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Illinois Department of Public Health

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2017

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Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2017



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Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	V
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VI
TABLE OF ACRONYMS.....	VII
BACKGROUND.....	8
METHODS.....	8
RESULTS.....	10
Overall.....	10
Private Industries.....	11
Government.....	15
GENERAL COMMENTS.....	17
REFERENCES.....	18

List of Tables

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	20
TABLE 2. NUMBERS OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	26
TABLE 3. INCIDENCE RATES¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	32
TABLE 4. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	39
TABLE 5. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	47
TABLE 6. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY SELECTED INJURY OR ILLNESSES CHARACTERISTICS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	49
TABLE 7. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESS INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, AND DAY OF WEEK AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	53
TABLE 8. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹ BY SELECTED WORKER OCCUPATIONS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	55
TABLE 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK¹ BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2017.....	57

List of Figures

Figure 1. Incidence rates with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, private industry, 2004-2017.....	13
Figure 2. Incidence rates with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, state government, 2004-2017.....	16
Figure 3. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, local government, 2004-2017.....	17

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
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 (MSHA) 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 *2012 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.

Entities to be surveyed are identified two years prior to 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 *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates and Characteristics, (2009)*.¹

BLS, in cooperation with IDPH, generates estimates of injuries and illnesses based on the sampling scheme for 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 2012 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 sub-sector industries were selected for the pilot, which ran for three years. Beginning in 2017, six new industry sub-sectors were chosen; these were 111 (Crop Production), 336 (Transportation Equipment Manufacturing), 445 (Food and Beverage Stores), 484 (Truck Transportation), 713 (Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries), and 722 (Food Services and Drinking Places).

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.

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)

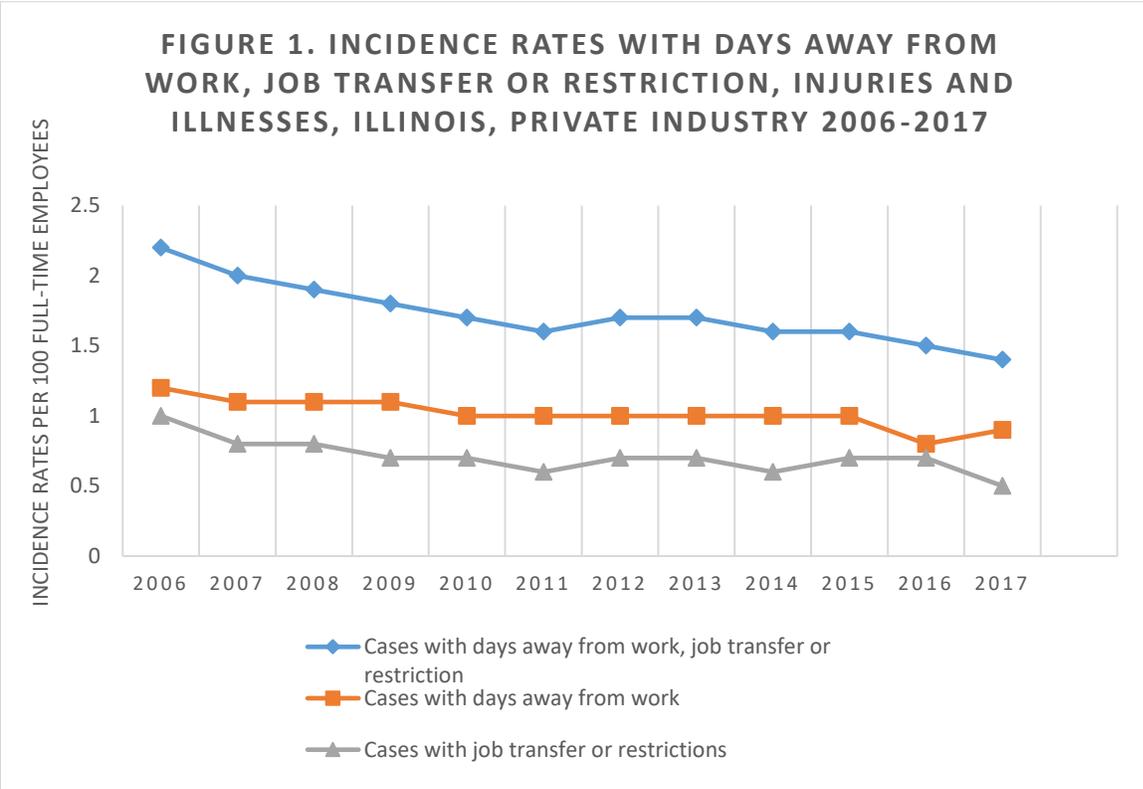
N.B.: Throughout this report, data may not sum to the total because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses.

Overall

- A total of 132,400 recordable non-fatal injury and illness cases were estimated to have occurred among all industries, including state and local government and private industry (Table 2).
- Of the 132,400 recordable cases, 69,600 were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; the remaining cases were other recordable cases (Table 2).
- The overall incidence rate per 100 full-time employees in Illinois was 2.9 (Table 1).

