

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Virgin Islands

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All Industries including State and local government⁷		40.3	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.9
Private Industry⁷		27.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
Construction		1.6	4.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	1.1
General building contractors	15	0.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.3
Residential building construction	152	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	1.7	1.7	1.7	(⁹)
Special trade contractors	17	0.6	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.7
Manufacturing		2.4	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.7
Durable goods		--	3.5	2.8	2.8	0.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	(⁹)	1.6	1.6	1.6	(⁹)
Nondurable goods		--	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.7
Food and kindred products	20	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	--	5.0	4.5	1.7	0.4	5.0	4.5	1.7	0.4
Transportation and public utilities⁸		2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	(⁹)	1.4	1.4	1.4	(⁹)
Water transportation	44	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.4	0.4	0.4	(⁹)
Transportation by air	45	0.5	3.8	2.4	1.6	1.4	3.8	2.4	1.6	1.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	0.2	5.3	2.1	0.5	3.2	5.3	2.1	0.5	3.2
Communications	48	0.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	0.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade		9.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
Wholesale trade		1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Retail trade		7.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.4	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.3
Food stores	54	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5
Eating and drinking places	58	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
Depository institutions	60	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.5
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Real estate	65	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Virgin Islands

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Services		10.4	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.0	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.6
Personal services	72	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Business services	73	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.4
Motion pictures	78	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health services	80	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	(⁹)	1.9	1.9	1.9	(⁹)
Legal services	81	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Educational services	82	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)
Social services	83	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	(⁹)	1.4	1.4	1.4	(⁹)
Membership organizations	86	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	(⁹)	0.7	0.7	0.7	(⁹)
State and local government		12.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.1
State government		12.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- 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.