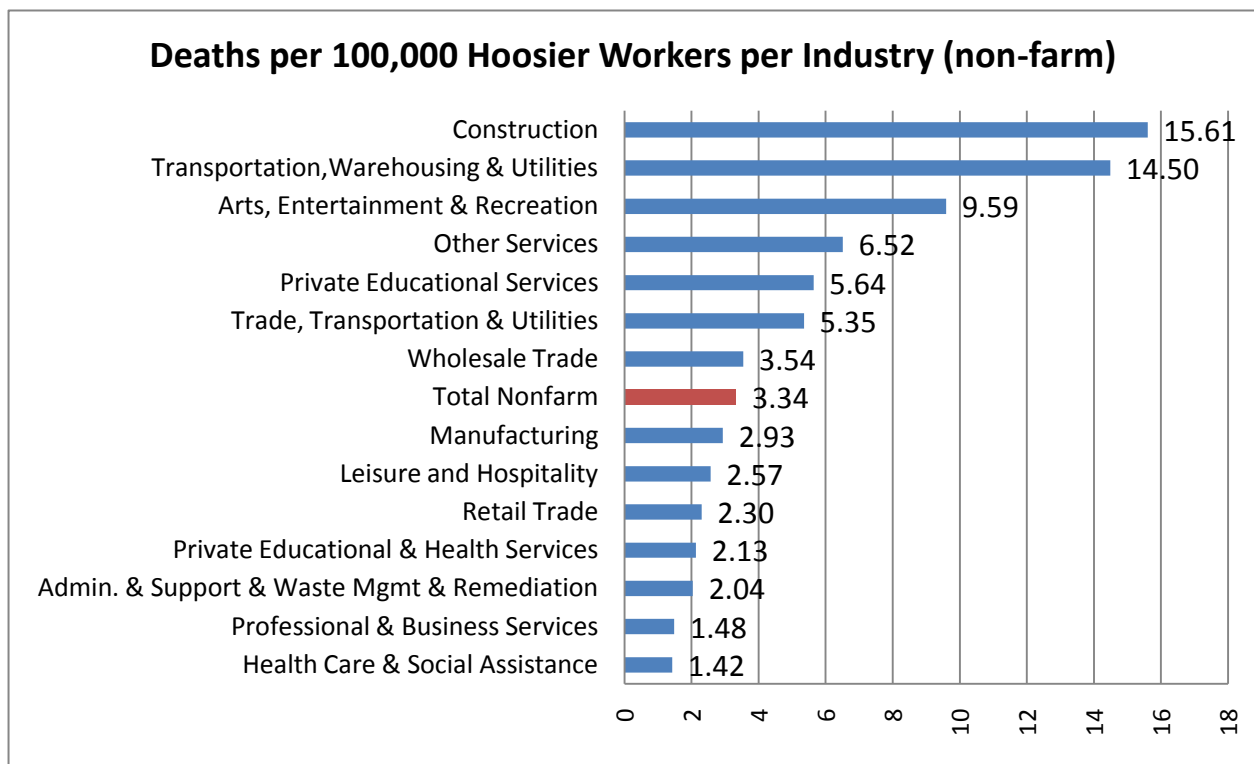


Figure 5: Preliminary CFOI Rates per 100,000 workers, non-farm

To see how working in a particular industry is related to the possibility of a 2010 death in that industry in Indiana, see the table above. The rate for non-farm activities is in red (3.34); those above have a proportionately greater chance of fatality per worker, those below, a lesser chance, based on 2010 data. We do not report farming fatality rates because the BLS data on the farm population for the year has not been released at this time.

What changes were there from 2009, by occupation?

Changes in how Hoosier workers died while working happened in many occupations and in the ways those deaths occurred. In Agriculture, there was a slight drop of 4 percent (55 in 2009 to 53 in 2010). However, Crop Production changed significantly (from 20 to 14, or by 30 percent). The balance is made up by an increase in deaths from Animal Husbandry (Ranching, poultry and other livestock farming) (from 0 to 5). Construction deaths dropped 10 percent (from 20 to 18), with a precipitous drop of 33 percent in the construction of Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (from 8 to 3).

Declines were captured in services, which includes transportation. An overall drop from 2009 (69 deaths) to 2010 (62 deaths) resulted in an 8.8 percent drop in fatalities. Wholesale trades (Grain Merchants, Wholesale Warehousing and Recycling, among others) dropped by almost two thirds (63 percent, from 11 to 4). Retail Trade dropped from 9 to 7 fatalities (22 percent). Transportation fatalities however increased by one (12 to 13).

Non-transportation Services overall saw more workplace fatalities (from 46 to 50, an 8.7 percent change). One area of increase was in Police Protection, where 3 lives were lost among our first responders in Indiana in 2010, compared to none in 2009.

How were Hoosier Workers killed?

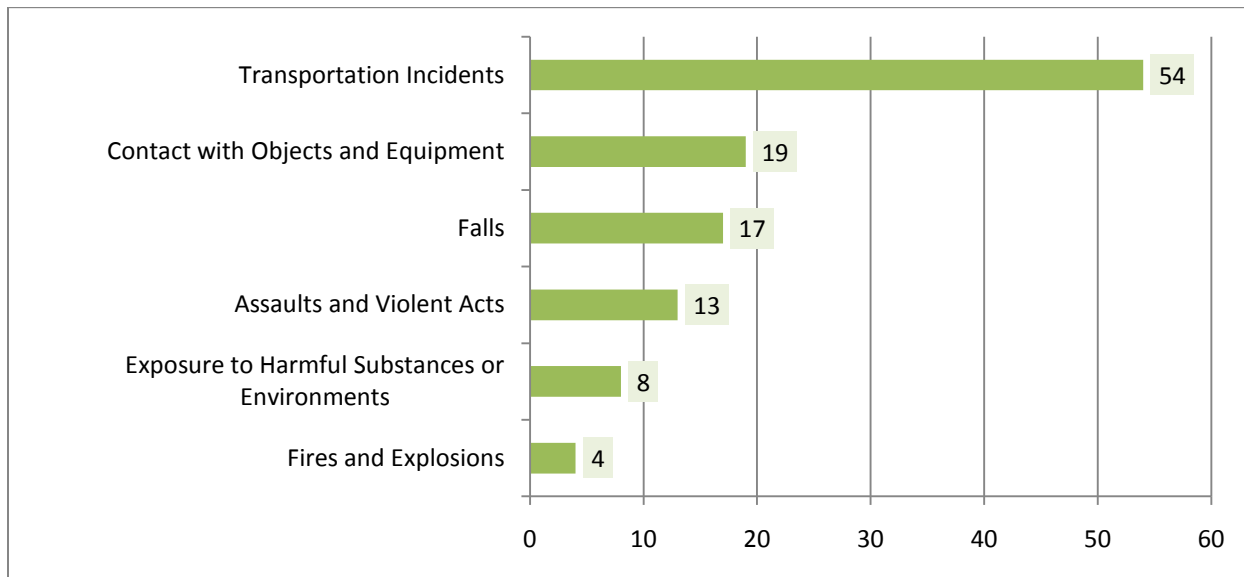


Figure 6: Workplace Fatalities, by Source

A preliminary look into the causes of workplace deaths sheds light on what are the most risky actions within the course of our workplace activities. The simple answer: driving. Of the 115 workplace deaths, 54 of them involved **Transportation Incidents** (47%). **Contact with Objects or Equipment** was second, listed as the primary cause of death in an additional 19 cases (16.7%). Falls followed with 17 deaths, the result of a fall from another story in a building, ladders, or otherwise (14.8%). Workplace violence accounted for the deaths of 13 Hoosiers (11.3%). Environmental exposures, fires and explosions and exposure to dangerous chemical substances complete the picture.

This analysis of our preliminary data is authored from the QMS Division of the Indiana Department of Labor. Our report should serve interested parties by explaining the statistics from the CFOI and placing them in the overall context of workplace safety in Indiana. What follows here is a more thorough analysis from IDOL that reviews the deaths in the workplace by industry (Goods-Producing, Service-oriented, and Government sectors), and then looks at the various causes of fatalities in the Hoosier Workplace.

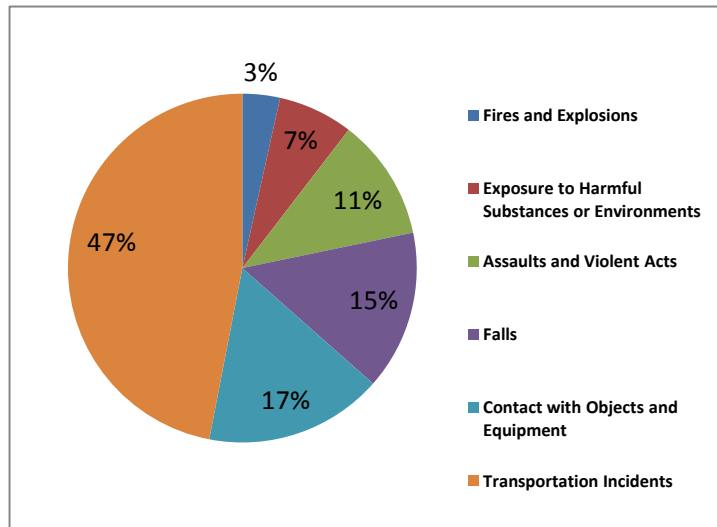


Figure 7: Indiana Fatalities, by Source in percent

This report tackles the issue of who dies, not in the individual sense, but looking at what demographic characteristics place Hoosiers at most risk. Our hope is to give meaning to the folks whose lives have been lost at work. If they point us toward a safer future, their lives may save those of future Hoosiers in the workplace.

What changes were there from 2009, by fatality event?

The biggest changes from 2009 in the source of fatalities in the workplace were that the *fixed* place of work is trending being safer (as far as death events are concerned), however our roads and driving incidents increased. There was a 36 percent drop in deaths from machinery in the workplace. Plant and Industrial Equipment (most often agricultural tractors) saw a drop of 31 percent (from 16 in 2009 to 11 in 2010). This was offset by fatalities from vehicles in motion, which increased 14 percent overall (from 49 to 56). Highway deaths increased by 40 percent. On a more positive note, gun deaths decreased from 17 to 7 between 2009 and 2010.

Goods producing industries

Goods producing industries include Hoosier mines, agriculture, manufacturing and forestry, among others. These industries usually rank high among the workplace injuries and illnesses due to the nature of working with large machinery, and the exposure in process to chemicals and elements.

