



State of Illinois  
Illinois Department of Public Health

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# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2013

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# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2013



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**Prepared by** Kimberly Weems, Jayneece Bostwick, and Tiefu Shen, Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies

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## Table of Acronyms

BLS	U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics
COC	Census Occupational Classification
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
SOII	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

## **BACKGROUND**

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Division of Epidemiologic Studies, began participating in the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in October 1998. Under the agreement, BLS determines the survey sample of Illinois businesses and governmental agencies, supplies and maintains the computer systems, mails the survey instructions directing respondents to the electronic reporting options, and performs data analyses and tabulations. IDPH prints a synopsis of the information supplied by respondents, provides follow-up with the companies to collect missing data, codes supplied information, enters the codes into a BLS computer system, and corrects errors that may have been made. Illinois-specific data, including counts and rates, have been released since 1998.

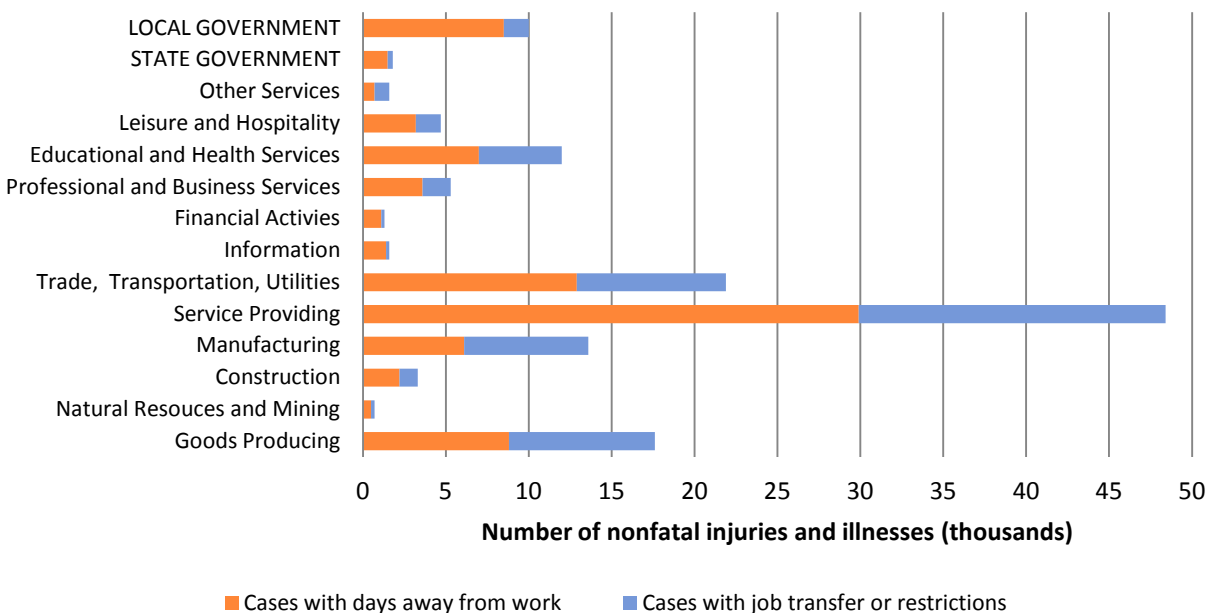
## **METHODS**

In Illinois, the SOII collects statewide employer reports from private industry establishments and governmental agencies. The survey only collects nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses and excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and employees in federal government agencies. The U.S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration provides data on occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration also provides data on railway related injuries and illnesses to BLS to incorporate into occupational injury and illness statistics.



Private and public sector establishments are assigned to industry categories based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Private industry is divided into two groups. The goods-producing group consists of agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-producing group includes transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. A division between public services and administration is used for both state and local government agencies.

**Chart 1.** Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Illinois, 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Entities to be surveyed are identified two years prior to their inclusion in the survey.

Those entities that are regulated by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 are

required to participate in the survey. State and local governmental agencies and private industries not regulated by the act are notified of their inclusion in December of the year prior to the survey. BLS selects an independent and representative sample for each state. In Illinois, this sample represents all private industries and government units (excluding federal agencies) in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent on (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed. The detailed sampling process has been published in the BLS booklet titled *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates and Characteristics, (2009)*.<sup>1</sup>

BLS, in cooperation with IDPH, generates estimates of injuries and illnesses based on the sampling scheme for many two-, three-, four- and five-digit private industries (the first two digits refer to the NAICS sectors that represent general categories of economic activities; the third digit reflects subsectors; the fourth digit is the industry group; the fifth digit designates the NAICS industry; and the sixth digit denotes the national industry) as defined in the 2007 edition of the *North American Industry Classification System Manual*. The Illinois estimates are made available to IDPH on an annual basis for verification and subsequent dissemination. Starting with the 2011 survey year, BLS began a pilot project to collect the same information for cases with job transfer or restriction as it has for cases with days away from work. Six private sector industries were selected for the pilot including 238 (specialty trade contractors), 311 (food manufacturing), 444 (building material and garden equipment supplies dealers), 481 (air transportation), 493 (warehousing and storage), and 623 (nursing and residential care facilities).

The reported number, frequency, and incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses were based on logs kept by private employers and governmental agencies during the year.

These records reflect the year's injury and illness experience and the employer's understanding of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping guidelines promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

