



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2014

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# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2014



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## Table of Acronyms

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

## **BACKGROUND**

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

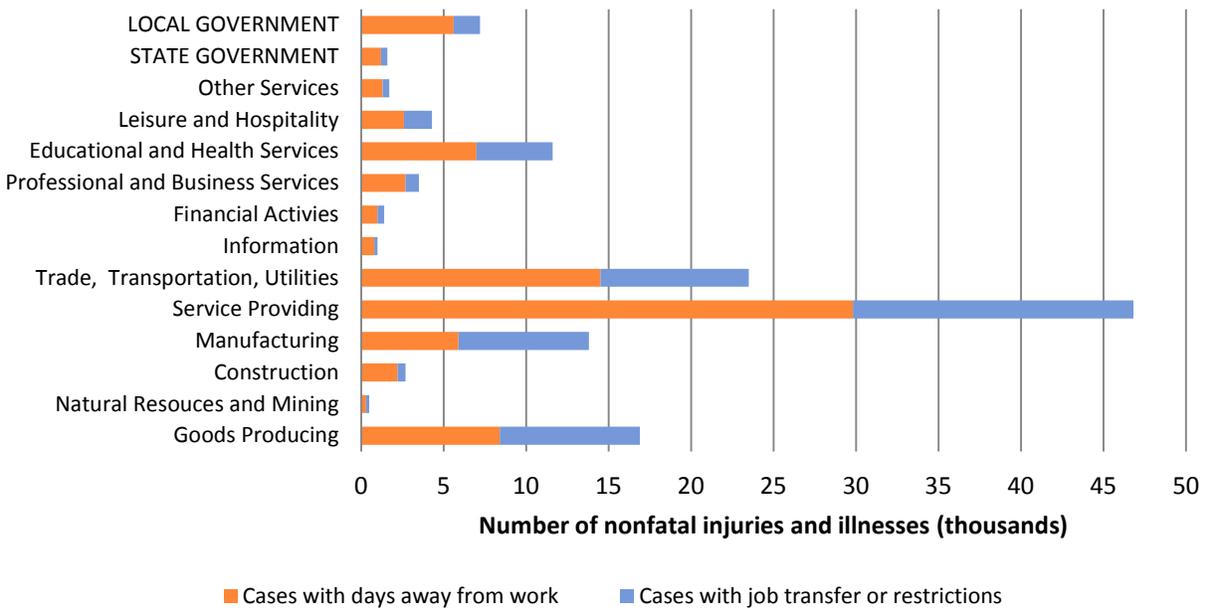
## **METHODS**

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

Private and public sector establishments are assigned to industry categories based on the *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.

**Chart 1.** Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Illinois, 2014



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

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

Those entities that are regulated by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 are required to participate in the survey. State and local governmental agencies and private industries not regulated by the Act are notified of their inclusion in December of the year prior

to the survey. BLS selects an independent and representative sample for each state. In Illinois, this sample represents all private industries and government units (excluding federal agencies) in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent on (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed. The detailed sampling process has been published in the BLS booklet titled *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates and Characteristics, (2009)*.<sup>1</sup>

BLS, in cooperation with IDPH, generates estimates of injuries and illnesses based on the sampling scheme for many two-, three-, four- and five-digit private industries (the first two digits refer to the NAICS sectors that represent general categories of economic activities; the third digit reflects subsectors; the fourth digit is the industry group; the fifth digit designates the NAICS industry; and the sixth digit denotes the national industry) as defined in the 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 2014 six new industry sub-sectors were chosen; these were 312 (beverage and tobacco product manufacturing), 452 (general merchandise stores), 492 (couriers and messengers), 562 (waste management and remediation services), 622 (hospitals), and 721 (accommodations).

The reported number, frequency, and incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses were based on logs kept by private employers and governmental agencies during the year. These records reflect the year's injury and illness experience and the employer's understanding

of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping guidelines promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

## **RESULTS**

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

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

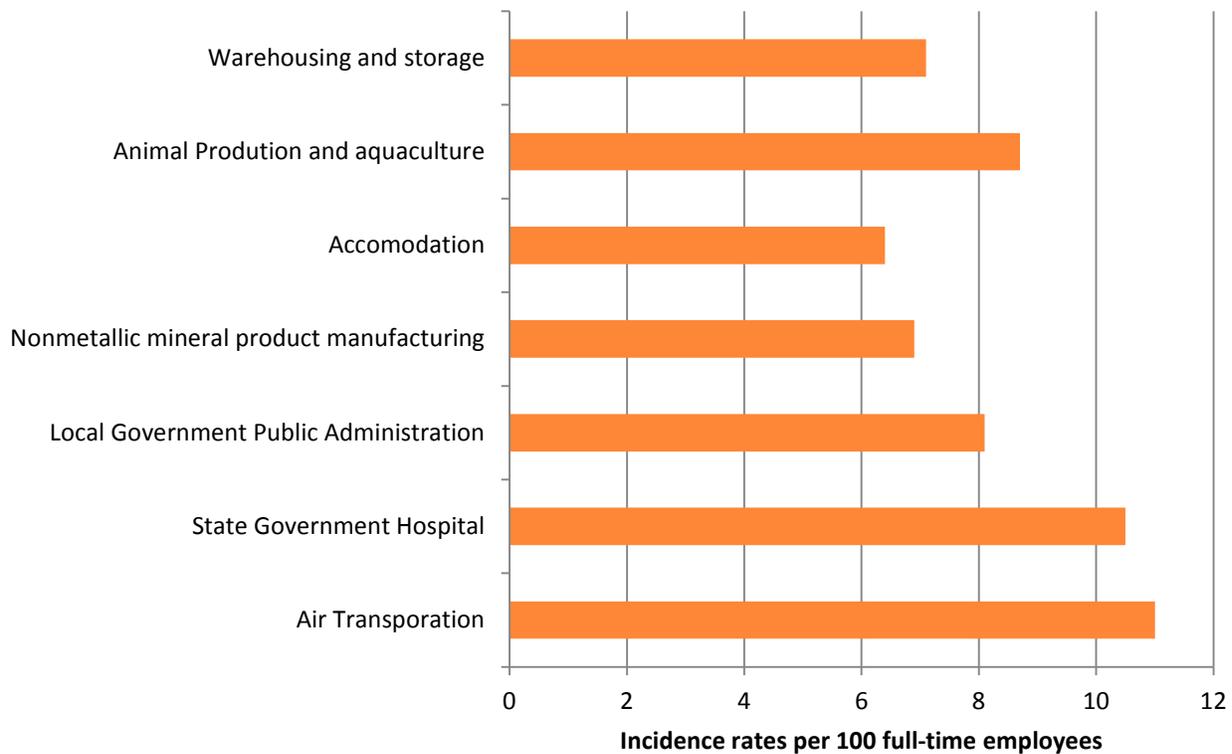
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