In 2010, there were approximately 555,000 Hoosiers working in goods production. The CFOI fatalities were counted at 53. The breakdown for each Goods-Producing sector was 22 in Agriculture (more generally in Natural Resources, Hunting and Mining), 18 fatalities in Construction, and 13 in Manufacturing.

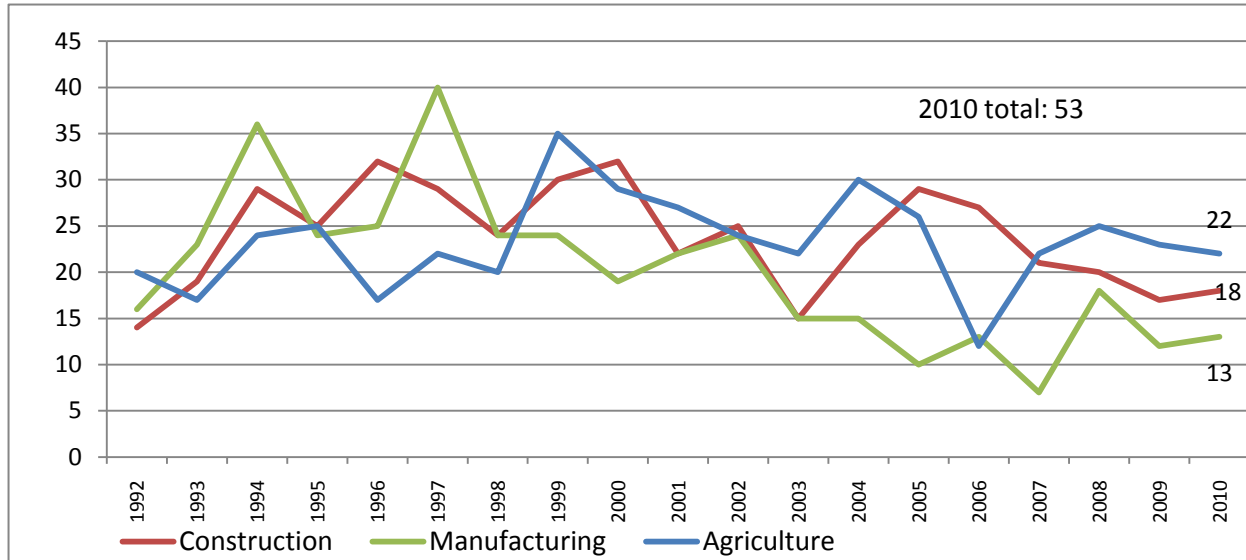


Figure 8: Goods Producing Industries, Historical CFOI counts

The fatality rate (per 100,000 workers) is traditionally highest in Goods Producing industries. The final data on rates will be available in early 2012. However, our preliminary data suggest that among goods producing sectors, Agriculture has the highest rate, with Construction and Manufacturing coming in well behind, but ahead of service and other non-goods related industries (including Transportation).

Looking at the Goods-Producing industries as a group we find that of the 53 fatalities, the most common source events were transportation related (18), or 34 percent. A general note to make is that CFOI results often do not add up to the totals when we

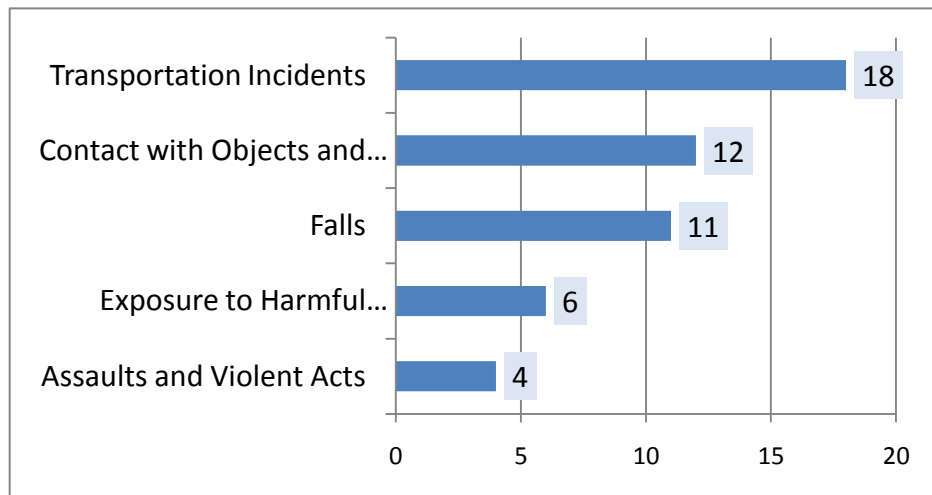


Figure 9: Goods Producing Industries, by Source

look at sub-categories.

This is because

fatalities are not released to the public for categories in which there are less than three events in a year. We find such an example in Figure 9 presented above.

Subsector: Agriculture

Agriculture is a sub-category of the Natural Resources and Mining sector. However, it is the only portion

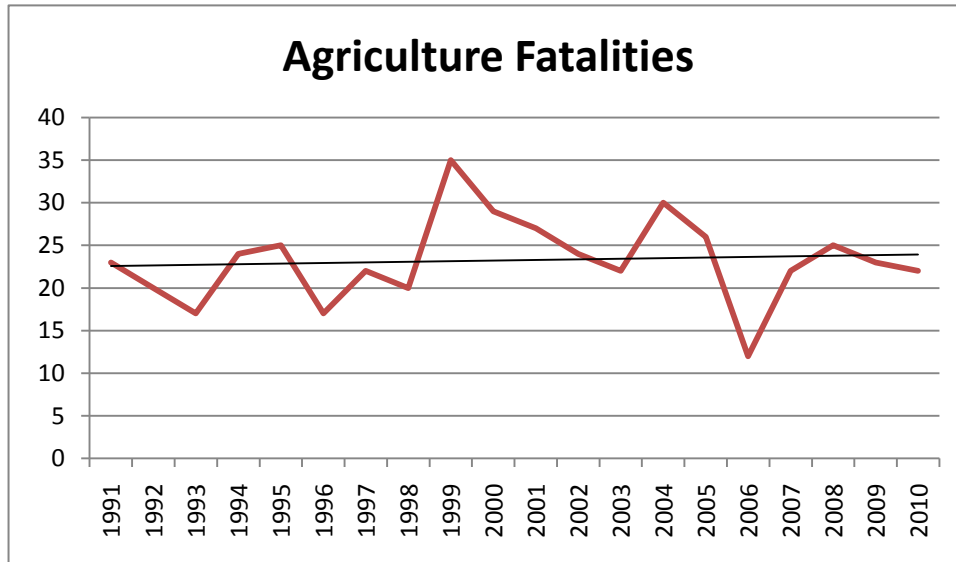


Figure 10 Historical Agriculture Fatalities

of that sector for which we have reportable workplace deaths in 2010 in Indiana (other sectors may have been affected, but with numbers too low to report). Historically, we find a very slight rise over the period the CFOI has been conducted (1992- present), and large fluctuations of the number between

12 and 35 indicate no real pattern to these fatalities. As mentioned above, Agriculture is usually the subsector with the highest average fatality *rate* for any major Hoosier industry. BLS data for the number of farm workers employed has yet to be released. Without these numbers, we cannot calculate the rate of CFOI deaths per 100,000 for this preliminary report.

Tracking fatality source events in Agriculture underscores the rules by which we can report individual subtotals (each category reported must have more than 3 cases). We account for the two largest categories: Transportation incidents and Contact with Objects and Equipment with 12 and 5 events

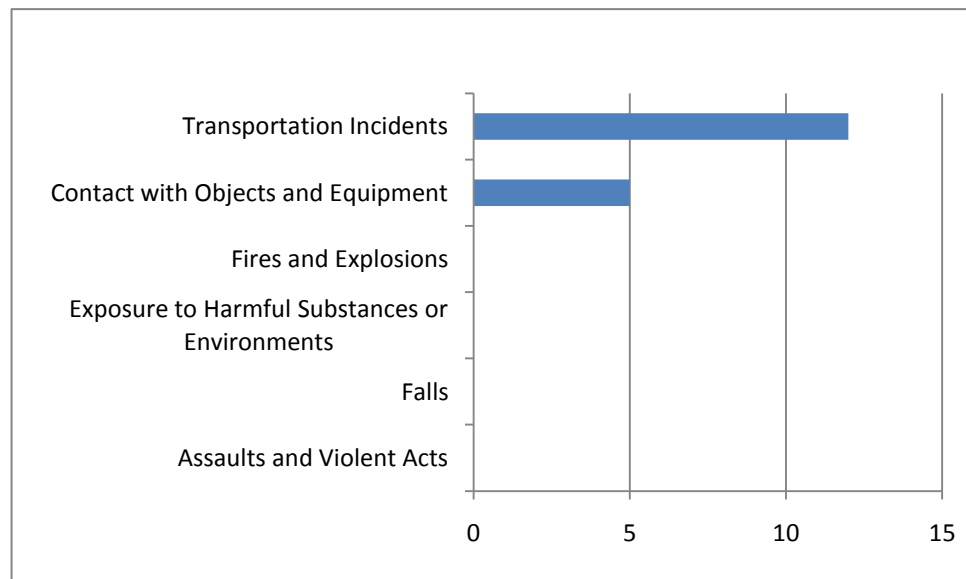


Figure 11: Agriculture Fatalities, by Source

respectively. The remaining five cases of death in an Agricultural workplace are obscured by our rule (which is in order to avoid making an identifiable marker for the deceased).

Looking into the sub-industries of Agriculture, we find that Crop Production and Animal Production account for 14 and 5 of the 22 cases in Agriculture, respectively. Three are from various sub-industries whose numbers are too small to report in our summary data.

Subsector: Construction

In Construction, we find a statistical decline in the number of fatalities per year. (The average of the first ten years (1991-

2000) is 26 fatalities, and over the second ten years it is 21.7 fatalities. The historic range of fatalities in Construction is a high (in 1996 and again in 2000) of 32, and a low of 14 in 1992, with lows of 15 and 17 in 2003 and 2009, respectively.

