

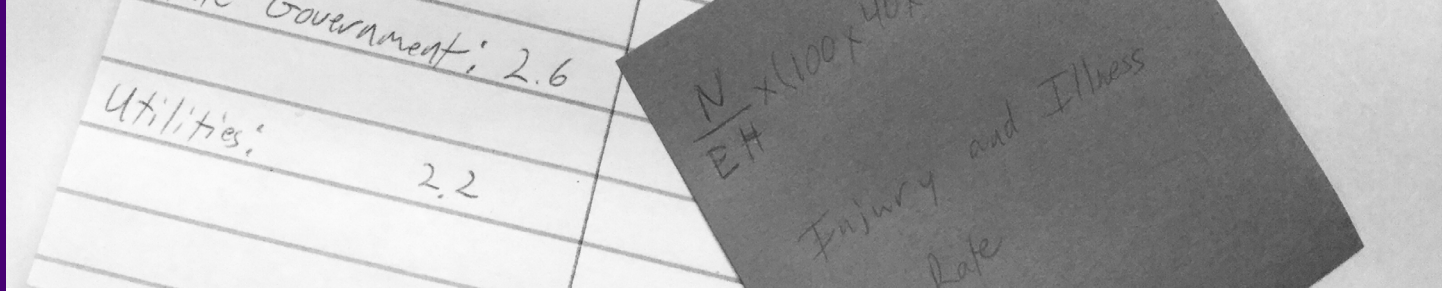
2016

Indiana Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

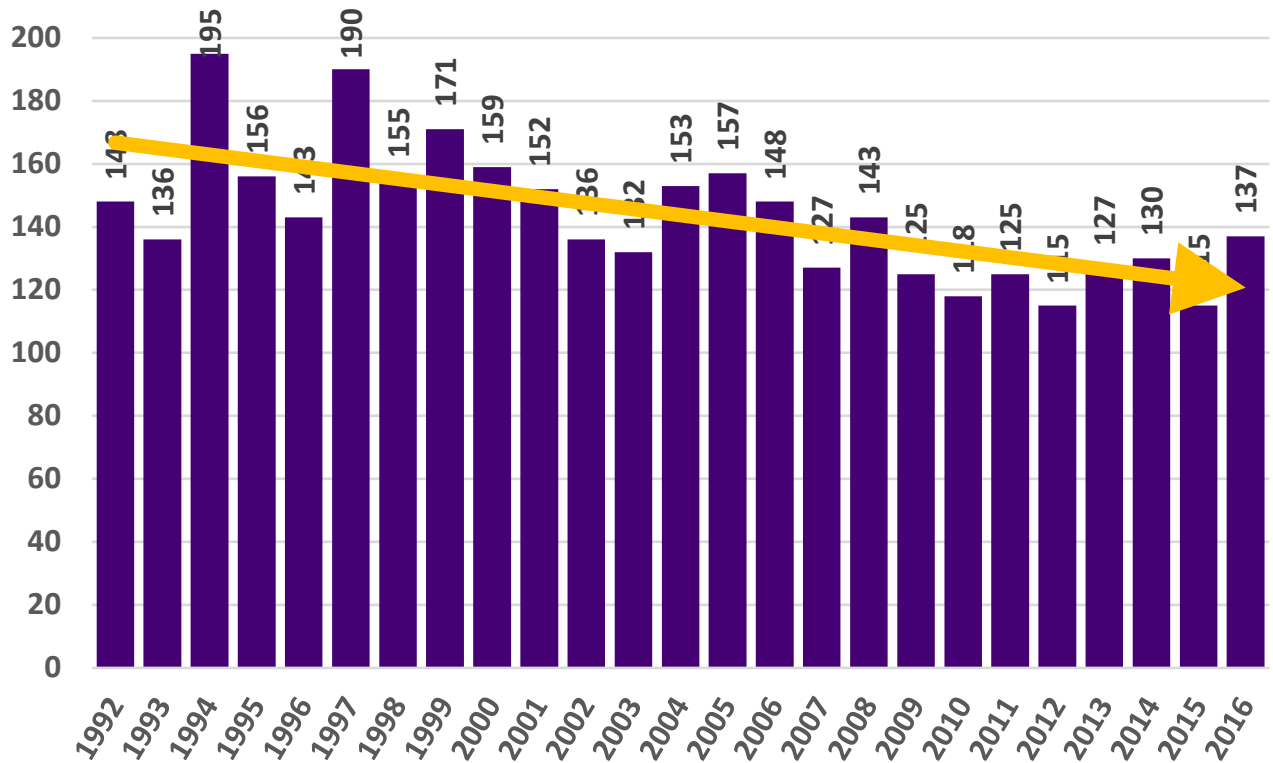
Analysis of the Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
(CFOI) Results