## **RESULTS**

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

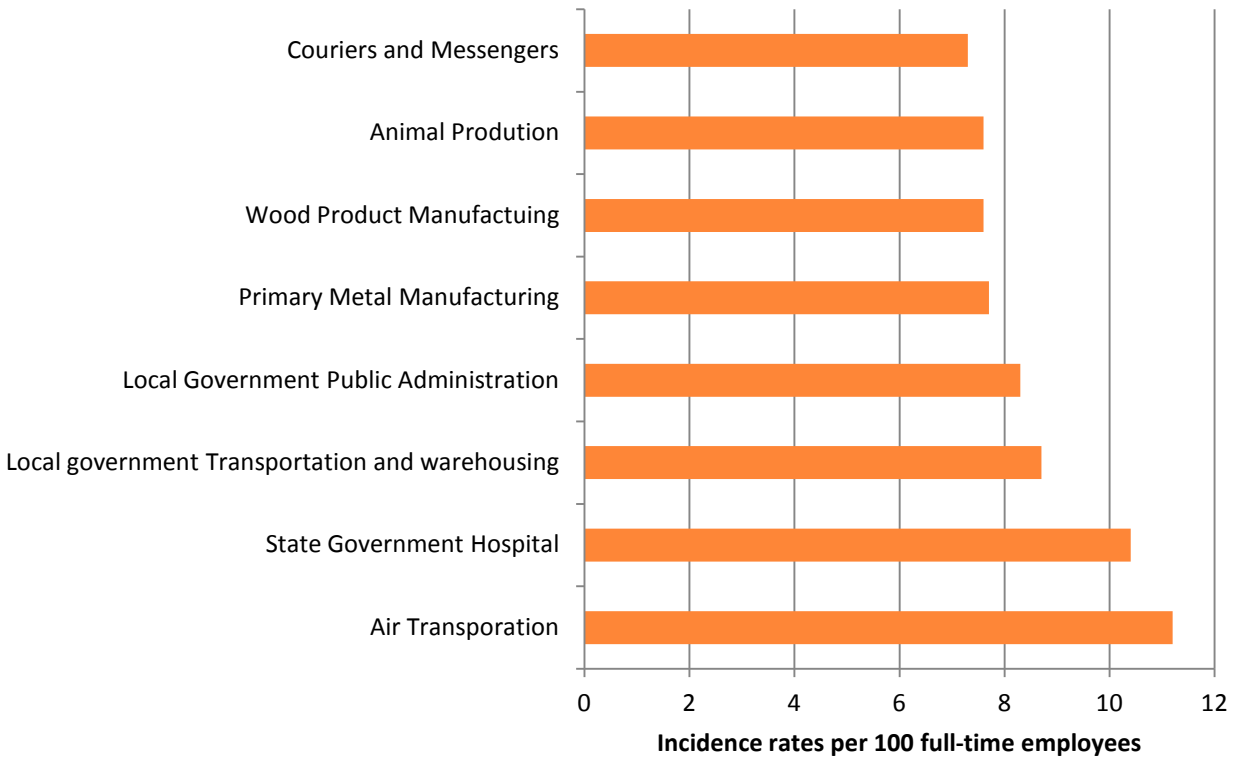
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

N.B.: Throughout this report, data may not sum to the total because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses.

### **Overall**

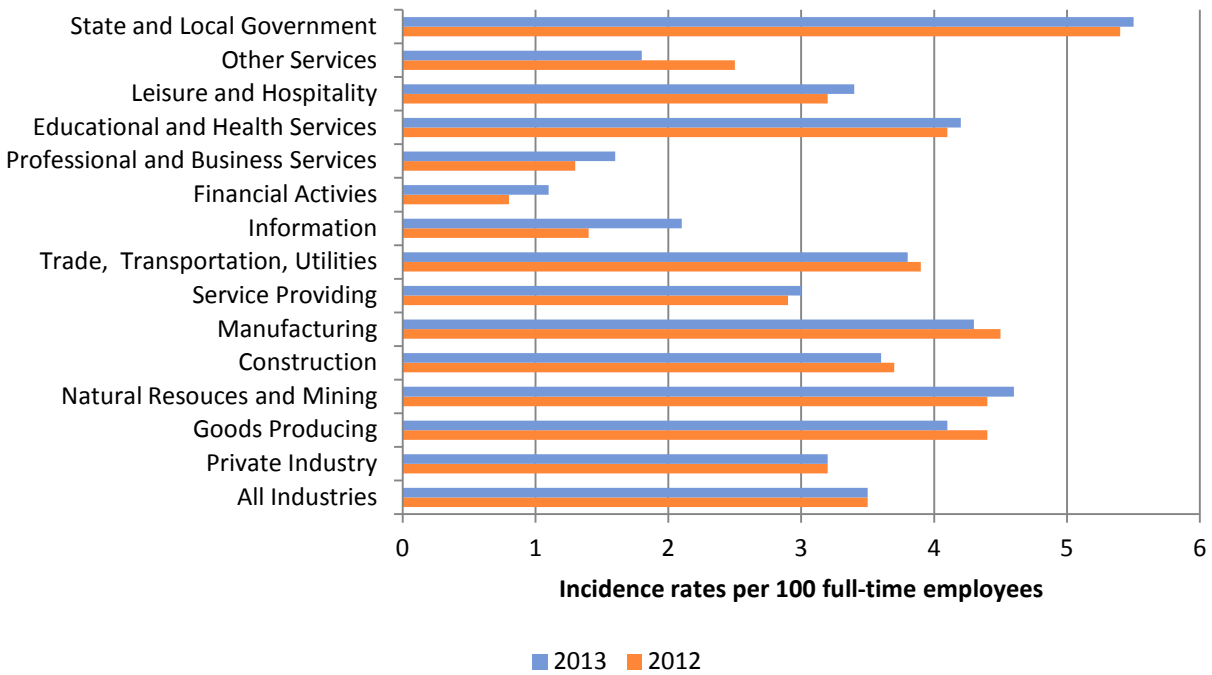
- A total of 155,600 total recordable cases were estimated to have occurred among all industries, including state and local government and private industry.
- Of the 155,600 recordable cases, 77,800 were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; the remaining cases were other recordable cases.
- The overall incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Illinois was 3.5 per 100 full-time workers.

**Chart 2.** Industries with the high incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Illinois, 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Chart 3.** Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Illinois, 2012 and 2013



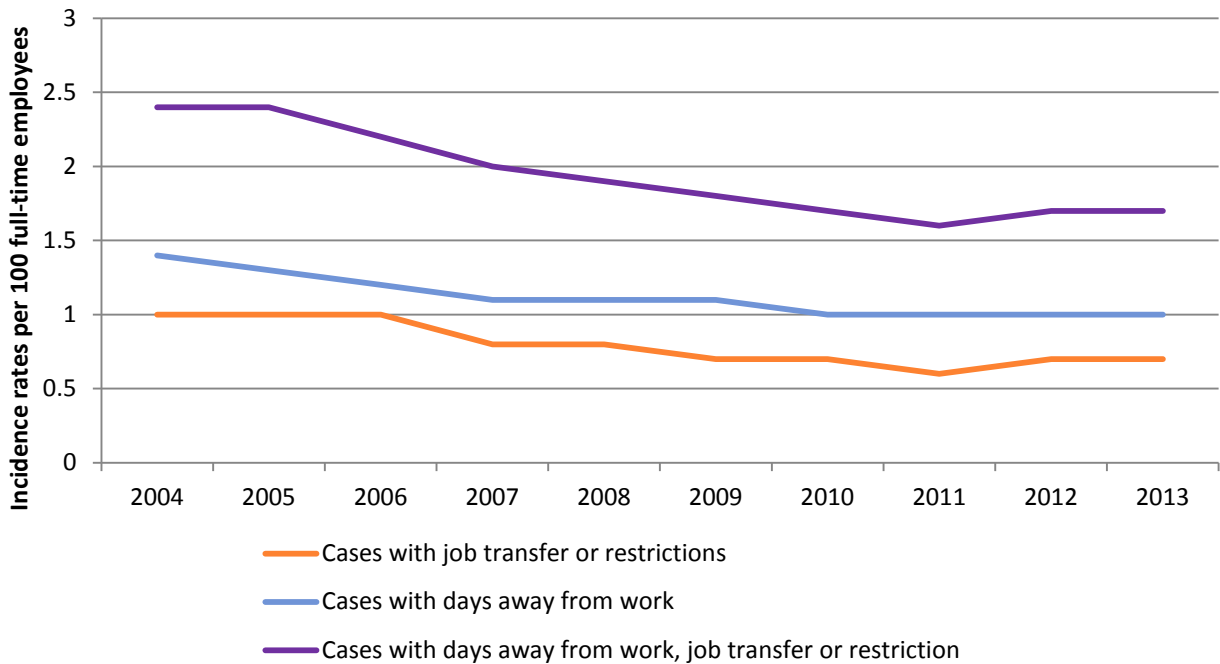
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

## **Private Industries**

- A total of 125,100 injuries and illnesses were estimated to have occurred in private industry workplaces in Illinois during 2013.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, 38,700 were cases with days away from work, 27,300 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 59,100 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in private industry was 3.2.

