Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

Rhode Island

			Ir	njuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Private Industry ⁷		404.7	7.1	3.8	2.9	3.3	6.9	3.7	2.8	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		3.5	7.4	4.7	4.6	2.7	7.2	4.7	4.6	2.6
Mining ⁸		0.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.2
Construction		18.3	8.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	8.7	4.7	4.4	4.0
General building contractors Heavy construction, except building Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning Electrical work Miscellaneous special trade contractors	15 16 17 171 173 179	4.6 1.4 12.3 2.7 2.3 2.5	8.7 8.5	5.0 5.3 3.0	3.8 4.5 5.2 3.0	3.0 2.5 4.5 3.4 5.5 5.5	6.9 9.5 8.7 8.5	5.3 3.0	5.2 3.0	3.0 2.5 4.5 3.4 5.5 5.5
Manufacturing		72.7	9.2	5.1	3.2	4.0	8.7	5.0	3.1	3.8
Durable goods			9.4	5.1	3.3	4.3	8.9	4.9	3.2	4.0
Stone, clay, and glass products Nonferrous rolling and drawing Fabricated metal products Metal services, n.e.c. Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electric equipment Electronic components and accessories Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Measuring and controlling devices Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware Jewelry, precious metal Jewelers', materials and lapidary work Costume jewelry and notions	32 335 347 35 36 367 37 38 382 39 391 3911 3915 396	1.0 8.7 2.4 4.4 5.6 2.0 3.3 5.6 2.0 12.6 5.5 3.5 1.7 4.3	10.0 13.4 7.3 7.1 7.1 8.8 19.5 5.1 5.2 7.4 5.5 4.5	6.2 7.2 3.4 5.1 3.9 9.5 2.7 1.6 3.4	3.8 4.2 2.1 4.1 3.0 2.8 6.5 1.3 2.7 1.7 1.4 2.7		10.0 13.1 7.0 7.1 6.8 8.3 17.5 4.7 4.8 6.7 5.1 4.5	3.5 8.9 2.6 1.3 3.2 2.3 2.1	2.6	3.0 3.8 6.2 3.9 1.9 3.2 4.8 8.6 2.1 3.4 2.8 2.3 1.9 2.0
Nondurable goods			8.6	5.2	3.0	3.5	8.4	5.1	2.9	3.3
Food and kindred products Textile mill products Narrow fabric mills Textile finishing, except wool Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20 22 224 226 26 27 28 30	6.2 1.9 1.9 2.0 5.4 2.2 4.8	7.4 8.2 5.8 11.5 9.2	5.4 4.1 4.7 5.3 3.5 7.9 4.7	3.6 2.5 3.6 2.5 2.8 4.3 1.8	2.8 2.9 2.3 3.6 4.5	8.8 7.4 8.2 5.6 10.8 8.7	5.4 4.1 4.7 5.3 3.5 7.7 4.6	2.8 4.0 1.8	2.8 2.9 2.2 3.1 4.1
Transportation and public utilities ¹⁰		16.4				2.5				
Railroad transportation ¹⁰ Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Communications	40 41 42 48		9.9 6.5 10.8 2.9	3.2 7.0	2.6 6.0	3.4	6.5 10.8	3.2 7.0	2.6	3.4 3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Rhode Island

		2000 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Ir	ijuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry ²	SIC code ³			Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
			Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	2.0	15.9	11.5	5.6	4.5	15.1	11.0	5.4	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade		109.2	8.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	7.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
Wholesale trade		20.6	7.9	4.7	3.5	3.2	7.8	4.6	3.5	3.2
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	13.1	7.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	7.1	4.0	3.5	3.0
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51	7.5	9.4	5.8	3.5	3.6	9.3	5.7	3.4	3.6
Retail trade		88.6	8.0	3.9	3.4	4.1	7.9	3.8	3.4	4.1
Building materials and garden supplies General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	2.3 7.7 16.0 7.4 4.6 2.8 31.8 16.0	14.3 9.0 13.4 5.4 5.7 1.9 8.6 3.6	6.7 4.3 6.9 3.3 2.5 1.3 3.5 2.4	6.4	7.6 4.7 6.5 2.1 3.2 0.6 5.1 1.2	14.2 9.0 13.1 5.4 5.7 1.9 8.6 3.4		6.2 3.1 2.4 1.1	4.7 6.5 2.1 3.2 0.6 5.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		29.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Depository institutions Security and commodity brokers Insurance agents, brokers, and service Real estate	60 62 64 65	9.0 2.7 2.7 4.0	1.0 0.5 0.6 5.3	0.6 0.5 0.2 2.6	0.5 0.2	0.4	0.7 0.5 0.6 5.2	0.5	0.5 0.2	(¹¹) 0.4
Services		153.6	5.8	2.8	2.2	3.0	5.7	2.8	2.2	2.9
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, services, and parking Amusement and recreation services Health services Nursing and personal care facilities Hospitals Home health care services	70 72 73 75 79 80 805 806	4.3 4.8 28.9 4.2 5.6 51.5 11.5 21.5 3.2	9.4 3.5 2.8 5.7 7.0 8.4 14.5 9.4 6.0	5.5 1.7 1.7 3.4 3.5 4.2 7.5 4.6 4.6	3.1 5.3 3.3	3.9 1.7 1.1 2.3 3.5 4.2 6.9 4.8 1.4	9.2 3.1 2.8 5.7 7.0 8.2 14.3 9.0 5.7	3.4 3.5 4.1	1.5 1.5 3.1 3.5 3.1 5.3 3.2	1.3 1.1 2.3 3.5 4.0 6.9 4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Rhode Island

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Legal services Educational services Social services Membership organizations Engineering and management services	81 82 83 86 87	14.9 15.8 6.9	4.4 10.2 2.8	3.7 1.6	1.2 2.6 1.5	2.9 6.5 1.2	4.4 10.2 2.3	1.5 3.7 1.5	1.2 2.6 1.4	2.8 6.5 0.8

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).

and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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.
 Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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.

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.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety

¹¹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.