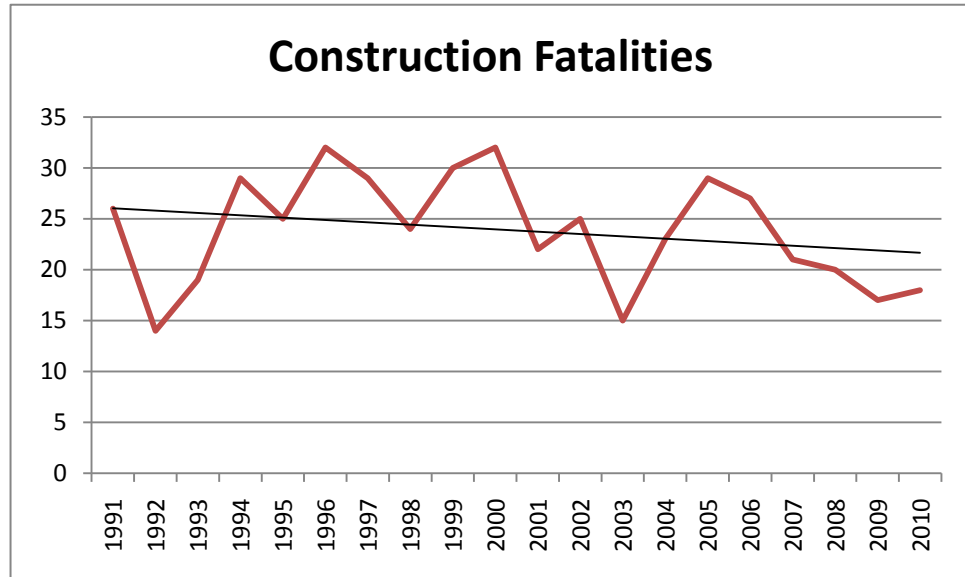


Figure 12: Historical Construction Fatalities

Due to our non-reportability of small

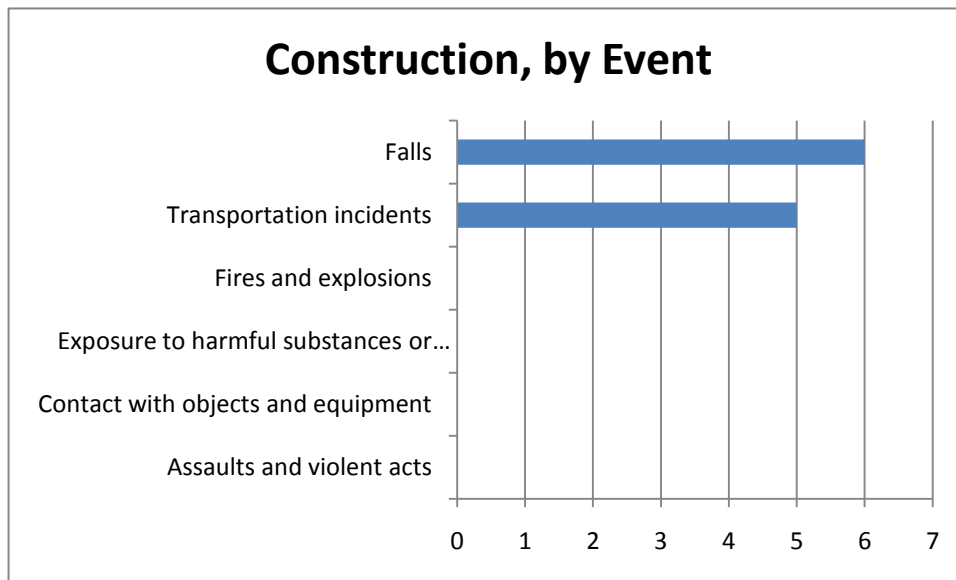


Figure 13: Construction Fatalities, by Source

numbers, we report only the sources of 61% of all 2010 construction fatalities. The leading event of Construction workplace fatalities is Falls. Most prominent among these are falls from one story to another below during construction (5 of 6 events).

Transportation events include

vehicles striking construction workers while the worker is within a work-zone on a highway. Clearly, the

IOSHA standards requiring fall protection and high visibility clothing for construction workers have had an effect, but more is required.

The sub-industrial sectors most affected by workplace fatalities in Construction in 2010 were Specialty Trade Contractors, which includes skilled professions like Building Finishers and Painters or Wall Coverers. These trades accounted for 8 of the 18 Construction fatalities in 2010.

Subsector: Manufacturing

The final sector in Goods-Producing industries is Manufacturing. Manufacturing employed 443,000

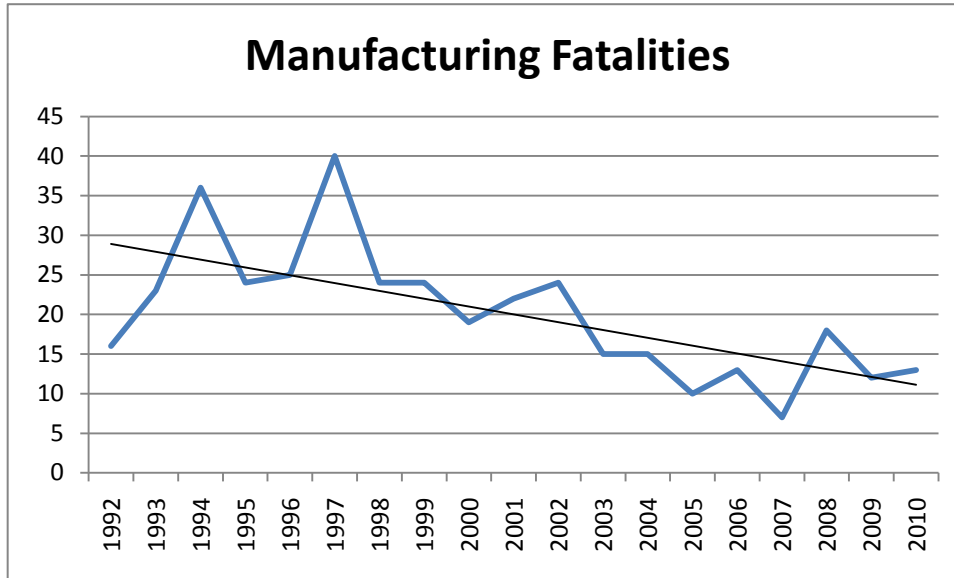


Figure 14: Historical Manufacturing Fatalities

Hoosiers in 2010, with a total of 13 workplace fatalities (By comparison, Construction employed 115,340 Hoosiers, with 18 2010 fatalities). The historical range in Manufacturing has a decided downward trend, from about 30 deaths per year in the early 1990's to about 12 today. With the exception of 1997 (40

fatalities, the highest on record), there is a consistent decline for fatalities in Manufacturing. The lowest three years occurred in this millennium (2007: 7; 2005: 10; and 2009: 12).

Events involving Manufacturing workers in Indiana are dominated by Contact with objects and equipment (5)

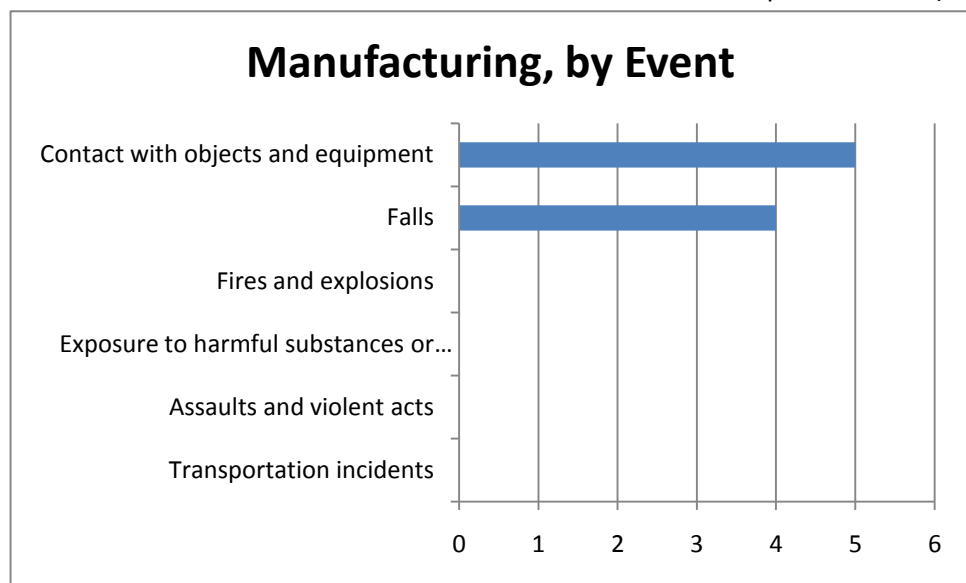


Figure 15: Manufacturing Fatalities, by Source

and Falls (4). These account for the reportable 69% of events in our census. Contact with objects and equipment include objects striking the worker, and workers getting caught in large machinery.

The sub-industry most affected by fatalities in Indiana for 2010 was Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, which includes assembly and part making for all transportation: road, rail, air and water. This sub-industry experienced all deaths by falls, and 6 of the 13 total fatalities took place in this subsector.

