



State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Public Health

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2015

Epidemiologic Report Series 17:03

April 2017

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2015



A publication of the
Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
Springfield, Illinois
April 2017

This project was supported by cooperative agreement number OS-24315-15-75-J-17-15P from the

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prepared by Matthew Swenny, Jeff Wamack, Jayneece Bostwick, and Tiefu Shen, Illinois
Department of Public Health, Division of Epidemiologic Studies

Acknowledgments

This document would not have been possible without the cooperation of private industries and governmental agencies in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) wishes to thank them for aiding in gathering data for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. IDPH also acknowledges the work and dedication of the staff of the Occupational Disease Registry.

Suggested Citation

Swenny, M., Wamack, J., Bostwick J., Shen T. Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2015. Epidemiologic Report Series 17:04. Springfield, IL.: Illinois Department of Public Health, April 2017.

Copyright Information

All material in this report is in the public domain and may be reported or copied without permission; citation as a source, however, is appreciated.

Table of Contents

LIST OF CHARTS	VI
TABLE OF ACRONYMS	VII
BACKGROUND.....	1
METHODS.....	1
RESULTS	3
<i>Overall</i>	4
<i>Private Industry</i>	7
<i>Government</i>	11
GENERAL COMMENTS.....	13
REFERENCES.....	14
TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES ¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2015	15
TABLE 2. NUMBERS OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRIES AND CASE TYPES, ILLINOIS, 2015(IN THOUSANDS)	20
TABLE 3. INCIDENCE RATES ¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, ILLINOIS, 2015	25
TABLE 4. INCIDENCE RATES ¹ AND NUMBERS OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	27
TABLE 5. INCIDENCE RATES ¹ OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR AND CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	31
TABLE 6. NUMBERS OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR AND CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	33
TABLE 7. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK ¹ BY SELECTED WORKER CHARACTERISTICS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	35
TABLE 9. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK ¹ BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	39
TABLE 10. NUMBER OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK ¹ BY TIME, HOURS ON THE JOB, AND DAY OF WEEK AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY, ILLINOIS, 2015.....	41

**TABLE 11. INCIDENCE RATES¹ NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK²
PER 10,000 FULL-TIME WORKERS FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, PRIVATE INDUSTRY,
ILLINOIS, 2015.....43**

List of Charts

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, 2015.....	4
Chart 2. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Illinois, 2015.....	5
Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Illinois, 2014 and 2015.....	6
Chart 4. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, private industry, 2004-2015.....	7
Chart 5. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, state government, 2004-2015.....	12
Chart 6. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, local government, 2004-2015.....	13

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.

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)*.¹

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 145,900 total recordable cases were estimated to have occurred among all industries, including state and local government and private industry.
- Of the 145,900 recordable cases, 77,400 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.