### **Overall**

- A total of 141,700 total recordable cases were estimated to have occurred among all industries, including state and local government and private industry.
- Of the 141,700 recordable cases, 72,600 were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; the remaining cases were other recordable cases.
- The overall incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Illinois was 3.2 per 100 full-time workers.

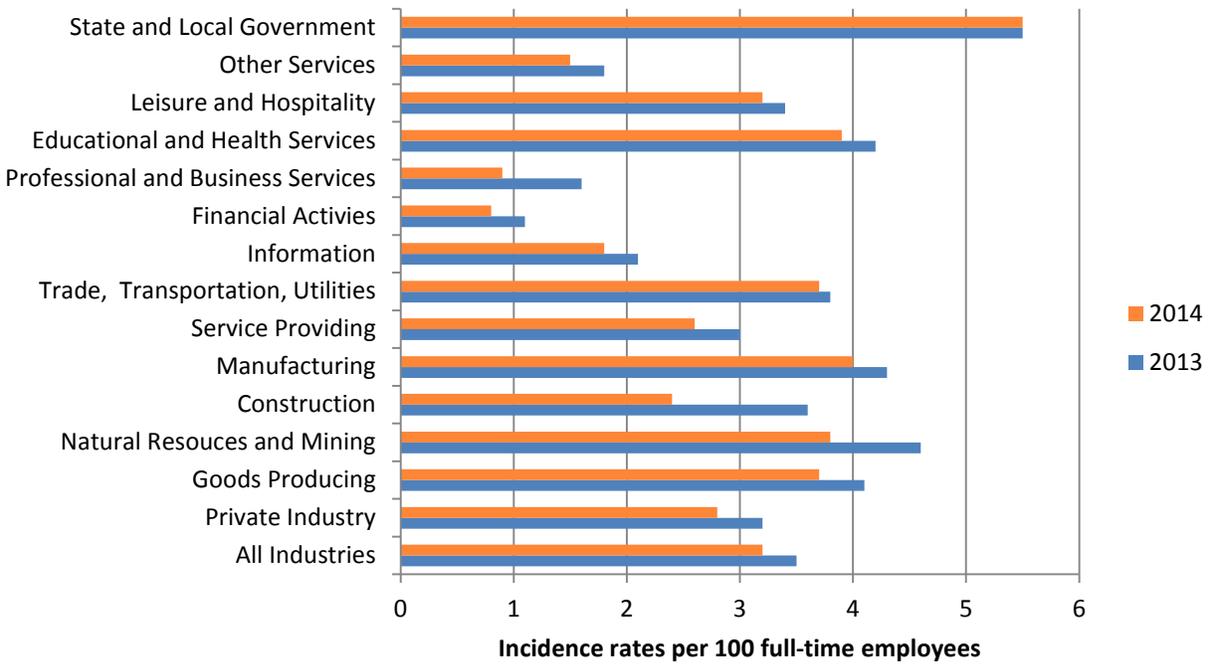
**Chart 2. Industries with the high incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Illinois, 2014**



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

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

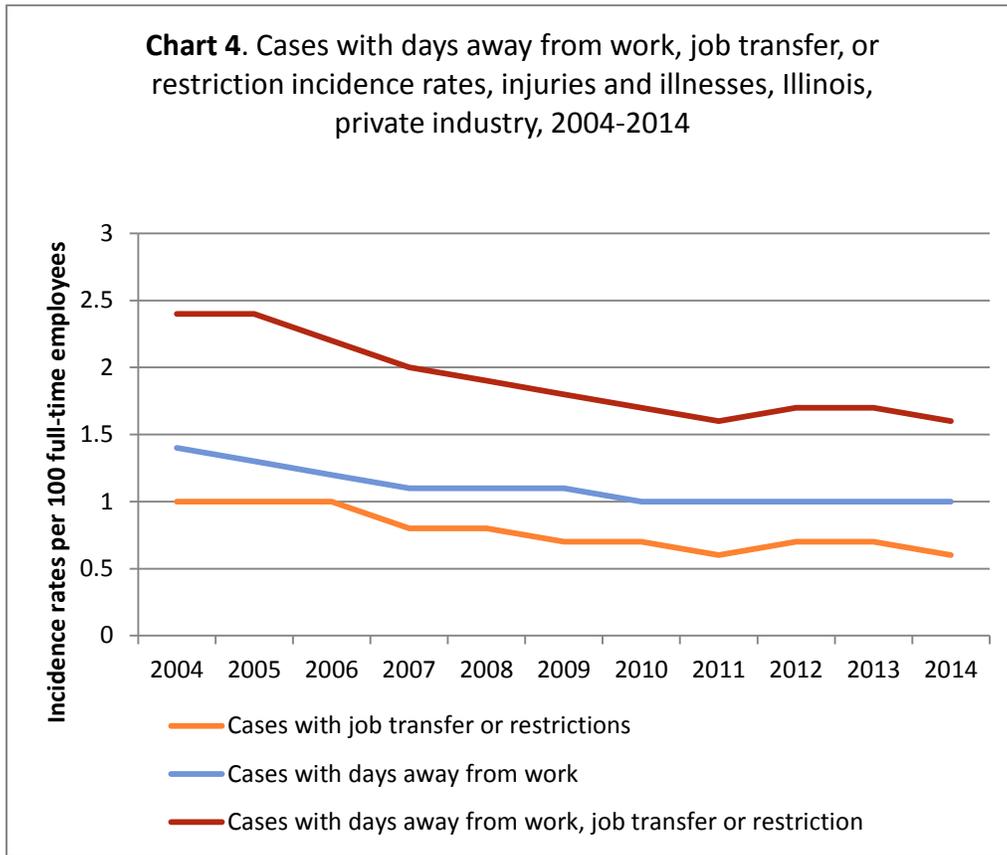
**Chart 3.** Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Illinois, 2011 and 2012



## **Private Industries**

- A total of 112,400 injuries and illnesses were estimated to have occurred in private industry workplaces in Illinois during 2014.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, 38,300 were cases with days away from work, 25,500 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 48,600 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in private industry was 2.8.
- The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.6.