Service industries

Service industries span a broad set of activities. These activities go from taking orders at a McDonald’s, to trucking, to sales of machinery or shoes. Health care and transportation/ warehousing are among the larger subsectors within this category that employ many Hoosiers across the state. 1.8 million Hoosiers

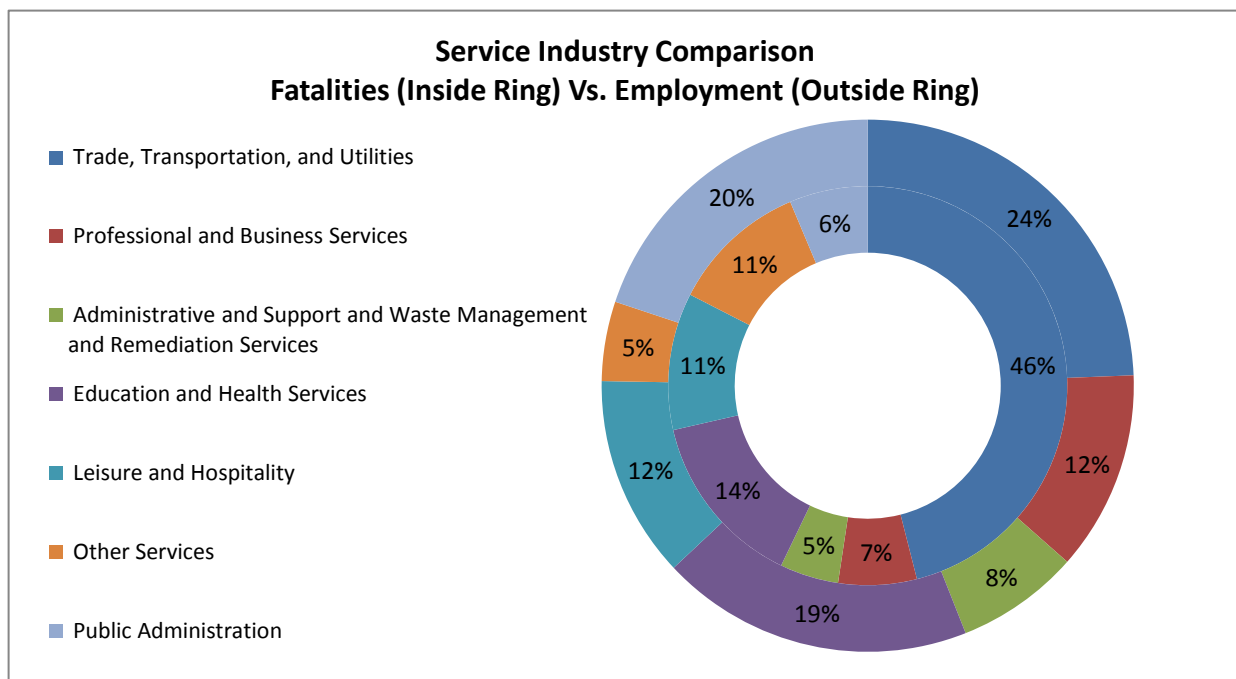


Figure 16: Service Producing Industries’ Fatalities, Compared to Working Population in each, in percent

work in services including public services such as Police Protection. The total number of workplace fatalities for this sector was 62 in our preliminary analysis. About half of these occurred in the transportation sector (46%). When compared to the relative share of workers, all sectors in the services sector are less at risk than in the Goods Producing sector. We can see that life threatening events occur less often for those providing services compared to those who provide goods.

The chart in Figure 16 compares the percentage of fatalities in a particular service sub-sector to the percent of employees within that sub-sector. 24% of the service employee population is engaged in Transportation. However, this group contributes 46% of all CFOI deaths. Conversely, Public

Administration can be seen as “safe”: its 20% of the Service Employee population contributes a low 6% of all CFOI deaths.

Transportation has high CFOI counts for the Service Producing Industries, and is often thought of as “blue-collar” work, along with Goods Producing Industries. When we subtract Transportation for the total CFOI counts for Service Producing Industries, we see that 29 of the 62 workplace fatalities in services would also disappear. There are then 82 workplace fatalities in blue-collar industries (71%), compared to 33 deaths from non- blue collar industries (29%). Compared with the 1.5 million blue collar industries, the 1.3 million service workers in non-Transportation services are exposed to very few life threatening events.

Many of these industries were not counted among the original CFOI data in the 1990’s. Thus, a general historical trend for all services is difficult.

Figure 16 on page 12 is a comparison of the CFOI events in each of the sectors in which they occurred, and the corresponding Hoosier population who were employed in such activities in 2010.

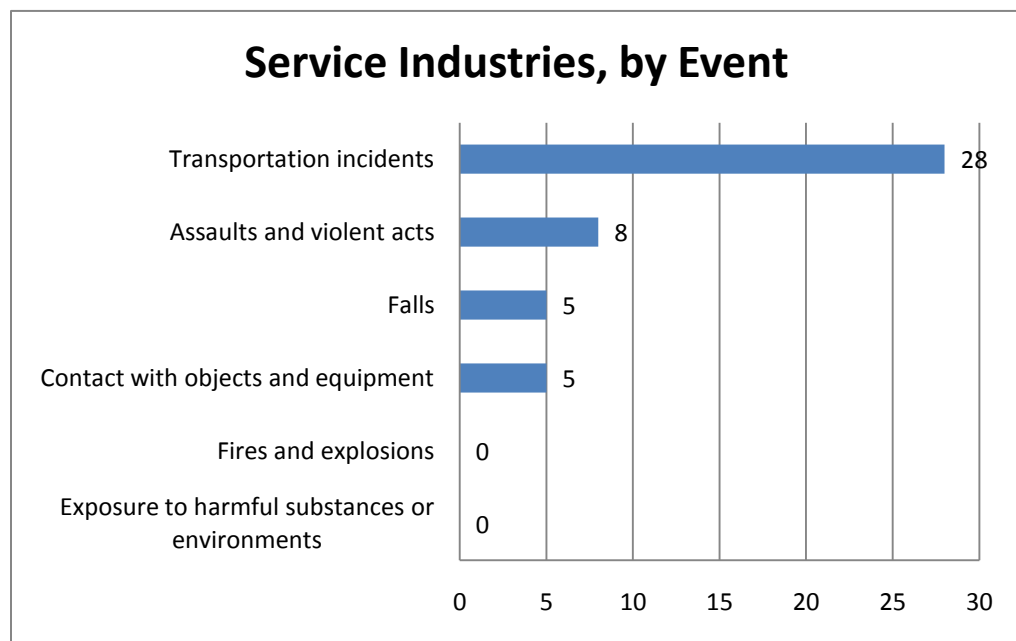


Figure 17: Service Producing Industries, by Source

Again, due to restrictions on reporting small numbers, we can only analyze and account for 94% of all deaths by the event which caused it to occur. Within the Service Sector, we see that Transportation Incidents are the dominant source of workplace death. More than half of these come out of the transportation industry. More than half of the 13 Assaults and Violent Acts occur among service industries as well.

Transportation and Warehousing

The Transportation and Warehousing industry includes all those who provide air, sea, rail or truck transportation which hauls freight or people, along with pipelines that transport oil and gas. It also

includes all courier services (including the Post Office), and all warehousing operations. Hoosiers employed in this industry are primarily truck drivers and warehousing employees.

For the most part, these two subsectors (Truck Drivers and Warehouse Workers) accumulate most of the fatal incidents that apply to this broad industry. Despite a spike in 2005-7, we can see that fatalities have been declining overall. Two years have seen the high mark in fatalities in the industry (1999 and 2006). This year's 18 deaths come after the 17 in 2008 and 2009. These two years were the lowest, historically. Motor vehicle operators (drivers of all sorts) were involved in 16 of all fatal incidents included here for 2010.

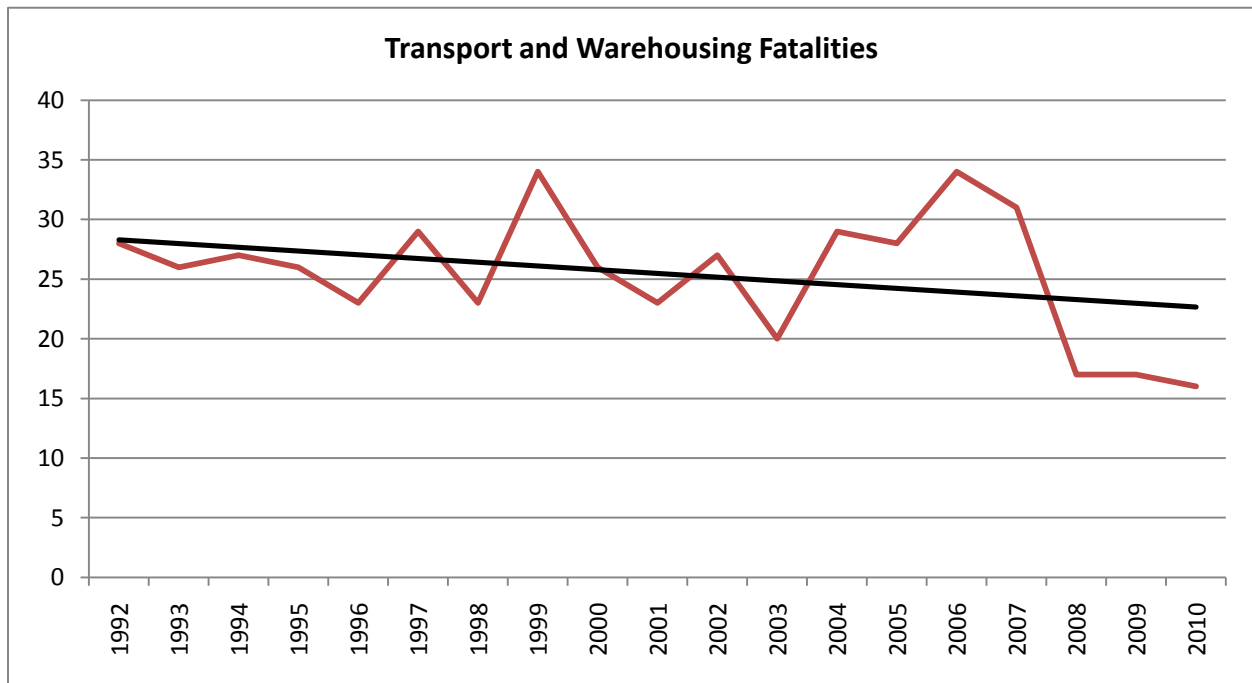


Figure 19: Historical Transportation and Warehousing Fatalities

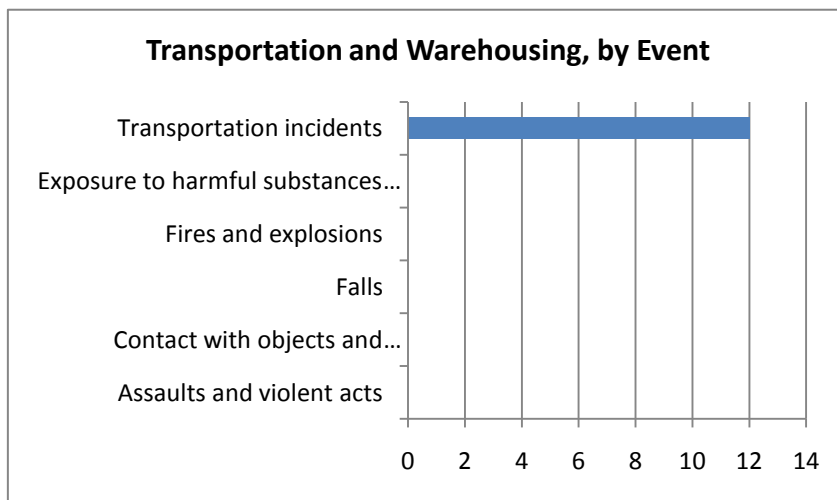


Figure 18: Transportation and Warehousing, by Source

Because of the relatively large numbers of drivers, we can see that this industry has predominantly Transportation Incident deaths (12). The small remainder (4 cases) is not identifiable, so we can only account for 86% of total industry deaths. Of sub-industries, General Freight Trucking generated 10 of the 18 fatalities in the larger sector.

Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. They include goods brokers and those who sell on their own account. Historically, there are few fatal injuries in this industry. In 2010, our preliminary results show that there were 4 workplace fatalities in the industry. The dominant source was again transportation incidents. Three of the four deaths occurred in the Durable Goods Wholesaling subsector (wholesalers of motor vehicles, furniture and other goods expected to last more than three years).

Ranging from Auto Dealers to Hobby Stores, and including Florists, Art Dealers and Newspaper Delivery,



Figure 20: Historical Retail Trade Fatalities

Retail Trade is another broad industry. Of the 7 workplace fatalities in this industry for 2010, the only source of fatality we can report are the four deaths by Assaults or Violent Acts. Given that gas stations and convenience stores, among other targets for robbery, are part of this industry, it

Year	Healthcare & Social Assistance Fatalities
2008	5
2009	6
2010	4

may not surprise some that half of the assault and violent workplace deaths in the Service Industries occur here.

Education and Health Services

This growing area of the Indiana economy includes all *private* healthcare and education workers. The industry also includes the janitorial and maintenance staff and administration personnel. Public workers in these fields are counted as Government employees, regardless of their actual occupations. Our data only extends to 2003, when industry codes were revised. This industry had no fatalities in 2006 and 2007. The last three years are presented in the table here. Three of the four deaths in 2010 were from transportation events. The last, being too small to publish, is hidden from our analysis.

Year	Leisure and Hospitality
2003	7
2004	4
2005	6
2006	5
2007	4
2008	9
2009	5
2010	6

Leisure and Hospitality

Theme parks, movie theaters, rock bands and freelance performance artists, along with the Indianapolis Colts, and the Gary Railcats are included in this industry. Waiters, concierges, and administrative staffs for all hotels and masseurs/ masseuses at spas are included as well. Of the 6 fatalities in the industry, 4 were from transportation incidents.

Professional and Business Services and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

Year	Professional and Business Services
2003	11
2004	7
2005	12
2006	13
2007	11
2008	8
2009	6
2010	4

These two industries include almost every business service imaginable. The Professional and Businesses services sector includes Lawyers, Notaries, and Engineers as well as most "IT" technicians and designers, along with webpage writers and other "human capital intensive" workers. The second sector, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, ranges from call center workers, recycling operators, and travel agents to security guards, locksmiths and janitors working in offices or for third parties.

Professional and Business Services had four deaths in 2010. All were in categories too small to reveal detail. In another industrial category, we retain no historical data for Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services because of rare deaths in the sector. In 2010, there

were three deaths, unrelated to one another. However, all three deaths were in the sub-industry Landscaping Services.

Government

Government employees, at each level of government (Federal, State and Local) perform many activities including road building, police and fire protection, and teaching in public schools and universities. Public servants overlap many private occupations (teaching, construction, transportation or counseling) and perform many unique duties as well (policing, elected officials and our judges and their staffs). For BLS purposes, we count government employees first as "working for the government" (called an "ownership code"), and then as involved in their underlying industry. The data above has included each industry "for all 'owners'", meaning that government employees working in Construction, for example, would be in our CFOI statistics in Construction.

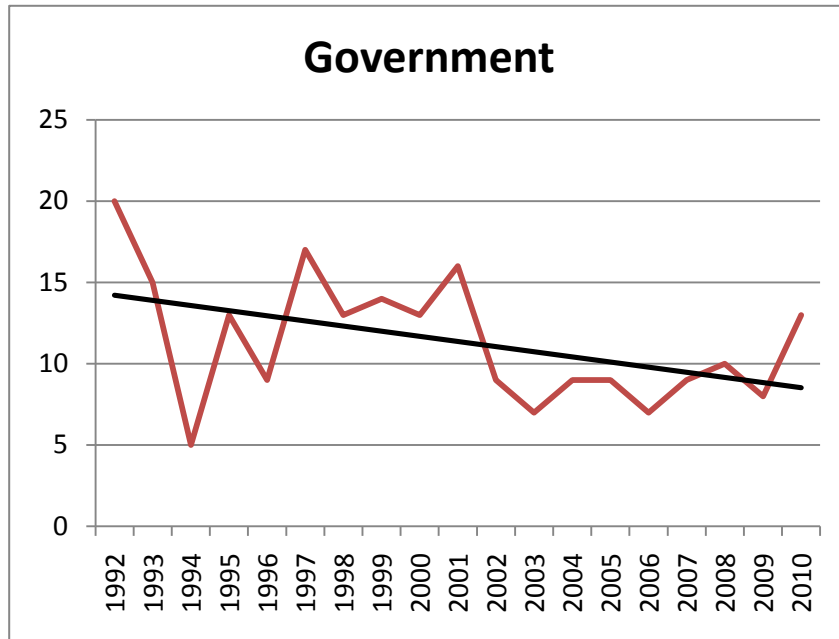


Figure 21: Historical Government Sector Fatalities

The trend has been falling for Government fatalities since the CFOI was initiated in 1992. However, giving the changing scope of government, and the increased outsourcing of certain functions, we cannot say that “government work” has gotten safer.

In 2010, there were 13 deaths involving Government workers in the workplace. Eight (8) of those involved Local Government employees, and of

those, three were performing services for

public schools (not necessarily teaching- possibly janitors, food service, or other related occupations), and three were Public Safety employees. Of the 13 Government employees who lost their lives, 8 of them involved transportation incidents as the source of the fatality. The rest were from varied sources, and subsequently cannot be characterized in our data.

Causes of fatalities

To promote future safety and prevent occupational death, illness and injury, we at the Indiana Department of Labor look closely at the causes of death in our CFOI reports each year. Just as studies in the 1960’s led to the requirement first to install and then to mandate use of seatbelts in vehicles, falls have led to fall protection gear that has saved lives and lowered the exposure of Hoosier workers to fatal and disabling accidents on the job.

As mentioned above, we find that in 2010, Transportation Incidents was the leading source for workplace fatalities in Indiana. Contact with Objects or Equipment, Falls, and Assaults and Violent Acts were the second, third and fourth ranked sources, in order. Exposure to Harmful Substances, and Fires and Explosions round out the ranking of fatal sources (see Figure 22, below).

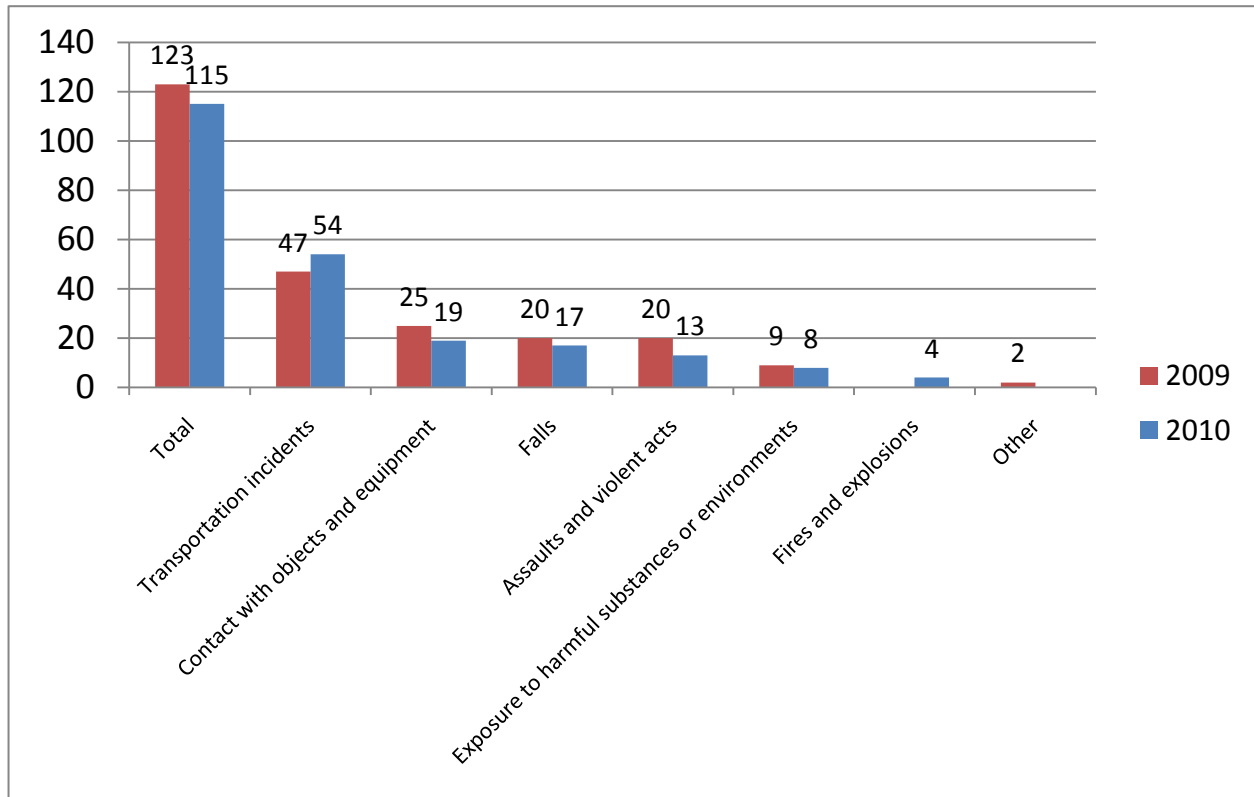


Figure 22: 2009-2010, Comparison of Fatality by Source

Compared to 2009, we see that the only sources that have increased are Transportation events and Fires and Explosions.