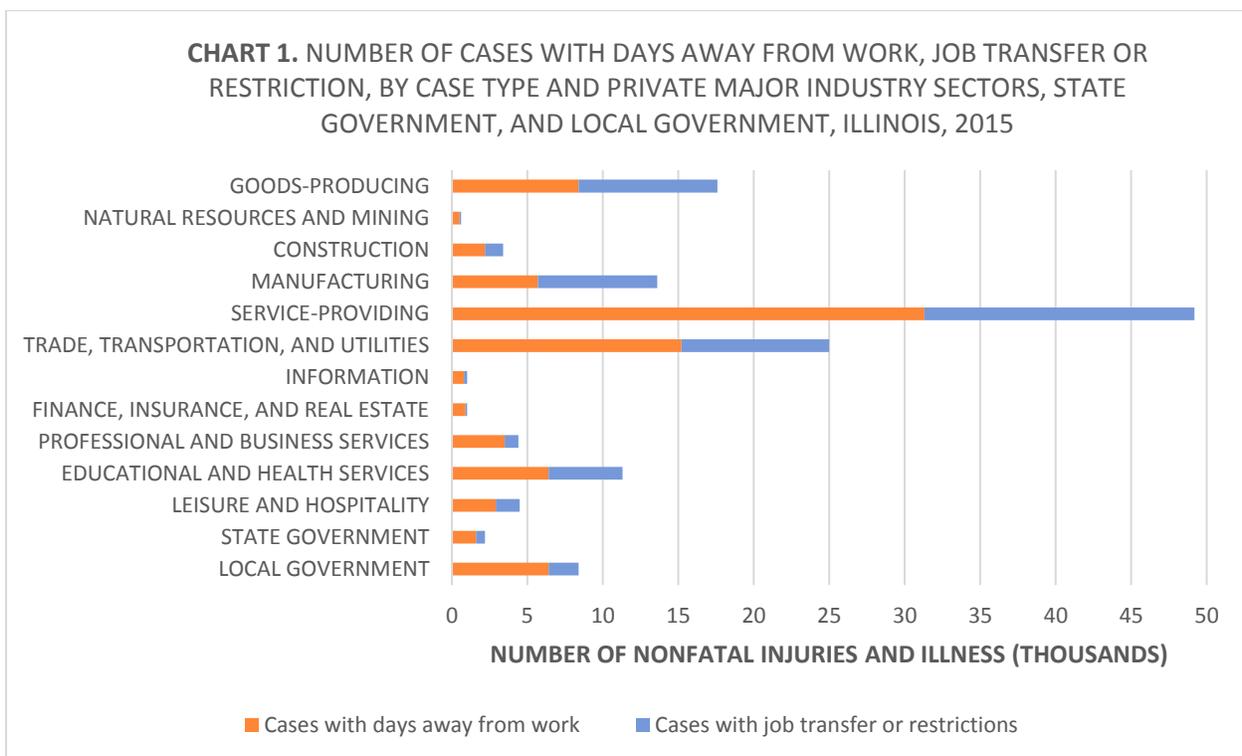
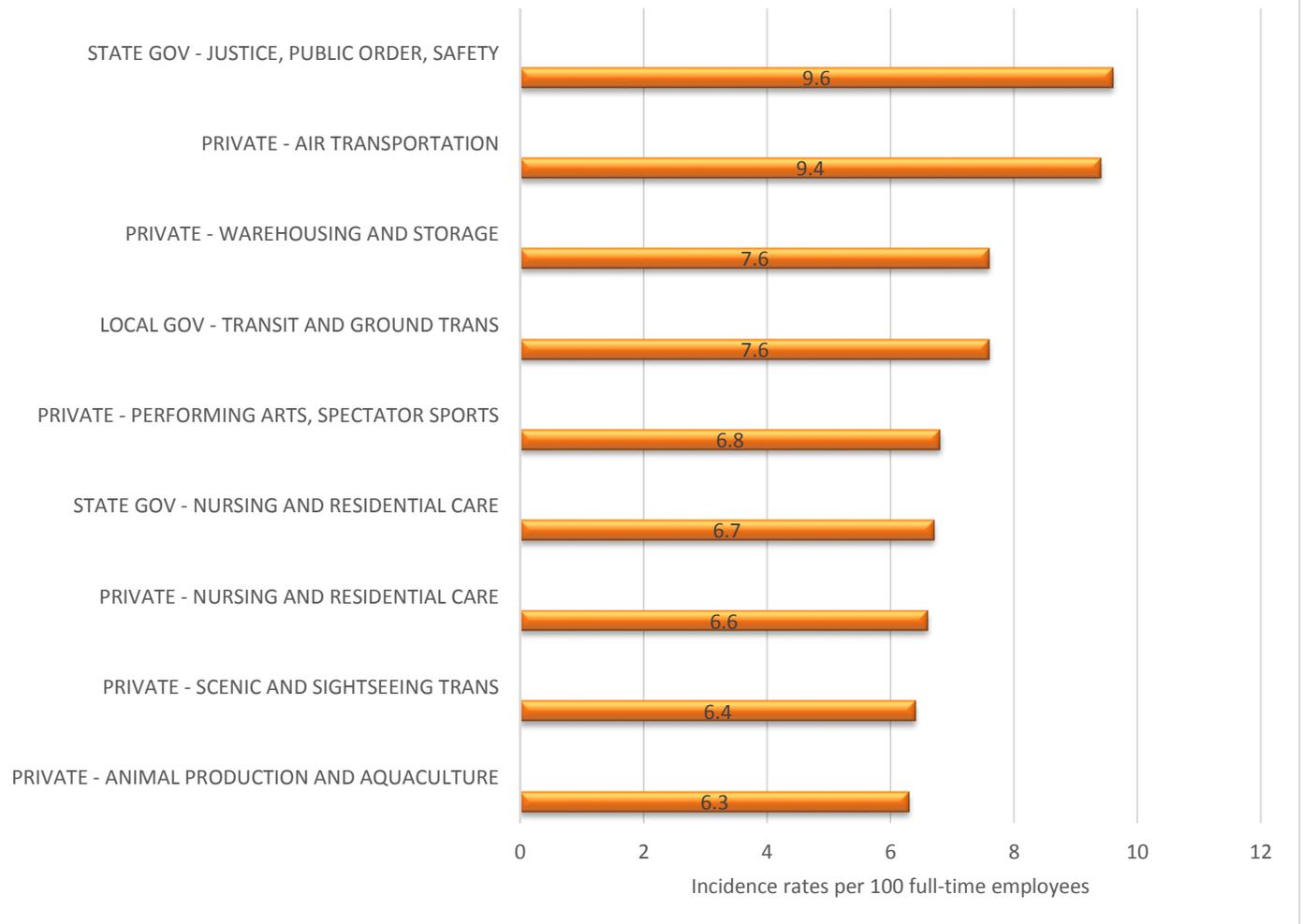
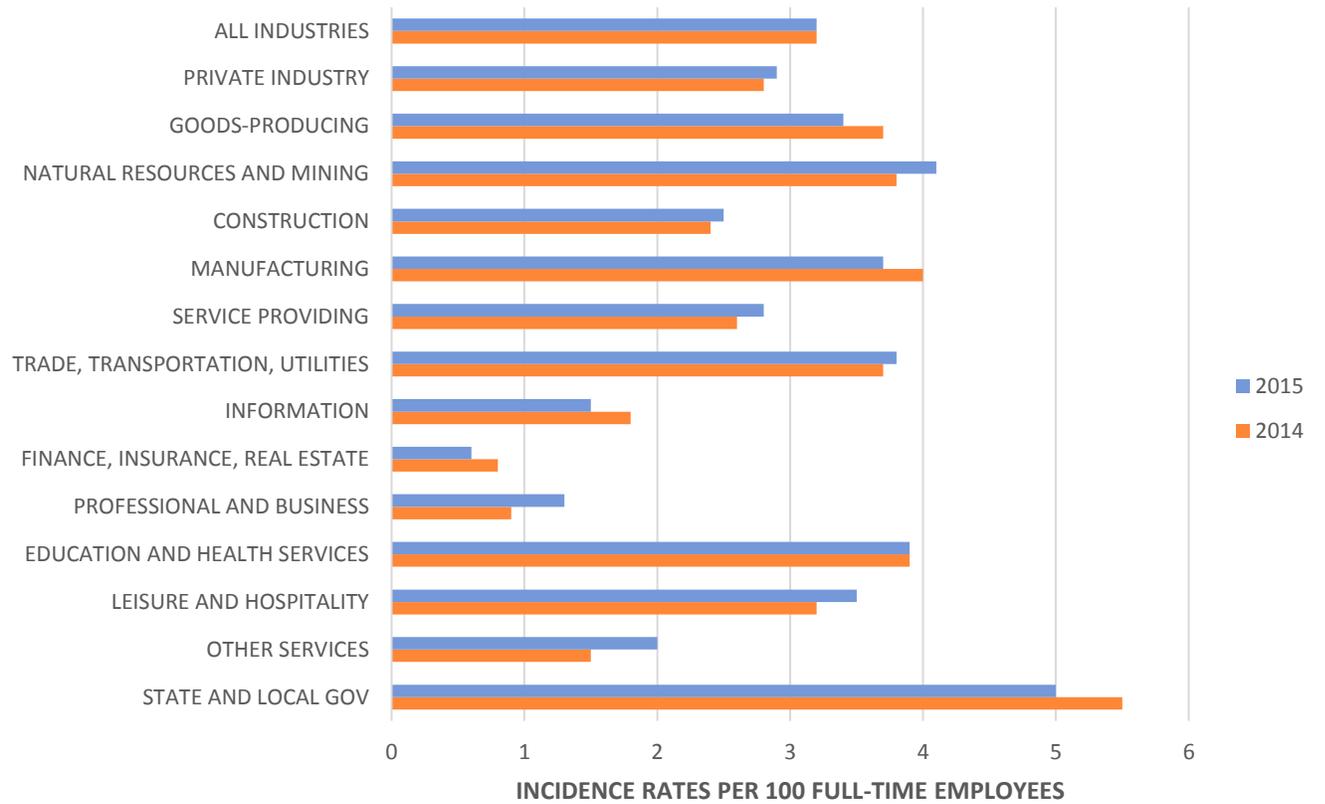


Chart 2. Industries with high incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Illinois, 2015



