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

Vermont

Industry ²			Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
	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
All Industries including State and local government ⁷		290.3	6.8	3.1	2.1	3.7	6.4	2.8	2.0	3.5
Private Industry ⁷		249.0	6.9	3.2	2.2	3.7	6.5	3.0	2.1	3.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		3.9	4.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	4.2	1.7	1.6	2.6
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	1.5	7.6	2.4	2.2	5.2	7.6	2.4	2.2	5.2
Mining ⁸		0.7	5.1	3.6	3.0	1.5	4.6	3.3	2.8	1.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	0.7	5.1	3.6	3.0	1.5	4.6	3.3	2.8	1.3
Construction		14.9	8.9	4.1	3.7	4.8	8.9	4.1	3.7	4.8
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	4.2 1.9 8.8 2.1 1.8 1.8	9.4 10.4 8.4 13.3 4.4 7.0	4.8 4.0 5.2 2.4	3.3 4.1 1.6	5.3 5.6 4.5 8.1 2.0 4.0	10.4 8.4 13.2 4.4	4.1 4.8 4.0 5.2 2.4 3.0	4.1 4.6 3.3 4.1 1.6 2.4	5.3 5.6 4.4 8.0 2.0 3.8
Manufacturing		48.9	10.4	5.5	3.1	4.9	9.2	4.8	2.8	4.4
Durable goods			10.1	5.2	3.1	4.9	9.0	4.6	2.9	4.4
Lumber and wood products Stone, clay, and glass products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Transportation equipment	24 32 34 35 37	3.4 2.4 2.5 4.7 3.0	14.4 9.6 7.5 14.7 8.2	5.4 3.2 5.1	5.1 2.0 4.2	7.5 4.2 4.3 9.6 4.2	7.2 6.9 13.6		5.2 4.1 2.0 4.0 2.0	7.1 2.9 4.2 9.0 3.4
Nondurable goods			11.1	6.2	3.0	4.9	9.8	5.5	2.7	4.4
Food and kindred products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20 26 27 30	4.7	5.4	3.9 2.3	3.4 1.1	3.1	8.3 5.3	3.4 2.2	4.0 2.9 1.1 3.2	4.5 4.9 3.0 6.4
Transportation and public utilities8		12.2	5.8	4.2	2.9	1.6	5.7	4.1	2.9	1.5
Railroad transportation ⁸ Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	40 41 42 48 49	1.6 3.7 2.6 1.9		1.9 4.0 1.8	1.9 3.1 1.6		4.1 4.6 3.6	1.9 3.8	1.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade		68.3	6.3	2.8	2.1	3.5	6.1	2.6	2.0	3.5
Wholesale trade		12.8	8.0	5.3	3.5	2.7	8.0	5.3	3.5	2.7
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	5.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Vermont

Industry ²			Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
	SIC	2000 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
	code ³			Total⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51	6.9	12.2	8.7	5.6	3.5	12.2	8.7	5.6	3.5
Retail trade		55.5	5.8	2.0	1.7	3.8	5.6	1.9	1.5	3.7
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 Fuel dealers	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	3.6 10.6 6.6 2.5 2.1 17.4 9.9	9.1 7.6 5.0 5.4 1.6 2.6 7.5 4.2	3.5 1.6 0.8 1.5 1.0	2.5 3.9 2.6 1.5 0.8 1.3 1.0 1.5 3.6	1.6 3.9 0.9 1.1 6.5 2.4	4.1	4.6 2.5 1.6 0.8 1.5 1.0	1.8 1.5 0.8 1.3 1.0	3.0 1.5 3.9 0.9 1.1 6.5 2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		12.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.1
Depository institutions Insurance carriers Insurance agents, brokers, and service Real estate	60 63 64 65	2.3 1.7	0.8 1.3 2.2 2.3	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.2 0.8	1.0 1.8		0.3 0.3	0.3 0.2	1.0
Services		88.2	5.8	2.2	1.5	3.5	5.4	2.1	1.4	3.3
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, services, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Amusement and recreation services Health services Nursing and personal care facilities Hospitals Legal services Educational services Social services Membership organizations Engineering and management services	70 72 73 75 76 79 80 805 806 81 82 83	2.1 11.2 2.5 0.9 3.3 28.0 4.8 9.7 2.1 8.6 6.7 2.1	13.1 0.8 3.2 1.6 1.2 7.9 9.8 10.6 0.6 4.7 2.0 1.7	1.3 0.4 0.4 2.2 3.7 8.6 4.5 0.1 1.4 0.3	0.4 0.4 2.1 2.0 5.3 2.8 0.1 1.3 0.3	0.7 1.9 1.2 0.8 6.0 4.3 1.2 6.1 0.5 3.3 1.7	0.7 2.8 1.6 1.2 8.2 7.2 9.8 9.3 0.6 4.6 2.0	0.1 1.1 0.4 0.4 2.2 3.4 8.6 3.8 0.1 1.4 0.3	0.1 0.8 0.4 0.4 2.1 2.0 5.3 2.6 0.1 1.3 0.3	0.6 1.7 1.2 0.8 6.0 3.8 1.2 5.5 0.5 3.2 1.7
State and local government		41.3	6.3	2.1	1.9	4.2	5.6	1.7	1.5	3.9
State government		14.7	5.6	1.9	1.7	3.7	4.6	1.7	1.5	2.9
Construction			27.2	15.2	12.7	12.0	26.1	15.2	12.7	10.9
Public administration		6.5	5.2	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.3	1.0	0.9	3.3
Executive, legislative, and general Justice, public order, and safety Administration of human resources	91 92 94			0.9	2.0 0.8 0.7				0.8	4.9
Local government		26.6	6.8	2.3	2.1	4.5	6.1	1.6	1.4	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

Vermont

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
Services		20.0	6.5	1.9	1.9	4.6	5.7	1.1	1.1	4.6
Public administration		5.5	7.0	3.0	2.4	4.0	6.7	2.8	2.3	3.9
Executive, legislative, and general Justice, public order, and safety Administration of human resources	91 92 94	3.0 1.3 0.8	9.9	5.4	3.9	4.5	9.3	1.8 4.9 1.3	3.4	4.4

 $^{^{1}}$ 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).

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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.

 $^{^{\}rm 5}\,$ 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.

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.