Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	ence rates per 10,	,000 full-time wo	rkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government ⁴		13.7	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.0	9.8
Private industry ⁴		9.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	6.8
Goods-producing ⁴		12.6	2.1	0.4		5.4	4.8
Natural resources and mining ^{4,6}					(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴					(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		2.3		(⁵)		(⁵)	
Construction		2.3		(⁵)		(⁵)	
Heavy and civil engineering construction Specialty trade contractors	237 238	 2.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing		19.5	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.6	7.8
Manufacturing		19.5	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.6	7.8
Food manufacturing Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing Wood product manufacturing Paper manufacturing Printing and related support activities	311 312 321 322 323	22.9 (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	9.9 (⁵) (⁵)	10.6 (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)
Chemical manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing Fabricated metal product manufacturing Machinery manufacturing Computer and electronic product manufacturing	325 326 332 333 334	9.1 12.2 15.7 12.5	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(⁵) 7.8 4.3 (⁵) (⁵)	4.3 (⁵) 5.5 10.7 9.8

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	ence rates per 10,	,000 full-time wo	orkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	59.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	27.2	28.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	33.0		(⁵)	(⁵)		11.0
Service-providing		9.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		10.1	0.6	0.9		1.1	7.3
Wholesale trade		3.8	(⁵)			(⁵)	2.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423		(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424		(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Retail trade		8.4	0.6	0.6	(⁵)		6.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Electronics and appliance stores	443		(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444				(⁵)	(⁵)	
Food and beverage stores	445	5.9		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.3
Health and personal care stores	446		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	3.2		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	10.9		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonstore retailers	454		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Transportation and warehousing ⁸		23.5	1.7	1.5		2.7	17.3
Air transportation	481	61.5	6.5	10.6	(⁵)	11.7	32.8
Truck transportation	484	5.6		(⁵)		(⁵)	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485		` '	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	nce rates per 10	.000 full-time wo	rkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Support activities for transportation	488		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Couriers and messengers	492	26.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	$\binom{5}{1}$	26.0
Warehousing and storage	493	17.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		10.7
Utilities		14.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.8	(⁵)
Utilities	221	14.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.8	(⁵)
Information		6.8				(⁵)	4.8
Information		6.8				(⁵)	4.8
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	14.8	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	
Broadcasting (except internet)	515		(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)
Telecommunications	517	17.4		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.7	0.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1
Finance and insurance		1.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.7			(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1
Real estate	531	2.7		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.2
Professional and business services		2.2		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	1.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises		4.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.2

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	ence rates per 10,	.000 full-time wo	rkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.3		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.1
Administrative and support services Waste management and remediation services	561 562	2.7 	(⁵) 	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	2.3 (⁵)
Educational and health services		16.8	1.3	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.3
Educational services		8.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.2
Educational services	611	8.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.2
Health care and social assistance		18.8	1.5	1.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.9
Ambulatory health care services Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities Social assistance	621 622 623 624	16.6 32.3 12.9 10.1	2.1	 2.4 (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	14.0 27.5 11.6 7.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		14.3	2.9	0.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		8.7		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	711 712 713	4.4 3.6	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	3.7 (⁵)
Accommodation and food services		15.5	3.3	1.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.0
Accommodation Food services and drinking places	721 722	22.7 14.2	5.5 2.9		(⁵)	(⁵)	13.6 10.6
Other services (except public administration)		2.8	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	2.0

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	ence rates per 10,	,000 full-time wo	rkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Other services (except public administration)		2.8	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	2.0
Repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	811 812 813	(⁵) 4.1	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) 4.1
State and local government ⁴		38.8	4.5	4.6	0.3	1.8	27.6
State government ⁴		30.7	2.2	3.9	(⁵)	1.0	23.6
Service-providing							
Educational and health services		18.2	(⁵)	3.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	13.4
Educational services		7.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	611	7.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance		26.6	(⁵)	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.2
Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities	622 623	56.3 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	49.6 (⁵)
Public administration		32.6	2.4	4.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.7
Public administration		32.6	2.4	4.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities Administration of economic programs	922 926	42.0 20.8		4.8 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	34.4 14.5
Local government ⁴		41.1	5.1	4.8	0.4	2.1	28.7
Goods-producing ⁴		153.2	(5)	31.8	(5)	99.5	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	ence rates per 10	,000 full-time wo	orkers ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Service-providing		40.4	5.1	4.6	0.4	1.5	28.8
Educational and health services		12.9	1.0	2.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.4
Educational services		12.1	1.1	2.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.3
Educational services	611	12.1	1.1	2.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.3
Health care and social assistance		22.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.8
Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities	622 623	27.3 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.1 (⁵)
Public administration		82.2	11.7	6.1	0.9	2.7	60.7
Public administration		82.2	11.7	6.1	0.9	2.7	60.7
Administration of economic programs	926	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, New York, 2017

			Incide	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		

 $^{^{1}}$ 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).

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 08, 2018

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes 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.