- The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.0, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.6, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.2.



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

- The industries with the largest number of recordable cases were trade, transportation, and utilities with 35,500 cases; local government was second with 25,500 cases; and education and health services was the third largest with 24,800 recordable cases.
- Within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, the highest number of cases occurred in the retail trade with 15,400 cases (43.4 % of trade, transportation and utilities).

- The education and health services experienced the largest number of injuries in the health care and social assistance subgroup where 23,000 cases occurred.
- Within manufacturing, the largest number of cases occurred in the manufacturing of fabricated metal product (n=4,900), food manufacturing (n=3,800), and machinery manufacturing (n=3,000) subgroups.
- A review of rates by industry subgroups show that transportation and warehousing (5.3 per 100 workers); mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (4.3 per 100 workers) health care and social assistance (4.2 per 100 workers); manufacturing (4.0 per 100 workers); and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (3.5 per 100 workers) were the industries with highest rates.
- Within specific industry subgroups, air transportation workers experienced 11.0 injuries per 100 workers, state owned government hospital workers experience 10.4 injuries per 100 workers, animal production and aquaculture workers experienced 8.7 injuries per 100 workers, and local government public administration workers experienced 8.1 injuries per 100 workers.

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

- Of the 38,280 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry, 23,790 were injuries to men (62.1%) and 14,180 were injuries to women (37.0%).
- Workers aged 45 to 54 experienced the largest number of injuries (n=8,560), followed by those in the 35- to 44-year-old age group (n=8,520), and then 25- to 34-year-old workers (n=7,290).

- White workers accounted for 13,110 injuries (37.2%), while Hispanic or Latino workers had 6,670 injuries (17.4 %), and African-American workers experienced 3,640 injuries (9.5%). For 14,130 injuries (36.9%), the race or ethnic origin was not reported.

### **Occupations – Private Industry**

- Transportation and material moving occupations (n=8,380) and production occupations (n=4,790) experienced the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
- The occupations for which there is publishable data with the lowest number of injuries were farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (n=40); arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (n=130). N.B.: Farms with fewer than 11 employees were excluded.

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

- Length of service with the employer collected from the survey reveals the largest number of injuries occurred to employees who had worked for an employer more than five years (n=16,060); followed by those who had worked for the employer one-to-five years (n=11,700).
- In private industry, 38,280 injuries and illnesses were lost workday cases; that is, they required recuperation away from work.
  - 35.0 percent of cases involved 31 or more days away from work,
  - 14.3 percent of cases that involved three-to five-days away from work,
  - 12.9 percent of cases that involved 11- to 20-days away from work,

- 11.0 percent of cases that involved 6-to 10-days away from work,
- 10.6 percent of cases that involved only one day away from work,
- the same as 10.6 percent of cases that involved two days away from work,  
and
- 5.6 percent of cases that involved 21-to 30-days away from work.
- The median number of days away from work was 14.
- 14,320 injuries were sprains, strains or tears;
- 6,160 injuries were soreness or pain; and
- 4,010 injuries were fractures.
- The back was the part of body most frequently affected (n=6,590), followed by the hand(s) (n=5,560) and shoulder (n=3,820).
- The source of injury was most frequently floors, walkways or ground surfaces (n=6,670), followed by containers (n=5,420) and worker motion or position (n=5,230).
- The event or exposure that most frequently caused a nonfatal occupational injury or illness were overexertion and bodily reaction (n=13,780), followed by slips, trips, and falls (n=9,990).
- Most injuries occurred in the time period from 8:01 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (n=9,850).
- Workers who had been at work for two-hours to four hours experienced the most injuries (n=6,920), followed by those at work for four hours to six hours (n=5,830), and those at work for six hours to eight hours (n=5,220).

- Injuries occurred most often on Thursdays (n=7,410). The fewest injuries occurred on Sunday (n=2,390) and Saturday (n=3,140).

## **Government**

The government category includes employees of both state and local governments. 29,300 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government in Illinois during 2014. Due to a low response rate from selected state and local government agencies, some data are not available to be published.

- A total of 3,700 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2014.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,600 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 400 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 2,200 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.2. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.4. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.0, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.3, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.9.
- The major industry with publishable data for 2014 is education and health services with 2,400 cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

