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Illinois Department of Public Health

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2012

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Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2012



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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

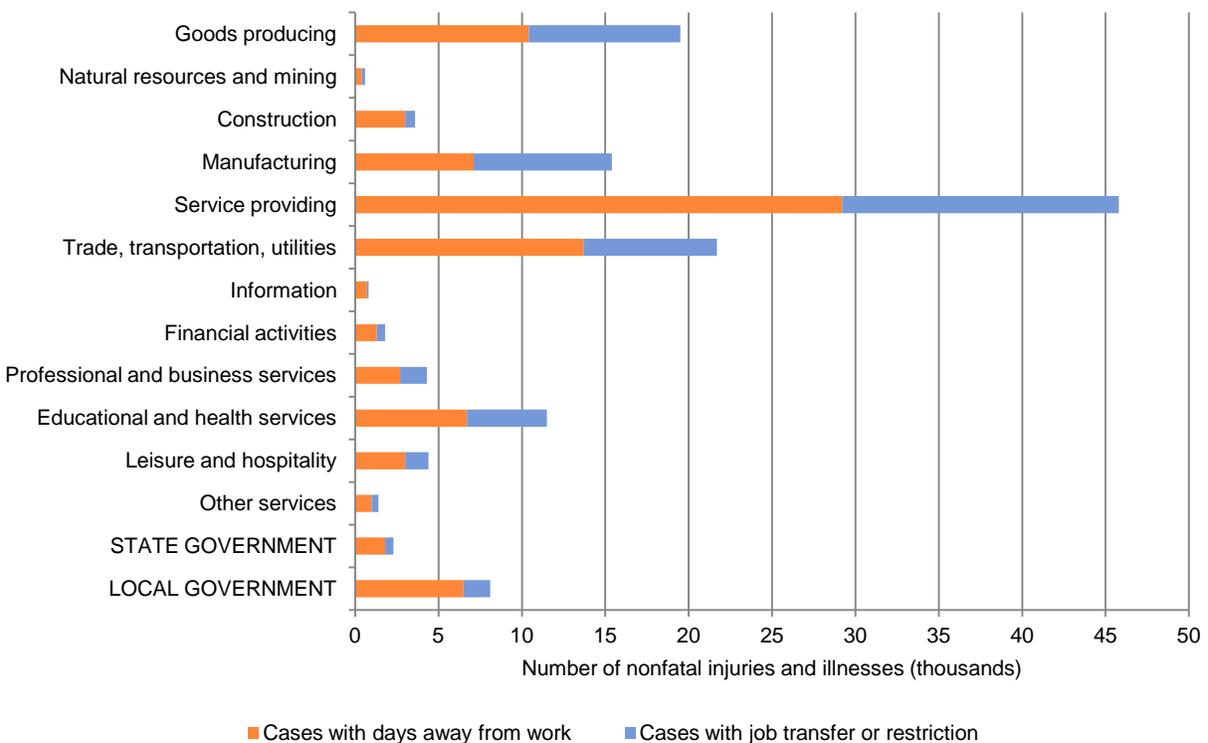
The Illinois Department of Public Health (Department), Division of Epidemiologic Studies, began participating in the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in October 1998. Under the agreement, BLS determines the survey sample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

METHODS

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

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

Chart 1. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Illinois, 2012



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)*.¹

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

The reported number, frequency, and incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses were based on logs kept by private employers and governmental agencies during the year. These records reflect the year's injury and illness experience and the employer's understanding of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping guidelines promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

RESULTS

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

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

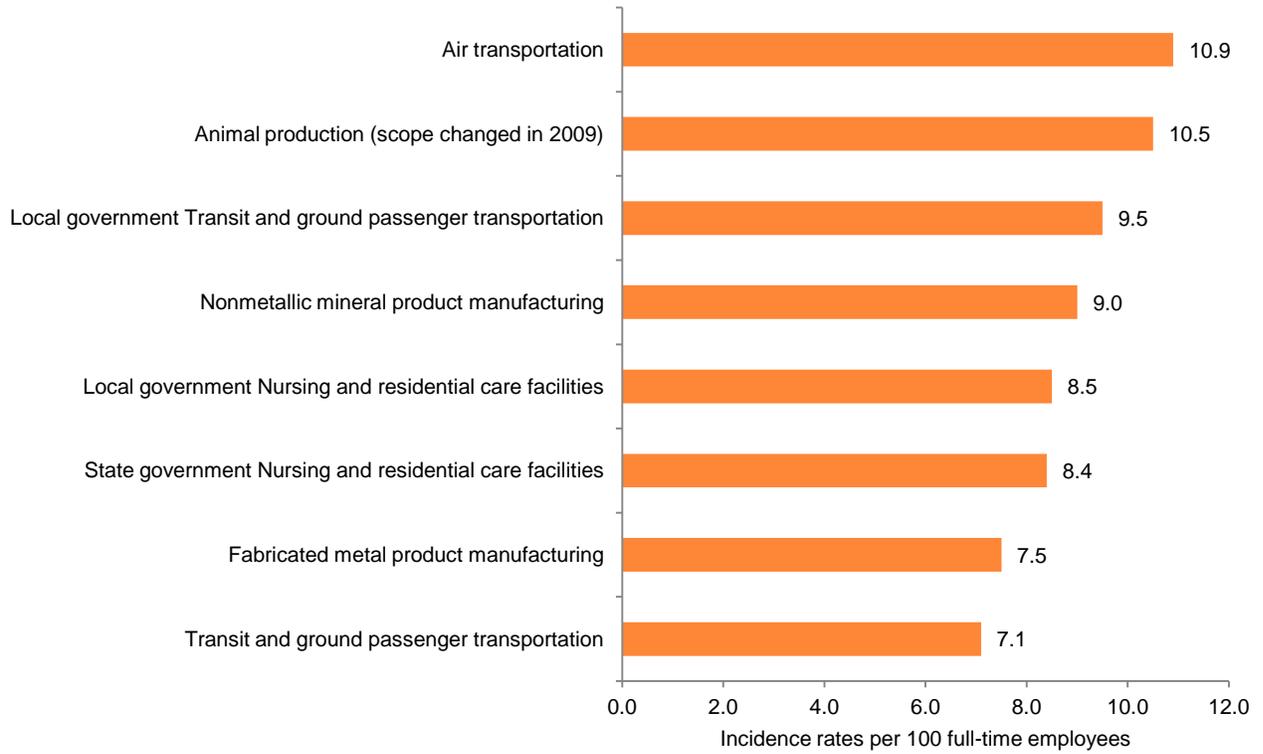
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