Transportation Incidents

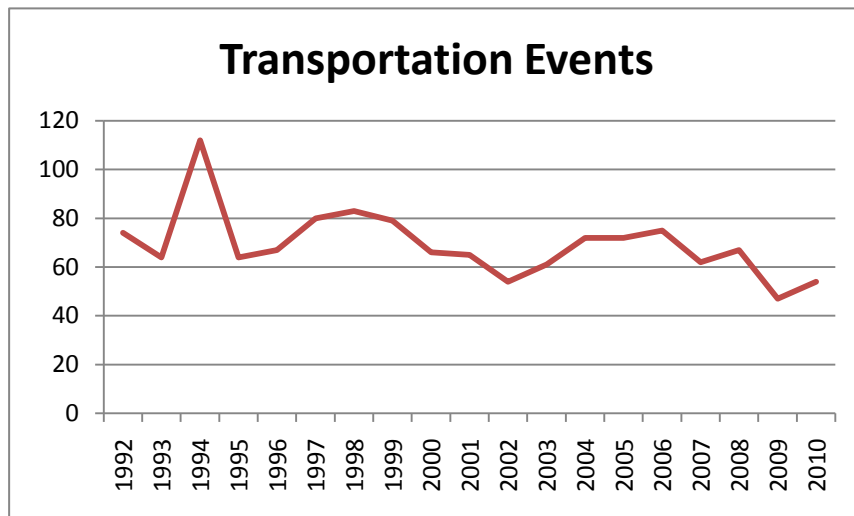


Figure 23: Historical Transportation Incidents as Source

Except for a plane crash in 1994, we see a general slow trend for Transportation Incidents decreasing over the 20 years the CFI has collected data. There is also a slight rise from 2004 to 2008, which some may correlate with the use of mobile phones and other driver distractions. The yearly average number of Transportation fatalities is 69. From 1992 through 2000, the average was 76 (72 if we discount the plane crash in 1994). The average since

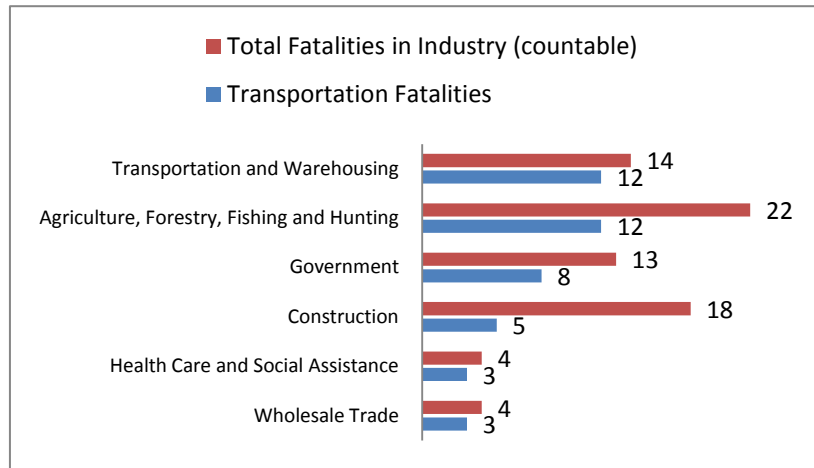


Figure 24: Transportation, Compared to all Sources, by Industry

2000 to the present is 63.

Looking at the Transportation Incidents by industry, we can account for 43 of the 54 total. We find that Transportation and Warehousing (more specifically, Trucking) had 12 such deaths. Agriculture had the same number, followed by Government employees with 8, Construction with 5, and Healthcare and Social Assistance having 3, along with Wholesale Trade with 3.

By Sub-type of source, we find the Transportation Incidents distributed as follows. Highway Incidents make up 29 of the total 54. This is followed by Non-highway (usually street) incidents with 12, and Pedestrians struck by a vehicle with 9.

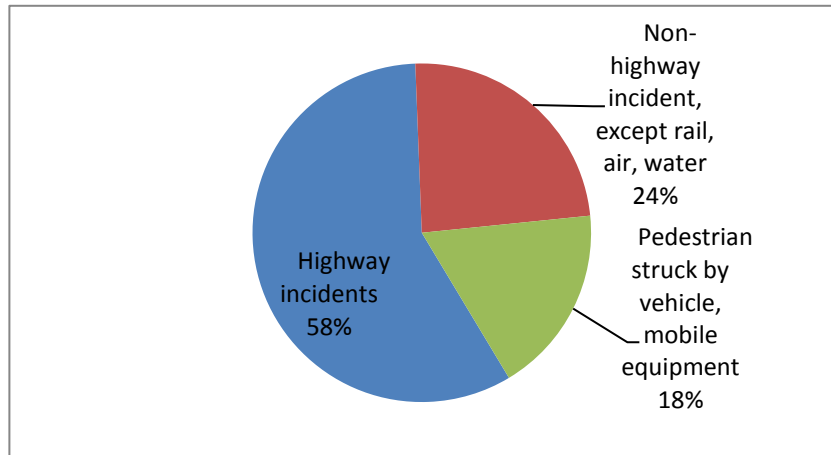


Figure 25: Pie Chart, Transportation as Source by Type

Contact with Equipment or Objects

Contact with Equipment or

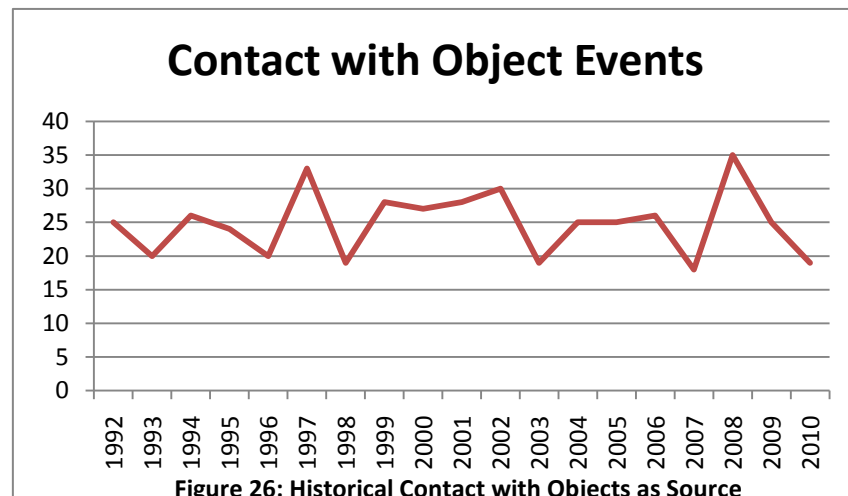
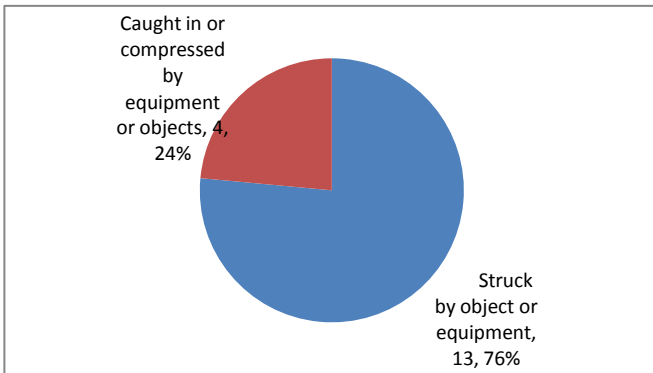


Figure 26: Historical Contact with Objects as Source

Objects is a hazard only in industries that work with things, primarily Goods Producing industries. We find that historically, this number is stable, with an average of 25 "Contact" deaths per year over the lifespan of the CFOI.

By Industry, we find countable Contact fatalities only in Agriculture and Manufacturing, when measured by industry. There



were also 5 fatalities in the large Service Providing sector. The other 4 of the 19 total from 2010 are distributed in small numbers in the Goods Producing sectors.

The most common sub-sources were being struck by an object or equipment (13 events), and being compressed by objects or equipment (4). The other two cases were not countable, due to small numbers.

Figure 27: Pie Chart, Contact as Source by Type

Falls

Falls are a common hazard, but an occasional source of occupational fatality. In 2010, there were 17 fall deaths in Hoosier workplaces. Historically, this is a slight rise over the average of 15 per year. Goods producing industries accounted for 11 of these falls. Construction and Manufacturing had enough to be counted in the CFOI, with 6 and 4, respectively. The service sector had 5 reportable fall fatalities. The most common sub-type was a fatal “Fall to a lower level” with 14 of the 17 deaths occurring this way.