**Chart 5.** Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, state government, 2004-2014

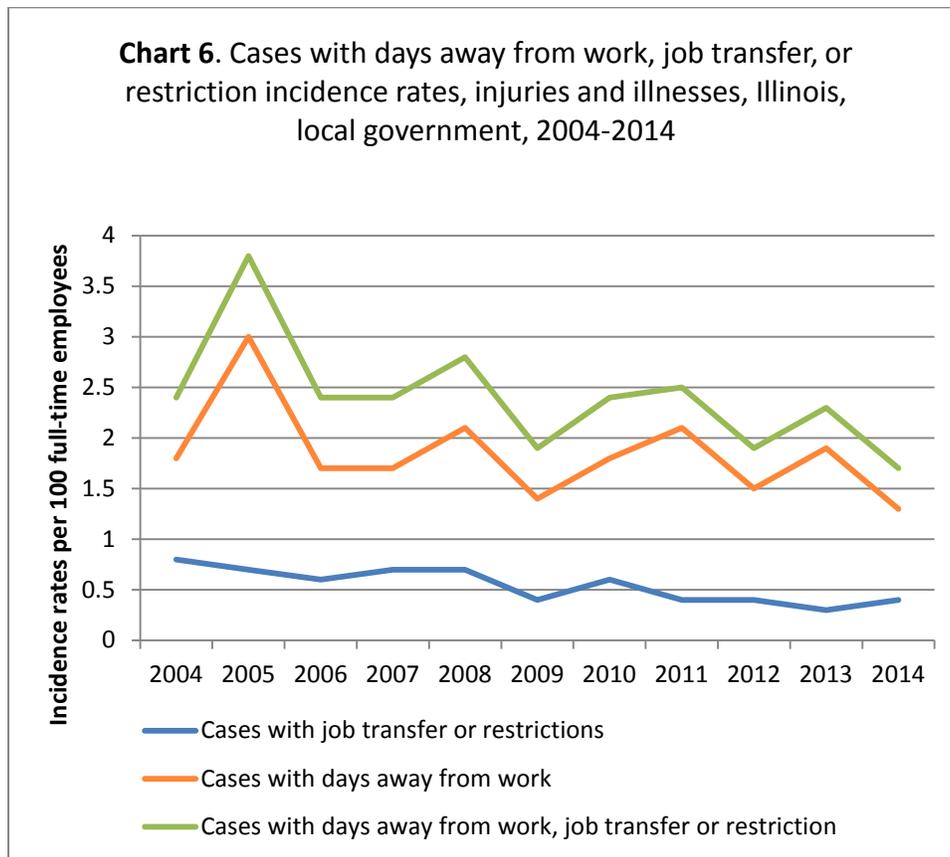


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

- During 2014, there were approximately 25,500 injuries and illnesses in local government.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 5,600 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 1,600 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 18,300 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 6.1. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.7. The rate for cases with days away from work was

1.3, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4, and the rate for other recordable cases was 4.4.

- The major industries with publishable data for 2014 are education and health services with 12,200 recordable cases and public administration with 10,300 recordable cases.



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

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained if an exhaustive registry collected all cases. To determine the precision of each estimate, sampling errors must be taken into account. The 2014 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 2.8 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of 3 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and can be requested directly from IDPH's Division of Epidemiologic Studies.

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

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

## **REFERENCES**

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

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.5
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b>		2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b>		3.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b>		3.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b>		3.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>5</sup>	111	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.6
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>5</sup>	112	8.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	--
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		4.3	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.5
<b>Construction</b>		2.4	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.9
<b>Construction</b>		2.4	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.9
Construction of buildings	236	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	4.9	3.4	1.1	2.3	1.5
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	5.6	3.1	1.8	1.3	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.6	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.7
Paper manufacturing	322	3.6	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.9
Printing and related support activities	323	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	4.2	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.9	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.0	3.7	1.4	2.2	2.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.1	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	5.6	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.5	1.2	0.9	--	1.2

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.7	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.5	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4.7	4.3	2.8	--	0.4
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.0
Food and beverage stores	445	4.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.8	0.3	0.2	--	1.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.5	0.5	0.2	--	0.9
General merchandise stores	452	4.5	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.7
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		5.3	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.5
Air transportation	481	11.0	9.6	6.9	2.7	1.4
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup>	482	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.5
Truck transportation	484	4.9	3.6	2.7	0.9	1.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.9	3.4	2.5	0.9	1.5
Support activities for transportation	488	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	5.3	3.9	2.5	1.5	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	7.1	4.0	1.7	2.3	3.1
<b>Utilities</b>		2.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9
<b>Information</b>		1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
<b>Information</b>		1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	--
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.7	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.1
<b>Financial activities</b>		0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7
Rental and leasing services	532	5.0	3.5	--	1.7	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.4	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		2.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.7
<b>Education and health services</b>		3.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.1
<b>Educational services</b>		1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.2
Hospitals	622	5.7	2.3	1.4	0.8	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.0	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.2
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		3.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.9
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	3.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	2.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.8
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.6
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.0
Accommodation	721	6.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	3.5
Food services and drinking places	722	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.8
<b>Other services</b>		1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.4
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811	1.3	0.9	0.7	--	0.4
Personal and laundry services	812	2.3	1.7	--	0.6	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
<b>State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		5.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	3.9
<b>State government<sup>5</sup></b>		3.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.9
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.9
<b>Education and health services</b>		2.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.8
<b>Educational services</b>		1.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	10.5	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.3
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	3.4
<b>Local government<sup>5</sup></b>		6.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	4.4
<b>Service-providing</b>		6.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	4.4
<b>Education and health services</b>		5.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.1
<b>Educational services</b>		5.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.2
Educational services	611	5.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		3.6	1.8	1.7	--	1.7
Hospitals	622	4.0	2.0	2.0	--	2.0
<b>Public administration</b>		8.1	2.7	2.1	0.6	5.4
<b>Public administration</b>		8.1	2.7	2.1	0.6	5.4

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) x 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014 (in thousands)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		141.7	72.6	45.1	27.5	69.0
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		112.4	63.8	38.3	25.5	48.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		28.4	16.9	8.4	8.5	11.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	111	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	112	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Construction</b>		4.2	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.5
<b>Construction</b>		4.2	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.5	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>		23.3	13.8	5.9	7.9	9.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>		23.3	13.8	5.9	7.9	9.5
Food manufacturing	311	3.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.2
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.6

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014 (in thousands)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		83.9	46.9	29.8	17.0	37.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		35.5	23.5	14.5	9.0	12.0
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		7.9	5.8	3.7	2.1	2.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.1	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Retail trade</b>		15.4	9.0	5.0	4.0	6.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.7	0.6	0.4	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Food and beverage stores	445	4.1	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.5	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	4.0	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		11.6	8.4	5.6	2.8	3.3
Air transportation	481	2.8	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.4
Rail transportation <sup>7</sup>	482	0.4	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1
Truck transportation	484	3.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Support activities for transportation	488	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
<b>Utilities</b>		0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Information</b>		1.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
<b>Information</b>		1.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	--