Overall

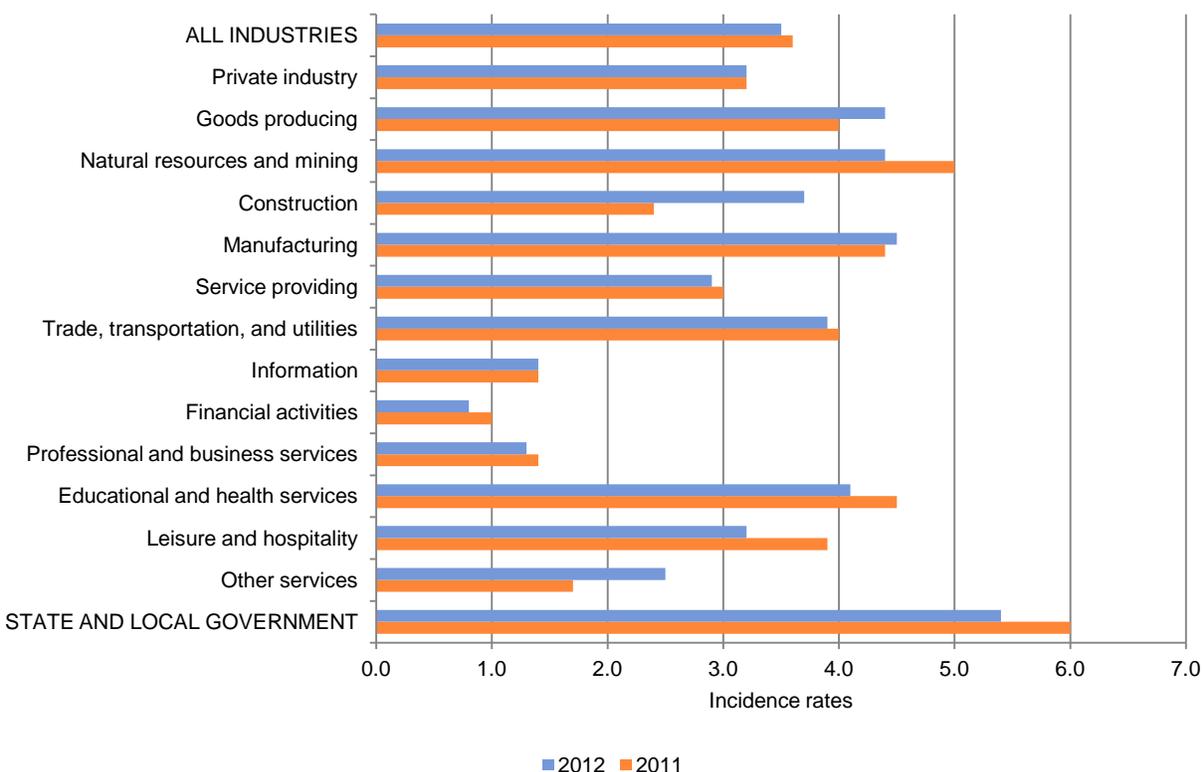
- A total of 154,600 total recordable cases were estimated to have occurred among all industries, including state and local government and private industry.
- Of the 154,600 recordable cases, 75,700 were cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction; the remaining cases were other recordable cases.
- The overall incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Illinois was 3.5 per 100 full-time workers.

Chart 2. Industries with the high incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Illinois, 2012



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



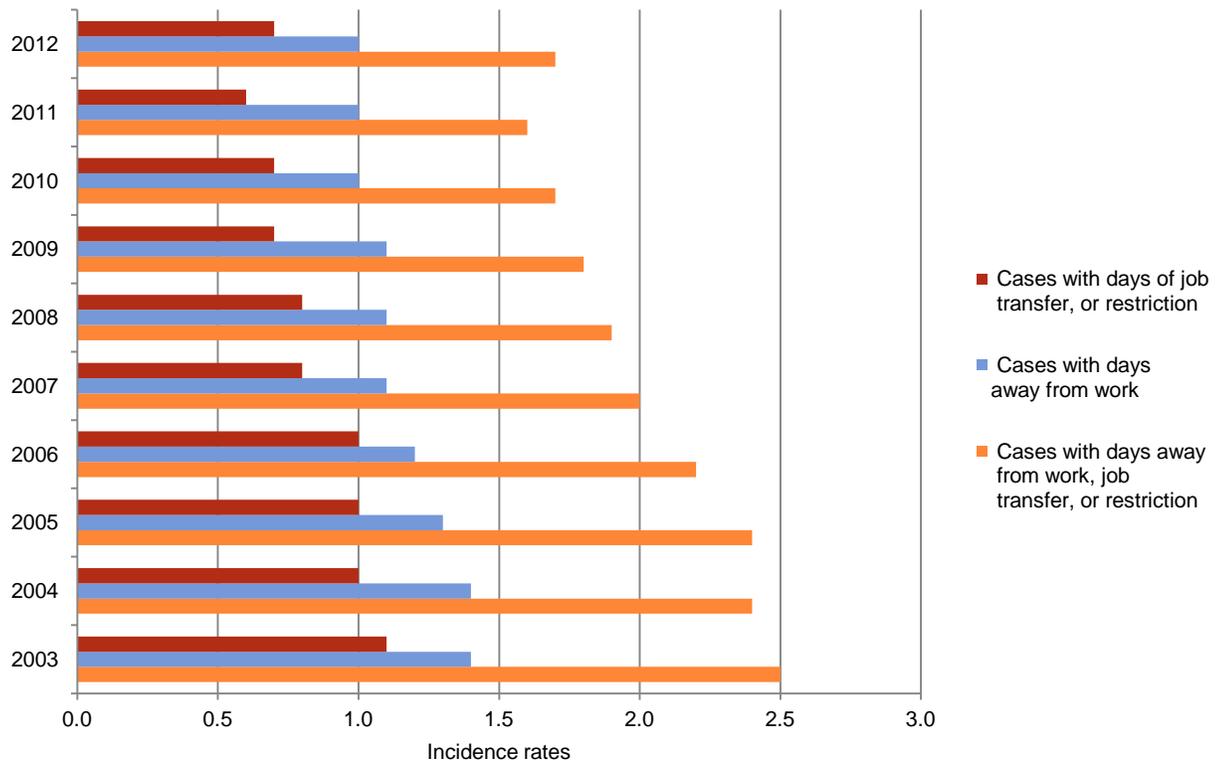
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Private Industries

- A total of 124,900 injuries and illnesses were estimated to have occurred in private industry workplaces in Illinois during 2012.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, 39,630 were cases with days away from work, 25,700 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 59,500 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in private industry was 3.2.

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

Chart 4. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, private industry, 2003-2012



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

- The industries with the largest number of recordable cases were trade, transportation and utilities with 37,700 cases; education and health services was the second largest with 26,600 recordable cases; and the third largest industry was manufacturing with 26,500 recordable cases.

- Within the trade, transportation and utilities sector, the highest number of cases occurred in the retail trade with 15,900 cases (42.2 % 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 24,800 cases occurred.
- Within manufacturing, the largest number of cases occurred in the manufacturing of fabricated metal product (n=6,900), food manufacturing (n=4,000), and machinery manufacturing (n=3,400) subgroups.
- A review of rates by industry subgroups show that transportation and warehousing (5.4 per 100 workers); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (4.8 per 100 workers); health care and social assistance (4.5 per 100 workers); and manufacturing (4.5 per 100 workers) were the industries with highest rates.
- Within specific industry subgroups, air transportation workers experienced 10.9 injuries per 100 workers, animal production workers experienced 10.5 injuries per 100 workers, and people who work in nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing experienced 9.0 injuries per 100 workers.

Demographic Characteristics – Private Industry

- Of the 39,630 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry, 24,840 were injuries to men (62.7%) and 14,520 were injuries to women (36.6%).

- Workers aged 45 to 54 experienced the largest number of injuries (n=9,690), followed by those in the 25- to 34-year-old age group (n=9,020) and 35- to 44-year-old workers (n=8,760).
- White workers accounted for 15,950 injuries (40.2%), while Hispanic or Latino workers had 6,220 injuries (15.7 %) and African-American workers experienced 3,980 injuries (10.0 %). For 12,990 injuries (32.8%), the race or ethnic origin was not reported.

Occupations – Private Industry

- Transportation and material moving occupations (n=8,700) and production occupations (n=6,430) experienced the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
- The occupations with the lowest number of injuries were computer and mathematical (n=40); architecture and engineering occupations (n=40). N.B.: Farms with fewer than 11 employees were excluded.