Private Industries

- A total of 108,200 injuries and illnesses were estimated to have occurred in private industry workplaces in Illinois during 2017 (Table 2).
- Of these injuries and illnesses, 37,400 were cases with days away from work, 22,000 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 48,800 were other recordable cases (Table 2).
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in private industry was 2.6 (Table 1).
- The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.4 (Table 1).
- The rate for cases with days away from work was 0.9, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.5, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.2 (Table 1).
- Figure 1 (below) compares the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer or restriction in private industries in Illinois going back to 2006.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

- The industries with the largest number of recordable cases were trade, transportation, and utilities with 34,000 cases; education and health services were the second largest with 22,900 recordable cases; and manufacturing was the third largest with 18,100 recordable cases (Table 4).
- Within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, the highest number of cases occurred in the retail trade with 14,400 cases (42.4% of trade, transportation and utilities) (Table 4).
- Within the education and health services sector, the largest number of injuries occurred in the health care and social assistance subgroup with 21,300 cases (93.0% of education and health services) (Table 4).

- Within manufacturing, the largest number of cases occurred in fabricated metal product manufacturing with 3,300 cases (18.2% of manufacturing) (Table 4).
- A review of incidence rates by industry subgroups show that agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (7.1 per 100 workers); transportation and warehousing (4.5 per 100 workers); health care and social assistance (3.7 per 100 workers); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (3.3 per 100 workers); and retail trade (3.3 per 100 workers) were the industries with the highest incidence rates (Table 3).

Demographic Characteristics – Private Industry

- Of the 37,400 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry, 23,320 were injuries to men (62.4%) and 13,860 were injuries to women (37.1%) (Table 5).
- Workers aged 45 to 54 experienced the largest number of injuries (8,750 or 23.4%), followed by those in the 25 to 34-year-old age group (7,640 or 20.4%), followed by 55 to 64-year-old workers (7,310 or 19.5%) (Table 5).
- White workers accounted for 14,440 injuries (38.6%), while African-American workers experienced 2,660 injuries (7.1%). For 14,940 injuries (40.0%), the race or ethnic origin was not reported. Hispanic or Latino workers had 4,930 injuries (13.2%) (Table 5).

Occupations – Private Industry

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (3,460); heavy and tractor-trailer drivers (2,830); and light truck or delivery services drivers (1,460) experienced the

highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction (Table 8).

- The occupations for which there is publishable data with the lowest number of injuries were taxi drivers and chauffeurs (310), customer service representatives (330), and cooks, restaurant (360). N.B.: Farms with fewer than 11 employees were excluded (Table 8).

Injury Characteristics – Private Industry

- Data regarding the 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 (14,550); followed by those who had worked for the employer one to five years (13,130) (Table 9).
- In private industry, 37,400 injuries and illnesses were lost workday cases; that is, they required recuperation away from work (Table 5).
- Of those cases, 34.7% of cases involved 31 or more days away from work, followed by 14.1% of cases that involved three to five days away from work, 13.4% of cases that involved six to ten days away from work, 12.0% of cases that involved one day away from work, 10.5% of cases that involved 11 to 20 days away from work, 8.0% of cases that involved two days away from work, and 7.4% of cases that involved 21 to 30 days away from work (Table 9).
- The median number of days away from work was 13 (Table 9).
- Of those cases, 12,850 injuries were sprains, strains or tears; 5,730 injuries were soreness or pain; and 4,690 injuries were fractures (Table 6).

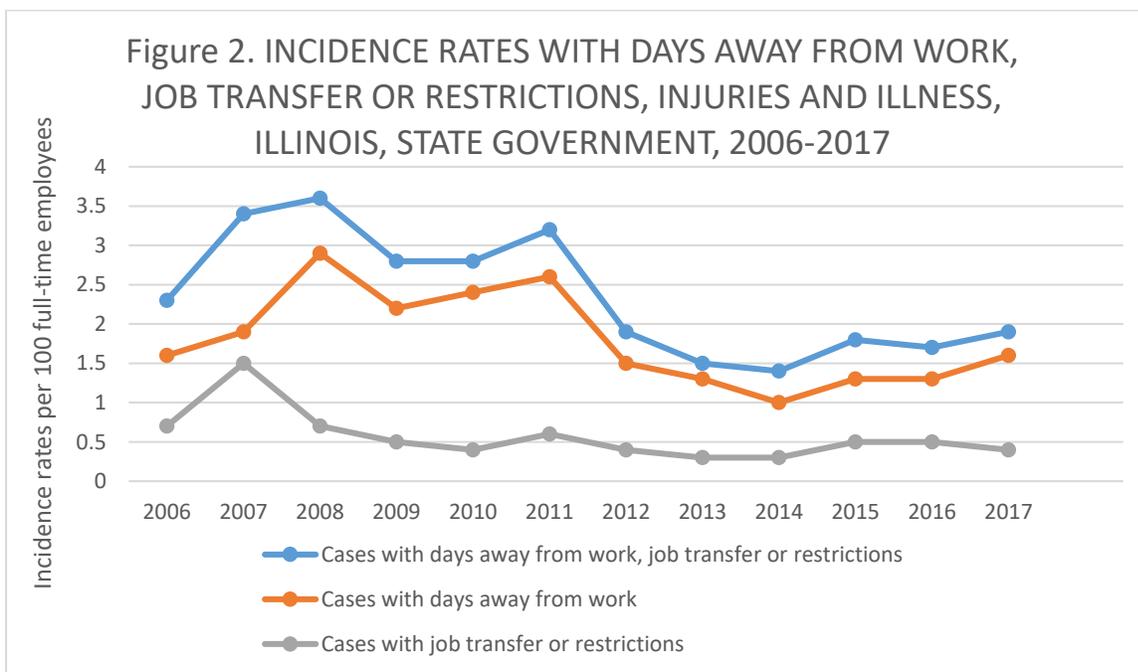
- The hand was the part of the body most frequently affected (6,850), followed by the back (6,060), and shoulder (3,700) (Table 6).
- The source of injury was most frequently floors, walkways, or ground surfaces (6,050); followed by containers (5,560); and vehicles (5,290) (Table 6).
- Most injuries occurred in the time period from 8:01 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (10,040), followed by the time period 12:01 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (7,910) (Table 7).
- Workers who had been at work for two hours to four hours experienced the most injuries (8,100), followed by those at work for four hours to six hours (5,560), and those at work for six hours to eight hours (5,130) (Table 7).
- Injuries occurred most often on Monday (7,210). The fewest injuries occurred on Sunday (1,890) (Table 7).