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014 (in thousands)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
<b>Financial activities</b>		2.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.3
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		1.1	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.8
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.5
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	0.9	0.6	--	0.3	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		6.2	3.5	2.7	0.8	2.7
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		1.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.8
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		3.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.5
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	3.6	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Education and health services</b>		24.8	11.6	7.0	4.6	13.2
<b>Educational services</b>		1.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		23.0	11.1	6.6	4.5	12.0
Hospitals	622	10.3	4.1	2.6	1.5	6.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.7	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		10.9	4.3	2.6	1.7	6.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.2	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>8</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		9.4	3.5	2.1	1.3	6.0
Accommodation	721	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
Food services and drinking places	722	7.1	2.4	1.5	0.9	4.7
<b>Other services</b>		2.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.6
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		2.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	0.7	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Personal and laundry services	812	0.9	0.7	--	0.2	0.2

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014 (in thousands)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.7	0.5	0.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		29.3	8.8	6.8	2.0	20.5
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.2
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.2
<b>Education and health services</b>		2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2
<b>Educational services</b>		1.1	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.8
Educational services	611	1.1	0.3	0.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.8
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.7	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.4
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		25.5	7.2	5.6	1.6	18.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		25.5	7.2	5.6	1.6	18.3
<b>Education and health services</b>		12.7	2.6	2.2	0.4	10.1
<b>Educational services</b>		12.2	2.4	1.9	0.4	9.9
Educational services	611	12.2	2.4	1.9	0.4	9.9
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		0.5	0.3	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.5	0.2	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )	0.2
<b>Public administration</b>		10.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	6.9
<b>Public administration</b>		10.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	6.9

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2014 (in thousands)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.2	1.2	2.4	3.8	3.4	3.9
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.5	3.0	3.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	3.7	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.5	4.2
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	3.8	--	--	5.0	4.6	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	3.5	--	--	5.1	3.6	--
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	4.3	--	3.7	4.9	5.5	--
<b>Construction</b>	2.4	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
<b>Service-providing</b>	2.6	1.0	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	3.7	1.9	2.6	4.1	3.8	7.3
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	2.7	--	1.9	3.3	3.1	2.9
<b>Retail trade</b>	3.5	1.9	2.9	4.2	3.9	5.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	5.3	--	3.2	5.1	5.2	9.1
<b>Utilities</b>	2.3	--	13.2	3.6	--	--
<b>Information</b>	1.8	--	3.1	1.8	0.3	0.5
<b>Financial activities</b>	0.8	--	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.4	--	--	0.7	0.4	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	2.3	--	1.6	4.5	2.5	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	0.9	--	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	0.6	--	--	--	0.8	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	2.0	--	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8
<b>Education and health services</b>	3.9	--	2.0	4.7	4.8	4.4
<b>Educational services</b>	1.9	--	--	1.7	2.8	1.5
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	4.2	--	1.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>	3.2	--	2.5	4.3	4.4	4.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	3.4	--	3.3	4.2	3.3	2.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	3.1	--	2.5	4.3	5.3	4.5
<b>Other services</b>	1.5	--	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.5
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	1.5	--	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.5
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	5.5	--	11.4	6.0	5.8	4.5
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	3.2	--	--	6.6	5.8	2.4
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	6.1	--	11.4	6.0	5.8	5.8

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: <math>(N/EH) \times 200,000</math> where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and 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><sup>2</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016</p>						

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.0	134.7
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		2.7	106.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b>		3.4	26.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,5</sup></b>		3.6	0.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		3.3	0.5
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) <sup>4</sup>	111	1.9	0.1
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		4.1	0.4
<b>Construction</b>		2.4	4.1
<b>Construction</b>		2.4	4.1
Construction of buildings	236	1.9	0.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	0.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.6	2.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.7	21.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>		3.7	21.5
Food manufacturing	311	4.1	3.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	5.4	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.5	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	3.3	0.7
Printing and related support activities	323	2.6	0.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.8	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.9	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.8	0.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.7	1.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.9	4.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	3.9	2.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.7	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.7	0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	4.8	2.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	2.1	0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.2	0.6

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.5	80.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup></b>		3.6	34.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		2.6	7.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.0	2.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.6	3.7
<b>Retail trade</b>		3.4	14.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.6	1.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4.7	0.7
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.9	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.6	1.9
Food and beverage stores	445	4.8	4.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.8	0.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	1.4	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	4.2	3.8
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup></b>		5.2	11.2
Air transportation	481	10.4	2.6
Rail transportation <sup>7</sup>	482	2.1	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.8	3.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.8	0.7
Support activities for transportation	488	1.9	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	4.9	0.7
Warehousing and storage	493	7.0	2.8
<b>Utilities</b>		2.2	0.6
<b>Information</b>		1.4	1.3
<b>Information</b>		1.4	1.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.8	0.2
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.6	0.9
<b>Financial activities</b>		0.8	2.5
<b>Finance and insurance</b>		0.4	1.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.4	0.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.6
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>		2.2	1.5
Rental and leasing services	532	4.6	0.8

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Professional and business services</b>		0.9	6.0
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>		0.4	1.6
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		0.6	0.6
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		1.9	3.8
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	1.9	3.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	2.8	0.3
<b>Education and health services</b>		3.7	23.4
<b>Educational services</b>		1.9	1.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		4.0	21.7
Hospitals	622	5.4	9.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.8	6.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		3.1	10.6
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>		3.2	1.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	3.5	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.4	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.3	1.0
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		3.1	9.2
Accommodation	721	6.2	2.2
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	7.0
<b>Other services</b>		1.5	2.2
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		1.5	2.2
Repair and maintenance	811	1.2	0.6
Personal and laundry services	812	2.3	0.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.2	0.7
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		5.2	27.8
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		3.2	3.7
<b>Service-providing</b>		3.2	3.7
<b>Education and health services</b>		2.8	2.0
<b>Educational services</b>		1.8	1.1
Educational services	611	1.8	1.1
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		--	--
Hospitals	622	10.4	0.7

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2014**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (in thousands)
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