Injury Characteristics – Private Industry

- Length of service with the employer collected from the survey reveals the largest number of injuries occurred to employees who had worked for an employer more than five years (n=17,200); followed by those who had worked for the employer one-to-five years (n=11,800).
- In private industry, 39,630 injuries and illnesses were lost workday cases; that is, they required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both.

- Of those cases, 33.4 percent of cases involved 31 or more days away from work, followed by 16.8 percent of cases that involved three-to five-days away from work, 11.5 percent of cases that involved 6-to10-days away from work, 11.4 percent of cases that involved only one day away from work, 10.4 percent of cases that involved 11- to 20-days away from work, 9.5 percent of cases that involved two days away from work, and 7.1 percent of cases that involved 21-to 30-days away from work.
- The median number of days away from work was 11.
- Of those cases, 14,610 injuries were sprains, strains or tears; 4,530 injuries were soreness or pain; and 3,510 injuries were cuts, lacerations or punctures.
- The back was the part of body most frequently affected (n=8,480), followed by the hand(s) (n=5,430) and shoulder (n=3,630).
- The source of injury was most frequently floors, walkways, or ground surfaces (n=5,930), followed by containers (n=5,650).
- The event or exposure that most frequently caused a nonfatal occupational injury or illness were overexertion and bodily reaction (n=15,160), followed by contact with object or equipment (n=10,320).
- Most injuries occurred in the time period from 8:01 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (n=11,020).
- Workers who had been at work for two-hours to four hours experienced the most injuries (n=7,970), followed by those at work for four hours to six hours (n=6,600), and those at work for six hours to eight hours (n=5,290).

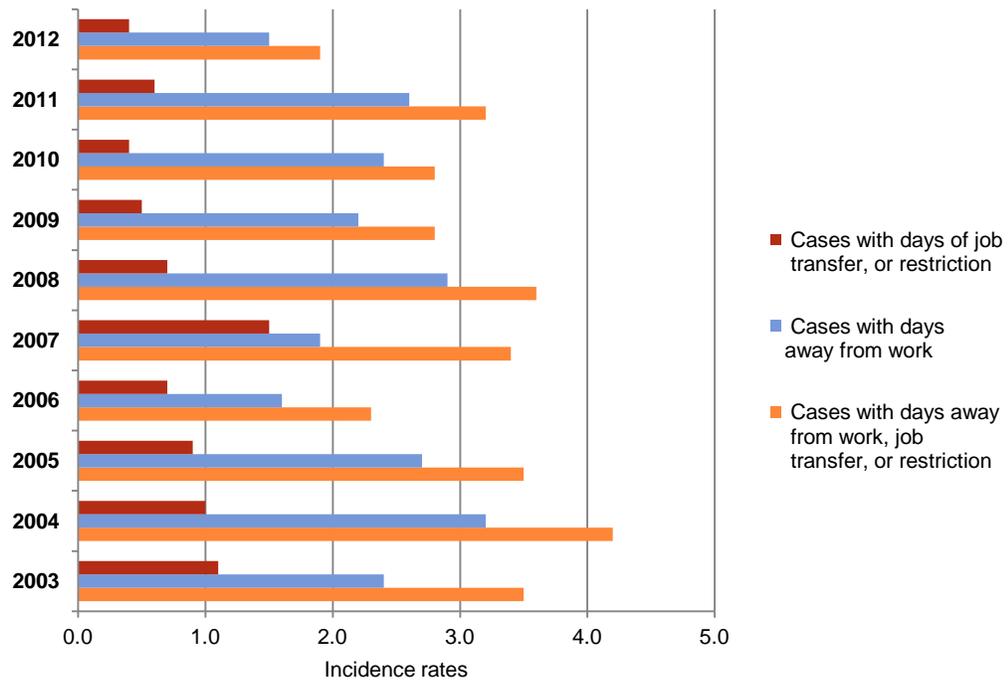
- Injuries occurred most often on Thursday (n=7,280). As would be expected, Sunday (n=2,540) and Saturday (n=3,430) were the days with fewest injuries.

Government

The government category includes employees of both state and local governments. 29,600 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government in Illinois during 2012. Due to a low response rate from selected state and local government agencies, some data are not available to be published.

- A total of 4,200 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2012.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,800 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 500 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 1,900 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.5. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction was 1.9. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.5, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4 and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.6.
- The major industry with publishable data for 2012 is education and health services with 2,300 recordable cases.

Chart 5: Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, state government, 2003-2012



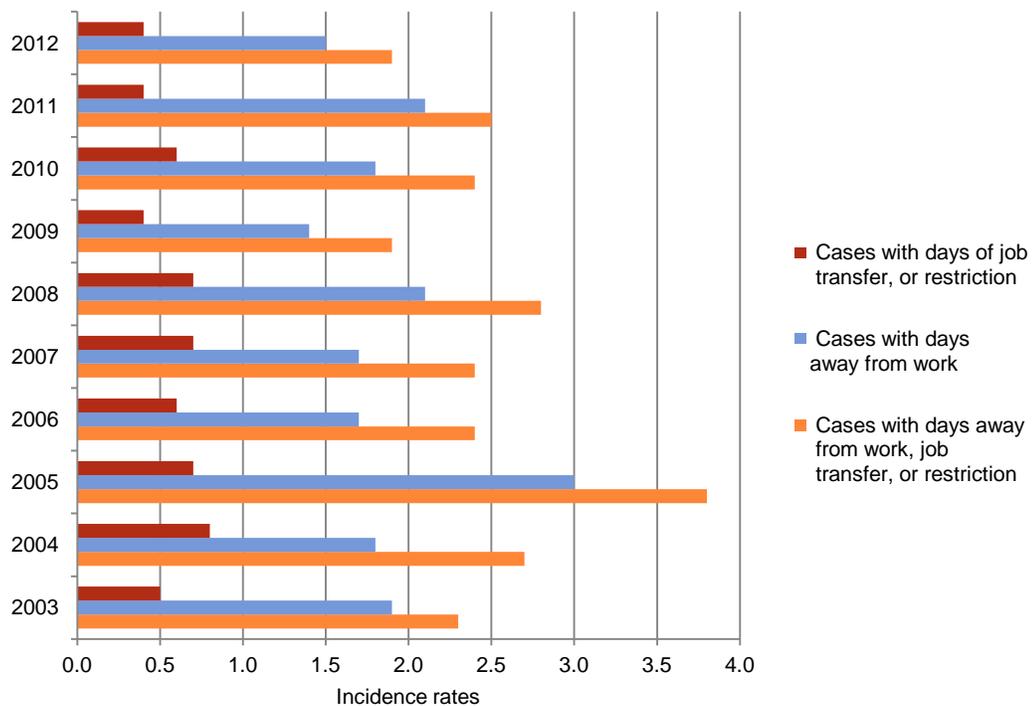
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

- During 2012, there were approximately 25,400 injuries and illnesses in local government.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 6,500 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 1,600 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 17,400 were other recordable cases.
- The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 6.0. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer

or restriction was 1.9. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.5, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4, and the rate for other recordable cases was 4.1.

- The major industries with publishable data for 2012 are public administration with 11,600 recordable cases, education and health services with 11,200 recordable cases, and trade, transportation and utilities with 1,300 recordable cases.