- The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.7.
- The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.0, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.7, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.5.

**Chart 4.** Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, private industry, 2004-2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

- The industries with the largest number of recordable cases were trade, transportation, and utilities with 37,000 cases; education and health services was the second largest with 27,100 recordable cases; and the third largest industry was manufacturing with 24,300 recordable cases.

- Within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, the highest number of cases occurred in the retail trade with 16,100 cases (43.5 % of trade, transportation and utilities).
- The education and health services experienced the largest number of injuries in the health care and social assistance subgroup where 25,700 cases occurred.
- Within manufacturing, the largest number of cases occurred in the manufacturing of fabricated metal product (n=5,700), food manufacturing (n=3,800), and machinery manufacturing (n=3,400) subgroups.
- A review of rates by industry subgroups show that transportation and warehousing (5.0 per 100 workers); health care and social assistance (4.7 per 100 workers); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (4.4 per 100 workers); and manufacturing (4.3 per 100 workers) were the industries with highest rates.
- Within specific industry subgroups, air transportation workers experienced 11.2 injuries per 100 workers, primary metal manufacturing workers experience 7.7 injuries per 100 workers, animal production workers experienced 7.6 injuries per 100 workers, and people who work in wood product manufacturing experienced 7.6 injuries per 100 workers.

### **Demographic Characteristics – Private Industry**

- Of the 38,690 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry, 23,630 were injuries to men (61.1%) and 14,770 were injuries to women (38.2%).

- Workers aged 45 to 54 experienced the largest number of injuries (n=9,840), followed by those in the 35- to 44-year-old age group (n=8,550), and then 25- to 34-year-old workers (n=7,840).
- White workers accounted for 14,530 injuries (37.6%), while Hispanic or Latino workers had 5,670 injuries (14.7 %), and African-American workers experienced 2,910 injuries (7.5%). For 14,800 injuries (38.3%), the race or ethnic origin was not reported.

### **Occupations – Private Industry**

- Transportation and material moving occupations (n=7,530) and production occupations (n=5,490) experienced the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
  - The occupations with the lowest number of injuries were life, physical, and social science (n=30); arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (n=80).
- N.B.: Farms with fewer than 11 employees were excluded.

### **Injury Characteristics – Private Industry**

- Length of service with the employer collected from the survey reveals the largest number of injuries occurred to employees who had worked for an employer more than five years (n=17,200); followed by those who had worked for the employer one-to-five years (n=11,800).
- In private industry, 38,690 injuries and illnesses were lost workday cases; that is, they required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both.



- Of those cases, 35.3 percent of cases involved 31 or more days away from work, followed by 13.9 percent of cases that involved three-to five-days away from work, 12.2 percent of cases that involved 11- to 20-days away from work, 11.4 percent of cases that involved 6-to 10-days away from work, 10.4 percent of cases that involved only one day away from work, 10.1 percent of cases that involved two days away from work, and 7.4 percent of cases that involved 21-to 30-days away from work.
- The median number of days away from work was 13.
- Of those cases, 13,580 injuries were sprains, strains or tears; 6,300 injuries were soreness or pain; and 3,340 injuries were fractures.
- The back was the part of body most frequently affected (n=7,320), followed by the hand(s) (n=4,630) and shoulder (n=3,410).
- The source of injury was most frequently containers (n=5,750), followed by floors, walkways, or ground surfaces (n=5,440).
- The event or exposure that most frequently caused a nonfatal occupational injury or illness were overexertion and bodily reaction (n=14,990), followed by slips, trips, and falls (n=9,720).
- Most injuries occurred in the time period from 8:01 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (n=9,840).
- Workers who had been at work for two-hours to four hours experienced the most injuries (n=8,060), followed by those at work for four hours to six hours (n=5,820), and those at work for six hours to eight hours (n=4,880).

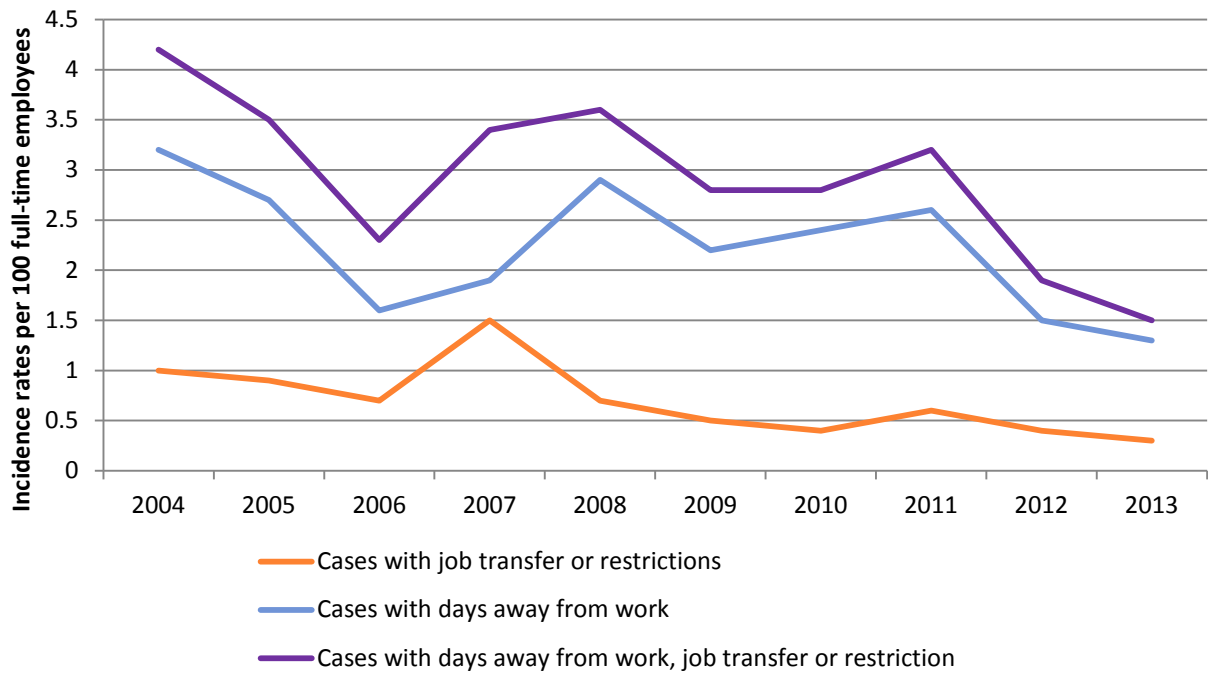
- Injuries occurred most often on Mondays (n=7,430). The fewest injuries occurred on Sunday (n=2,220) and Saturday (n=3,460).