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

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	15.4	2.9	1.6	0.1	2.0	8.9
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	13.7	2.5	1.2	0.1	2.2	7.7
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	25.5	3.1	1.4	--	7.7	13.2
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	17.3	--	--	--	--	12.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	14.9	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	20.6	--	--	--	--	17.2
<b>Construction</b>	6.0	--	--	--	--	1.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	31.7	3.8	1.3	--	9.9	16.7
<b>Service-providing</b>	10.8	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.9	6.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	11.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.9	6.3
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	9.6	3.4	--	--	0.9	5.0
<b>Retail trade</b>	9.8	1.2	1.5	--	--	7.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	18.2	0.8	2.7	--	6.6	7.5
<b>Utilities</b>	12.1	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	3.0	--	1.0	--	--	0.7
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	0.9	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	2.9	0.4	0.3	--	--	1.6
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	5.1	--	--	--	--	5.0
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	5.2	1.3	0.9	--	--	2.5
<b>Education and health services</b>	21.0	6.3	2.3	--	--	12.3
<b>Educational services</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	24.3	7.3	2.6	--	--	14.3
<b>Leisure, entertainment and hospitality</b>	8.0	2.6	1.1	--	--	4.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	13.4	6.1	--	--	--	6.3
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	7.2	2.1	1.2	--	--	3.8
<b>Other services</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	28.1	5.6	4.1	--	--	18.0
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	4.8	--	2.9	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	34.6	7.2	4.5	--	--	22.6

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
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<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of illnesses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	6.9	1.3	0.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.9	4.0
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b>	5.4	1.0	0.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.9	3.0
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b>	2.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6	1.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>	0.1	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.8	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6	1.0
<b>Service-providing</b>	3.5	0.7	0.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3	2.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b>	1.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.2	0.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	0.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Retail trade</b>	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b>	0.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
<b>Utilities</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Information</b>	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Financial activities</b>	0.1	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.1
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b>	1.3	0.4	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.8
<b>Educational services</b>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	1.3	0.4	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.8
<b>Leisure, entertainment and hospitality</b>	0.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	0.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Other services</b>	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--
<b>State and local government<sup>3</sup></b>	1.5	0.3	0.2	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.0
<b>State government<sup>3</sup></b>	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Local government<sup>3</sup></b>	1.4	0.3	0.2	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.9

**Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2014**

Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<p><sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: <math>(N/EH) \times 20,000,000</math> where:</p> <p>N = number of illnesses  EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016</p>						

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,280	8,440	290	2,240	5,910	29,840	14,530	830	960	2,740	6,960	2,560	1,260	--
Gender:														
Male	23,790	6,900	270	2,210	4,420	16,880	10,450	750	660	2,020	1,470	1,120	420	--
Female	14,180	1,540	20	30	1,490	12,640	3,790	80	290	720	5,470	1,450	840	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	840	180	--	50	130	660	260	--	--	--	90	290	--	--
20 to 24	2,520	520	30	50	430	2,010	1,020	70	--	70	500	300	--	--
25 to 34	7,290	1,840	70	620	1,150	5,450	2,030	180	340	990	1,320	510	80	--
35 to 44	8,520	1,850	80	520	1,240	6,680	3,460	220	210	390	1,440	470	490	--
45 to 54	8,560	1,950	60	460	1,430	6,620	3,020	250	200	630	1,500	580	430	--
55 to 64	6,670	1,280	30	130	1,120	5,390	3,080	70	70	340	1,390	280	170	--
65 and over	1,210	180	--	50	130	1,020	520	--	50	80	310	30	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	3,420	750	30	280	440	2,670	1,250	--	330	270	340	430	--	--
3 to 11 months	6,310	1,460	70	360	1,030	4,850	1,970	80	100	600	1,040	520	540	--
1 to 5 years	11,700	3,050	100	1,050	1,890	8,650	4,220	320	190	760	2,360	680	110	--
More than 5 years	16,060	3,070	90	540	2,430	12,990	6,660	400	310	1,060	3,080	900	570	--
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :														
White only	13,110	3,770	50	1,430	2,290	9,340	4,770	120	90	1,020	2,370	660	310	--
Black only	3,640	390	--	40	350	3,260	800	--	550	220	1,330	280	70	--
Hispanic or Latino only	6,670	2,340	--	450	1,880	4,330	1,810	--	140	870	480	610	420	--
Asian only	470	50	--	--	40	430	130	--	--	--	240	50	--	--

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	120	--	--	--	--	120	30	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14,130	1,880	230	330	1,320	12,260	6,990	700	180	600	2,430	910	450	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Illinois, 2014**

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	10.6	10.6	14.3	11.0	12.9	5.6	35.0	14
Gender:									
Male	100.0	9.1	10.5	13.2	10.3	13.0	4.9	39.0	16
Female	100.0	13.2	11.0	16.2	12.0	12.7	6.8	28.1	10
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	10.7	29.8	14.3	15.5	6.0	7.1	17.9	5
20 - 24	100.0	17.1	13.9	21.0	12.7	12.3	4.0	19.0	5
25 - 34	100.0	12.3	16.7	16.3	9.6	9.9	5.6	29.6	7
35 - 44	100.0	11.0	9.5	13.8	10.0	13.5	3.8	38.5	16
45 - 54	100.0	8.4	7.7	14.4	9.8	18.3	6.2	35.2	16
55 - 64	100.0	6.7	9.1	10.2	12.9	10.2	7.6	43.2	22
65 and over	100.0	14.0	7.4	9.9	10.7	17.4	6.6	34.7	15
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	12.9	12.3	17.5	9.4	9.4	5.3	33.0	10
3 - 11 months	100.0	10.6	16.2	15.2	11.3	13.5	6.3	27.3	10
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.6	11.5	14.4	11.5	13.0	5.3	31.7	10
5 years or more	100.0	8.5	7.7	13.2	10.8	13.4	5.7	40.6	19
Race or ethnic origin <sup>2</sup> :									
White	100.0	10.8	8.1	15.0	10.8	13.2	6.3	35.7	15
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.7	17.1	16.3	9.1	16.8	4.0	23.8	7
Black or African American	100.0	11.3	8.5	14.8	9.3	8.0	5.8	42.0	16

**Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Illinois, 2014**

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	
Asian	100.0	17.0	6.4	8.5	14.9	21.3	8.5	25.5	13
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	16.7	16.7	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	--	54.5	--	--	--	--	--	2
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