Chart 6. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Illinois, local government, 2003-2012



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 2012 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 3.2 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of 3 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and can be requested directly from the Department'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 or 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, 2012

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		5,530.1	3.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.8
Private industry⁶		4,817.7	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.5
Goods-producing⁶		796.5	4.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		22.0	4.4	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	12.1	4.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.3
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	111	6.5	4.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.7
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	112	2.9	10.5	8.8	4.6	--	1.7
Mining⁷	21	10.0	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.7
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		197.0	3.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.6
Construction	23	197.0	3.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	42.8	3.2	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	23.8	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	130.4	4.0	2.4	2.0	0.4	1.6
Manufacturing		577.5	4.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.9
Manufacturing	31-33	577.5	4.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.9
Food manufacturing	311	76.3	5.2	3.4	1.3	2.1	1.7
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.9	2.4	2.2	(¹⁰)	1.9	(¹⁰)
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.9	4.8	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.1
Paper manufacturing	322	19.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	29.3	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	45.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	38.6	4.5	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	12.5	9.0	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	19.6	6.3	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	92.8	7.5	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.4
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	80.4	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	33.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	27.6	3.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	36.9	6.2	2.9	1.0	1.9	3.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	12.2	4.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	28.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6
Service-providing		4,021.2	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		1,140.2	3.9	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.7
Wholesale trade	42	293.6	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	147.3	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	104.1	5.2	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	42.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	--	1.2
Retail trade	44-45	602.0	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	65.0	4.3	2.1	1.3	0.7	2.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	17.5	2.6	1.1	0.6	--	1.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	25.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	43.3	4.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.9
Food and beverage stores	445	114.0	4.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.0
Gasoline stations	447	27.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	55.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	--	0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	23.1	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	--
General merchandise stores	452	132.1	5.0	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.2
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	221.0	5.4	3.3	2.5	0.9	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	481	32.6	10.9	7.0	6.4	0.6	3.8
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.7
Truck transportation	484	66.7	4.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	25.6	7.1	4.7	3.5	1.1	2.4
Support activities for transportation	488	33.0	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Couriers and messengers	492	16.9	6.4	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.8
Warehousing and storage	493	42.0	6.7	3.6	1.9	1.7	3.1
Utilities	22	23.7	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5
Information		100.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5
Information	51	100.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	28.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	38.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.6
Financial activities		354.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Finance and insurance	52	281.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	--	0.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	125.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	--	0.4
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	49.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	101.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	72.9	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.4
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	51.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5
Rental and leasing services	532	20.9	3.8	3.6	1.3	2.3	0.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Professional and business services		854.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	364.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	364.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	100.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	390.1	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	375.4	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	14.7	4.6	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.4
Education and health services		845.4	4.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	2.4
Educational services	61	140.3	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	705.1	4.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.5
Hospitals	622	233.1	6.1	2.6	1.6	1.0	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	135.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.9
Leisure and hospitality		532.7	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	78.5	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	14.7	4.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	7.7	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	56.0	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.4
Accommodation and food services	72	454.2	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.0
Accommodation	721	47.6	4.6	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.3
Food services and drinking places	722	406.6	3.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.0
Other services		193.6	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.4
Other services, except public administration	81	193.6	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.4
Repair and maintenance	811	54.3	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and laundry services	812	58.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	81.0	1.9	0.9	--	(¹⁰)	1.0
State and local government		712.4	5.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	3.5
State government		118.5	3.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.6
Service-providing		118.5	3.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.6
Education and health services		64.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.3
Educational services	61	54.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.1
Educational services	611	54.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance	62	9.8	13.7	11.0	7.0	4.0	2.8
Hospitals	622	7.2	16.7	13.4	8.2	5.2	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.2	8.4	6.8	6.7	(¹⁰)	1.6
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	16.7	4.9	2.0	1.9	(¹⁰)	2.9
Local government		593.9	6.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	4.1
Service-providing		592.1	6.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		18.1	8.2	6.4	6.1	0.3	1.8
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	14.2	9.0	6.9	6.7	0.2	2.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	13.3	9.5	7.3	7.1	0.2	2.2
Utilities	22	--	5.0	4.1	3.3	0.8	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	--	5.0	4.1	3.3	0.8	0.9
Education and health services		357.4	4.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.5
Educational services	61	342.8	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.5
Educational services	611	342.8	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.5
Health care and social assistance	62	14.6	5.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	3.7
Hospitals	622	11.7	6.6	2.2	1.8	0.4	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.3	8.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		171.7	8.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	5.6
Public administration	92	171.7	8.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	5.6

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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		5,530.1	154.6	75.7	47.9	27.9	78.8
Private industry⁵		4,817.7	124.9	65.4	39.6	25.7	59.5
Goods-producing⁵		796.5	33.7	19.6	10.4	9.1	14.1
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		22.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	12.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
Mining⁶	21	10.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		197.0	6.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	2.6
Construction	23	197.0	6.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	2.6
Construction of buildings	236	42.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	23.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	130.4	4.3	2.6	2.2	0.4	1.7
Manufacturing		577.5	26.5	15.3	7.1	8.3	11.2
Manufacturing	31-33	577.5	26.5	15.3	7.1	8.3	11.2
Food manufacturing	311	76.3	4.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.3
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	19.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Printing and related support activities	323	29.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	45.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	38.6	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	12.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	19.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	92.8	6.9	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	80.4	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	33.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	27.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	36.9	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	12.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	28.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Service-providing		4,021.2	91.3	45.8	29.2	16.6	45.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		1,140.2	37.7	21.7	13.7	8.0	16.0
Wholesale trade	42	293.6	9.8	5.8	3.6	2.2	3.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	147.3	3.7	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	104.1	5.4	3.4	2.0	1.4	1.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	42.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
Retail trade	44-45	602.0	15.9	8.6	4.7	3.8	7.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	65.0	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	17.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	25.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	43.3	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Food and beverage stores	445	114.0	3.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.7
Gasoline stations	447	27.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	55.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	23.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
General merchandise stores	452	132.1	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.0
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	221.0	11.4	7.1	5.2	1.9	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Air transportation	481	32.6	2.5	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.9
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Truck transportation	484	66.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	25.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Support activities for transportation	488	33.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	16.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	42.0	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.2
Utilities	22	23.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Information		100.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5
Information	51	100.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	28.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	38.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	0.2
Financial activities		354.2	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	281.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	--	0.6
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	125.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	--	0.4
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	49.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	101.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	72.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	51.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	20.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	(⁹)
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		854.7	8.4	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	364.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	364.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	55	100.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	390.1	5.5	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.2
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	375.4	4.9	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	14.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Education and health services		845.4	26.6	11.4	6.7	4.8	15.2
Educational services	61	140.3	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	705.1	24.8	10.8	6.3	4.5	14.0
Hospitals	622	233.1	11.3	4.8	2.9	1.9	6.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	135.4	7.0	3.9	2.0	1.9	3.1
Leisure and hospitality		532.7	11.2	4.4	3.0	1.4	6.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	78.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	14.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	7.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	56.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Accommodation and food services	72	454.2	9.8	3.7	2.6	1.1	6.1
Accommodation	721	47.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Food services and drinking places	722	406.6	8.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	5.2
Other services		193.6	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.9
Other services, except public administration	81	193.6	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.9
Repair and maintenance	811	54.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Personal and laundry services	812	58.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	81.0	0.9	0.4	--	(⁹)	0.5
State and local government		712.4	29.6	10.3	8.2	2.1	19.3
State government		118.5	4.2	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.9
Service-providing		118.5	4.2	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.9
Education and health services		64.3	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Educational services	61	54.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Educational services	611	54.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	9.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	16.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.5
Local government		593.9	25.4	8.0	6.5	1.6	17.4
Service-providing		592.1	25.4	8.0	6.5	1.6	17.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		18.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	14.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.3
	485	13.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.3
Utilities	22	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Utilities	221	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		357.4	11.2	2.7	2.3	0.3	8.5
Educational services	61	342.8	10.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	8.0
Educational services	611	342.8	10.4	2.4	2.1	0.3	8.0
Health care and social assistance	62	14.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Hospitals	622	11.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment 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	
Public administration		171.7	11.6	3.7	2.6	1.0	7.9
Public administration	92	171.7	11.6	3.7	2.6	1.0	7.9

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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* -- 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.