## **Government**

The government category includes employees of both state and local governments. 30,500 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government in Illinois during 2013. Due to a low response rate from selected state and local government agencies, some data are not available to be published.

- A total of 4,100 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2013.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,500 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 300 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 1,800 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.5. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction was 1.5. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.3, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.3 and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.9.
- The major industry with publishable data for 2013 is education and health services with 2,200 recordable cases.

**Chart 5. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, state government, 2004-2013**



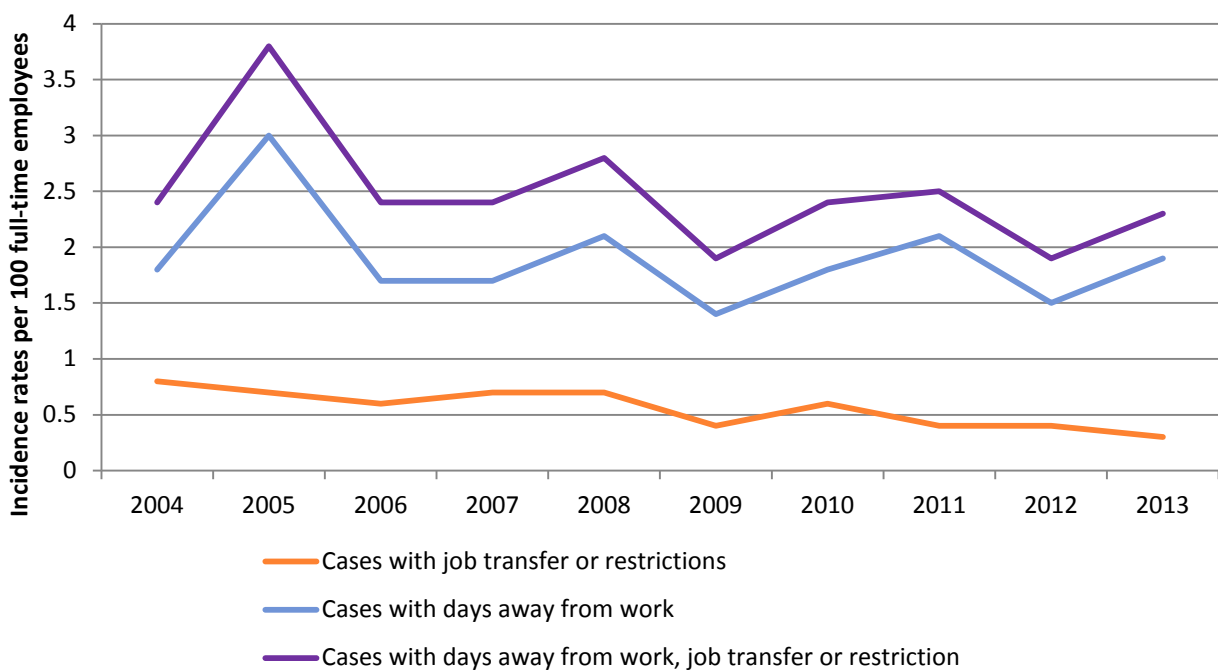
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

- During 2013, there were approximately 26,400 injuries and illnesses in local government.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 8,500 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 1,500 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 16,300 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 6.0. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer

or restriction was 2.3. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.9, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.3, and the rate for other recordable cases was 3.7.

- The major industries with publishable data for 2013 are education and health services 12,200 recordable cases, public administration with 11,600 recordable cases, and trade, transportation and utilities with 1,300 recordable cases.

**Chart 6.** Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, local government, 2004-2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained if an exhaustive registry collected all cases. To determine the precision of each estimate, sampling errors must be taken into account. The 2013 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 3.2 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of 3 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and can be requested directly from IDPH's Division of Epidemiologic Studies.

Further, the survey measures the number of new work-related illnesses recognized, diagnosed and reported during the year. Some conditions (e.g., long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens) are often difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be underestimated in the survey's illness measures. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis, carpal tunnel syndrome).

The data also are subject to non-sampling error. The inability to obtain information about cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definition difficulties are examples of non-sampling errors in the survey. These types of errors could bias the estimate; however, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to minimize non-sampling error in the survey. Illinois data were judged to be of sufficient quality for merging to the national pool and for generating separate reports at the state level.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics [March 2009]. Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates and Characteristics, 2006, Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 1014.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.7
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		3.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.5
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		4.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		4.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b>		4.4	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.9
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>5</sup>	111	3.3	--	--	--	1.9
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>5</sup>	112	7.6	4.3	2.7	1.6	--
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		4.9	3.2	2.9	0.3	1.8
<b>Construction</b>		3.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.6
<b>Construction</b>		3.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.1	2.5	1.6	0.8	1.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Food manufacturing	311	5.4	3.7	1.4	2.2	1.8
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	1.3	0.6	--	0.6	0.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.6	4.6	3.9	0.7	3.0
Paper manufacturing	322	3.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.9
Printing and related support activities	323	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.4	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.5	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.7	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	6.0	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	5.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	3.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	5.7	2.3	1.2	--	3.4

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	3.5	1.3	0.8	--	2.2
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.4	2.8	2.2	--	2.7
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.1
Food and beverage stores	445	4.9	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.0
Gasoline stations	447	2.0	0.1	--	--	1.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.6	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		5.0	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.6
Air transportation	481	11.2	7.6	6.8	0.8	3.6
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup>	482	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.6
Truck transportation	484	3.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.8	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.0
Support activities for transportation	488	3.6	3.0	1.4	1.6	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	7.0	5.8	4.5	1.3	1.3
Warehousing and storage	493	6.7	3.7	1.8	2.0	3.0
<b>Utilities</b>		1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.7
<b>Information</b>		2.1	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.3
<b>Information</b>		2.1	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	4.0	3.4	3.2	--	0.6
<b>Financial activities</b>		1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.7	0.1	0.1	--	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3