<sup>2</sup> Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 07, 2016

**Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,280	8,440	290	2,240	5,910	29,540	14,530	830	960	2,740	6,960	2,560	1,260	--
Management occupations	730	60	--	--	50	670	90	--	140	--	300	90	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	500	--	--	--	--	500	300	--	60	40	60	30	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	160	20	--	--	20	150	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	340	30	--	--	30	310	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	140	80	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	130	--	--	--	--	130	30	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1,980	--	--	--	--	1,980	170	--	--	--	1,780	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	2,340	--	--	--	--	2,340	--	--	--	230	2,110	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	410	--	--	--	--	410	60	--	--	250	80	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,960	--	--	--	--	1,940	330	--	--	--	260	1,290	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,300	90	--	--	90	2,200	100	--	160	590	480	580	280	--
Personal care and service occupations	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	60	--	--	--	640	40	380	--

**Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Sales and related occupations	2,160	50	--	--	40	2,110	1,920	--	60	50	--	30	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3,420	160	--	--	160	3,270	2,330	40	350	210	250	50	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	40	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	2,830	2,290	100	1,810	370	540	120	--	60	280	60	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,960	920	30	340	550	3,040	1,680	700	50	80	160	110	260	--
Production occupations	4,790	3,430	40	--	3,370	1,370	950	--	--	120	90	140	50	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,380	1,250	70	50	1,130	7,130	6,350	--	--	460	110	80	100	--

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	38,280	8,440	290	2,240	5,910	29,840	14,530	830	960	2,740	6,960	2,560	1,260	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1,500	340	30	--	300	1,160	720	--	--	50	280	100	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	3,890	910	30	190	690	2,980	1,580	--	--	200	950	180	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	9,850	2,320	70	750	1,500	7,530	3,630	210	440	640	1,960	460	190	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	7,930	1,780	70	740	960	6,150	2,610	350	150	970	1,420	450	190	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	4,250	530	30	--	470	3,730	1,990	140	70	180	940	380	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	2,030	450	30	50	370	1,580	850	--	--	130	320	250	--	--
Not reported	8,830	2,120	30	490	1,600	6,710	3,130	70	280	570	1,090	750	820	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	390	80	--	--	80	310	100	--	--	50	150	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	2,900	490	20	80	380	2,410	1,280	80	60	140	660	170	--	--
1 - 2 hours	3,130	490	--	60	430	2,640	1,270	--	330	120	660	210	--	--
2 - 4 hours	6,920	1,450	20	280	1,140	5,470	2,980	120	40	440	1,340	450	100	--
4 - 6 hours	5,830	1,440	20	570	840	4,390	2,010	140	90	580	1,130	400	--	--
6 - 8 hours	5,220	1,410	20	580	810	3,800	1,670	250	80	590	770	250	200	--
8 - 10 hours	2,300	550	30	160	360	1,740	1,040	--	70	160	350	100	--	--
10 - 12 hours	700	170	--	--	160	530	270	90	--	--	140	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	390	30	--	--	30	350	200	--	--	--	40	80	--	--
More than 16 hours	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Not reported	10,480	2,330	170	490	1,670	8,150	3,710	80	290	630	1,710	890	830	--