Government

The government category includes employees of both state and local governments. 24,300 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government in Illinois during 2017. Due to a low response rate from selected state and local government agencies, some data are not available to be published.

- A total of 3,000 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2017 (Table 2).
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,300 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 500 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 1,300 were other recordable cases (Table 2).

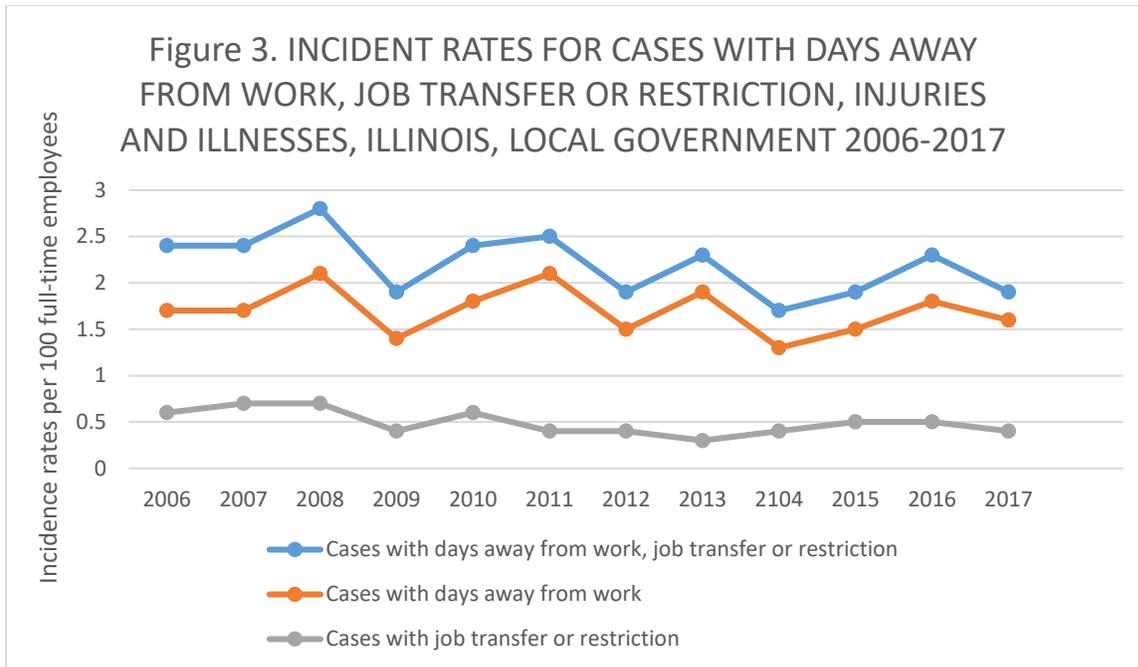
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.0. The rate for cases with days away from work and/or job transfer or restriction was 1.7. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.3, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.2 (Table 1).
- The major industry with publishable data for 2017 is Educational Services with 300 cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (Table 4).
- Figure 2 (below) compares the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer or restriction in state government in Illinois going back to 2006.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health.

- During 2017, there were approximately 21,200 injuries and illnesses in local government (Table 2).

- Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 6,900 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 1,600 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 12,800 were other recordable cases (Table 2).
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 4.9. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.9. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.6, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.9 (Table 1).
- The major industries with publishable data for 2017 are public administration with 5,000 recordable cases and educational and health services with 2,200 recordable cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.
- Figure 3 (below) compares the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer or restriction in local government in Illinois going back to 2006.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health

GENERAL COMMENTS

The data are based on a sample survey; therefore, 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 considered. The 2017 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 2.6 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of 3%. 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 rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.4
Private industry⁵		2.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
Goods-producing⁵		3.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.3
<i>Natural resources and mining^{5,6}</i>		5.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.8
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting⁵</i>		7.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	--
Crop production ⁵	111	3.0	2.4	1.2	--	0.5
<i>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶</i>		3.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.0
<i>Construction</i>		2.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.1
Construction of buildings	236	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.0	1.4	1.4	--	0.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>		3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Food manufacturing	311	3.9	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.4	1.7	--	1.3	0.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.7
Paper manufacturing	322	3.4	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.7