**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.9
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	2.9	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.1
Rental and leasing services	532	1.6	1.0	0.8	--	0.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.5
<b>Education and health services</b>		4.2	1.8	1.1	0.8	2.3
<b>Educational services</b>		1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.6
Hospitals	622	5.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.1	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.0
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		3.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.0
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.8
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.9
Accommodation	721	6.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	2.6
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.9
<b>Other services</b>		1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	--
Personal and laundry services	812	3.0	2.2	0.8	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		5.5	2.1	1.8	0.3	3.3
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	1.9

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	1.9
<b>Education and health services</b>		3.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.1
<b>Educational services</b>		2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6
Educational services	611	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	10.4	5.2	3.3	1.9	5.2
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.0	2.3	2.3	--	1.7
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		6.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	3.7
<b>Service-providing</b>		6.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	3.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		8.3	6.9	6.4	0.6	1.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		8.7	7.9	7.5	0.5	0.8
<b>Utilities</b>		6.1	1.9	--	--	4.3
Utilities	221	6.1	1.9	--	--	4.3
<b>Education and health services</b>		4.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.6
<b>Educational services</b>		4.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.7
Educational services	611	4.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.2	0.8	0.8	--	2.4
Hospitals	622	3.2	0.9	0.9	--	2.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		8.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	4.4
<b>Public administration</b>		8.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	4.4

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: <math>(N / EH) \times 200,000</math> where,</p> <p>N = number of injuries and/or illnesses            EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year            200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.  <sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.  <sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  <sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.  <sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.  <sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.  <sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.  <sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015</p>						

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		155.6	77.8	48.7	29.2	77.7
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		125.1	66.0	38.7	27.3	59.1
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		31.4	17.6	8.8	8.8	13.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	111	0.2	--	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	112	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		6.0	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.7
<b>Construction</b>		6.0	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.7
Construction of buildings	236	0.9	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		24.3	13.6	6.1	7.5	10.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		24.3	13.6	6.1	7.5	10.7
Food manufacturing	311	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.4	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.6
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	0.6	0.2	0.1	--	0.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		93.7	48.4	29.9	18.5	45.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		37.0	21.9	12.9	9.0	15.0
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		9.8	5.5	2.8	2.7	4.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	5.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.5	0.5	0.3	--	0.9
<b>Retail trade</b>		16.1	8.8	4.9	4.0	7.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.7	0.3	0.3	--	0.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8
Food and beverage stores	445	3.8	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
Gasoline stations	447	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		10.6	7.3	5.0	2.3	3.3
Air transportation	481	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.7
Rail transportation <sup>7</sup>	482	0.4	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Truck transportation	484	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Support activities for transportation	488	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.1
<b>Utilities</b>		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Information</b>		1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Information</b>		1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	1.5	1.3	1.2	--	0.2

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Financial activities</b>		3.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	2.1
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		1.7	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	1.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		10.4	5.3	3.6	1.7	5.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		4.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	4.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.5
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		5.7	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.2
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	5.0	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Education and health services</b>		27.1	12.0	7.0	5.0	15.2
<b>Educational services</b>		1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		25.7	11.5	6.7	4.8	14.2
Hospitals	622	10.7	4.5	2.6	1.9	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.6	4.3	2.1	2.2	3.2
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		11.2	4.6	3.2	1.5	6.5
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		9.5	4.0	2.9	1.1	5.5
Accommodation	721	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.9
Food services and drinking places	722	7.5	2.9	2.1	0.7	4.6
<b>Other services</b>		2.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		2.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.3	1.0	0.3	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		30.5	11.8	10.0	1.8	18.6
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		4.1	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		4.1	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.3
<b>Education and health services</b>		2.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5
<b>Educational services</b>		1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
Educational services	611	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.6	0.4	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		26.4	10.0	8.5	1.5	16.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		26.4	10.0	8.5	1.5	16.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		1.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Utilities</b>		0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	--	0.1
Utilities	221	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	--	0.1
<b>Education and health services</b>		12.2	2.7	2.5	0.2	9.5
<b>Educational services</b>		11.8	2.6	2.4	0.2	9.2
Educational services	611	11.8	2.6	2.4	0.2	9.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.3
Hospitals	622	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		11.6	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.1
<b>Public administration</b>		11.6	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.1

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration

(MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data

do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015



**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2013**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.5	1.7	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.1
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	3.2	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	4.1	3.4	3.6	5.1	3.0	5.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	4.6	--	2.4	6.8	5.3	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	4.4	--	2.7	7.9	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	4.9	--	1.7	5.7	5.1	--
<b>Construction</b>	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.1	1.7	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.3	--	3.7	5.3	3.1	5.1
<b>Service-providing</b>	3.0	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	3.8	2.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	6.9
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	3.4	--	3.6	2.8	3.9	2.1
<b>Retail trade</b>	3.6	--	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.4
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	5.0	--	3.0	5.0	4.7	8.9
<b>Utilities</b>	1.8	--	--	1.9	0.3	--
<b>Information</b>	2.1	--	4.3	1.7	0.9	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	1.1	--	--	0.8	1.8	0.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.7	--	--	0.4	0.9	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	2.5	--	--	3.0	5.4	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	1.6	--	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	1.2	--	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.6
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	0.8	--	--	0.6	1.4	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	2.8	--	1.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
<b>Education and health services</b>	4.2	3.7	2.4	4.7	5.1	4.4
<b>Educational services</b>	1.4	--	--	--	3.1	1.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	4.7	3.8	2.7	5.0	5.5	5.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	3.4	--	2.4	4.7	4.3	4.0
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	3.8	--	--	4.8	3.9	4.3
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3.4	--	2.4	4.7	4.5	3.9
<b>Other services</b>	1.8	--	2.0	3.9	1.6	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	1.8	--	2.0	3.9	1.6	--

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2013**

<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	5.5	--	--	4.8	6.9	4.6
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.5	--	--	5.8	6.2	2.5
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	6.0	--	--	4.8	7.1	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.3	149.4
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		3.1	120.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.9	29.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		4.5	1.1
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		4.4	0.6
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	111	3.3	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	112	7.5	0.2
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		4.7	0.5
<b>Construction</b>		3.5	5.9
<b>Construction</b>		3.5	5.9
Construction of buildings	236	2.6	0.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.3	0.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.1	4.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.0	22.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.0	22.8
Food manufacturing	311	4.8	3.4
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	1.3	( <sup>b</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.5	0.4
Paper manufacturing	322	3.1	0.6
Printing and related support activities	323	1.8	0.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.4	1.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.6	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	7.4	1.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.8	5.5
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.3	3.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.6	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.3	0.6