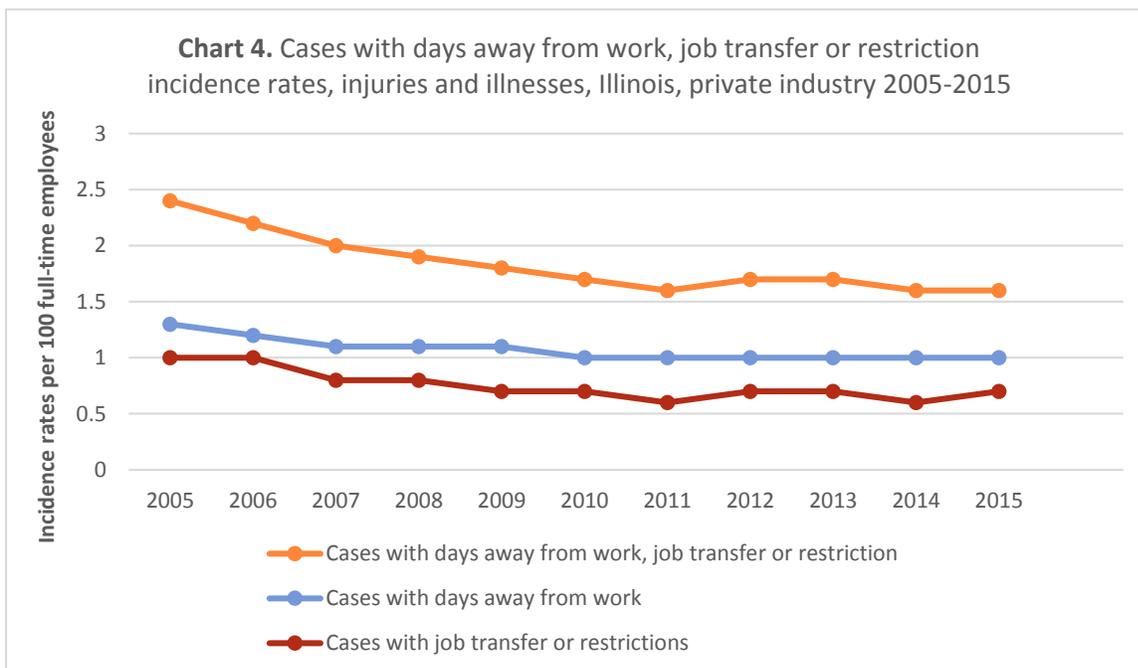
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

CHART 3. INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS FOR TOTAL NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR, ILLINOIS, 2014 AND 2015



Private Industries

- A total of 118,200 injuries and illnesses were estimated to have occurred in private industry workplaces in Illinois during 2015.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, 39,700 were cases with days away from work, 27,100 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 51,500 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in private industry was 2.9.
- 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 0.7, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.3.



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 37,800 cases; education and health services was

the second largest with 25,900 recordable cases; and manufacturing was the third largest with 21,700 recordable cases.

- Within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, the highest number of cases occurred in the retail trade with 16,600 cases (43.9% 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 24,000 cases (92.6% of education and health services).
- Within manufacturing, the largest number of cases occurred in the manufacturing of fabricated metal product with 4,400 cases (20.3% of manufacturing).
- A review of rates by industry subgroups show that transportation and warehousing (4.9 per 100 workers); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (4.5 per 100 workers); health care and social assistance (4.3 per 100 workers); manufacturing (3.7 per 100 workers); and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (3.5 per 100 workers) were the industries with highest rates.
- Within specific industry subgroups, air transportation workers experienced 9.4 injuries per 100 workers, warehouse and storage workers experienced 7.6 injuries per 100 workers; nursing and residential care facility workers experienced 6.6 injuries per 100 workers; workers in the performing arts, spectator sports, and related industry experienced 6.8 injuries per 100 workers; and animal production and aquaculture workers experienced 6.3 injuries per 100 workers.

Demographic Characteristics – Private Industry

- Of the 39,660 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry, 24,160 were injuries to men (60.9%) and 15,160 were injuries to women (38.2%).
- Workers aged 45 to 54 experienced the largest number of injuries (10,470 or 26.4%), followed by those in the 35- to 44-year-old age group (9,310 or 23.4%), and then 25- to 34-year-old workers (7,650 or 19.3%).
- White workers accounted for 14,430 injuries (36.4%), while Hispanic or Latino workers had 6,520 injuries (16.4%), and African-American workers experienced 3,410 injuries (8.6%). For 14,510 injuries (36.6%), the race or ethnic origin was not reported.

Occupations – Private Industry

- Hospital staffing occupations (2,300); nursing and residential care facility occupations (2,100); and grocery store occupations (2,100) 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 mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction occupations (200); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting occupations (400); and arts, entertainment, and recreation occupations (500). 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 (15,690); followed by those who had worked for the employer one-to-five years (11,860).
- In private industry, 39,660 injuries and illnesses were lost workday cases; that is, they required recuperation away from work.
- Of those cases, 35.0 percent of cases involved 31 or more days away from work, followed by 15.0 percent of cases that involved three-to five-days away from work, 13.0 percent of cases that involved 11- to 20-days away from work, 11.4 percent of cases that involved 6-to 10-days away from work, 10.1 percent of cases that involved only one day away from work, 8.7 percent of cases that involved two days away from work, and 6.8 percent of cases that involved 21-to 30-days away from work.
- The median number of days away from work was 14.
- Of those cases, 15,309 injuries were sprains, strains or tears; 4,640 injuries were soreness or pain; and 4,045 injuries were fractures.
- The back was the part of body most frequently affected (6,425), followed by the hand(s) (5,473) and knee (3,711).
- The source of injury was most frequently floors, walkways or ground surfaces (5,870), followed by worker motion or position (5,790), and containers (5,195).