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.3	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.5
Service-providing		2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
<i>Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸</i>		3.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		2.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.0	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
<u>Retail trade</u>		3.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.4
Food and beverage stores	445	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.6
Gasoline stations	447	4.1	0.7	0.6	--	3.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.6	0.9	0.5	--	0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.3	1.2	0.8	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	4.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.5
<u>Transportation and warehousing⁸</u>		4.5	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.1
Air transportation	481	5.5	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1
Water transportation	483	--	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	4.4	3.4	2.9	0.5	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.7	2.5	2.1	0.3	1.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Support activities for transportation	488	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	9.1	7.7	5.5	2.2	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	5.9	4.0	1.8	2.3	1.9
<i>Utilities</i>		2.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
<u>Information</u>		1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Telecommunications	517	2.7	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.3
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
<u>Finance and insurance</u>		0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
<u>Real estate and rental and leasing</u>		1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8
Real estate	531	1.2	0.2	0.2	--	1.0
Rental and leasing services	532	2.1	1.7	1.6	--	--
<i>Professional and business services</i>		1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
<u>Professional, scientific, and technical services</u>		1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
<u>Management of companies and enterprises</u>		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
<u>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</u>		2.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7
<i>Educational and health services</i>		3.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.9
<u>Educational services</u>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		3.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.1
Hospitals	622	5.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.3
<i>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</i>		2.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.8
<u>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</u>		2.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.2	1.9	1.6	--	3.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9
<u>Accommodation and food services</u>		3.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.8
Accommodation	721	4.8	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0
Food services and drinking places	722	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.8
<i>Other services (except public administration)</i>		2.4	1.4	1.1	--	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	3.6	2.7	1.9	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.9	0.4	0.3	--	--
State and local government⁵		4.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.6
State government⁵		3.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<i>Service-providing</i>		3.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
<i>Educational and health services</i>		--	--	--	--	--
<u>Educational services</u>		1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Educational services	611	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	9.0	6.0	6.0	--	3.0
<u>Public administration</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.4
Local government⁵		4.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.9
<i>Service-providing</i>		4.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.9
<i>Educational and health services</i>		4.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
<u>Educational services</u>		3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
Educational services	611	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		4.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	3.6
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Public administration</u>		6.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	3.1

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

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

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).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ 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, November 20, 2018.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		132.4	69.6	45.6	24.0	62.8
Private industry⁴		108.2	59.4	37.4	22.0	48.8
Goods-producing⁴		24.6	14.4	7.7	6.8	10.2
<i>Natural resources and mining^{4,5}</i>		1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting⁴</i>		0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	--
Crop production ⁴	111	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)
<i>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵</i>		0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
<i>Construction</i>		5.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.2
Construction of buildings	236	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.1	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.7
<i>Manufacturing</i>		18.1	10.6	4.6	6.0	7.5
Food manufacturing	311	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Apparel manufacturing	315	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Service-providing		83.5	44.9	29.8	15.2	38.6
<i>Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷</i>		34.0	22.7	14.8	7.9	11.3
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		8.1	5.7	3.3	2.3	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	4.4	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.9
<u>Retail trade</u>		14.4	8.4	5.4	3.0	5.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	0.9	0.2	0.1	--	0.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	3.6	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
<u>Transportation and warehousing⁷</u>		10.9	8.3	5.9	2.4	2.7
Air transportation	481	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Water transportation	483	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Truck transportation	484	3.2	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Support activities for transportation	488	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
<i>Utilities</i>		0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
<u>Information</u>		1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Telecommunications	517	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>		1.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.9
<u>Finance and insurance</u>		0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
<u>Real estate and rental and leasing</u>		1.1	0.5	0.5	(⁸)	0.6
Real estate	531	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	--
<i>Professional and business services</i>		9.7	4.2	3.1	1.1	5.6
<u>Professional, scientific, and technical services</u>		5.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	3.8
<u>Management of companies and enterprises</u>		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
<u>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</u>		4.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.5

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.4
<i>Educational and health services</i>		22.9	10.1	5.6	4.5	12.9
<u>Educational services</u>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		21.3	9.3	5.3	4.0	12.0
Hospitals	622	9.9	3.9	2.2	1.7	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.5
<i>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</i>		10.7	4.3	3.3	1.0	6.4
<u>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</u>		1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<u>Accommodation and food services</u>		9.4	3.7	2.9	0.9	5.7
Accommodation	721	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	7.6	2.7	2.1	0.6	4.9
<i>Other services (except public administration)</i>		3.4	2.1	1.6	--	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	1.9	1.4	1.0	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.0	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
State and local government⁴		24.3	10.2	8.2	2.0	14.0
State government⁴		3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<i>Service-providing</i>		3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3
<i>Educational and health services</i>		--	--	--	--	--
<u>Educational services</u>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Educational services	611	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
<u>Public administration</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.7	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.2
Local government⁴		21.2	8.5	6.9	1.6	12.8
<i>Service-providing</i>		21.2	8.5	6.9	1.6	12.8
<i>Educational and health services</i>		10.3	2.2	1.8	0.3	8.1
<u>Educational services</u>		9.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	7.6
Educational services	611	9.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	7.6
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.5
Hospitals	622	0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
<u>Public administration</u>		9.2	5.0	3.9	1.1	4.2

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2017

(In thousands)

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

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 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.

⁶ 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.