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

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

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2012

Illinois						
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 government	3.5	1.2	2.8	4.1	4.0	4.0
Private industry³	3.2	1.2	2.8	3.9	3.3	3.9
Goods-producing³	4.4	2.6	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.2
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	4.4	(⁶)	3.1	5.6	6.1	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	4.8	--	3.6	6.7	6.1	--
Mining⁴	3.9	(⁶)	1.9	4.7	6.0	--
Construction	3.7	2.6	5.7	3.2	1.9	--
Manufacturing	4.5	--	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.2
Service-providing	2.9	1.0	2.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.9	--	3.4	4.4	4.1	7.0
Wholesale trade	3.5	--	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.3
Retail trade	3.6	1.4	2.8	4.4	4.8	6.3
Transportation and warehousing⁵	5.4	--	2.4	5.3	5.4	8.3
Utilities	2.3	--	--	3.3	0.5	--
Information	1.4	(⁶)	2.5	2.1	0.6	1.1
Financial activities	0.8	--	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.4
Finance and insurance	0.5	(⁶)	--	0.8	0.7	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.1	--	0.6	4.6	2.6	--
Professional and business services	1.3	--	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.8	(⁶)	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	--	(⁶)	--	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.6	--	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.1
Education and health services	4.1	1.4	1.5	4.9	5.1	4.8
Educational services	1.9	--	--	2.3	3.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance	4.5	1.5	1.6	5.2	5.6	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	3.2	--	2.6	4.5	4.5	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.1	(⁶)	1.5	4.2	4.4	2.5
Accommodation and food services	3.3	--	2.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
Other services	2.5	--	1.9	3.6	3.0	--
Other services, except public administration	2.5	--	1.9	3.6	3.0	--
State and local government	5.4	(⁶)	--	6.1	6.7	4.2
State government	3.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	6.1	8.5	2.1
Local government	6.0	(⁶)	--	6.1	6.5	5.9

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

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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.

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

⁶ 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
All industries including State and local government⁵		5,530.1	3.3	147.1
Private industry⁵		4,817.7	3.0	118.7
Goods-producing⁵		796.5	4.0	31.3
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		22.0	4.2	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	12.1	4.7	0.5
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	111	6.5	3.8	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112	2.9	10.5	0.3
Mining⁶	21	10.0	3.6	0.4
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		197.0	3.7	6.1
Construction	23	197.0	3.7	6.1
Construction of buildings	236	42.8	3.2	1.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	23.8	2.8	0.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	130.4	4.0	4.3
Manufacturing		577.5	4.2	24.3
Manufacturing	31-33	577.5	4.2	24.3
Food manufacturing	311	76.3	4.1	3.2
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	2.9	2.4	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.9	4.7	0.3
Paper manufacturing	322	19.3	2.7	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Printing and related support activities	323	29.3	2.7	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	45.2	2.0	0.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	38.6	4.3	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	12.5	8.4	1.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	19.6	6.0	1.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	92.8	7.1	6.5
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	80.4	3.9	3.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	33.6	1.3	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	27.6	2.6	0.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	36.9	5.4	2.0
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	12.2	4.9	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	28.4	2.0	0.6
Service-providing		4,021.2	2.8	87.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		1,140.2	3.8	36.5
Wholesale trade	42	293.6	3.4	9.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	147.3	2.5	3.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	104.1	5.2	5.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	42.2	1.9	0.7
Retail trade	44-45	602.0	3.5	15.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	65.0	4.3	2.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	17.5	2.6	0.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	25.7	1.1	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	43.3	4.4	1.7
Food and beverage stores	445	114.0	4.6	3.9
Gasoline stations	447	27.6	2.0	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	55.4	1.1	0.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	23.1	2.6	0.3
General merchandise stores	452	132.1	4.7	4.3
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	221.0	5.1	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Air transportation	481	32.6	9.8	2.3
Rail transportation ⁵	482	--	2.0	0.4
Truck transportation	484	66.7	4.7	3.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	25.6	6.8	1.0
Support activities for transportation	488	33.0	2.4	0.8
Couriers and messengers	492	16.9	5.8	0.7
Warehousing and storage	493	42.0	6.5	2.4
Utilities	22	23.7	1.9	0.5
Information		100.3	1.2	1.1
Information	51	100.3	1.2	1.1
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	28.4	0.7	0.2
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	38.5	1.8	0.7
Financial activities		354.2	0.8	2.5
Finance and insurance	52	281.4	0.4	1.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	--	(⁹)	(⁹)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	125.8	0.7	0.9
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	49.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	101.4	0.3	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	72.9	2.1	1.3
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	51.2	1.4	0.6
Rental and leasing services	532	20.9	3.8	0.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		854.7	1.2	7.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	364.3	0.7	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	364.3	0.7	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	55	100.4	0.4	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	390.1	2.5	5.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	375.4	2.4	4.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	14.7	4.6	0.6
Education and health services		845.4	3.9	25.4
Educational services	61	140.3	1.8	1.8
Health care and social assistance	62	705.1	4.3	23.6
Hospitals	622	233.1	5.8	10.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	135.4	6.5	6.8
Leisure and hospitality		532.7	3.2	11.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	78.5	3.0	1.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	14.7	4.7	0.5
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	7.7	3.1	0.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	56.0	2.5	0.8
Accommodation and food services	72	454.2	3.2	9.6
Accommodation	721	47.6	4.3	1.7
Food services and drinking places	722	406.6	3.0	7.9
Other services		193.6	2.4	3.2
Other services, except public administration	81	193.6	2.4	3.2
Repair and maintenance	811	54.3	3.2	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Personal and laundry services	812	58.2	2.2	0.8
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	81.0	1.8	0.8
State and local government		712.4	5.2	28.4
State government		118.5	3.4	4.1
Service-providing		118.5	3.4	4.1
Education and health services		64.3	3.1	2.3
Educational services	61	54.5	1.5	0.9
Educational services	611	54.5	1.5	0.9
Health care and social assistance	62	9.8	13.4	1.3
Hospitals	622	7.2	16.5	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.2	7.4	0.1
Public administration		--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	16.7	4.6	0.8
Local government		593.9	5.7	24.3
Service-providing		592.1	5.7	24.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		18.1	7.5	1.2
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	14.2	8.2	1.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	13.3	8.7	1.1
Utilities	22	--	4.6	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Utilities	221	--	4.6	0.1
Education and health services		357.4	4.4	10.9
Educational services	61	342.8	4.4	10.1
Educational services	611	342.8	4.4	10.1
Health care and social assistance	62	14.6	5.1	0.7
Hospitals	622	11.7	6.1	0.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.3	7.4	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Public administration		171.7	7.9	11.1
Public administration	92	171.7	7.9	11.1

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* 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ 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.