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	5.1	2.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	5.7	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.9	0.8
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.9	90.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.7	35.8
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		3.3	9.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.5	5.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.0	3.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	3.4	1.4
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.5	15.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.9	1.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	5.4	0.7
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.4	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	1.9
Food and beverage stores	445	4.8	3.7
Gasoline stations	447	1.9	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	4.3	3.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		4.8	10.2
Air transportation	481	10.3	2.1
Rail transportation <sup>7</sup>	482	2.0	0.4
Truck transportation	484	3.7	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.6	0.7
Support activities for transportation	488	3.6	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	6.9	0.8
Warehousing and storage	493	6.5	2.4
<b>Utilities</b>		1.7	0.4
<b>Information</b>		1.9	1.7
<b>Information</b>		1.9	1.7
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.6	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	3.6	1.3
<b>Financial activities</b>		1.0	3.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.7	1.7
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.4

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.5	1.7
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	2.9	1.4
Rental and leasing services	532	1.6	0.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b>		1.6	10.2
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.2	4.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	1.2	4.0
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.7	0.7
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.8	5.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	2.7	5.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	0.6
<b>Education and health services</b>		4.0	25.7
<b>Educational services</b>		1.3	1.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.5	24.4
Hospitals	622	5.6	10.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.9	7.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		3.4	11.0
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.6	1.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.5	0.5
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.8	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.2	0.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.3	9.4
Accommodation	721	5.8	2.0
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	7.4
<b>Other services</b>		1.7	2.6
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		1.7	2.6
Repair and maintenance	811	1.8	0.9
Personal and laundry services	812	2.9	1.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.6	0.3
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		5.2	29.2
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.4	4.0

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.4	4.0
<b>Education and health services</b>		3.2	2.2
<b>Educational services</b>		2.2	1.3
Educational services	611	2.2	1.3
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--
Hospitals	622	10.1	0.7
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	3.8	0.6
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		5.7	25.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		5.7	25.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		7.7	1.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		8.3	1.1
<b>Utilities</b>		4.7	0.1
Utilities	221	4.7	0.1
<b>Education and health services</b>		4.5	11.9
<b>Educational services</b>		4.6	11.6
Educational services	611	4.6	11.6
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.1	0.4
Hospitals	622	3.1	0.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b>		7.8	10.9
<b>Public administration</b>		7.8	10.9

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2013**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  <math>(N/EH) \times 200,000</math> where</p> <p>N = number of injuries  EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015</p>			

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2013**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	13.8	2.5	1.9	0.2	2.0	7.2
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	12.6	1.7	1.8	0.1	2.2	6.8
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	21.7	3.2	0.3	--	7.7	10.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	15.0	--	--	--	--	14.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	27.7	--	--	--	--	26.8
<b>Construction</b>	3.8	3.1	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	27.3	3.4	0.4	--	10.3	13.1
<b>Service-providing</b>	10.5	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.9	5.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	12.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.7	6.7
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	10.8	0.8	--	--	--	8.5
<b>Retail trade</b>	10.1	2.0	1.3	--	--	5.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	18.8	--	1.1	--	10.3	6.5
<b>Utilities</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>	22.6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.1
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	3.6	0.5	0.3	--	--	2.6
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	3.6	--	--	--	--	2.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	4.4	1.3	--	--	--	2.3
<b>Education and health services</b>	21.2	1.4	8.1	--	--	11.7
<b>Educational services</b>	6.4	--	1.8	--	--	4.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	24.0	1.6	9.3	--	--	13.1
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	6.9	3.1	1.2	--	--	2.6
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	16.9	10.9	--	--	--	4.4
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	5.4	1.9	1.1	--	--	--
<b>Other services</b>	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.7
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.7
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	22.1	8.3	2.9	0.3	0.5	10.0
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	11.4	1.8	3.8	--	--	3.4
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	24.9	10.0	2.7	--	0.4	11.8



<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2013**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	6.2	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.2
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	1.6	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.6	0.8
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>	0.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.5	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.6	0.7
<b>Service-providing</b>	3.3	0.4	0.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3	1.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	1.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3	0.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	0.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	0.2
<b>Retail trade</b>	0.5	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	0.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.2	0.1
<b>Utilities</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Information</b>	0.2	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.2
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b>	1.4	0.1	0.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.8
<b>Educational services</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	1.3	0.1	0.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.7
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Other services</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	1.2	0.5	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	1.1	0.4	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,690	8,750	460	2,180	6,120	29,930	12,900	1,440	1,140	3,630	6,960	3,190	670	--
Gender:														
Male	23,630	7,320	330	2,150	4,830	16,310	8,570	1,230	740	2,360	1,430	1,430	560	--
Female	14,770	1,420	120	--	1,280	13,350	4,050	210	400	1,280	5,530	1,760	120	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	780	50	--	--	40	730	250	60	--	--	130	260	--	--
20 to 24	2,880	460	30	--	400	2,420	1,050	70	110	30	560	500	100	--
25 to 34	7,840	1,410	110	160	1,140	6,420	2,740	370	80	1,190	1,190	780	70	--
35 to 44	8,550	2,000	180	690	1,130	6,550	2,510	560	260	570	1,860	570	210	--
45 to 54	9,840	2,570	90	610	1,870	7,280	3,440	270	500	850	1,460	600	160	--
55 to 64	6,590	1,350	40	180	1,130	5,240	2,310	100	150	690	1,540	360	90	--
65 and over	1,960	780	--	400	370	1,180	530	--	20	280	210	110	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,510	640	30	190	420	1,870	550	--	90	180	560	400	80	--
3 to 11 months	5,900	1,290	100	330	860	4,610	1,650	250	110	380	1,220	910	80	--
1 to 5 years	11,530	2,200	260	360	1,580	9,330	4,440	260	370	1,210	1,870	910	270	--
More than 5 years	17,900	4,130	70	820	3,240	13,760	5,950	930	580	1,830	3,300	940	230	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	14,530	4,460	180	1,540	2,730	10,080	3,730	150	330	1,730	3,020	910	200	--
Black only	2,910	460	--	--	430	2,450	570	70	250	150	1,130	250	30	--
Hispanic or Latino only	5,670	1,840	--	210	1,630	3,830	1,700	--	170	590	470	750	120	--
Asian only	570	160	--	--	160	410	110	--	40	--	170	60	--	--