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

⁸ 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, November 20, 2018.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.4
Private industry⁵		2.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
Goods-producing⁵		3.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.3
<i>Natural resources and mining^{5,6}</i>		5.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.8
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting⁵</i>		7.1	3.2	2.0	1.2	--
Crop production ⁵	111	3.0	2.4	1.2	--	0.5
<i>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶</i>		3.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.0
<i>Construction</i>		2.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.1
Construction of buildings	236	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8
Residential building construction	2361	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	23611	--	--	--	--	--
New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	236115	1.5	--	--	--	1.5
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.0
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.0	1.4	1.4	--	0.6
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.9	2.0	1.9	--	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5.5	3.9	2.9	1.0	1.6
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	8.2	5.4	3.0	2.3	2.8
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	3.5	2.6	2.6	--	--
Framing contractors	23813	6.0	4.6	3.1	1.6	1.4
Roofing contractors	23816	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.4	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.6
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.6	2.7	2.4	0.3	1.9

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.0
Manufacturing		3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Food manufacturing	311	3.9	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.7
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113	3.5	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	5.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	1.8
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	0.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.4	1.7	--	1.3	0.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.7
Paper manufacturing	322	3.4	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	1.3	1.1	0.9	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.5
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	3.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Forging and stamping	3321	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.2
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, & bolt manufacturing	3327	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.7
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.8
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	3.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.4
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	4.2	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	0.6	--	--	--	--

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	0.7	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	3345	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	3351	1.3	1.0	--	0.7	--
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	1.6	1.0	0.4	--	0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.3	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.2
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	3.8	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.5
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Service-providing		2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
<i>Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸</i>		3.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		2.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.0	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	6.1	4.3	3.4	0.9	1.8
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	3.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	1.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
<u>Retail trade</u>		3.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.4
Food and beverage stores	445	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.6
Grocery stores	4451	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.8
Gasoline stations	447	4.1	0.7	0.6	--	3.4

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.6	0.9	0.5	--	0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.3	1.2	0.8	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	4.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.5
<u>Transportation and warehousing⁸</u>		4.5	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.1
Air transportation	481	5.5	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1
Scheduled air transportation	4811	5.7	4.6	3.5	1.2	1.1
Water transportation	483	--	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	4.4	3.4	2.9	0.5	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	3.7	2.5	2.1	0.3	1.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	9.1	7.7	5.5	2.2	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	5.9	4.0	1.8	2.3	1.9
<i>Utilities</i>		2.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
<u>Information</u>		1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Newspaper publishers	51111	1.7	0.9	0.5	--	0.8
Telecommunications	517	2.7	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.3
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
<u>Finance and insurance</u>		0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
<u>Real estate and rental and leasing</u>		1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate	531	1.2	0.2	0.2	--	1.0
Rental and leasing services	532	2.1	1.7	1.6	--	--
<i>Professional and business services</i>		1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
<u>Professional, scientific, and technical services</u>		1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
<u>Management of companies and enterprises</u>		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
<u>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</u>		2.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
Administrative and support services	561	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7
Employment services	5613	0.9	0.6	0.5	(⁹)	0.4
Investigation and security services	5616	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other support services	5619	4.6	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.8
<i>Educational and health services</i>		3.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.9
<u>Educational services</u>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		3.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.1
Hospitals	622	5.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.3
<i>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</i>		2.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.8
<u>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</u>		2.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.2	1.9	1.6	--	3.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<u>Accommodation and food services</u>		3.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.8
Accommodation	721	4.8	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.0
Food services and drinking places	722	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.8
<i>Other services (except public administration)</i>		2.4	1.4	1.1	--	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	3.6	2.7	1.9	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar org	813	1.9	0.4	0.3	--	--
State and local government⁵		4.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.6
State government⁵		3.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
<i>Service-providing</i>		3.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
<i>Educational and health services</i>		--	--	--	--	--
<u>Educational services</u>		1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Educational services	611	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	9.0	6.0	6.0	--	3.0
<u>Public administration</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.4
Correctional institutions	92214	4.8	3.2	3.0	0.1	1.6
Local government⁵		4.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.9

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<i>Service-providing</i>		4.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.9
<i>Educational and health services</i>		4.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
<u>Educational services</u>		3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
Educational services	611	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	4.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.3
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		4.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	3.6
Hospitals	622	5.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Public administration</u>		6.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	3.1

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<p>¹ 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).</p> <p>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 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 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>⁷ 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>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁹ 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, November 20, 2018.</p>						

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		132.4	69.6	45.6	24.0	62.8
Private industry⁴		108.2	59.4	37.4	22.0	48.8
Goods-producing⁴		24.6	14.4	7.7	6.8	10.2
<i>Natural resources and mining^{4,5}</i>		1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting⁴</i>		0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	--
Crop production ⁴	111	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)
<i>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵</i>		0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
<i>Construction</i>		5.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.2
Construction of buildings	236	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Residential building construction	2361	--	--	--	--	--
Residential building construction	23611	--	--	--	--	--
New single-family housing construction (except for-sale builders)	236115	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.1	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Framing contractors	23813	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.1
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Manufacturing		18.1	10.6	4.6	6.0	7.5
Food manufacturing	311	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Apparel manufacturing	315	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
Forging and stamping	3321	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, & bolt manufacturing	3327	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	3345	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	3351	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service-providing		83.5	44.9	29.8	15.2	38.6
<i>Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷</i>		34.0	22.7	14.8	7.9	11.3
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		8.1	5.7	3.3	2.3	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	4.4	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.5
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.9