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

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

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

Illinois							
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government⁴		16.8	2.4	1.4	0.2	2.7	10.2
Private industry⁴		15.9	2.2	1.1	0.2	3.0	9.4
Goods-producing⁴		30.5	3.6	0.8	0.6	9.3	16.2
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		18.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴	11	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	111	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	112	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining⁵	21	29.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	28.0
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		7.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	2.0
Construction	23	7.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	45.6	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	8.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Manufacturing		37.5	4.6	1.0	0.7	11.1	20.2
Manufacturing	31-33	37.5	4.6	1.0	0.7	11.1	20.2
Food manufacturing	311	103.2	2.0	2.2	(⁵)	26.9	72.1
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Paper manufacturing	322	17.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Printing and related support activities	323	10.0	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	23.4	11.9	--	(⁵)	--	5.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	22.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.5	8.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	60.4	16.2	--	(⁵)	29.1	(⁵)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	32.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	16.5	(⁵)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	44.6	8.0	--	2.8	21.2	11.9
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	17.7	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	39.7	--	(⁵)	--	11.0	21.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	76.8	4.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.1	56.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		12.2	1.8	1.2	0.1	1.5	7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		12.8	0.9	0.8	(⁵)	4.6	6.4
Wholesale trade	42	6.4	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	3.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	10.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	5.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.9	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade	44-45	9.6	1.4	0.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.0
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	33.2	3.5	3.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	24.9	0.8	1.3	(⁵)	13.7	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois							
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Air transportation	481	110.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	98.2	12.2
Rail transportation ⁸	482	14.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Truck transportation	484	3.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	25.8	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.5
Support activities for transportation	488	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	57.9	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	46.3
Warehousing and storage	493	23.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.4	17.9
Utilities	22	37.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	36.3	--
Information		20.7	2.1	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	17.9
Information	51	20.7	2.1	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	17.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	47.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	42.9
Financial activities		7.7	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.7
Finance and insurance	52	9.0	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.8
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		8.7	0.7	0.3	--	(⁵)	7.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	10.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	10.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	4.5	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8.6	2.2	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	5.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	9.2	2.3	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	5.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Education and health services		18.9	4.2	2.3	--	--	12.2
Educational services	61	6.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.0
Health care and social assistance	62	21.1	4.3	2.5	--	--	14.0
Hospitals	622	26.9	5.5	5.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	21.4	8.7	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	11.4
Leisure and hospitality		8.1	3.3	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	9.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	9.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.6
Accommodation and food services	72	8.0	3.7	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	3.8
Accommodation	721	26.5	14.6	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	8.1
Food services and drinking places	722	5.3	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.2
Other services		9.4	1.4	2.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.5
Other services, except public administration	81	9.4	1.4	2.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.5
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Personal and laundry services	812	16.7	4.3	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	11.5	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.2
State and local government		23.6	4.3	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.9
State government		11.9	4.5	3.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.7
Service-providing		11.9	4.5	3.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.7
Education and health services		8.3	2.7	3.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.7
Educational services	61	4.8	(⁵)	2.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	611	4.8	(⁵)	2.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance	62	30.4	15.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Hospitals	622	25.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	27.2	21.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government		26.9	4.2	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.3
Service-providing		26.9	4.2	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		68.8	--	11.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	54.5
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	74.9	(⁵)	13.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	61.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	79.3	(⁵)	14.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	64.6
Utilities	22	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities	221	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Education and health services		11.3	4.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.4
Educational services	61	9.1	4.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.3
Educational services	611	9.1	4.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.3
Health care and social assistance	62	46.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Hospitals	622	54.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Public administration		30.1	4.9	8.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.3
Public administration	92	30.1	4.9	8.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.3

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

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).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* 2007 Edition

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ 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.

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.

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

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

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government³		7.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	4.5
Private industry³		6.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.2	3.7
Goods-producing³		2.4	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	0.7	1.3
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	11	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Crop production (scope changed in 2009) ³	111	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ³	112	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining⁵	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Construction	23	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Manufacturing		2.2	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing	31-33	2.2	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	0.7	1.2
Food manufacturing	311	0.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2	0.6
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.1	0.1	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.4	0.1	--	(⁴)	0.2	0.1
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.1	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		3.9	0.6	0.4	(⁴)	0.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		1.2	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.4	0.6
Wholesale trade	42	0.2	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade	44-45	0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	0.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Air transportation	481	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2	(⁴)
Rail transportation ⁷	482	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Support activities for transportation	488	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Utilities	22	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	--
Information		0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.2
Information	51	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	0.2	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Financial activities		0.3	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Finance and insurance	52	0.2	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services		0.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Professional, scientific, and technical services (scope changed in 2009)	541	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	55	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		1.2	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.8
Educational services	61	0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	62	1.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.8
Hospitals	622	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Leisure and hospitality		0.3	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services	72	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	0.1
Accommodation	721	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food services and drinking places	722	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Other services		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Other services, except public administration	81	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Personal and laundry services	812	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
State and local government		1.3	0.2	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.9
State government		0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational services	61	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational services	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	62	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hospitals	622	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local government		1.1	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.8
Service-providing		1.1	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.1	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Utilities	22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities	221	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Education and health services		0.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Educational services	61	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Educational services	611	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Hospitals	622	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

Illinois

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Public administration		0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Public administration	92	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

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.

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

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

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2010-2012

Illinois

Industry Sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁵			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
All industries including State and local government . .	3.6	3.6	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Private industry³	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Goods-producing³	4.2	4.0	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	4.0	5.0	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	3.6	5.7	4.8	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.3
Mining⁴	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.7
Construction	3.2	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Service-providing	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Wholesale trade	3.3	3.2	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
Retail trade	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.7
Transportation and Warehousing	6.0	5.4	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.8	2.0
Utilities	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5
Information	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
Financial activities	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
Professional and business services	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Education and health services	4.3	4.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
Educational services	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
Health care and social assistance	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.5	2.8	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.1	2.4	2.0
Other services, except public administration	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.4
State and local government	5.9	6.0	5.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
State government	5.1	5.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.8	1.6
Local government	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.7	3.8	4.1

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

² North American Industry Classification System, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2012

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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	62.7	85.3	71.1	98.3	80.5	54.6	69.7	86.3	45.1	65.1	19.9	53.1	44.1	--
Female	36.6	14.5	28.9	--	19.1	44.6	28.5	13.7	54.9	34.9	79.9	46.5	55.9	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	1.6	1.2	--	--	.8	1.7	2.0	--	--	--	1.3	1.0	8.8	--
20 to 24	8.0	5.9	7.9	4.0	6.8	8.7	7.2	5.5	3.0	19.9	8.1	11.6	--	--
25 to 34	22.8	25.1	23.7	34.7	21.1	22.0	21.1	13.7	22.6	23.5	21.7	27.4	20.6	--
35 to 44	22.1	22.2	18.4	16.0	24.9	22.1	22.6	45.2	27.1	16.5	21.7	19.1	17.6	--
45 to 54	24.5	27.1	36.8	32.0	24.5	23.5	24.0	24.7	27.1	22.1	21.7	28.4	10.8	--
55 to 64	14.8	13.0	13.2	6.0	16.1	15.4	15.3	11.0	18.8	12.9	19.6	9.9	12.7	--
65 and over	3.3	1.1	--	--	1.6	4.2	4.2	--	--	2.9	3.1	1.7	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	6.9	11.5	15.8	12.0	10.9	5.3	4.7	--	3.0	9.9	6.0	5.6	--	--
3 to 11 months	18.2	20.0	21.1	29.7	15.9	17.5	16.0	--	20.3	29.0	17.4	17.2	17.6	--
1 to 5 years	29.8	25.2	36.8	25.0	24.6	31.4	29.8	19.2	33.1	32.0	37.6	29.4	24.5	--
More than 5 years	43.4	42.0	26.3	33.3	46.5	43.9	46.9	74.0	43.6	27.9	37.9	46.2	56.9	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	40.2	53.3	44.7	64.3	48.9	35.6	34.9	12.3	49.6	32.0	37.6	24.1	73.5	--
Black only	10.0	5.5	--	--	7.4	11.7	7.5	--	24.8	7.0	16.9	21.1	7.8	--
Hispanic or Latino only	15.7	21.8	--	14.3	25.9	13.5	13.0	--	3.0	26.1	7.5	25.7	11.8	--
Asian only	.9	.6	--	--	.8	1.1	.7	--	--	--	2.5	1.3	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	32.8	18.4	52.6	18.0	16.6	37.9	43.7	84.9	22.6	34.2	34.9	27.7	7.8	--

