

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2004

New York												
Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including State and local government	18.2	2.2	2.5	0.1	1.2	12.2	11.8	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.8	7.9
Private industry³	15.5	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.3	10.6	8.7	1.1	0.9	(⁶)	0.8	5.9
Goods producing³	35.5	3.9	2.4	(⁷)	7.2	21.9	3.1	0.3	0.2	(⁷)	0.6	1.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Mining⁴	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Construction	8.4	1.1	0.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	6.7	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Manufacturing	49.4	5.4	3.3	(⁷)	10.8	29.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	(⁷)	0.6	1.7
Service providing	11.8	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	8.5	5.6	0.7	0.7	(⁶)	0.1	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	11.0	1.2	1.5	(⁷)	0.7	7.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	(⁷)	0.1	0.9
Wholesale trade	7.9	2.2	0.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	4.9	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Retail trade	9.1	1.0	1.3	(⁷)	--	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	--	0.4
Transportation and warehousing⁵	19.4	(⁷)	3.5	(⁷)	1.6	14.1	0.4	(⁷)	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.3
Utilities	25.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	14.3	8.4	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1	(⁶)
Information	14.6	4.4	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	9.9	0.3	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Financial activities	3.5	--	0.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	2.6	0.2	--	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Finance and insurance	2.8	--	0.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	2.2	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.6	(⁷)	1.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	3.7	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Professional and business services	9.1	0.6	2.1	(⁷)	0.3	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	11.1	(⁷)	0.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	9.9	0.5	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	6.6	(⁷)	1.4	(⁷)	(⁷)	3.9	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services	23.2	1.9	2.1	0.3	--	18.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	(⁶)	--	2.1
Educational services	12.8	1.4	3.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	7.6	0.2	(⁶)	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Health care and social assistance	25.2	2.0	1.9	0.2	--	21.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	(⁶)	--	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	4.2	0.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	2.3	0.3	0.2	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	4.2	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Accommodation and food services	7.0	4.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	1.8	0.3	0.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Other services	2.3	1.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.7	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Other services, except public administration	2.3	1.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.7	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
State and local government	35.9	3.8	8.5	0.2	0.7	22.6	3.1	0.3	0.7	(⁶)	0.1	1.9
State government	41.4	4.9	6.5	(⁷)	0.9	28.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.5
Local government	34.3	3.5	9.1	0.2	0.6	20.8	2.3	0.2	0.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.4

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 North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 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 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.