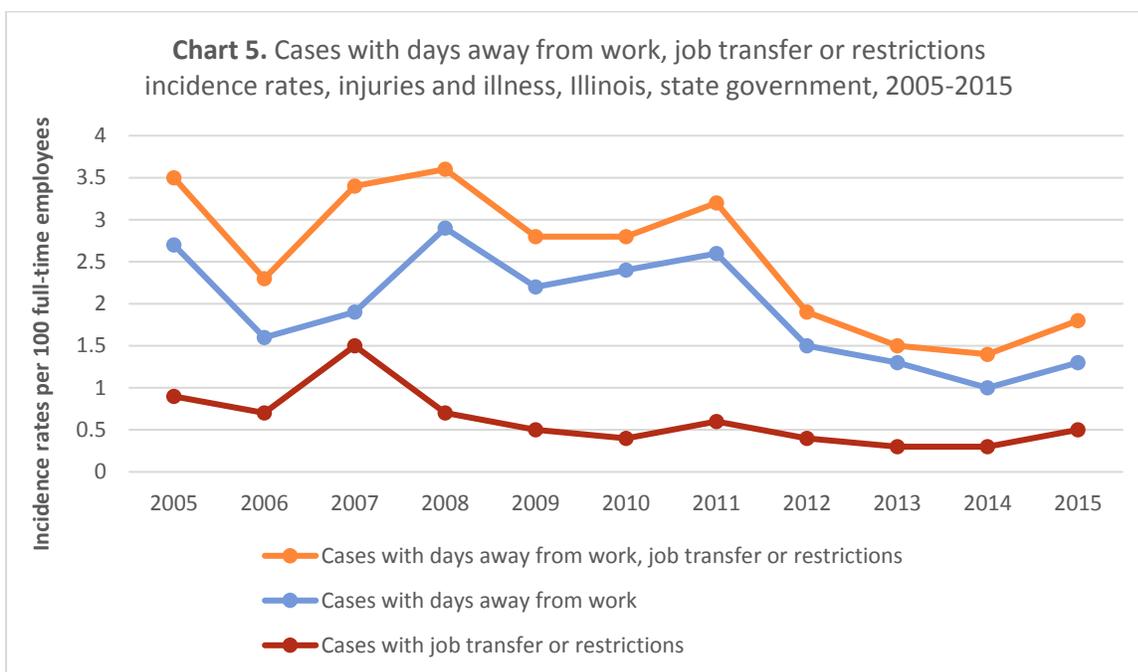
- The event or exposure that most frequently caused a nonfatal occupational injury or illness were overexertion and bodily reaction (13,643), followed by slips, trips, and falls (10,113).
- Most injuries occurred in the time period from 8:01 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (10,630) and followed closely in the time period 12:01 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (9,550).
- Workers who had been at work for two hours to four hours experienced the most injuries (8,410), followed by those at work for four hours to six hours (6,560), and those at work for six hours to eight hours (5,190).
- Injuries occurred most often on Mondays (7,550). The fewest injuries occurred on Sunday (2,220).

Government

The government category includes employees of both state and local governments. 27,700 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government in Illinois during 2015. Due to a low response rate from selected state and local government agencies, some data are not available to be published.

- A total of 4,300 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2015.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,600 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 600 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 2,100 were other recordable cases.

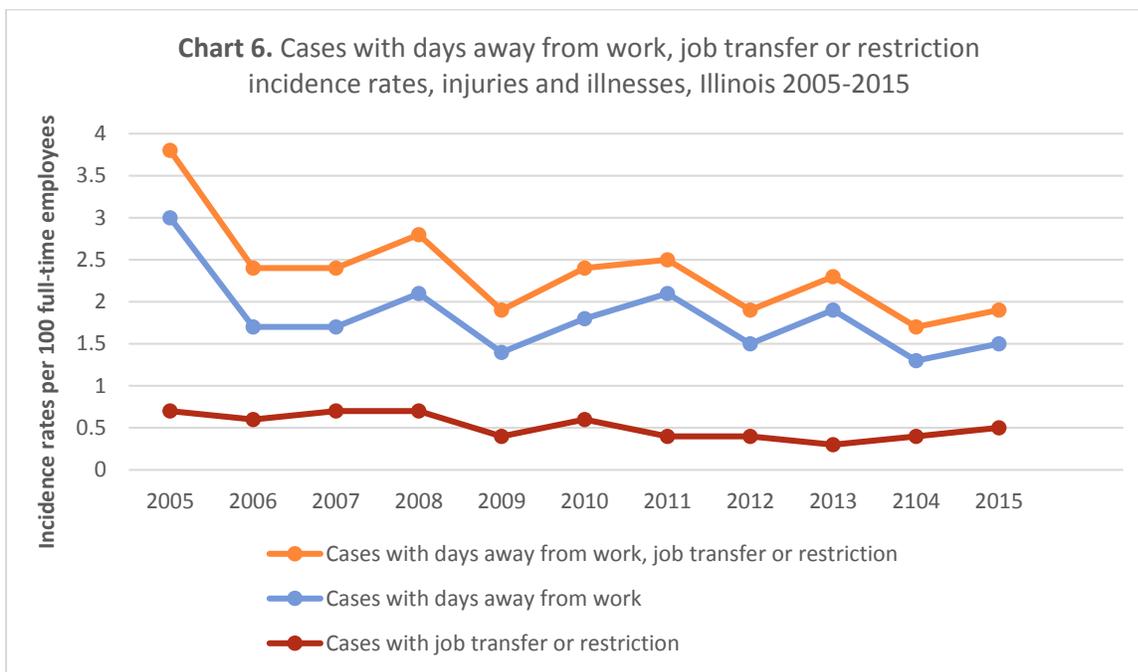
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.5. The rate for cases with days away from work and/or job transfer or restriction was 1.8. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.3, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.5 and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.7.
- The major industry with publishable data for 2015 is public administration with 3,700 cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.



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 2015, there were approximately 23,300 injuries and illnesses in local government.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 6,400 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 2,000 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury, and 14,900 were other recordable cases.

- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 5.0. 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 1.4, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.5, and the rate for other recordable cases was 3.1.
- The major industries with publishable data for 2015 are education and health services with 11,000 recordable cases and public administration with 9,900 recordable cases.



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

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 2015 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 2.9 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 rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2015

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		3.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.5
Private industry⁵		2.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.3
Goods-producing⁵		3.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		4.1	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	1.5
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	6.2	5.5	5.2	--	0.7
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	6.3	2.9	1.7	--	--
Mining⁶		3.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.3
Construction		2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.7
Construction		2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.7
Construction of buildings	236	2.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing		3.7	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
Manufacturing		3.7	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
Food manufacturing	311	4.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.3
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	2.4	1.2	--	0.6	--
Paper manufacturing	322	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Printing and related support activities	323	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.9	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.9	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.8	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.6	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.7
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	3.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	5.3	3.3	1.1	2.1	2.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	4.5	3.3	0.6	--	1.1

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2015

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	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.5
Service-providing		2.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.3
Wholesale trade		3.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.7	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.3
Retail trade		3.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.9	3.0	2.3	0.7	1.9
Food and beverage stores	445	5.2	4.0	2.5	1.4	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.1	1.0	--	--	1.2
General merchandise stores	452	4.5	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.8
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.9	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.3
Air transportation	481	9.4	8.4	6.8	1.7	0.9
Rail transportation ⁸	482	2.1	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	1.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.7	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.7
Support activities for transportation	488	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Couriers and messengers	492	5.8	4.7	3.1	1.6	1.1
Warehousing and storage	493	7.6	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Utilities		1.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.5
Information		1.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Information		1.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.1
Financial, insurance, real estate		0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.3
Finance and insurance		0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2015

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 and rental and leasing		1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7
Rental and leasing services	532	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Professional and business services		1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.2
Education and health services		3.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.2
Educational services		1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance		4.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.4
Hospitals	622	5.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.6	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.6
Leisure and hospitality		3.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		4.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.8	0.3	0.2	--	6.5
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.2
Accommodation and food services		3.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Accommodation	721	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.9
Food services and drinking places	722	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.1
Other services		2.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Other services, except public administration		2.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	2.9	2.1	1.8	--	0.8
Personal and laundry services	812	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.4
Religious, grant making, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
State and local government⁵		5.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	3.1
State government⁵		3.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.7
Service-providing		3.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.7
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Educational services		1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.1