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, December 13, 2013.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2012

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	39,630	10,440	380	3,000	7,060	29,190	13,680	730	1,330	2,720	6,680	3,030	1,020	--
Gender:														
Male	24,840	8,910	270	2,950	5,680	15,930	9,530	630	600	1,770	1,330	1,610	450	--
Female	14,520	1,510	110	--	1,350	13,010	3,900	100	730	950	5,340	1,410	570	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	630	130	--	--	60	500	280	--	--	--	90	30	90	--
20 to 24	3,170	620	30	120	480	2,540	990	40	40	540	540	350	--	--
25 to 34	9,020	2,620	90	1,040	1,490	6,410	2,880	100	300	640	1,450	830	210	--
35 to 44	8,760	2,320	70	480	1,760	6,440	3,090	330	360	450	1,450	580	180	--
45 to 54	9,690	2,830	140	960	1,730	6,850	3,290	180	360	600	1,450	860	110	--
55 to 64	5,860	1,360	50	180	1,140	4,500	2,090	80	250	350	1,310	300	130	--
65 and over	1,320	110	--	--	110	1,220	570	--	--	80	210	50	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,740	1,200	60	360	770	1,550	640	--	40	270	400	170	--	--
3 to 11 months	7,200	2,090	80	890	1,120	5,110	2,190	--	270	790	1,160	520	180	--
1 to 5 years	11,800	2,630	140	750	1,740	9,170	4,070	140	440	870	2,510	890	250	--
More than 5 years	17,200	4,380	100	1,000	3,280	12,810	6,410	540	580	760	2,530	1,400	580	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	15,950	5,560	170	1,930	3,450	10,390	4,780	90	660	870	2,510	730	750	--
Black only	3,980	570	--	--	520	3,410	1,030	--	330	190	1,130	640	80	--
Hispanic or Latino only	6,220	2,280	--	430	1,830	3,940	1,780	--	40	710	500	780	120	--
Asian only	370	60	--	--	60	310	90	--	--	--	170	40	--	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	12,990	1,920	200	540	1,170	11,070	5,980	620	300	930	2,330	840	80	--

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 13, 2013

Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2012

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
All occupations	39,630	10,440	380	3,000	7,060	29,190	13,680	730	1,330	2,720	6,680	3,030	1,020	--
Management occupations	790	20	--	--	--	760	110	60	130	50	160	140	110	--
Business and financial operations occupations	300	--	--	--	--	300	80	--	160	30	20	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	40	20	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	80	60	40	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	210	--	--	--	--	200	20	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1,890	--	--	--	--	1,890	--	--	--	--	1,860	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	2,330	--	--	--	--	2,330	20	--	--	40	2,240	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	340	--	--	--	--	340	90	--	--	150	90	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,900	20	--	--	20	2,880	440	--	--	--	300	1,840	300	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2,650	100	--	--	100	2,540	160	--	180	1,100	570	410	100	--
Personal care and service occupations	600	--	--	--	--	600	90	--	--	20	340	40	100	--
Sales and related occupations	2,030	30	--	--	30	2,000	1,550	--	300	40	40	40	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3,550	110	--	--	100	3,440	2,290	60	290	350	270	160	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	80	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	2,800	2,620	60	2,330	230	180	120	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,300	1,010	30	510	470	2,290	1,100	490	150	70	120	130	240	--
Production occupations	6,430	4,920	20	90	4,810	1,510	1,220	--	--	160	70	30	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,700	1,370	60	60	1,260	7,330	6,360	60	90	560	160	60	50	--

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 13, 2013

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, Private industry, Illinois, 2012

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	11.4	9.5	16.8	11.5	10.4	7.1	33.4	11
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	8.6	6.6	30.9	7.9	8.6	8.6	28.9	7
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	11.1	9.9	13.3	12.5	10.6	5.5	37.1	14
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	10.9	10.3	17.2	11.5	9.6	7.5	32.9	11
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	11.4	9.0	17.2	10.6	11.4	8.3	32.2	12
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	15.0	11.3	14.8	8.0	9.5	5.4	36.2	12
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	10.3	8.4	16.1	13.0	11.9	8.0	31.8	11
Time not reported	100.0	10.9	8.5	16.2	14.0	10.9	6.5	32.9	11
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	31.0	17.2	13.8	17.2	17.2	8
Less than 1 hour	100.0	11.1	11.4	13.4	9.2	10.8	9.2	35.3	15
1 - 2 hours	100.0	16.4	7.8	18.2	9.6	9.0	5.1	34.3	9
2 - 4 hours	100.0	15.4	11.9	14.9	13.0	11.2	5.1	28.4	8
4 - 6 hours	100.0	9.2	8.0	16.8	9.4	10.5	8.2	37.7	16
6 - 8 hours	100.0	8.1	10.4	20.8	10.0	9.8	9.3	31.4	11
8 - 10 hours	100.0	9.2	7.1	17.2	9.2	8.4	5.9	42.7	17
10 - 12 hours	100.0	12.2	16.3	16.3	14.3	8.2	4.1	26.5	6
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	16.7	27.8	--	11.1	27.8	9
More than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Hours not reported	100.0	10.5	8.4	16.1	13.8	10.9	6.9	33.3	12
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	10.6	7.9	10.6	12.2	18.5	9.1	31.1	16
Monday	100.0	9.4	14.0	18.7	10.4	10.4	6.2	30.9	9
Tuesday	100.0	9.3	8.3	20.6	13.4	8.7	6.3	33.6	10
Wednesday	100.0	10.8	10.7	14.3	12.0	11.1	7.1	33.8	12
Thursday	100.0	10.7	6.2	18.3	12.9	9.1	8.1	34.8	11
Friday	100.0	14.4	8.7	13.1	8.7	10.8	7.5	36.7	15
Saturday	100.0	16.9	10.5	18.7	10.8	8.2	5.8	29.2	8