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
<u>Retail trade</u>		14.4	8.4	5.4	3.0	5.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.3
Grocery stores	4451	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	0.9	0.2	0.1	--	0.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	3.6	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
<u>Transportation and warehousing⁷</u>		10.9	8.3	5.9	2.4	2.7
Air transportation	481	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Scheduled air transportation	4811	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Water transportation	483	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Truck transportation	484	3.2	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Support activities for transportation	488	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
<i>Utilities</i>		0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
<u>Information</u>		1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Newspaper publishers	51111	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Telecommunications	517	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>		1.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.9
<u>Finance and insurance</u>		0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
<u>Real estate and rental and leasing</u>		1.1	0.5	0.5	(⁸)	0.6
Real estate	531	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	--
<i>Professional and business services</i>		9.7	4.2	3.1	1.1	5.6
<u>Professional, scientific, and technical services</u>		5.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	3.8
<u>Management of companies and enterprises</u>		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
<u>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</u>		4.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.5
Administrative and support services	561	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.4
Employment services	5613	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Investigation and security services	5616	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other support services	5619	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
<i>Educational and health services</i>		22.9	10.1	5.6	4.5	12.9
<u>Educational services</u>		1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		21.3	9.3	5.3	4.0	12.0
Hospitals	622	9.9	3.9	2.2	1.7	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.5
<i>Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality</i>		10.7	4.3	3.3	1.0	6.4
<u>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</u>		1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<u>Accommodation and food services</u>		9.4	3.7	2.9	0.9	5.7
Accommodation	721	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8
Food services and drinking places	722	7.6	2.7	2.1	0.6	4.9
<u>Other services (except public administration)</u>		3.4	2.1	1.6	--	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	1.9	1.4	1.0	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.0	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
State and local government⁴		24.3	10.2	8.2	2.0	14.0

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
State government⁴		3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3
<i>Service-providing</i>		3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3
<i>Educational and health services</i>		--	--	--	--	--
<u>Educational services</u>		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Educational services	611	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
<u>Public administration</u>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.7	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	0.7	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.2
Correctional institutions	92214	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁸)	0.2
Local government⁴		21.2	8.5	6.9	1.6	12.8
<i>Service-providing</i>		21.2	8.5	6.9	1.6	12.8
<i>Educational and health services</i>		10.3	2.2	1.8	0.3	8.1
<u>Educational services</u>		9.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	7.6
Educational services	611	9.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	7.6

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Illinois, 2017
(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	9.3	1.8	1.6	0.3	7.4
<u>Health care and social assistance</u>		0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.5
Hospitals	622	0.6	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
<u>Public administration</u>		9.2	5.0	3.9	1.1	4.2

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 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 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.

⁶ 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.

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

⁸ 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, November 20, 2018.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	37,400	7,650	410	2,630	4,610	29,760	14,770	640	770	3,060	5,600	3,280	1,630	--
Gender:														
Male	23,320	6,610	350	2,600	3,660	16,710	10,120	580	480	2,070	1,110	1,210	1,140	--
Female	13,860	1,040	70	--	950	12,820	4,420	60	290	990	4,490	2,070	490	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	1,050	80	30	--	50	970	370	--	--	380	50	110	--	--
20 to 24	2,950	770	30	300	430	2,180	1,180	--	--	180	400	370	--	--
25 to 34	7,640	1,260	170	240	850	6,380	2,700	150	--	540	1,120	1,160	690	--
35 to 44	7,230	1,680	50	740	890	5,550	2,560	210	130	420	980	650	590	--
45 to 54	8,750	1,880	80	540	1,250	6,880	3,690	170	190	800	1,340	600	--	--
55 to 64	7,310	1,560	40	620	900	5,750	3,070	70	110	660	1,360	340	150	--
65 and over	2,180	320	--	150	160	1,860	1,110	--	310	50	330	60	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,990	910	130	330	460	2,070	1,080	--	--	250	470	260	--	--
3 to 11 months	6,340	1,180	80	240	850	5,160	2,470	--	100	900	1,060	520	--	--
1 to 5 years	13,130	2,340	110	830	1,400	10,790	4,810	140	220	1,080	2,000	1,600	950	--
More than 5 years	14,550	3,180	90	1,220	1,880	11,370	6,080	470	440	830	2,060	900	590	--
Race or ethnic origin⁵:														
White only	14,440	3,540	100	1,870	1,560	10,900	4,640	50	460	1,710	2,110	1,320	610	--
Black only	2,660	360	--	--	340	2,290	740	--	--	180	1,100	210	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	4,930	1,540	80	260	1,200	3,390	1,390	--	--	510	320	710	450	--
Asian only	330	60	--	--	60	270	60	--	--	--	160	40	--	--
Native	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	14,940	2,150	230	470	1,450	12,790	7,920	580	270	650	1,880	990	490	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 non-classifiable 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, November 20, 2018