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2015

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	
Educational services	611	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.7	5.1	5.1	--	1.7
Public administration		4.9	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.5
Public administration		4.9	2.4	2.0	0.4	2.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	9.6	4.4	4.0	0.4	5.2
Local government⁵		5.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	3.4
Service-providing		5.4	1.9	1.5	0.5	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities		6.7	5.0	4.8	0.2	1.7
Transportation and warehousing		7.7	5.9	5.7	0.2	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	7.6	6.2	6.0	0.2	1.5
Education and health services		4.4	1.2	1.1	0.2	3.2
Educational services		4.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.2
Educational services	611	4.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		6.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	4.2
Public administration		6.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	4.2

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Illinois, 2015

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/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,</p> <p>N = number of injuries and/or illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately. ³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007. 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, 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. 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.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016</p>						

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industries and case types, Illinois, 2015(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		145.9	77.4	47.7	29.7	68.5
Private industry⁴		118.2	66.8	39.7	27.1	51.5
Goods-producing⁴		27.4	17.6	8.4	9.2	9.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Crop production	111	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	112	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	--
Mining⁵		0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Construction		4.8	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.4
Construction		4.8	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.2	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.0
Manufacturing		21.7	13.6	5.7	7.9	8.1
Manufacturing		21.7	13.6	5.7	7.9	8.1
Food manufacturing	311	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Apparel manufacturing	315	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	--
Paper manufacturing	322	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.4	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.0
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	0.6	0.4	0.1	--	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industries and case types, Illinois, 2015(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	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service-providing		90.8	49.2	31.3	17.9	41.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		37.8	24.9	15.2	9.8	12.9
Wholesale trade		9.3	6.2	3.3	2.9	3.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.8	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.4
Retail trade		16.6	10.0	5.8	4.1	6.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7
Food and beverage stores	445	4.3	3.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁷		11.5	8.5	5.9	2.6	2.9
Air transportation	481	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.2
Rail transportation ⁷	482	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.1
Truck transportation	484	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Support activities for transportation	488	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Couriers and messengers	492	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Utilities		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Information		1.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4
Information		1.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1
Finance and insurance		0.9	0.3	0.3	--	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industries and case types, Illinois, 2015(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	
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services		8.8	4.4	3.5	0.9	4.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services		4.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises		0.6	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		4.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	3.7	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.25
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Education and health services		25.9	11.3	6.4	4.9	14.6
Educational services		1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance		24.0	10.5	6.0	4.6	13.5
Hospitals	622	10.4	4.0	2.3	1.7	6.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.2	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.8
Leisure and hospitality		11.9	4.4	2.9	1.6	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.7	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	0.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Accommodation and food services		10.0	3.9	2.6	1.3	6.0
Accommodation	721	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Food services and drinking places	722	8.1	2.8	1.9	0.9	5.3
Other services		2.9	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.9
Other services, except public administration		2.9	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	1.5	1.1	0.9	--	0.4
Personal and laundry services	812	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Religious, grant making, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
State and local government⁴		27.7	10.6	8.0	2.6	17.0
State government⁴		4.3	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.1
Service-providing		4.3	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industries and case types, Illinois, 2015(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	
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Educational services		1.1	0.4	0.3	(⁸)	0.7
Educational services	611	1.1	0.4	0.3	(⁸)	0.7
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Public administration		2.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.3
Public administration		2.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8
Local government⁴		23.3	8.4	6.4	2.0	14.9
Service-providing		23.3	8.4	6.4	2.0	14.9
Education and health services		12.7	2.6	2.2	0.4	10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1.0	0.8	0.7	(⁸)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing		1.0	0.7	0.7	(⁸)	0.2
Educational services		10.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.6
Educational services	611	10.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.6
Health care and social assistance		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.4
Hospitals	622	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Public administration		9.9	3.7	2.6	1.1	6.2
Public administration		9.9	3.7	2.6	1.1	6.2

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industries and case types, Illinois, 2015(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	
<p>¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p>³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 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>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.</p> <p>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, July 28, 2016</p>						

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	3.2	1.5	2.3	3.6	3.5	4.0
Private industry³	2.9	1.5	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.5
Goods-producing³	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.2	4.3
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	4.1	--	2.8	6.2	4.4	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	4.5	--	--	7.4	--	--
Mining⁴	3.5	--	2.5	4.4	4.6	--
Construction	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	--
Manufacturing	3.7	--	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.3
Service-providing	2.8	1.3	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.8	--	2.6	4.4	4.2	6.5
Wholesale trade	3.2	--	3.1	4.3	4.2	1.3
Retail trade	3.7	--	2.5	4.3	3.9	5.0
Transportation and warehousing⁵	4.9	--	2.3	5.4	5.3	8.1
Utilities	1.5	--	--	2.6	--	3.0
Information	1.5	--	1.7	1.6	2.3	--
Financial activities	0.6	--	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3
Finance and insurance	0.3	--	--	0.6	0.3	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.8	--	--	1.5	1.9	--
Professional and business services	1.3	--	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.1	--	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0.6	--	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.0	--	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8
Education and health services	3.9	--	1.9	4.9	5.1	4.2
Educational services	1.9	--	--	2.4	4.6	1.0
Health care and social assistance	4.3	--	2.0	5.3	5.1	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	3.5	--	2.6	4.1	6.5	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.0	--	--	--	8.2	2.6
Accommodation and food services	3.4	--	2.5	4.2	5.4	5.4
Other services	2.0	--	3.0	1.8	2.0	--
Other services, except public administration	2.0	--	3.0	1.8	2.0	--
State and local government³	5.0	--	3.1	5.0	5.2	5.1
State government³	3.5	--	--	3.6	9.0	2.6
Local government³	5.4	--	3.1	5.0	4.5	7.0

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<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</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>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ 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>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ 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 rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.0	140.3
Private industry⁴		2.8	113.5
Goods-producing⁴		3.1	25.1
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		4.0	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		4.4	0.5
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	6.1	0.3
Mining⁵		3.4	0.3
Construction		2.5	4.8
Construction		2.5	4.8
Construction of buildings	236	2.4	0.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.5	0.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.6	3.2
Manufacturing		3.3	19.4
Manufacturing		3.3	19.4
Food manufacturing	311	3.4	2.7
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	3.8	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	2.3	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	2.5	0.5
Printing and related support activities	323	2.4	0.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.5	0.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	3.5	1.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.6	1.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.3	4.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	3.6	2.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.8	0.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.6	0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	4.5	2.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	4.5	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.1	0.6
		2.7	88.3

