

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness, 2002

California

Industry ²	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
All industries including State and local government ²	46.5	6.0	2.7	0.6	37.2
Private industry ²	38.5	5.5	1.8	0.5	30.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	38.1	16.6	2.2	0.4	19.0
Mining ³	20.5	1.3	0.8	(⁵)	18.4
Construction	24.2	4.3	1.5	3.7	14.7
Manufacturing	49.4	6.6	2.0	0.2	40.4
Durable goods	53.1	7.4	2.5	--	43.3
Nondurable goods	43.1	5.5	1.4	0.6	35.7
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	65.8	6.6	2.5	0.3	56.3
Wholesale and retail trade	20.3	--	0.7	0.3	16.0
Wholesale trade	23.1	--	0.2	(⁵)	15.8
Retail trade	19.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	16.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46.8	1.9	0.2	(⁵)	44.6
Services	43.7	6.3	3.0	0.4	34.0
State and local government	95.1	8.8	8.1	1.0	77.2
State government	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	94.8	8.3	7.4	1.2	77.9
Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including State and local government ²	54.1	7.0	3.2	0.7	43.3
Private industry ²	38.5	5.5	1.9	0.5	30.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	1.6	0.7	0.1	(⁵)	0.8
Mining ³	0.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0
Manufacturing	8.2	1.1	0.3	(⁵)	6.7
Durable goods	5.5	0.8	0.3	--	4.5
Nondurable goods	2.7	0.3	0.1	(⁵)	2.2
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	4.2	0.4	0.2	(⁵)	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5.4	--	0.2	0.1	4.2
Wholesale trade	1.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.2
Retail trade	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.6	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Services	14.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	10.9
State and local government	15.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	12.7
State government	--	--	--	--	--
Local government	12.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	9.9

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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 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 with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 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.