Prepared by the Indiana Department of Labor
Quality, Metrics and Statistics Division



Fatal Occupational Injuries in Indiana



Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1992-2016

In 1992, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began collecting data on fatal occupational injuries for Indiana through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Each year, the Indiana Department of Labor’s Quality, Metrics, and Statistics (QMS) Division reviews thousands of records including death certificates, news articles, police reports, and National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) findings to identify, document, and verify deaths resulting from work-related injuries. The CFOI classifies fatal occupational injuries by industry, event, exposure, demographic, primary cause, and body part injured. These classifications provide a more detailed view of how fatal injuries occurred.

The 2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries report shows **137** Hoosier workers lost their lives in a workplace accident. This represents a one-year increase of 19.13% in the number of fatal

injuries from the 2015 total of 115. This report will delve deeper into the case and demographic information regarding fatal workplace injuries in Indiana.

The data provided by the BLS are protected by stringent confidentiality rules. These rules forbid releasing information that could divulge the identity of the decedent or the company for which he or she worked. Confidential data may include any non-public information that was not previously released by a media outlet. Therefore, some of the data regarding the industry or nature of the fatality may not always add up to the reflected total. No specific location information such as city, town or county is available.

For more information regarding state and national fatal occupational injuries, visit www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm.



Fatal Injuries by Industry

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	16	18	28	23	33
Mining	-	-	1	1	-	-
Construction	19	20	15	18	11	14
Manufacturing	14	11	12	10	12	10
Utilities	-	1	1	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	10	8	9	9	3	7
Retail trade	8	7	9	8	4	11
Transportation and warehousing	25	21	27	13	27	21
Information	-	-	1	-	3	1
Finance and Insurance	1	-	-	-	-	1
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	3	-	-	-	3
Professional and Technical Services	-	-	-	-	1	2
Administrative and waste services	5	10	6	12	8	9
Accommodation and food services	3	1	-	5	7	6
Health care and social assistance	-	-	3	3	4	2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	5	1	3	1	3
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other services, except public administration	7	4	12	11	7	5
Federal Government	-	-	-	-	2	1
State Government	4	3	1	1	-	2
Local Government	5	5	6	6	2	4
Total	125	115	127	130	115	137

Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2011-2016, Table A-1
 Industry and sub-industry definitions are found online at
www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012.

The CFOI uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to identify the industries and sub-industries where workplace fatalities occur. Industry information is often reported as a broad category to ensure that no decedents or their employers can be identified.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND HUNTING

Indiana's *agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* industry experienced 33 fatalities in 2016; an increase of 43.47% from the 2015 total of 23 fatal events and the highest number of fatalities in any Hoosier industry. Transportation-related incidents accounted for 15 of the 33 fatalities in this industry (45.45%), with most of these fatal injuries resulting from nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles (11) and roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles (3). Nineteen (19) of the 33 total fatalities in *agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* were attributed to the crop production subsector. Eleven (11) fatalities occurred in animal production and aquaculture and three (3) occurred in forestry in logging.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

With 21 fatalities, Indiana's *transportation and warehousing* industry experienced the second highest number fatal injuries in 2016—down 22.22% from 27 in 2015. The truck transportation subindustry experienced 18 of these fatal injuries, with 14 falling under the general freight trucking, long distance subindustry.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Many industries, including *real estate rental and leasing* (3), *finance and insurance* (1) and *educational services* (1) experienced their first fatalities in several years. State government experienced two fatalities in 2016 after experiencing none the year before. The *retail trade* industry saw a sharp increase from four fatal injuries in 2015 to 11 in 2016. *Information, federal government* and *health care and social assistance* all experienced large percentages of decrease in the number of fatal injuries from 2015 to 2016.



Event or exposure describes the manner in which a worker was killed. Although the events may sound similar to industry classifications, the two are not interchangeable and these events may occur in any industry.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED INCIDENTS

Since the inception of the CFOI in 1992, **transportation-related incidents** have resulted in the highest number of Hoosier workplace fatalities. This trend continued in 2016 with 61 transportation-related incidents accounting for 44.53% of all Indiana occupational fatalities. These incidents included roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles (34), non-roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles (14) and pedestrians struck by vehicles while working (11). Indiana’s truck transportation sub-industry experienced the highest number of transportation fatalities in 2016 (13).