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Service-providing			
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.7	36.9
Wholesale trade		3.2	9.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	3.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.6	4.7
Retail trade		3.6	16.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.2	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	2.5	0.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.0	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.9	1.8
Food and beverage stores	445	5.2	4.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.1	0.5
General merchandise stores	452	4.3	4.0
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.8	11.2
Air transportation	481	9.0	2.3
Rail transportation ⁷	482	2.0	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.0	3.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.7	0.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	6.4	(⁸)
Support activities for transportation	488	1.8	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	5.5	0.8
Warehousing and storage	493	7.4	3.2
Utilities		1.5	0.4
Information		1.4	1.3
Information		1.4	1.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	1.5	0.4
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	2.1	0.7
Financial activities		0.6	2.1
Finance and insurance		0.3	0.9
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.6
		1.8	1.2

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Real estate and rental and leasing			
Rental and leasing services	532	1.5	0.3
Professional and business services		1.3	8.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.1	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.9	4.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	1.8	3.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	0.5
Education and health services		3.7	24.8
Educational services		1.8	1.8
Health care and social assistance		4.1	23.0
Hospitals	622	5.3	9.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.4	6.9
Leisure and hospitality		3.4	11.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.8	1.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.7	0.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.0	0.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.0	1.0
Accommodation and food services		3.3	9.8
Accommodation	721	4.6	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	3.1	8.0
Other services		1.9	2.8
Other services, except public administration		1.9	2.8
Repair and maintenance	811	2.8	1.5
Personal and laundry services	812	2.1	0.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.9	0.4
State and local government⁴		4.8	26.8
State government⁴		3.4	4.2
Service-providing		3.4	4.2
Education and health services		--	--

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Illinois, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Educational services		1.6	1.0
Educational services	611	1.6	1.0
Health care and social assistance		--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.5	0.1
Public administration		4.8	2.4
Public administration		4.8	2.4

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007.*

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ 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.

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, July 28, 2016

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
All industries including state and local government³	12.1	1.8	1.2	0.1	2.2	6.7
Private industry³	11.8	1.8	1.1	(⁶)	2.5	6.3
Goods-producing³	28.2	3.5	2.5	--	10.2	12.0
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	8.5	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	38.1	4.7	3.4	--	13.9	16.1
Service-providing	7.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	8.5	0.7	0.6	--	1.6	5.6
Wholesale trade	8.6	--	--	--	1.3	6.3
Retail trade	7.6	0.9	0.6	--	--	5.1
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	10.8	--	0.9	--	3.4	6.1
Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	8.2	--	--	--	2.6	4.1
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	2.8	--	0.2	--	--	1.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	6.0	--	--	--	--	2.4
Education and health services	16.6	3.8	1.3	--	--	11.4
Educational services	3.1	--	--	--	--	2.8
Health care and social assistance	19.0	4.4	1.6	--	--	13.0
Leisure, entertainment and hospitality	6.7	1.6	0.6	--	--	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	4.7	1.4	--	--	--	2.5
Other services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--
State and local government³	14.6	--	2.2	--	--	9.8
State government ³	7.5	--	--	--	--	6.3
Local government ³	16.6	--	2.7	--	--	10.8

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 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>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ 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>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ 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 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	5.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	3.1
Private industry³	4.8	0.7	0.5	(⁶)	1.0	2.6
Goods-producing³	2.3	0.3	0.2	(⁶)	0.8	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mining⁴	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Manufacturing	2.2	0.3	0.2	(⁶)	0.8	0.9
Service-providing	2.5	0.5	0.2	(⁶)	0.2	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	0.8	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.2	0.6
Wholesale trade	0.2	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.2
Retail trade	0.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.2
Transportation and warehousing⁵	0.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1	0.1
Utilities	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Information	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Financial activities	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Finance and insurance	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Professional and business services	0.2	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	0.1	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)
Education and health services	1.1	0.3	0.1	--	(⁶)	0.8
Educational services	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	1.1	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.7
Leisure, entertainment and hospitality	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Accommodation and food services	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Other services	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other services, except public administration	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	--
State and local government³	0.8	--	0.1	--	(⁶)	0.5
State government³	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Local government³	0.7	--	0.1	--	(⁶)	0.5

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Illinois, 2015

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 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>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2007.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ 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>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ 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 ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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	38,660	8,410	470	2,210	5,730	31,250	15,160	800	920	3,520	6,370	2,850	1,620	--
Gender:														
Male	24,190	7,050	400	2,160	4,490	17,130	10,090	680	680	2,140	1,080	1,350	1,100	--
Female	15,160	1,360	70	40	1,240	13,800	4,780	120	240	1,370	5,270	1,490	520	--
Age:														
>20	670	60	--	--	60	610	390	--	--	50	60	80	--	--
20 to 24	3,060	400	20	--	340	2,670	1,240	--	--	520	410	450	--	--
25 to 34	7,650	1,750	200	470	1,070	5,900	2,910	80	--	480	1,320	630	460	--
35 to 44	9,310	1,950	100	590	1,260	7,360	3,330	220	200	880	1,280	660	780	--
45 to 54	10,470	2,560	70	950	1,540	7,910	3,920	300	290	990	1,560	580	270	--
55 to 64	6,770	1,440	60	140	1,250	5,330	2,620	170	350	370	1,450	290	80	--
65 and over	1,230	150	--	--	150	1,080	540	--	--	130	270	100	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	4,130	860	180	190	490	3,270	1,320	200	70	770	460	250	200	--
3 to 11 months	6,780	1,400	80	290	1,040	5,380	2,590	--	210	530	1,120	490	420	--
1 to 5 years	11,860	2,860	110	840	1,900	9,010	4,360	50	200	1,170	1,880	1,030	330	--
More than 5 years	15,690	3,240	100	880	2,260	12,450	6,390	550	420	980	2,380	1,060	671	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	14,430	4,350	110	1,610	2,620	10,090	4,830	190	510	1,430	1,980	530	610	--
Black only	3,410	460	--	--	440	2,950	790	60	--	340	1,470	210	60	--
Hispanic or Latino only	6,5820	1,820	130	290	1,410	4,700	1,810	--	190	860	520	1,010	300	--
Asian only	630	60	--	--	60	560	70	--	--	180	220	20	70	--

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	90	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14,510	1,700	230	290	1,190	12,810	7,630	550	210	700	2,140	1,010	580	--

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 -- 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.

