

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector and selected case types, 2003-2004

Florida

Major Industry Sector ²	Total recordable cases		Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction ⁸				Other recordable cases	
			Total		Cases with days away from work ⁸			
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Private industry ³	5.0	4.9	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.2
Goods producing ³	6.5	6.1	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.7
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.6	6.4	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.8	6.7	3.0	3.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.3
Mining ⁴	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
Construction	7.5	6.6	3.6	3.7	2.2	2.3	3.9	2.9
Manufacturing	5.7	5.4	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.2
Service providing	4.7	4.6	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	5.1	5.5	3.0	3.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2
Wholesale trade	4.2	4.3	2.5	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Retail trade	5.2	5.4	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.5
Information	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7
Financial activities	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
 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, 2002 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 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 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 Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁷ Fewer than 15 cases.

⁸ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

-- Indicates data not available.

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