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

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 13, 2013

Table 12. 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, 2012

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	39,630	10,440	380	3,000	7,060	29,190	13,680	730	1,330	2,720	6,680	3,030	1,020	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1,520	280	20	--	260	1,240	740	20	--	60	300	120	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	4,150	1,180	80	300	810	2,960	1,820	50	30	150	720	180	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	11,020	3,230	130	1,150	1,950	7,800	3,440	200	530	670	1,790	900	250	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	7,450	1,710	80	310	1,320	5,740	2,690	310	300	410	1,350	410	270	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	4,610	760	30	120	610	3,850	1,650	60	120	380	820	520	300	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	2,610	540	--	--	520	2,060	1,010	30	70	150	460	330	--	--
Not reported	8,270	2,730	40	1,100	1,590	5,540	2,340	50	280	900	1,220	560	180	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	290	30	--	--	30	260	50	--	40	--	80	70	--	--
Less than 1 hour	3,060	710	50	220	450	2,340	1,330	40	50	190	470	250	--	--
1 - 2 hours	3,350	660	--	130	520	2,700	1,130	30	80	240	580	470	170	--
2 - 4 hours	7,970	2,230	20	780	1,430	5,730	2,630	170	400	530	1,170	430	400	--
4 - 6 hours	6,600	1,690	80	400	1,210	4,910	2,480	250	160	420	980	540	80	--
6 - 8 hours	5,290	1,420	40	240	1,140	3,860	1,890	120	120	220	910	460	140	--
8 - 10 hours	2,390	590	--	120	470	1,800	1,010	40	120	90	320	170	50	--
10 - 12 hours	490	120	--	--	120	360	190	--	--	20	130	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	180	--	--	--	--	170	80	--	--	20	70	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	9,990	2,970	180	1,100	1,680	7,020	2,890	50	340	980	1,950	620	180	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	2,540	380	50	130	200	2,160	830	70	70	140	610	340	90	--
Monday	6,630	2,240	80	900	1,260	4,380	2,300	80	130	320	1,070	330	160	--
Tuesday	6,660	1,860	50	360	1,440	4,800	2,420	150	170	430	1,090	480	60	--
Wednesday	7,010	2,020	70	500	1,450	4,990	2,470	170	130	600	1,170	360	80	--
Thursday	7,280	1,810	60	550	1,210	5,460	2,720	150	440	440	1,020	580	120	--
Friday	6,100	1,750	40	500	1,210	4,350	1,830	70	250	730	940	380	140	--
Saturday	3,430	380	30	60	290	3,050	1,090	30	150	70	780	550	380	--

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 13, 2013

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2012

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	39,630	10,440	380	3,000	7,060	29,190	13,680	730	1,330	2,720	6,680	3,030	1,020	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	3,070	1,290	80	650	550	1,780	660	40	100	300	360	130	190	--
Sprains, strains, tears	14,610	3,080	140	700	2,250	11,530	5,720	330	350	840	3,080	930	280	--
Amputations	190	70	--	--	70	120	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	3,350	590	20	70	500	2,760	1,140	80	130	470	660	240	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	120	40	--	--	40	80	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	590	210	--	--	180	380	70	--	--	--	50	250	--	--
Soreness, pain	4,530	1,230	--	260	960	3,300	1,550	--	120	320	730	500	60	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,510	1,420	20	710	690	2,090	1,090	--	60	160	260	420	100	--
Cuts, lacerations	3,210	1,360	20	710	630	1,850	1,020	--	60	120	180	410	60	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	300	60	--	--	60	240	70	--	--	40	80	--	40	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	590	210	--	--	210	390	190	20	50	30	80	--	--	--
Tendonitis	80	40	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	830	370	--	130	230	460	260	--	--	50	100	20	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	270	100	--	--	90	170	100	--	--	20	20	20	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	110	50	--	--	40	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	2,270	810	40	240	530	1,460	630	20	70	140	370	200	--	--
Eye	600	260	--	--	200	350	160	--	30	30	80	30	--	--
Neck	670	130	--	--	130	550	270	70	--	--	180	--	--	--
Trunk	11,250	2,860	60	800	2,000	8,390	4,140	220	380	470	2,210	720	240	--
Back	8,480	2,050	40	480	1,520	6,430	3,140	180	210	350	1,860	550	130	--
Upper extremities	13,160	4,230	140	1,250	2,840	8,930	4,500	140	290	770	1,700	1,020	510	--
Shoulder	3,630	720	50	140	520	2,910	1,490	30	130	270	520	170	310	--
Arm	1,700	470	--	110	350	1,230	610	30	30	110	210	190	60	--
Wrist	1,820	510	--	--	420	1,310	610	60	60	100	380	100	--	--
Hand	5,430	2,380	50	920	1,410	3,060	1,550	--	60	260	480	540	140	--
Lower extremities	8,650	1,720	140	540	1,050	6,920	3,080	230	340	1,010	1,350	700	210	--
Knee	3,370	680	70	230	380	2,690	1,120	90	130	340	660	260	80	--
Ankle	1,610	300	--	--	260	1,310	520	110	50	120	280	130	100	--
Foot	1,570	390	50	70	280	1,180	640	--	100	70	220	120	--	--
Toe, toenail	380	80	--	--	60	300	160	--	--	20	40	40	--	--
Body systems	680	170	--	--	150	510	210	--	50	50	120	70	--	--
Multiple	2,660	490	20	140	330	2,170	800	40	190	180	630	310	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	460	160	--	--	160	290	110	--	50	40	70	30	--	--
Containers	5,650	1,060	30	280	750	4,590	3,060	40	200	350	360	540	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	1,400	230	--	--	220	1,180	500	--	30	50	400	190	--	--
Machinery	2,100	750	20	100	630	1,350	870	60	--	150	160	90	--	--
Parts and materials	4,450	2,290	70	780	1,430	2,160	1,840	80	--	90	60	--	80	--
Person, injured or ill worker	5,500	1,520	20	390	1,110	3,980	1,500	130	220	500	890	560	190	--
Worker motion or position	5,330	1,490	20	390	1,080	3,840	1,450	130	210	450	870	550	180	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	2,800	20	--	--	20	2,770	160	--	110	--	2,410	70	--	--
Health care patient	2,240	--	--	--	--	2,240	--	--	--	--	2,230	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Illinois, 2012-- Continued

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
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,930	980	70	200	710	4,960	1,590	150	500	490	1,160	610	470	--
Ladder	850	510	--	170	330	350	120	130	--	20	20	40	--	--
Handtools	1,760	1,020	20	490	510	740	420	--	50	30	90	140	--	--
Vehicles	3,740	380	20	90	270	3,360	2,200	70	30	520	290	110	130	--
Trucks	1,010	30	--	--	20	980	740	--	--	110	--	--	90	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	640	130	--	--	120	510	290	--	--	20	100	80	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1,690	70	--	--	20	1,610	260	20	120	120	990	60	40	--
Intentional injury by other person	490	--	--	--	--	480	110	--	70	--	300	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	820	20	--	--	--	800	30	--	40	--	670	50	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	380	50	--	--	--	330	120	--	--	110	30	--	40	--
Transportation incidents	1,590	130	--	70	60	1,450	1,020	50	--	140	170	30	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	930	20	--	--	--	910	570	50	--	80	160	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	8,790	1,860	70	450	1,350	6,930	2,390	180	510	730	1,570	950	600	--
Slips, trips without fall	1,910	310	--	60	240	1,600	440	40	50	170	370	390	140	--
Fall on same level	4,840	770	40	130	600	4,070	1,290	110	340	420	1,090	360	450	--
Fall to lower level	1,730	750	20	250	480	980	470	30	120	140	100	120	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,520	460	--	--	410	1,060	360	--	90	60	210	310	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	10,320	3,790	160	1,450	2,180	6,540	3,460	180	180	800	930	780	200	--
Struck by object or equipment	5,470	2,150	110	1,020	1,010	3,310	1,790	100	80	240	450	620	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	2,620	790	30	340	420	1,830	820	--	70	480	260	120	60	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,710	610	--	--	560	1,100	720	60	--	40	130	--	110	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	15,160	3,890	100	950	2,840	11,270	6,050	280	400	800	2,730	880	130	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1,180	460	20	--	430	720	390	30	50	70	140	30	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,760	1,280	50	210	1,020	4,470	2,630	100	160	220	950	370	40	--

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2013