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, July 28, 2016

Table 8. 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, 2015

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	10.1	8.7	15.0	11.4	13.0	6.8	35.0	14
Gender:									
Male	100.0	10.0	7.1	12.1	11.5	14.6	6.7	38.0	15
Female	100.0	10.4	11.3	19.6	11.2	10.5	6.9	29.9	9
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	100.0	26.9	10.4	20.9	11.9	10.4	4.5	17.9	4
20 - 24	100.0	17.6	10.8	16.3	10.8	20.9	6.5	17.3	8
25 - 34	100.0	9.0	8.9	18.0	19.2	12.4	5.8	26.5	8
35 - 44	100.0	10.4	7.9	14.1	11.5	10.7	7.9	37.4	15
45 - 54	100.0	8.8	8.6	13.7	7.3	14.3	7.1	40.3	18
55 - 64	100.0	8.7	8.3	15.7	8.9	11.2	6.2	41.2	17
65 and over	100.0	7.3	8.9	5.7	11.4	14.6	8.1	43.9	24
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	8.7	7.3	16.7	13.3	18.2	4.8	30.8	11
3 - 11 months	100.0	13.1	10.6	11.9	17.8	14.3	4.7	27.7	9
1 - 5 years	100.0	12.4	9.8	16.5	9.9	11.0	5.8	34.5	12
5 years or more	100.0	7.1	7.5	14.7	9.2	12.7	9.1	39.6	19
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	11.3	7.8	15.7	8.9	14.1	8.7	33.5	14
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.0	11.0	17.2	14.0	10.4	5.7	30.7	8
Black or African American	100.0	11.7	9.7	15.2	02.6	11.4	6.2	33.1	11

Table 8. 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, 2015

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	11.1	7.9	12.7	6.3	4.8	3.2	52.4	40
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	77.8	64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, December 07, 2016

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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	39,660	8,410	470	2,210	5,730	31,250	15,160	800	920	3,520	6,370	2,850	1,620	--
Management occupations	800	30	--	--	--	770	100	100	40	70	310	120	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	170	20	--	--	20	150	70	--	--	30	20	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	390	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	50	30	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100	--	--	--	--	100	60	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	2,250	--	--	--	--	2,250	50	--	--	390	1,800	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	1,790	--	--	--	--	1,790	--	--	--	--	1,690	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	340	--	--	--	--	330	80	--	--	150	90	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,700	--	--	--	--	2,700	590	--	--	--	220	1,860	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,800	120	--	--	120	2,680	160	--	120	1,350	520	520	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	1,1010	--	--	--	--	1,010	20	--	--	--	700	60	220	--

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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
Sales and related occupations	3,030	310	--	--	20	2,720	2,570	70	--	50	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3,380	220	--	--	210	3,170	2,540	--	150	280	130	50	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	200	110	110	--	--	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,890	1,580	110	1,410	70	300	70	--	--	180	20	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,280	810	40	420	350	3,480	1,110	560	480	140	230	80	890	--
Production occupations	5,160	3,920	30	40	3,850	1,240	730	--	50	30	50	70	290	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,760	1,240	170	50	1,020	7,520	6,870	--	--	360	70	70	110	--

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 -- 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.

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, July 28, 2016

Table 10. 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, 2015

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	39,660	8,410	470	2,210	5,730	31,250	15,160	800	920	3,520	6,370	2,850	1,620	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1,280	310	--	--	300	970	490	--	--	130	230	80	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	4,050	860	40	110	720	3,190	1,680	90	50	420	800	140	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	10,630	2,400	90	770	1,540	8,230	3,790	240	450	730	1,480	690	850	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	9,550	1,760	170	710	890	7,780	4,000	240	200	770	1,320	750	490	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	4,300	770	110	--	640	3,540	1,880	--	50	330	880	330	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	2,640	480	20	--	450	2,160	1,120	60	--	190	480	280	--	--
Not reported	7,210	1,830	30	600	1,200	5,380	2,200	150	150	940	1,180	580	190	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	350	40	--	--	40	300	70	--	--	60	110	20	--	--
Less than 1 hour	2,790	420	--	100	310	2,370	1,200	100	50	310	390	250	70	--
1 - 2 hours	3,620	670	20	--	620	2,950	1,690	90	--	330	570	230	--	--
2 - 4 hours	8,410	1,720	20	530	1,160	6,700	3,550	170	150	670	1,070	450	640	--
4 - 6 hours	6,560	1,530	70	520	940	5,030	2,090	120	390	780	900	610	150	--
6 - 8 hours	5,190	1,1160	100	250	810	4,030	1,870	90	90	100	910	450	500	--
8 - 10 hours	2,520	520	--	160	350	2,000	1,250	50	50	160	370	100	--	--
10 - 12 hours	900	250	80	--	160	660	380	--	--	110	140	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	260	40	--	--	40	220	90	--	--	20	90	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	9,020	2,050	170	600	1,290	6,970	2,950	150	160	960	1,810	730	210	--

Table 10. 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, 2015

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
Day of week:														
Sunday	2,200	190	30	--	150	2,010	850	40	--	90	560	370	90	--
Monday	7,550	1,750	70	490	1,190	5,800	2,980	180	210	570	1,110	430	310	--
Tuesday	6,870	1,570	230	290	1,050	5,300	2,750	230	110	750	1,060	280	120	--
Wednesday	7,190	1,420	40	260	1,120	5,770	2,680	140	390	640	1,150	410	370	--
Thursday	6,320	1,480	40	460	990	4,840	2,300	80	100	510	1,000	490	360	--
Friday	6,120	1,440	50	560	830	4,680	2,190	110	70	880	820	450	150	--
Saturday	3,420	560	20	140	400	2,850	1,400	30	40	90	670	420	220	--

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 -- 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.

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, July 28, 2016

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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	97.5	105.2	215.5	115.8	97.6	95.6	152.3	86.4	27.3	51.3	95.9	82.5	111.2	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	10.2	17.5	40.9	45.2	7.7	8.5	12.3	9.2	1.8	8.8	6.6	9.6	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	38.6	31.2	68.8	33.2	29.2	40.4	79.7	27.5	5.2	17.9	39.8	20.9	30.6	--
Amputations	0.5	1.5	--	--	1.7	0.3	0.7	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	8.2	6.7	23.2	--	7.8	8.6	14.2	17.4	--	3.1	11.5	4.6	6.2	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	0.6	1.5	16.6	--	1.5	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.5	1.2	--	--	1.6	1.6	1.1	--	--	--	1.0	7.4	4.8	--
Soreness, pain	11.7	10.0	25.4	5.2	11.0	12.1	14.1	12.7	3.6	8.3	18.4	12.4	7.1	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.1	12.9	--	15.8	12.4	8.2	11.2	2.9	--	4.1	5.0	15.0	27.5	--
Cuts, lacerations	6.7	9.8	--	5.6	11.4	6.0	10.0	2.9	--	2.2	2.	14.7	9.2	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.4	3.1	--	10.1	1.0	2.2	1.2	--	--	1.9	3.1	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.6	1.6	--	--	1.8	0.3	0.4	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.3	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.8	2.4	--	--	3.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	--	0.6	1.7	1.0	4.8	--
With sprains and other injuries	0.6	0.9	--	--	1.2	0.6	1.0	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	0.3	1.0	--	--	1.3	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	6.7	7.6	31.6	4.7	7.6	6.5	9.7	11.9	--	2.0	6.2	5.0	22.2	--
Eye	2.4	3.4	21.6	--	3.4	2.2	1.8	--	--	0.9	1.1	1.0	22.0	--
Neck	2.3	0.7	--	--	0.6	2.7	2.3	--	--	4.4	1.0	--	--	--
Trunk	21.7	19.7	54.6	16.2	19.5	22.2	40.0	14.8	3.3	6.1	24.5	14.6	32.2	--
Back	16.2	13.4	44.8	15.1	11.7	16.8	30.6	11.1	3.2	1.8	19.2	13.0	12.9	--