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	37,400	7,650	410	2,630	4,610	29,760	14,770	640	770	3,060	5,600	3,280	1,630	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	4,690	780	50	240	490	3,910	1,420	80	340	740	490	120	730	--
Sprains, strains, tears	12,850	2,830	140	1,100	1,590	10,020	5,610	390	70	620	2,220	980	150	--
Amputations	190	80	--	--	70	110	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	2,790	480	40	160	270	2,310	1,070	--	140	110	680	300	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	140	40	--	--	40	100	70	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	560	130	--	--	130	420	150	--	--	--	60	210	--	--
Soreness, pain	5,730	840	--	360	470	4,890	2,800	60	90	240	1,190	390	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4,590	1,150	40	420	690	3,440	1,370	--	--	490	270	870	400	--
Cuts, lacerations	3,570	750	40	160	550	2,820	1,170	--	--	190	150	870	400	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1,030	400	--	260	140	620	210	--	--	290	120	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	240	90	--	--	80	140	90	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Tendonitis	130	20	--	--	20	120	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	300	100	--	--	90	210	70	--	--	--	60	50	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	170	60	--	--	60	110	30	--	--	--	30	30	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	2,640	400	40	90	280	2,240	960	50	--	250	460	180	330	--
Eye	740	220	--	70	150	520	230	--	--	150	90	40	--	--
Neck	570	60	--	--	40	510	360	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Trunk	8,530	1,420	100	350	980	7,100	3,260	90	350	900	1,700	600	200	--
Back	6,060	1,140	80	270	790	4,920	2,460	70	50	250	1,470	480	--	--
Upper extremities	14,980	3,860	150	1,460	2,250	11,120	5,730	160	130	1,220	1,510	1,680	680	--

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Shoulder	3,700	1,010	20	460	530	2,690	1,690	110	--	120	530	190	--	--
Arm	1,930	560	--	200	350	1,370	630	--	--	90	230	270	--	--
Wrist	1,540	510	--	290	210	1,030	620	--	--	60	190	110	--	--
Hand	6,850	1,680	110	500	1,070	5,170	2,250	40	70	810	460	1,030	510	--
Lower extremities	7,390	1,540	80	650	810	5,840	3,070	160	180	480	970	570	410	--
Knee	3,220	680	50	310	320	1,540	1,450	50	140	190	430	220	--	--
Ankle	1,230	230	20	80	130	1,000	430	60	--	80	200	220	--	--
Foot	1,660	270	--	90	170	1,390	610	--	--	180	190	80	--	--
Toe, toenail	740	60	--	40	20	680	220	--	--	80	40	--	320	--
Body systems	340	50	--	--	40	290	130	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Multiple	2,910	320	40	60	220	2,590	1,230	150	60	180	720	240	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	520	160	40	--	120	360	280	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Containers	5,560	790	20	70	700	4,770	3,460	40	40	200	380	540	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	1,560	160	--	--	140	1,400	460	--	--	50	270	230	370	--
Machinery	2,020	780	30	170	580	1,240	700	--	--	230	90	160	--	--
Parts and materials	3,010	1,260	30	570	660	1,750	1,140	40	--	70	30	--	440	--
Person, injured or ill worker	5,120	1,320	60	430	830	3,810	2,040	170	80	330	700	340	150	--
Worker motion or position	5,080	1,310	60	430	820	3,770	2,030	170	80	330	680	340	150	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	2,200	--	--	--	--	2,200	70	--	--	--	2,020	50	--	--
Health care patient	1,460	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	--	--	--	1,450	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6,050	1,050	50	410	580	5,000	2,050	130	490	520	1,110	630	--	--
Ladder	600	380	--	320	60	220	90	60	--	--	30	20	--	--
Handtools	1,980	630	50	290	290	1,350	530	--	--	30	110	660	--	--
Vehicles	5,290	470	--	160	300	4,820	2,850	130	80	950	320	160	340	--
Trucks	1,570	100	--	50	50	1,470	990	--	--	420	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	750	80	--	--	80	660	480	--	--	--	120	50	--	--
Event or exposure:														

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1,480	--	--	--	--	1,440	190	40	--	320	850	30	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	710	--	--	--	--	710	60	--	--	--	600	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	490	--	--	--	--	460	130	--	--	300	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	3,230	150	--	60	90	3,080	1,690	130	50	910	190	100	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2,000	30	--	--	--	1,970	1,080	130	40	440	170	100	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	9,100	2,010	60	1,020	930	7,090	2,980	160	510	650	1,520	810	450	--
Slips, trips without fall	1,180	230	--	60	160	950	510	--	--	60	270	100	--	--
Fall on same level	5,760	910	40	350	530	4,840	2,000	130	460	460	1,110	600	--	--
Fall to lower level	1,960	760	20	520	220	1,200	390	--	40	120	140	110	380	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,200	320	50	--	260	880	450	--	--	20	180	220	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	9,300	2,520	150	800	1,580	6,780	3,480	30	70	420	730	1,180	860	--
Struck by object or equipment	6,240	1,430	90	560	790	4,810	2,230	--	40	290	420	1,000	790	--
Struck against object or equipment	1,370	380	30	140	220	990	550	--	--	40	200	160	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,410	580	30	--	530	830	670	--	--	80	40	20	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	13,020	2,600	120	740	1,740	10,420	5,940	270	130	740	2,110	920	310	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	860	370	--	--	340	490	230	--	--	30	100	80	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,230	930	20	220	690	4,300	2,850	40	40	330	560	310	160	--

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

⁴ 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 non-classifiable 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, November 20, 2018

