

Table 5. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2005

Florida

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						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Private industry³	20.8	5.5	1.9	0.2	1.0	12.2	11.4	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	6.7
Goods producing³	31.7	8.1	3.4	0.5	2.9	16.7	3.2	0.8	0.4	(⁶)	0.3	1.7
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	67.1	25.9	--	--	(⁷)	32.6	0.5	0.2	--	--	(⁷)	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	72.4	28.5	--	--	(⁷)	35.0	0.5	0.2	--	--	(⁷)	0.3
Mining⁴	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Construction	13.4	4.0	3.0	--	(⁷)	6.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	(⁷)	0.3
Manufacturing	49.5	10.2	3.7	(⁷)	7.4	28.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	(⁷)	0.3	1.1
Service providing	18.4	4.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	11.2	8.2	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	13.6	3.5	0.9	--	1.1	7.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	--	0.2	1.1
Wholesale trade	7.6	2.6	0.9	(⁷)	--	3.2	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	--	0.1
Retail trade	11.1	4.0	0.8	--	--	5.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.5
Transportation and warehousing⁵	32.7	3.3	1.7	(⁷)	3.7	23.9	0.7	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	0.1	0.5
Utilities	22.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	14.5	6.8	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Information	13.5	2.1	--	(⁷)	3.2	7.5	0.2	(⁶)	--	(⁷)	0.1	0.1
Financial activities	12.9	2.8	1.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.4
Finance and insurance	10.0	--	1.4	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.0	0.3	--	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	19.6	7.7	2.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	9.1	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Professional and business services	11.4	3.3	1.7	(⁷)	0.3	6.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.6	1.2	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	4.3	0.2	(⁶)	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	9.4	2.6	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	4.9	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	17.4	--	2.6	(⁷)	0.6	8.3	0.6	--	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.3
Education and health services	25.4	7.3	3.0	--	(⁷)	14.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	--	(⁷)	1.1
Educational services	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	--	(⁷)	(⁷)	--	(⁷)	(⁷)
Health care and social assistance	28.0	8.1	3.3	--	(⁷)	15.9	1.9	0.6	0.2	--	(⁷)	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	34.5	9.6	1.0	(⁷)	0.4	23.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	101.1	19.4	3.4	(⁷)	1.5	76.8	1.3	0.2	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁶)	1.0
Accommodation and food services	19.4	7.4	0.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	11.4	1.1	0.4	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.6
Other services	12.9	2.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	10.8	0.3	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2
Other services, except public administration	12.9	2.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	10.8	0.3	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.2

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 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 Fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- 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.