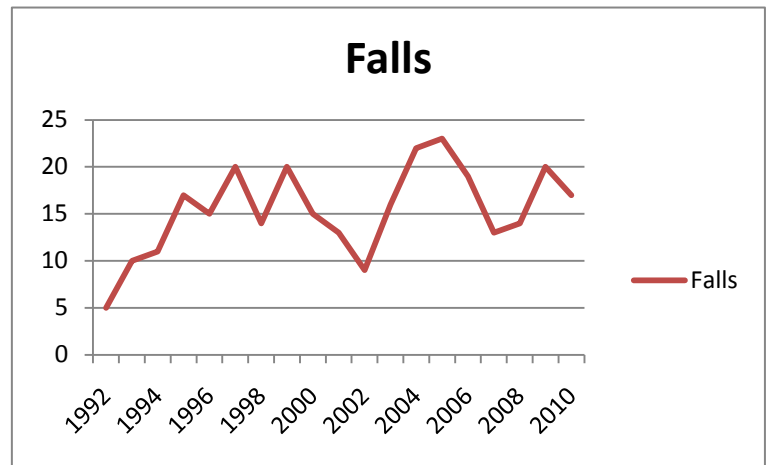


Figure 28: Historical Falls as Source

Assault or Violent Acts

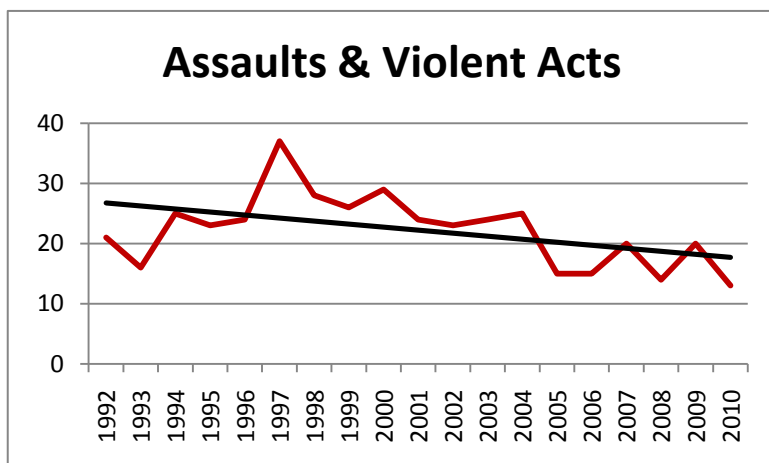
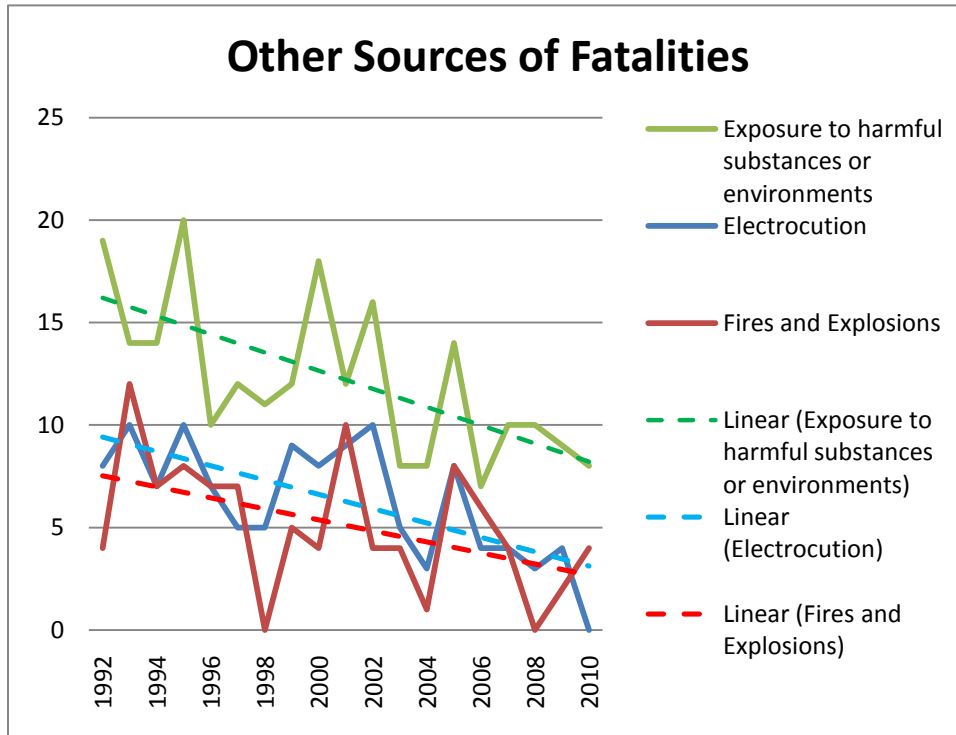


Figure 29: Historical Assaults and Violent Acts as Source

Assaults and Violent Acts in the workplace have been declining since a peak of 37 in 1997. The average for the past ten years is less than 20 (19.3), and the 2010 count of 13 is the lowest on record. From 1992 through 2000, the average was 25 such deaths each year. Of the 13 deadly assaults in the workplace in 2010, 4 were self-inflicted (Suicides). Of the remaining 9, eight are

accounted for. All of these were assaults or violent acts by another person, and six of those were shootings. These assaults by other persons were concentrated in the Service sector. The self-inflicted incidents were all in the Goods Producing sector.

Other Sources



We simply present a large chart with the historical data on Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments, Electrocutation, and Fires and Explosions. Note that all the trends are declining over the last twenty years, and note that the spikes in Fires and Explosions usually denote catastrophic incidents.

Figure 30: Historical Miscellaneous Sources

Demographics of fatal events

Many people are curious about which group of employees have the most exposure to workplace hazards. Others may wonder whether gender, race or age may be able to predict or at least characterize workplace risks to life and limb. This section of the report looks at the characteristics that are common to workplace deaths from that demographic or general characteristic standpoint.

Sex

Historically, the CFOI count in Indiana has shown that by sex, men are much more likely to have a fatal incident at work than women. In 2010, 103 males suffered a fatality at their workplace, while only 12 women suffered the same fate. In 2009, we see the same pattern, and it is repeated throughout the history of the CFOI.

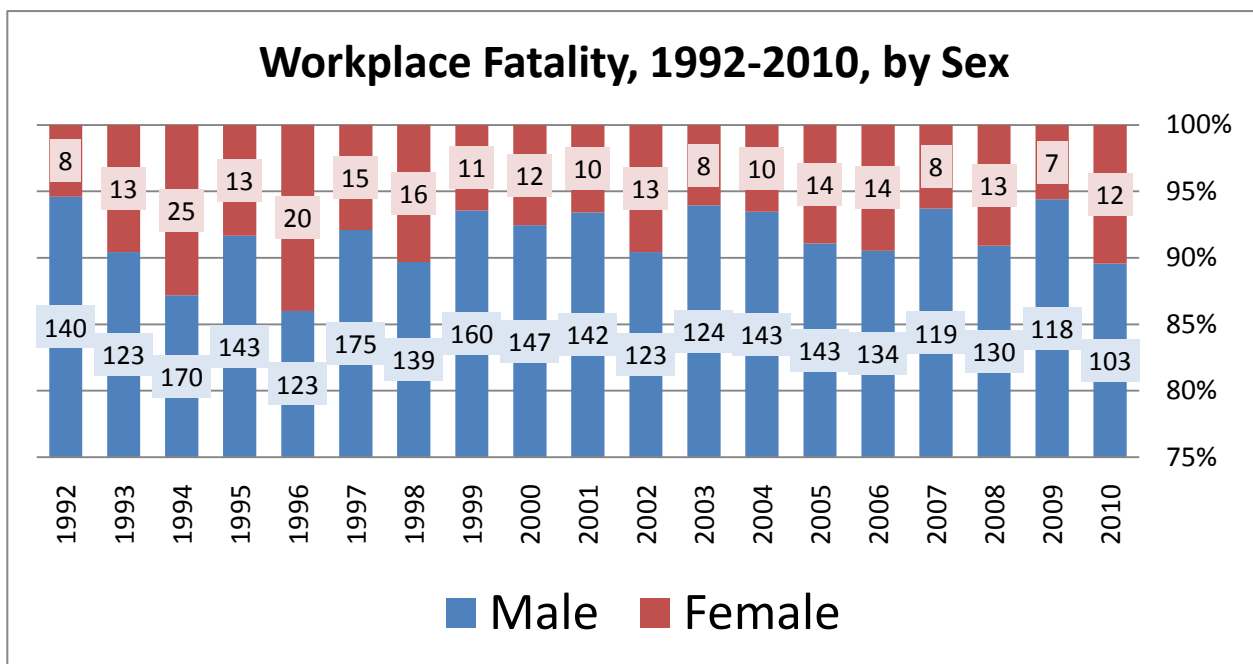


Figure 31: Historical Fatalities by Sex

Men and women have come closer to parity when looking at the overall workforce during that time. In 2009, women made up 44% of the total Hoosier workforce, with this dropping slightly in 2010 to 40%. However, when we look at the industries with the highest number of workplace fatalities, and the highest rates of fatalities we come to Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing and Transportation. The working populations in these Hoosier industries are all predominantly male. Each of these industries has a workforce that is more than 70% male, with a range from 72% (in Agriculture and Manufacturing) to 87% (in Construction). This helps to explain the skew toward male fatalities in Indiana workplaces.

Age

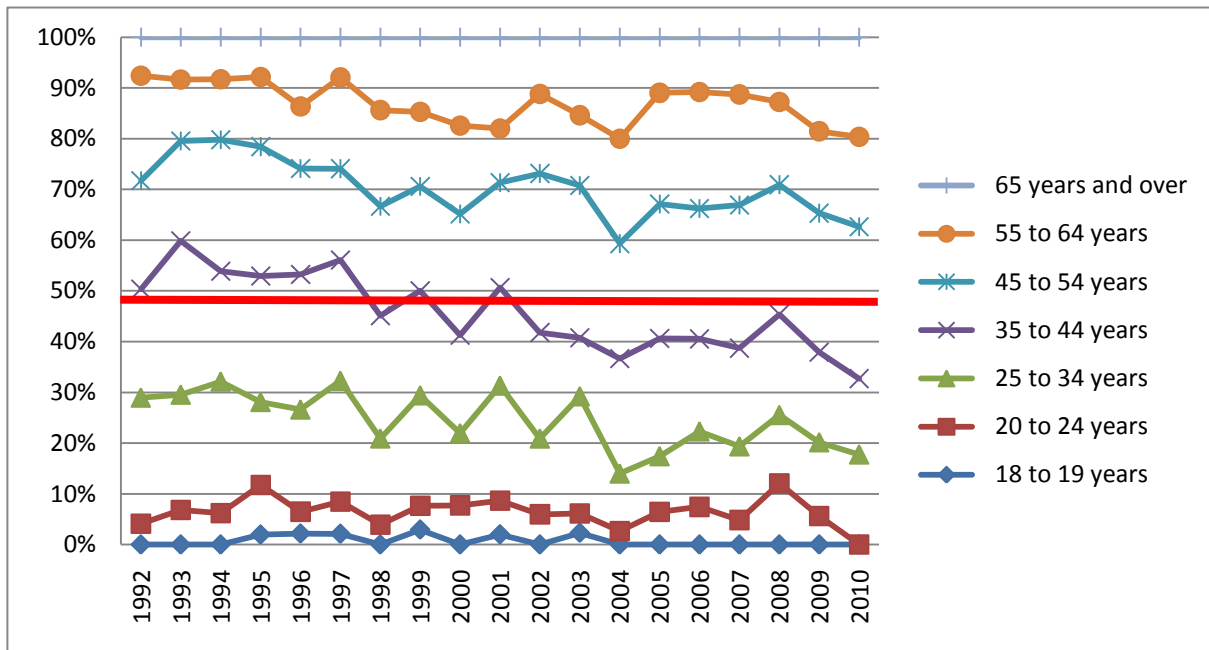


Figure 33: Historical Fatalities, by Age

The age distribution of Hoosier workplace fatalities does not seem like a remarkable topic. We find that the most workplace deaths occur among older workers, from 45 to 54 years of age. However, if we begin to look at the percent of workplace fatalities that are “out of place”, as we did with sex, we find