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	60	30	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14,800	1,790	270	400	1,110	13,010	6,790	1,170	340	1,130	2,110	1,210	260	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,690	8,750	460	2,180	6,120	29,930	12,900	1,440	1,140	3,630	6,960	3,190	670	--
Gender:														
Male	23,630	7,320	330	2,150	4,830	16,310	8,570	1,230	740	2,360	1,430	1,430	560	--
Female	14,770	1,420	120	--	1,280	13,350	4,050	210	400	1,280	5,530	1,760	120	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	780	50	--	--	40	730	250	60	--	--	130	260	--	--
20 to 24	2,880	460	30	--	400	2,420	1,050	70	110	30	560	500	100	--
25 to 34	7,840	1,410	110	160	1,140	6,420	2,740	370	80	1,190	1,190	780	70	--
35 to 44	8,550	2,000	180	690	1,130	6,550	2,510	560	260	570	1,860	570	210	--
45 to 54	9,840	2,570	90	610	1,870	7,280	3,440	270	500	850	1,460	600	160	--
55 to 64	6,590	1,350	40	180	1,130	5,240	2,310	100	150	690	1,540	360	90	--
65 and over	1,960	780	--	400	370	1,180	530	--	20	280	210	110	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,510	640	30	190	420	1,870	550	--	90	180	560	400	80	--
3 to 11 months	5,900	1,290	100	330	860	4,610	1,650	250	110	380	1,220	910	80	--
1 to 5 years	11,530	2,200	260	360	1,580	9,330	4,440	260	370	1,210	1,870	910	270	--
More than 5 years	17,900	4,130	70	820	3,240	13,760	5,950	930	580	1,830	3,300	940	230	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														

**Table 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
White only	14,530	4,460	180	1,540	2,730	10,080	3,730	150	330	1,730	3,020	910	200	--
Black only	2,910	460	--	--	430	2,450	570	70	250	150	1,130	250	30	--
Hispanic or Latino only	5,670	1,840	--	210	1,630	3,830	1,700	--	170	590	470	750	120	--
Asian only	570	160	--	--	160	410	110	--	40	--	170	60	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	60	30	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14,800	1,790	270	400	1,110	13,010	6,790	1,170	340	1,130	2,110	1,210	260	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support

activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not

reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective

January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,690	8,750	460	2,180	6,120	29,930	12,900	1,440	1,140	3,630	6,960	3,190	670	--
Management occupations	1,010	490	--	440	40	520	220	--	60	40	160	40	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	340	--	--	--	--	340	70	--	80	60	90	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	390	40	--	--	40	350	40	--	20	280	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	80	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	2,250	--	--	--	--	2,250	20	--	--	70	2,150	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	1,990	--	--	--	--	1,990	--	--	80	40	1,880	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	570	--	--	--	--	570	40	--	160	290	70	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,720	90	--	--	90	2,640	170	--	--	--	210	2,210	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,130	40	--	--	40	2,080	70	--	280	710	480	370	180	--



**Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Personal care and service occupations	1,250	--	--	--	--	1,240	150	110	--	--	890	60	30	--
Sales and related occupations	2,610	--	--	--	--	2,600	2,030	--	60	410	--	60	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3,760	450	--	--	340	3,310	2,280	100	100	520	230	40	40	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	110	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,850	1,510	130	1,270	100	350	140	--	--	170	20	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,960	690	20	160	510	3,260	1,210	1,100	120	400	170	130	140	--
Production occupations	5,490	4,150	80	160	3,910	1,340	970	--	--	130	70	100	80	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	7,530	1,200	40	140	1,020	6,330	5,450	--	120	440	50	60	150	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,690	8,750	460	2,180	6,120	29,930	12,900	1,440	1,140	3,630	6,960	3,190	670	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1,300	280	30	--	250	1,020	610	--	50	90	250	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	3,930	1,050	30	90	920	2,880	1,390	--	100	220	780	290	70	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	9,840	2,160	100	870	1,190	7,690	3,540	500	350	850	1,480	750	210	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	8,400	1,830	80	670	1,080	6,570	2,410	600	280	970	1,450	680	180	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	4,620	520	60	--	430	4,100	2,040	160	100	250	1,030	430	80	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	2,060	410	20	--	380	1,650	800	--	--	160	420	220	--	--
Not reported	8,530	2,500	140	500	1,860	6,020	2,110	120	240	1,090	1,550	800	120	--
Hours on the job before event occurred: Occurred before shift began	300	80	--	--	80	220	70	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	2,920	520	--	80	430	2,400	880	140	110	220	640	320	90	--
1 - 2 hours	3,000	590	--	80	500	2,410	1,070	100	160	220	580	280	--	--
2 - 4 hours	8,060	1,340	30	300	1,010	6,720	3,220	410	130	770	1,120	910	160	--
4 - 6 hours	5,820	1,290	60	490	740	4,530	2,280	140	60	540	930	390	190	--
6 - 8 hours	4,880	1,130	20	250	860	3,750	1,580	210	180	390	1,010	310	70	--
8 - 10 hours	2,510	580	50	--	490	1,930	730	180	70	160	680	60	30	--
10 - 12 hours	660	100	--	--	70	560	210	120	80	40	100	--	--	--

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
12 - 16 hours	420	30	--	--	30	390	180	--	80	20	90	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	10,100	3,080	280	900	1,910	7,010	2,670	120	260	1,250	1,710	890	120	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	2,220	220	--	--	200	2,000	860	--	70	130	570	360	--	--
Monday	7,430	1,610	60	410	1,140	5,810	3,200	410	160	560	1,090	290	100	--
Tuesday	7,020	1,820	180	410	1,240	5,190	2,080	170	110	970	1,360	360	150	--
Wednesday	6,630	1,710	100	480	1,120	4,930	1,940	200	150	970	1,040	450	180	--
Thursday	6,220	1,370	40	200	1,140	4,850	1,850	230	260	560	1,200	660	90	--
Friday	5,710	1,250	50	220	970	4,470	1,900	230	130	310	1,170	610	110	--
Saturday	3,460	780	--	460	310	2,680	1,080	170	270	130	520	470	30	--