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	37,400	7,650	410	2,630	4,610	29,760	14,770	640	770	3,060	5,600	3,280	1,630	--
Time of event:														
12:01 a.m. - 4:00 AM	1,210	260	20	--	230	950	640	--	--	--	210	50	--	--
4:01 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	3,680	750	30	100	620	2,930	1,790	--	--	180	630	170	--	--
8:01 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	10,040	1,840	70	660	1,110	8,210	3,890	250	390	1,460	1,350	420	450	--
12:01 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	7,910	1,630	80	510	1,040	6,290	3,240	180	40	480	1,100	1,070	160	--
4:01 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	4,740	500	40	70	400	4,240	1,490	120	--	320	890	660	720	--
8:01 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.	2,230	350	20	--	330	1,970	1,030	--	--	190	450	280	--	--
Not reported	7,500	2,330	160	1,280	880	5,170	2,690	60	240	420	960	620	180	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	180	30	--	--	30	150	50	--	--	30	50	20	--	--
Less than 1 hour	2,820	310	--	--	270	2,520	1,440	110	--	130	440	260	--	--
1 - 2 hours	3,480	540	--	80	450	2,940	1,200	40	320	600	450	280	--	--
2 - 4 hours	8,100	1,430	40	460	940	6,580	3,350	100	50	960	1,170	540	420	--
4 - 6 hours	5,560	1,050	20	300	730	4,510	2,480	160	--	360	830	630	--	--
6 - 8 hours	5,130	1,030	30	200	810	4,090	1,830	50	50	250	690	710	510	--
8 - 10 hours	2,730	700	20	290	400	2,030	1,020	110	--	90	300	160	340	--
10 - 12 hours	590	60	--	--	60	520	230	--	--	120	110	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	210	20	--	--	20	190	70	--	--	30	60	40	--	--

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
More than 16 hours	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	8,670	2,460	290	1,280	890	6,210	3,100	70	240	490	1,490	640	180	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	1,890	110	--	--	90	1,780	980	--	--	60	460	270	--	--
Monday	7,210	1,660	90	470	1,100	5,550	2,700	180	330	610	1,000	670	--	--
Tuesday	6,760	1,500	120	590	790	5,250	2,490	120	80	760	970	510	330	--
Wednesday	6,960	1,220	70	320	830	5,730	2,770	60	170	690	1,000	530	530	--
Thursday	5,750	1,340	40	420	880	4,410	2,560	100	60	350	900	330	--	--
Friday	5,370	1,230	70	510	640	4,150	1,860	90	120	390	690	450	560	--
Saturday	3,460	580	--	300	270	2,880	1,410	90	--	220	590	530	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

⁴ 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 non-classifiable 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, November 20, 2018

Table 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	37,400	7,650	410	2,630	4,610	29,760	14,770	640	770	3,060	5,600	3,280	1,630	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3,460	530	--	--	530	2,930	2,400	--	--	480	30	20	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2,830	240	--	150	90	2,590	2,030	--	70	480	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	1,460	40	--	--	--	1,420	1,290	--	--	90	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	1,260	--	--	--	--	1,260	--	--	--	--	1,260	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	1,160	--	--	--	--	1,150	390	--	--	--	--	--	760	--
Retail salespersons	980	--	--	--	--	980	940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	940	30	--	--	30	910	880	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	910	250	--	30	210	660	270	--	50	80	70	80	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	760	230	--	--	220	530	70	--	--	290	120	40	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	760	--	--	--	--	760	--	--	--	120	290	330	--	--
Registered nurses	750	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--	740	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	530	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	620	570	--	570	--	50	--	--	--	30	20	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	590	--	--	--	--	590	500	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Food service managers	550	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	540	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	520	--	--	--	--	520	510	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	510	470	--	450	20	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	470	200	--	180	20	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--
Personal care aides	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cargo and freight agents	400	--	--	--	--	400	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	400	350	--	350	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Flight attendants	370	--	--	--	--	370	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	350	--	--
Customer service representatives	330	--	--	--	--	320	250	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	310	--	--	--	--	310	20	--	290	--	--	--	--	--

Table 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

⁴ 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 non-classifiable 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, November 20, 2018

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Illinois, 2017

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	12.0	8.0	14.1	13.4	10.5	7.4	34.7	13
Gender:									
Male	100.0	10.5	6.7	11.8	14.8	10.8	8.1	37.2	16
Female	100.0	14.7	10.1	18.0	11.0	10.0	6.1	30.1	9
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	11.4	6.7	20.0	42.9	9.5	1.9	7.6	10
20 - 24	100.0	20.3	18.3	18.0	12.2	11.2	4.4	15.6	4
25 - 34	100.0	20.7	7.1	18.6	17.1	7.7	7.7	21.1	7
35 - 44	100.0	10.1	9.8	14.7	10.7	13.4	9.4	32.1	16
45 - 54	100.0	8.9	7.0	12.9	9.0	10.9	5.3	46.1	23
55 - 64	100.0	7.8	5.5	10.3	11.2	10.3	9.6	45.3	25
65 and over	100.0	4.1	3.2	6.9	21.6	10.6	7.3	46.8	26
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	13.7	10.7	17.1	14.7	13.4	9.4	21.4	8
3 - 11 months	100.0	12.5	9.8	17.8	18.8	10.6	5.7	24.9	9
1 - 5 years	100.0	17.1	6.9	14.9	13.5	9.6	8.5	29.5	10
5 years or more	100.0	7.0	7.6	11.3	10.8	10.7	6.8	45.8	24
Race or ethnic origin²:									
White	100.0	15.4	9.6	9.3	18.4	8.1	8.7	30.5	10
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.7	8.7	19.1	12.6	14.0	6.5	29.4	10
Black or African American	100.0	13.5	9.8	15.0	10.5	10.5	7.1	32.7	11
Asian	100.0	24.2	12.1	15.2	6.1	12.1	--	27.3	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Multi-race	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² 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 non-classifiable 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, November 20, 2018