Transportation-related incidents can affect any industry and are not solely limited to work performed in the transportation and warehousing industry. In 2016, 16 fatal transportation-related incidents occurred in the transportation and warehousing industry, while 45 fatalities occurred in other industries including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (15); construction (7); administrative and waste services (4); retail trade (3); and wholesale trade (3).

VIOLENCE AND OTHER INJURIES BY PERSONS OR ANIMALS

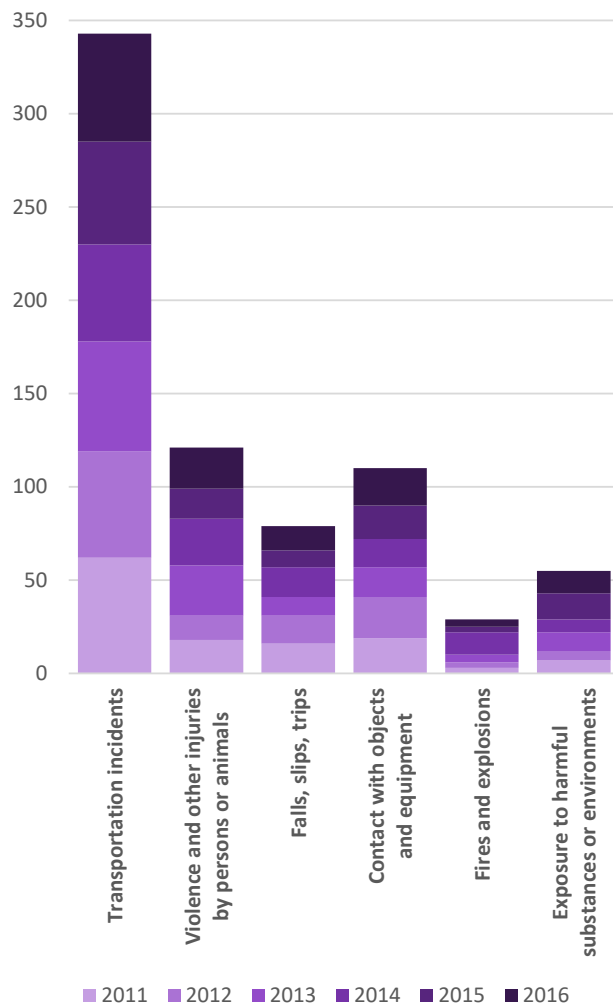
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals (workplace violence) was the second leading cause of Hoosier workplace fatalities in 2016 (24). Events in this category include all intentional injuries; injuries involving weapons (tools designed to be used as weapons, such as firearms and stun guns) regardless of intent; and injuries involving direct physical contact with persons, animals, or insects regardless of intent. Such injuries may be inflicted by another person, by oneself, or by an animal or insect. Nearly all the fatalities included this event were men (22)

and white (non-Hispanic) (20). All of Indiana’s 2016 workplace violence fatalities were suffered by employees over the age of twenty-five, with most befalling employees 35 to 54 years of age (10).

CONTACT WITH OBJECTS AND EQUIPMENT

Contact with objects and equipment was the third highest fatal Hoosier workplace event with 21 fatal injuries in 2016. Eight (38.10%) of these contact events resulted from being struck by a tree, log, or limb. Five others were the result of contact with vehicles (23.81%), three of which were classified as “tractors, PTOs” 14.29%.

Fatal Events by Type

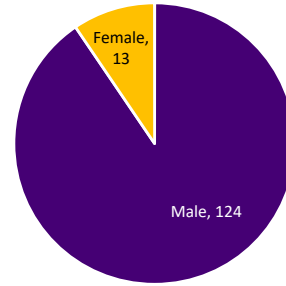


Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 1992-2016



GENDER

In 2016, 124 men suffered workplace fatalities in Indiana (90.51%). Thirteen women suffered fatalities (9.49%). Transportation incidents accounted for 56 male fatalities (45.16%) and five female fatalities (38.46%). Both men and women were most often fatally injured in transportation-related incidents.