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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
Upper extremities	32.2	40.2	47.2	29.1	43.5	30.3	49.9	26.3	6.1	10.7	27.8	37.8	39.7	--
Shoulder	8.0	8.4	23.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	17.6	4.6	--	2.5	6.7	3.0	4.4	--
Arm	5.2	3.6	--	--	4.3	5.5	8.7	13.7	--	0.8	4.1	9.0	10.1	--
Wrist	4.0	3.8	9.6	--	4.3	4.0	6.0	4.0	--	1.9	5.0	3.9	--	--
Hand	13.8	22.6	10.5	18.1	24.5	11.7	16.3	3.6	3.9	5.3	9.4	21.4	21.3	--
Lower extremities	23.2	28.7	76.1	60.2	16.7	21.9	36.4	12.7	2.3	19.2	20.8	14.9	7.7	--
Knee	8.5	12.0	26.3	22.4	8.1	7.6	12.4	7.5	0.9	5.8	8.9	4.3	--	--
Ankle	5.3	6.7	12.0	18.7	2.7	4.9	5.7	4.4	--	6.9	5.5	4.1	--	--
Foot	4.9	3.5	18.5	--	3.5	5.2	9.9	--	--	5.1	3.3	3.1	--	--
Toe, toenail	0.9	1.2	--	--	0.9	0.9	2.1	--	--	--	0.7	0.6	--	--
Body systems	1.9	2.8	--	--	3.2	1.6	0.9	--	--	1.9	2.5	2.7	--	--
Multiple	8.7	5.3	--	2.3	6.3	9.5	11.9	17.3	6.6	5.6	12.3	6.1	9.2	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.3	3.3	17.1	--	3.7	0.8	0.7	--	--	0.3	0.9	1.1	--	--
Containers	13.1	12.9	36.6	8.5	13.4	13.1	33.2	--	--	4.3	3.7	9.5	5.4	--
Furniture, fixtures	4.2	2.1	--	--	2.6	4.7	4.7	--	--	6.7	5.3	6.6	--	--
Machinery	5.8	10.3	13.5	--	13.1	4.7	6.4	--	2.2	4.8	1.4	4.9	14.6	--
Parts and materials	8.6	16.1	11.5	21.7	14.4	6.8	12.3	14.1	8.6	2.1	0.5	--	26.9	--
Person, injured or ill worker	14.9	19.3	32.7	22.3	17.9	13.9	22.2	22.9	2.4	7.0	14.3	12.6	11.1	--
Worker motion or position	14.6	19.2	31.8	22.3	17.8	13.4	21.5	22.9	2.4	6.6	14.0	11.9	11.1	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.8	0.3	--	--	--	7.2	1.1	--	--	0.3	32.3	1.5	--	--
Health care patient	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14.8	11.9	21.4	22.3	8.2	15.5	21.8	12.3	3.0	11.2	18.6	16.3	8.3	--
Ladder	2.5	5.3	--	16.4	1.9	1.8	3.2	--	--	0.5	0.7	2.2	--	--
Hand tools	4.6	7.3	--	7.2	7.6	4.0	5.4	6.0	--	2.2	1.0	6.1	18.4	--
Vehicles	10.5	5.2	39.6	3.2	4.5	11.8	26.2	15.4	--	7.6	4.7	2.9	10.3	--

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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	
Trucks	2.9	0.7	--	--	0.7	3.4	8.7	3.5	--	1.6	0.3	0.5	--	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - non-powered	1.5	0.7	--	--	1.0	1.7	3.0	--	--	0.5	1.9	1.2	4.8	--	
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.9	0.5	--	--	0.3	4.7	1.4	3.4	--	2.0	16.4	1.6	4.9	--	
Intentional injury by other person	2.0	0.2	--	--	--	2.4	0.5	--	--	--	10.3	1.1	--	--	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.3	0.3	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	
Animal and insect related incidents	0.8	0.2	--	--	--	1.0	0.6	--	--	1.6	0.6	--	--	--	
Transportation incidents	4.9	2.4	33.9	2.8	1.1	5.5	11.1	14.7	--	4.9	2.4	1.1	--	--	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.1	0.7	--	2.6	--	3.7	6.9	14.7	--	3.8	1.9	--	--	--	
Fires and explosions	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls, slips, trips	25.5	24.6	26.4	44.5	18.0	25.7	36.8	12.4	9.2	21.6	27.1	25.3	10.9	--	
Slips, trips without fall	5.0	3.7	--	2.5	4.1	5.4	9.6	--	--	3.6	6.4	3.3	--	--	
Fall on same level	14.0	8.8	17.6	9.3	8.3	15.3	18.7	11.1	5.7	15.1	18.4	13.7	7.4	--	
Fall to lower level	6.1	11.9	--	32.7	5.4	4.7	7.6	--	3.2	2.3	2.6	8.3	--	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.1	6.5	17.4	3.6	7.0	3.5	3.2	--	2.7	0.5	3.3	10.5	8.7	--	
Contact with object, equipment	24.0	34.7	64.4	31.4	34.7	21.4	37.7	16.8	1.0	11.8	12.3	22.5	43.8	--	
Struck by object or equipment	14.6	18.2	45.4	18.5	17.1	13.7	22.9	14.8	--	9.0	7.0	15.1	29.5	--	
Struck against object or equipment	4.6	6.4	14.0	10.5	4.7	4.1	9.3	--	--	0.6	3.0	4.3	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.6	9.1	--	--	11.6	2.2	3.8	--	--	1.0	1.1	1.4	10.2	--	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	34.4	35.9	69.1	32.9	35.6	34.1	60.0	38.4	14.3	10.6	34.1	20.6	42.9	--	

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2015

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
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1.9	4.2	--	--	5.3	1.3	2.1	--	--	0.4	0.7	3.4	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	10.6	8.5	22.8	3.1	9.7	11.2	21.6	9.1	--	4.5	8.5	7.1	19.7	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 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).

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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, July 28, 2016