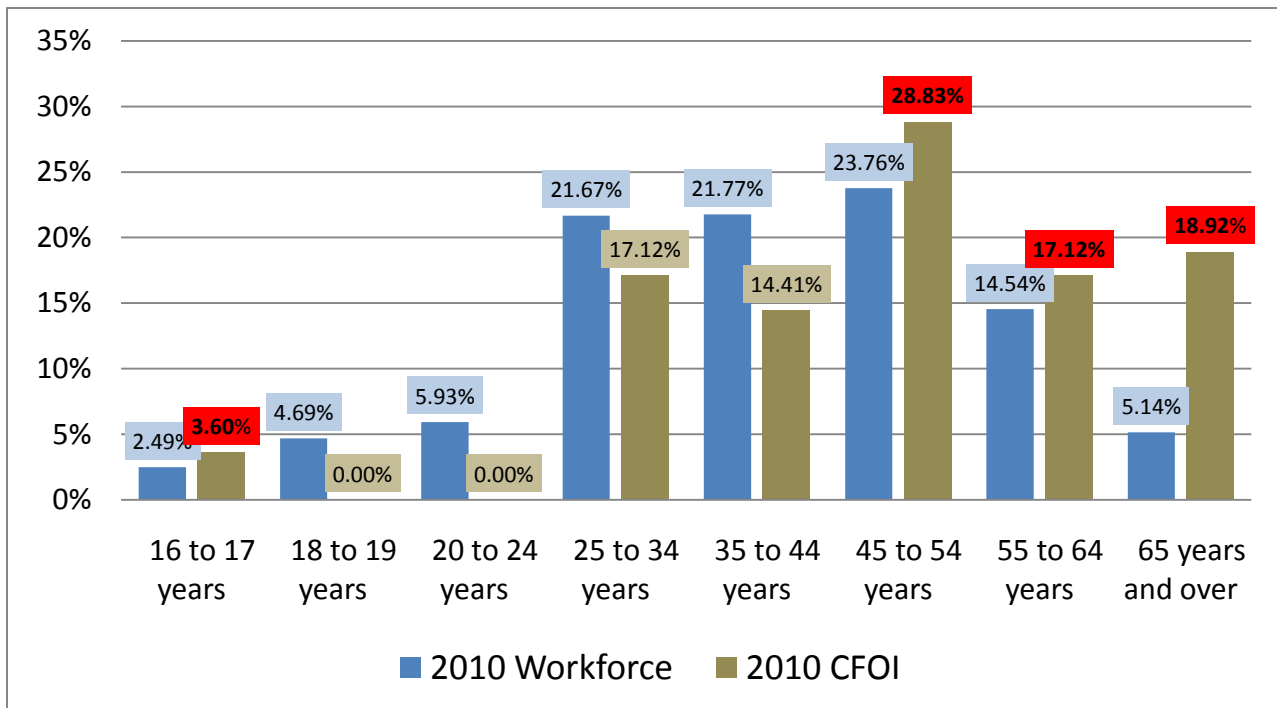


Figure 32: Comparing Fatalities Age and Working Population

that there is a disproportionate number of workplace deaths among those above 45, and among the young (less than 17). Looking at Figure 32, above, the left-hand (blue) columns in every age group represent the proportion of the workforce by age in 2010. The right-hand column represents the percentage of 2010 workforce deaths for that same age group. These CFOI percentages are labeled in green when they are *less than* the percentage of the workforce, and labeled in red if they are *more than* the workforce percentage. The red tagged groups are “over-represented” among workplace fatalities. Those groups are those over 45, and those under 17.

We see this as an historical trend as well. Looking at the data by age from 1992, the median age of workplace fatalities is declining (the line at the middle is “getting older and older”). This raises more questions than it answers, but definitely brings some possible safety issues to the fore as our workforce ages in Indiana.

Race

Race proportions have stayed fairly steady in the CFOI over time. In 2010, we find that 91% of all fatalities were White, and Black, Hispanic and those classified as “Other Races” were 3% of the total each. Figure 35 shows the historical racial breakdown of CFOI fatalities To make trends appear more clear, we present the data as a “stacked percent”, where the ratios of workplace fatalities can be easily shown.

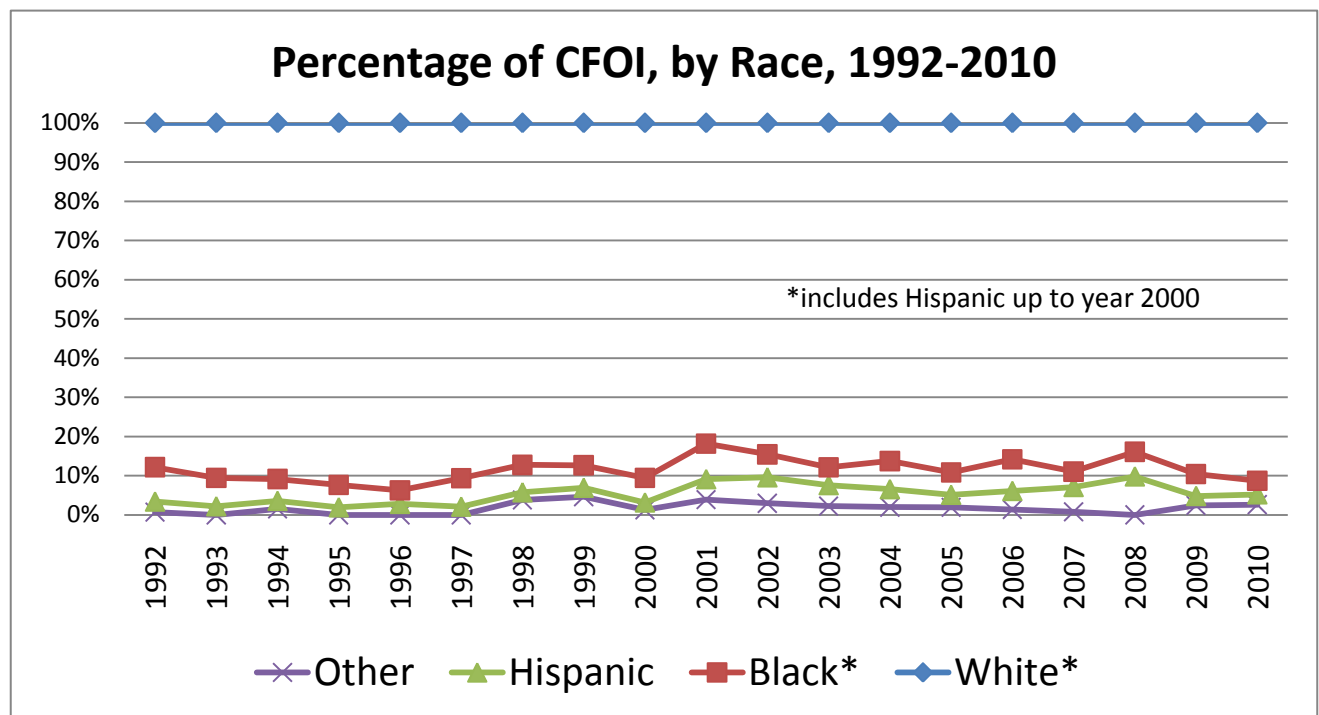


Figure 34: Historical Fatalities, by Race in Percent

Employment Status

Employment Status designates the structure of the business in which a worker is employed. We look at whether the employee is working for someone else, or is self-employed.

When available, we will look at the rates of CFOI deaths by employment status. We anticipate these figures being released in May 2012. This would enable us to determine whether employees with larger firms and more available safety training have a lower rate of workplace fatalities than do self-employed persons. As more data becomes available, we will also be investigating the effect of size of employer on CFOI events and rates.

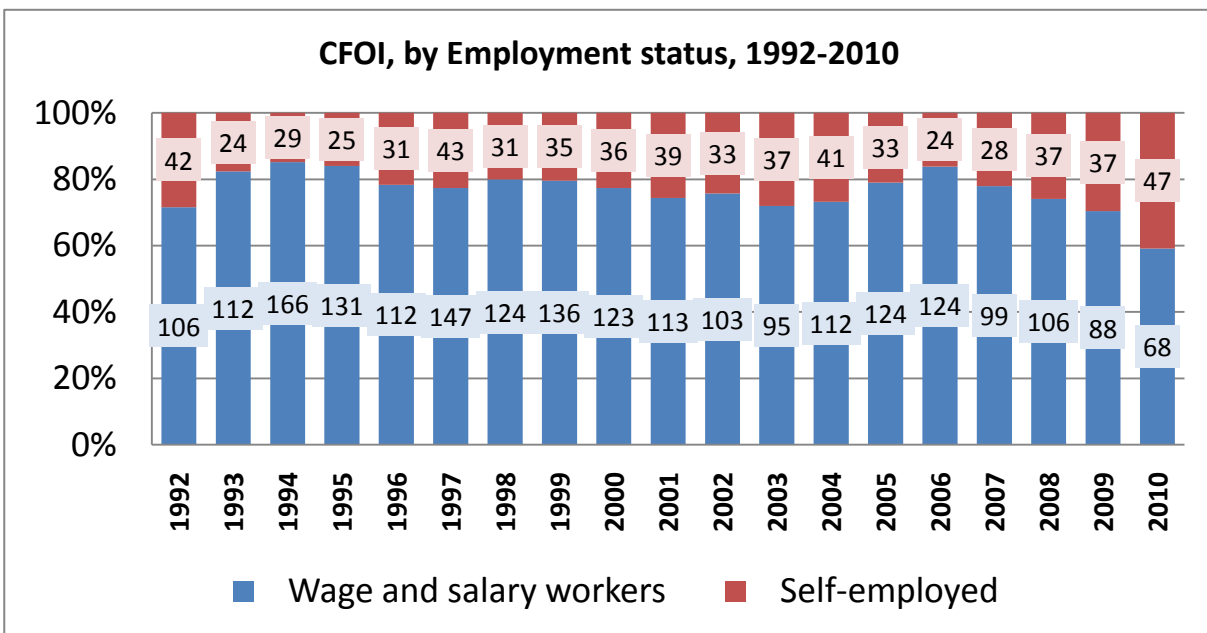


Figure 35: Fatalities, by Employment Status

Conclusion

The 2010 preliminary CFOI report has shown that Hoosiers have taken workplace safety seriously; enough so that what is considered average in terms of workplace fatalities today would have been considered heroic in the early 1990’s, when the CFOI was instituted. In all non-farm industries, there is a significant drop in the number and rate of workplace deaths. This is a collective accomplishment from the owners and managers of firms, the work of IDOL, the engineers, safety directors, and other specialists who have made designing a safe workplace their goal, and most importantly, the millions of working Hoosiers, who by caring about their jobs, themselves, and each other, have enabled us to accomplish something for our common good.