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	99.2	115.6	191.0	130.8	107.9	95.2	133.1	160.4	34.7	57.3	107.3	97.9	45.5	--	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	8.6	10.2	20.1	15.8	8.2	8.2	12.4	11.7	3.7	9.5	6.4	2.3	3.3	--	
Sprains, strains, tears	34.8	32.0	59.5	24.2	33.1	35.5	48.1	56.7	14.2	17.3	51.0	30.3	8.1	--	
Amputations	.7	1.6	--	--	2.1	.4	.4	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	
Bruise, contusions	8.0	9.4	9.6	--	11.7	7.6	12.3	18.1	1.6	2.8	8.5	6.1	4.7	--	
Chemical burns and corrosions	.5	.8	--	--	.5	.4	.3	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	
Heat (thermal) burns	1.0	1.3	--	--	1.7	.9	.6	--	--	--	.8	4.8	--	--	
Soreness, pain	16.2	14.8	--	17.2	14.5	16.5	22.3	8.3	8.8	9.1	19.5	23.4	3.8	--	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.1	18.5	20.5	32.3	14.4	5.6	7.3	9.6	2.2	3.1	2.2	16.1	3.0	--	
Cuts, lacerations	7.2	16.5	20.5	31.2	12.1	4.9	6.8	9.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	14.6	2.9	--	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.9	1.9	--	--	2.3	.7	.5	--	--	1.3	.5	1.5	--	--	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	2.5	--	--	2.9	.6	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tendonitis	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	1.1	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.0	1.8	--	--	2.3	2.1	5.0	--	--	.6	1.3	--	--	--	
With sprains and other injuries	1.2	.3	--	--	.4	1.5	3.8	--	--	.4	.6	--	--	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
With fractures and other injuries	.4	.7	--	--	.9	.4	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Part of body affected:															
Head	6.5	7.4	12.8	10.0	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	2.4	3.7	8.4	7.7	10.0	--	
Eye	1.4	1.9	--	--	2.3	1.3	.9	--	--	.8	1.1	1.7	9.2	--	
Neck	2.5	5.6	--	22.3	.9	1.7	1.5	--	.9	3.7	1.8	--	--	--	
Trunk	26.3	25.0	24.7	15.5	27.9	26.6	35.5	55.5	6.5	17.2	33.1	26.4	6.4	--	
Back	18.8	16.8	13.7	11.0	18.6	19.2	23.2	46.0	5.5	9.7	27.5	22.1	5.7	--	
Upper extremities	31.8	48.5	59.4	47.7	48.2	27.7	39.8	40.7	10.1	14.7	29.2	34.2	15.2	--	
Shoulder	8.8	9.5	13.1	10.9	9.0	8.6	13.3	10.3	2.8	7.3	8.8	4.6	2.0	--	
Arm	5.3	8.8	--	20.7	5.5	4.5	6.7	8.6	1.0	1.0	4.9	6.3	4.7	--	
Wrist	4.7	5.7	--	4.2	6.3	4.4	5.1	6.9	1.1	1.4	9.1	2.5	3.1	--	
Hand	11.9	23.1	38.3	11.3	25.9	9.2	12.7	13.6	5.0	4.8	5.2	20.3	4.1	--	
Lower extremities	21.0	21.3	85.7	21.8	18.5	20.9	34.2	31.5	6.5	13.5	17.3	18.3	12.1	--	
Knee	8.3	9.1	70.5	11.9	5.6	8.1	14.5	9.8	2.2	3.7	7.3	4.5	8.1	--	
Ankle	4.2	4.5	--	--	5.6	4.2	6.7	8.9	.8	1.4	4.1	5.5	1.5	--	
Foot	4.9	4.0	8.2	--	4.5	5.1	6.9	10.3	3.0	7.3	2.7	2.7	--	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Toe, toenail	1.8	.7	--	--	.8	2.0	1.6	--	--	4.7	.4	.6	--	--	
Body systems	2.2	1.0	--	--	.5	2.5	.8	12.8	--	--	7.1	3.3	--	--	
Multiple	8.4	5.9	--	8.8	5.2	9.0	13.8	11.6	8.0	3.8	9.9	7.0	1.5	--	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products	1.0	1.2	--	--	1.0	.9	.6	--	--	1.2	1.3	2.0	--	--	
Containers	14.7	12.4	--	4.0	15.3	15.3	25.8	9.6	7.2	11.1	6.2	26.3	1.6	--	
Furniture, fixtures	3.5	1.9	--	--	2.5	3.8	3.8	--	2.2	4.9	4.1	4.8	--	--	
Machinery	5.2	14.7	25.7	4.4	17.2	2.9	5.2	--	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.5	2.8	--	
Parts and materials	7.0	17.4	22.2	8.2	19.9	4.5	10.4	16.9	.8	1.9	.7	1.2	1.8	--	
Person, injured or ill worker	18.5	17.0	9.5	20.6	16.2	18.8	29.1	39.9	3.1	18.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	--	
Worker motion or position	17.5	15.9	--	17.0	16.1	17.9	27.5	39.7	3.0	17.7	12.0	12.3	13.2	--	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	8.8	--	--	--	--	10.9	1.6	11.3	2.7	.7	46.4	--	--	--	
Health care patient	5.5	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	.3	32.3	--	--	--	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13.9	13.6	62.0	12.8	11.8	14.0	14.9	21.8	4.9	8.2	20.4	19.9	7.8	--	
Ladder	2.5	1.0	--	3.1	.4	2.9	5.2	27.1	--	1.4	.3	1.3	--	--	
Handtools	4.1	14.0	11.3	28.2	10.0	1.8	1.9	--	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.9	2.4	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Vehicles	10.0	11.5	12.3	31.0	5.8	9.6	23.0	16.0	3.8	2.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	--	
Trucks	2.0	1.9	--	6.8	.4	2.0	5.4	--	1.5	.5	--	--	--	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.6	1.5	--	--	1.4	1.6	3.0	6.4	--	--	1.7	.7	--	--	
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.4	--	--	--	--	4.2	1.6	12.7	--	1.5	14.7	--	--	--	
Intentional injury by other person	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.5	.8	11.3	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.9	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	
Animal and insect related incidents	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	.7	--	--	1.2	.7	--	--	--	
Transportation incidents	4.8	7.6	--	25.2	2.8	4.1	8.6	--	2.9	2.4	2.2	.5	--	--	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.4	.9	--	--	.6	2.7	5.1	--	2.4	1.9	2.0	--	--	--	
Fires and explosions	.1	.3	--	--	.3	.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls, slips, trips	24.9	20.4	60.0	19.5	19.0	26.0	34.6	42.7	9.3	17.1	28.7	29.9	14.8	--	
Slips, trips without fall	5.6	3.3	--	--	3.7	6.2	7.7	9.9	1.0	7.2	5.3	5.2	7.1	--	
Fall on same level	13.6	13.4	49.8	11.5	12.5	13.7	15.8	15.6	5.2	7.1	21.2	16.4	7.3	--	
Fall to lower level	5.2	3.4	--	5.8	2.7	5.6	10.0	17.2	3.1	2.7	1.6	8.0	--	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.1	3.9	9.9	--	4.0	4.1	2.2	--	--	1.4	8.2	10.2	5.5	--	



**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Contact with object, equipment	22.7	45.1	81.0	50.9	41.9	17.3	27.4	39.7	10.9	8.1	8.8	25.4	10.9	--	
Struck by object or equipment	12.9	24.5	42.6	36.1	20.3	10.2	14.3	22.6	7.1	4.5	5.2	19.2	9.0	--	
Struck against object or equipment	5.0	10.0	28.9	9.0	9.5	3.8	7.0	10.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.5	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4.2	9.5	9.5	5.3	10.7	2.9	5.0	6.8	--	1.9	1.2	2.7	--	--	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	38.4	37.1	37.9	30.4	39.1	38.7	56.9	58.9	11.0	26.4	44.6	31.5	12.0	--	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.7	5.3	--	--	6.7	2.1	4.2	--	.9	.7	.4	2.4	--	--	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.9	12.7	9.3	5.0	15.1	12.9	19.9	--	4.2	9.3	11.7	18.4	--	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2013**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support

activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective

January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2015