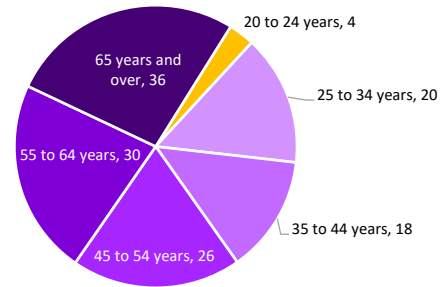
EMPLOYEE STATUS

Wage and salary workers suffered 81 fatal injuries (59.12%). Self-employed workers suffered 56 of the 137 fatal injuries in Indiana (40.88%). Transportation incidents accounted for the greatest percentage of fatalities for both wage and salary workers (43.21%) and self-employed workers (46.43%).



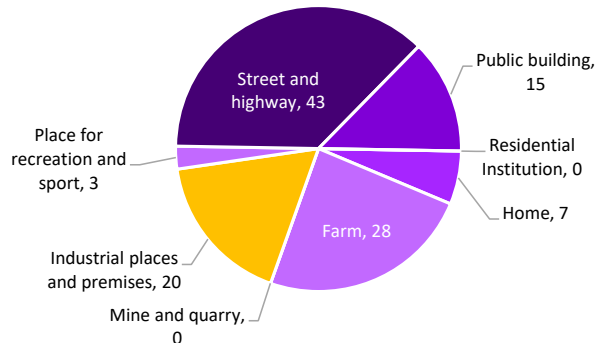
AGE

Workers 65 years of age and over suffered 36 fatalities and had the highest percent of workplace fatalities in 2016 (26.28%). Workers 55-64 years of age suffered 30 fatalities in 2016 (21.90%), with workers 45-54 years of age suffering 26 fatalities (18.98%). One transportation-related fatality befell a minor under age 16.



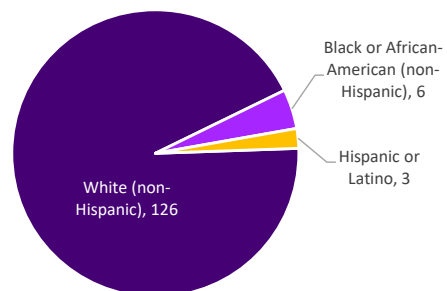
LOCATION

In 2016, the highest number of Indiana workplace deaths (43) occurred on streets and highways (31.39%), while 28 deaths (20.44%) occurred on a farm and 20 (14.60%) deaths occurred in industrial places and premises. Eleven deaths (11.02%) occurred in public buildings and five in decedents' homes.



RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN

White (non-Hispanic) Hoosiers experienced 126 work-related deaths in 2016 (91.97%). Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for six fatalities (4.38%) and Hispanic or Latino workers experienced three (2.19%). As with the other demographics above, transportation incidents resulted in the highest number of fatalities for each race.





Indiana **agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting** industry experienced the most work-related fatalities in 2016 (33). Although it seems odd at first glance, 15 (45.45%) of these fatalities occurred as a result of a transportation-related event. Transportation-related events, however, are not exclusive to just driving on the roadway. These events also include being struck by or falling from a moving tractor, ATV or other machine that transports goods, livestock or people from one place to another. In fact, 14 (42.42%) agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are attributed to tractors or PTOs.

Transportation-related fatalities have been the highest fatal event for Hoosier workers across all industries since the inception of the CFOI in 1992. These numbers have also fluctuated wildly, with transportation-related fatalities accounting for as many as 57.44% and as few as 37.60% of all Hoosier workplace fatalities, with an average of 46.10%. Some of these fluctuations can be attributed to single, catastrophic incidents where multiple work-related fatalities are suffered as a result of a single transportation event. Others are explained with better data collection and record review through the years. While no single factor causes all transportation incidents, many transportation fatalities can be attributed to inattentiveness, fatigue, failing to operate the vehicle at a safe speed, and improper vehicle maintenance.