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Day of week:														
Sunday	2,390	170	--	40	120	2,220	930	90	--	150	390	280	350	--
Monday	6,770	1,420	50	320	1,060	5,350	2,700	170	130	490	1,280	500	80	--
Tuesday	7,140	2,050	60	650	1,340	5,080	2,740	170	70	300	1,260	390	150	--
Wednesday	6,450	1,810	40	590	1,180	4,630	2,480	130	120	360	1,160	250	140	--
Thursday	7,410	1,370	70	370	930	6,030	2,570	160	490	940	1,210	320	350	--
Friday	4,990	1,010	30	140	840	3,980	2,000	110	50	280	970	390	190	--
Saturday	3,140	600	20	150	430	2,540	1,110	--	60	210	690	450	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	96.6	108.7	119.4	128.1	102.3	93.7	149.9	91.9	29.1	41.2	108.7	74.4	85.4	--	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	10.1	14.3	26.1	16.7	13.0	9.1	15.4	--	2.5	7.7	7.1	8.0	4.8	--	
Sprains, strains, tears	36.1	31.0	42.2	30.8	30.5	37.4	63.7	58.5	12.8	12.4	44.9	18.5	30.5	--	
Amputations	0.4	1.7	--	--	2.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bruise, contusions	7.3	7.2	--	5.2	7.9	7.3	13.3	8.9	--	2.3	9.9	3.9	--	--	
Chemical burns and corrosions	0.2	0.4	--	--	0.5	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Heat (thermal) burns	0.8	0.8	--	--	0.8	0.8	--	--	--	0.3	1.0	4.1	--	--	
Soreness, pain	15.5	15.4	--	30.2	11.4	15.6	20.1	4.5	5.8	10.9	20.8	17.2	8.9	--	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.2	13.8	10.8	9.8	15.2	6.9	10.6	--	3.0	2.4	7.0	9.9	6.6	--	
Cuts, lacerations	6.6	11.9	10.8	8.6	13.0	5.3	9.0	--	2.5	1.4	3.9	9.9	--	--	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.7	1.9	--	--	2.2	1.6	1.6	--	--	1.0	3.1	--	3.8	--	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.7	1.2	--	--	1.6	0.6	1.0	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	
Tendonitis	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.7	2.5	--	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.3	8.8	1.9	1.1	4.4	3.0	22.9	--	
With sprains and other injuries	1.8	0.6	--	--	0.8	2.1	0.7	--	1.9	0.4	1.8	2.2	--	--	
With fractures and other injuries	0.8	1.4	--	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	--	--	0.4	1.2	--	--	--	
Part of body affected:															
Head	7.4	10.2	--	23.3	6.5	6.7	12.7	--	--	2.6	8.0	4.2	--	--	
Eye	1.3	1.7	--	--	1.9	1.2	2.4	--	--	1.0	0.6	0.7	--	--	
Neck	1.4	0.3	--	--	0.4	1.7	1.9	7.6	--	--	3.3	1.1	--	--	
Trunk	22.7	23.0	18.4	23.9	22.9	22.7	40.7	19.4	3.9	10.2	27.5	12.1	8.5	--	
Back	16.6	15.7	11.8	17.4	15.4	16.9	27.2	17.7	3.0	8.8	22.7	11.0	3.9	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Upper extremities	33.7	44.2	49.9	28.8	48.6	31.1	48.6	19.2	15.7	16.2	31.0	28.1	32.6	--
Shoulder	9.6	7.8	13.3	8.1	7.4	10.1	18.7	11.1	9.6	1.3	9.7	5.9	4.8	--
Arm	4.3	4.9	8.9	3.5	5.2	4.1	6.5	--	--	1.6	5.2	5.1	--	--
Wrist	3.8	4.5	--	--	5.4	3.7	4.1	--	--	6.0	3.6	2.9	--	--
Hand	14.0	25.4	21.3	15.6	28.6	11.3	18.3	--	5.1	6.7	10.0	13.7	--	--
Lower extremities	19.3	25.2	32.9	46.3	18.5	17.9	30.4	13.3	5.0	7.8	18.9	15.3	14.8	--
Knee	6.8	7.2	12.2	11.6	5.6	6.7	11.9	5.2	2.1	2.1	9.2	3.2	--	--
Ankle	4.2	6.5	--	20.3	2.4	3.7	5.6	5.6	1.1	1.5	3.5	4.4	4.5	--
Foot	3.9	5.0	--	8.7	3.8	3.7	6.3	--	--	1.4	3.0	6.0	--	--
Toe, toenail	0.9	0.6	--	--	0.7	1.0	1.7	--	--	0.3	0.7	1.9	--	--
Body systems	1.2	0.9	--	--	1.1	1.3	1.4	--	--	--	2.7	2.5	--	--
Multiple	10.5	4.7	11.6	5.9	4.0	12.0	14.0	29.7	2.9	4.2	16.1	11.1	26.9	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.1	1.0	--	--	1.3	1.1	2.1	--	1.3	--	1.0	0.6	--	--
Containers	13.7	11.8	7.4	2.2	15.0	14.1	30.1	--	3.3	6.4	6.3	9.8	20.0	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.9	1.6	--	--	2.0	3.3	3.4	--	--	0.8	4.3	8.2	4.5	--
Machinery	5.9	12.8	9.9	9.0	14.0	4.3	6.7	--	1.3	6.2	1.5	4.5	--	--
Parts and materials	7.7	16.1	18.2	15.2	16.3	5.7	16.3	9.2	--	0.4	1.2	0.5	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	14.0	20.8	6.9	42.5	14.8	12.3	19.0	27.4	9.4	3.6	11.9	11.0	9.5	--
Worker motion or position	13.2	20.2	6.9	42.5	14.0	11.5	18.3	19.8	9.2	3.6	10.6	10.2	9.4	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	6.9	0.3	--	--	0.5	8.5	1.3	--	--	0.7	38.8	--	--	--
Health care patient	2.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	0.2	17.1	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.8	17.0	19.2	29.8	13.0	16.8	17.8	4.3	4.8	11.2	24.8	19.8	27.1	--
Ladder	1.7	2.6	--	5.5	1.7	1.4	1.1	20.7	2.1	--	0.5	--	3.9	--
Handtools	3.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	2.5	4.4	--	2.0	0.7	1.3	4.6	--	--
Vehicles	13.1	5.0	--	4.7	5.1	15.1	38.0	10.9	1.8	4.4	5.9	4.1	10.6	--

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Trucks	3.4	1.3	--	2.2	1.0	3.9	10.3	8.2	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.6	0.5	--	--	0.6	1.9	4.4	--	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	--	
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.0	0.7	8.3	--	0.5	4.8	2.1	--	--	1.7	17.0	--	4.9	--	
Intentional injury by other person	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.4	0.8	--	--	0.4	10.0	--	--	--	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.4	0.5	--	--	0.3	5.6	--	--	--	
Animal and insect related incidents	0.9	0.4	8.3	--	--	1.1	0.8	--	--	1.0	1.4	--	4.7	--	
Transportation incidents	6.8	2.9	--	4.5	2.5	7.8	18.4	8.9	--	3.1	3.5	2.4	4.5	--	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5.1	1.1	--	3.2	0.5	6.1	14.8	8.6	--	2.2	2.9	1.7	--	--	
Fires and explosions	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.4	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	
Falls, slips, trips	25.2	26.2	23.9	46.0	20.3	25.0	31.8	31.5	7.7	13.9	31.2	25.5	36.8	--	
Slips, trips without fall	3.9	3.4	6.4	6.2	2.4	4.0	6.8	4.8	--	1.5	4.1	4.5	--	--	
Fall on same level	16.1	12.1	13.4	9.3	12.9	17.0	18.4	11.8	3.7	11.2	24.1	19.6	30.1	--	
Fall to lower level	4.8	9.9	--	29.0	4.4	3.5	5.6	14.9	3.1	0.9	2.8	1.3	4.2	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.8	2.8	--	--	3.2	2.8	2.9	--	1.6	0.5	4.4	6.2	--	--	
Contact with object, equipment	22.2	37.2	45.3	26.3	40.2	18.5	36.0	--	3.4	8.5	14.1	20.6	5.8	--	
Struck by object or equipment	10.9	15.5	31.2	15.1	14.9	9.8	18.9	--	2.8	2.9	8.4	11.4	--	--	
Struck against object or equipment	5.1	5.7	--	2.6	6.6	5.0	10.2	--	--	1.0	4.1	6.8	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.2	12.9	8.8	7.8	14.6	3.3	5.7	--	--	4.4	1.4	2.3	--	--	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	34.8	38.1	39.2	49.6	34.6	34.0	57.4	43.5	15.1	12.3	38.1	18.1	32.9	--	

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.9	3.9	--	--	4.9	1.4	2.6	--	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.7	11.2	7.9	6.6	12.7	13.1	24.3	--	3.9	7.8	9.3	5.5	22.9	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016