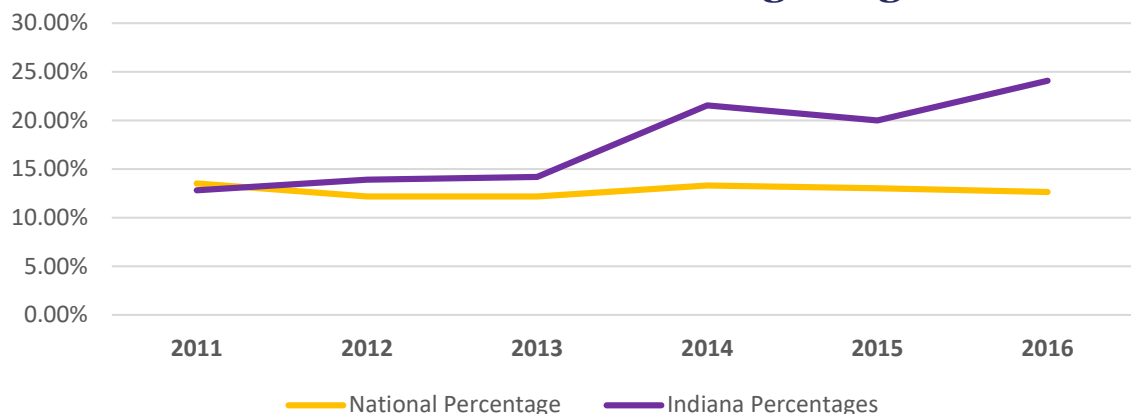
Indiana's agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting subindustry also experienced 12 fatal injuries due to contact with objects and equipment (36.36%). Ten of these incidents resulted from being struck by a falling object or equipment – other than a powered vehicle. Often, these injuries occurred during the operation or maintenance of equipment.

Three fatalities occurred as a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals. These types of events may include homicides, suicides or animal attacks.

In all but three cases in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (30 of 33, or 90.91%), the decedents were self-employed and 32 of 33 (96.97%) were male. Workers 65 years of age and older suffered the highest percentage of fatalities (13 of 33, or 39.39%).

In discussions with Dr. Bill Field of Purdue University, the increasing age of those fatally injured on farms is a growing trend in the agriculture sector. Rather than retiring by age 65, farmers are now working later in life, sometimes into their eighties. Dr. Field believes that many older farmers have been working “their way” for years and are reluctant to make necessary changes in practice to ensure they are working safely. For Purdue University's annual reports on farm fatalities and many other resources, visit www.farmsafety.org.

Percent of Total Fatalities Occuring in Agriculture



Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2011-2016



Accidents, by definition, can occur at any time and are difficult to predict. Similarly, workplace violence incidents of intentional harm are difficult to foresee. For both intentional and accidental injuries, however, employers can help reduce the risk.

For transportation-related occupations, stressing driver-attentiveness is key. Drivers must pay attention to the road and not other distractions such as cell phones, food or the radio. Ensuring that drivers are in good health and getting plenty of rest are also crucial elements of ensuring the safety of the working driver and his or her fellow motorists. Setting and enforcing company policies regarding technology use, vehicle maintenance schedules, eating while driving and driver wellness can all help keep working drivers safe.

From the use of heavy machinery in crop production to the tending of large animals in animal production, the agriculture industry encompasses numerous dangerous activities. Those in the agriculture industry face many of the same dangers as the transportation-related industries. Heavy equipment, operator fatigue and worker inattentiveness are all hazards that

occur frequently in agriculture. It is important that users of such machinery be effectively trained on the safe and proper use and operation of farming equipment including tractors, trucks, augers and silos. Workers in agricultural activities should respect the dangers of the job and be vigilant of emerging hazards.

While it may not be possible to plan for everything, emphasizing good communication between all levels of management—from front-line employees through senior staff—breeds a deeper culture of safety into a business. Employees should be encouraged to speak up when a safety hazard is spotted, and management should be quick to appropriately address these issues. For more information on fostering a culture of safety, or to request a free safety consultation, please visit the Indiana Department of Labor’s INSafe Division online at www.in.gov/dol/insafe.htm.

It is true that some occupations are inherently more dangerous than others, but the mentality that dying is “just part of the job” is erroneous and obsolescent. Although an occupation may be dangerous, it is the responsibility of the employer and the employee to work together to eliminate or minimize exposure to known hazards.



INSAFE

SAFETY AND HEALTH CONSULTATION

Largely funded by a federal grant, **INSafe** is a division of the IDOL which provides occupational safety and health compliance assistance to Hoosier employers at no cost. Through its onsite workplace consultation service, the goal of the program is to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses by assisting employers with identifying and correcting potential safety and health hazards. Employers who are interested in learning more about these services may visit www.in.gov/dol/insafe. Employers may also contact INSafe directly by emailing insafe@dol.in.gov, or calling (317) 232-2688.



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