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

Nevada

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total⁵	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		961.6	7.3	3.0	1.7	4.3	7.1	2.9	1.7	4.2
Private Industry ⁷		863.1	7.3	3.0	1.7	4.3	7.1	2.9	1.7	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		10.1	6.1	2.6	1.4	3.5	6.1	2.6	1.4	3.5
Mining ⁸		11.9	4.0	2.4	1.1	1.6	3.9	2.3	1.0	1.5
Metal mining ⁸ Gold and silver ores ⁸	10 104		3.8 3.8	2.3 2.2	0.8 0.8	1.5 1.5	3.7 3.7	2.2 2.2	0.8 0.7	1.5 1.5
Construction		88.7	10.5	5.2	3.5	5.3	10.4	5.2	3.5	5.2
General building contractors Residential building construction Nonresidential building construction Heavy construction, except building Highway and street construction Heavy construction, except highway Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning Painting and paper hanging Electrical work Masonry, stonework, and plastering Carpentry and floor work Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work Concrete work Miscellaneous special trade contractors	15 152 154 16 161 162 17 171 172 173 174 175 176 177	9.9 6.7 10.7 3.5 7.2 61.4 9.1 2.4 9.2 13.0 9.3 2.5 6.8	9.1 9.0 9.4 8.9 13.6 6.3 11.2 14.9 6.5 9.4 10.6 9.5 16.7 7.0	3.7 2.9 5.0 4.4 6.0 3.5 5.8 7.3 3.4 5.1 5.5 5.3 8.5 3.6	2.7 1.7 4.0 2.9 3.6 2.5 3.8 4.8 3.1 4.1 4.0 3.6 3.8 4.7 1.9	5.4 6.1 4.4 4.5 7.6 2.7 5.4 7.6 3.1 4.2 5.1 8.2 8.6 3.4	9.1 8.9 9.4 8.8 13.4 6.2 11.0 6.4 10.6 9.5 16.7 7.0	5.0 4.4 5.9 3.5 5.8 7.2 3.3 5.1 5.5 5.3 8.5	2.9 3.6 2.5 3.8 4.8 3.0 4.1 4.0 3.6 3.8 4.7	4.4 7.5 2.7 5.3 6.7 3.1 4.2 5.1 8.2 8.6
Manufacturing		42.4	9.5	4.2	1.4	5.3	9.2	4.1	1.4	5.0
Durable goods			9.8	4.5	1.6	5.3	9.5	4.4	1.6	5.2
Lumber and wood products Stone, clay, and glass products Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electric equipment Instruments and related products	24 32 327 34 35 36 38	3.0 4.2 2.8 2.4	10.3 11.5 12.7 15.0 10.3 6.6 6.2	3.2	2.2 2.7 3.1 1.3 2.1 1.1	4.3 6.2 6.8 7.7 6.6 3.4 2.9	10.2 11.5 12.7 14.9 10.0 6.1 5.2	5.9 7.2 3.6 2.8	3.1 1.2 2.1 1.1	4.2 6.2 6.8 7.7 6.5 3.3 2.4
Nondurable goods			8.9	3.8	1.2	5.2	8.5	3.7	1.1	4.8
Food and kindred products Printing and publishing Newspapers Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Miscellaneous plastics products. n.e.c.	20 27 271 30 308	5.7 2.1 3.6	6.7 5.2 4.2 14.9 16.0		0.8 0.7 0.7 1.4 1.5	3.5 2.9 10.2	6.6 4.2 3.8 14.6 15.6	1.6 1.2 4.7	0.6 0.5 1.3	2.7 2.5 9.9
Transportation and public utilities8		51.4	10.3	6.0	3.8	4.4	10.2	5.9	3.8	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Nevada

		1999 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Ir	ijuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry ²	SIC code ³		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Transportation by air Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	41 42 421 45 48 49		12.5 9.2 10.2 21.3 3.5 10.1	6.2 3.8 4.2 17.1 2.3 3.7	4.7 2.5 3.0 11.0 1.4 1.2	6.3 5.4 6.0 4.2 1.2 6.4	12.5 9.2 10.2 20.9 3.2 9.9	6.2 3.8 4.2 16.7 2.1 3.7	4.7 2.5 3.0 11.0 1.3 1.2	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade		201.6	6.6	2.6	1.5	4.0	6.5	2.5	1.4	4.0
Wholesale trade		37.4	8.5	3.7	1.7	4.8	8.4	3.6	1.7	4.8
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	22.2	7.9	3.0	1.5	4.8	7.7	3.0	1.5	4.7
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51	15.2	9.4	4.5	2.0	4.9	9.3	4.5	2.0	4.8
Retail trade		164.2	6.1	2.3	1.4	3.8	6.0	2.3	1.4	3.8
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	22.0 18.8 10.1 7.7	8.9 9.0 7.1 7.8 5.0 6.7 4.4 5.6	2.7 5.1 1.0 3.2 2.1 3.4 1.6 2.2	1.2 1.9 0.8 2.6 0.8 2.9 1.1	6.2 3.9 6.0 4.6 2.9 3.3 2.8 3.4	8.8 8.9 6.9 7.8 4.9 6.7 4.4 5.2	2.7 5.0 1.0 3.2 2.0 3.4 1.6 1.9	1.2 1.9 0.7 2.6 0.7 2.9 1.1 0.9	6.1 3.9 5.9 4.6 2.9 3.3 2.8 3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		44.2	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.1	0.7	1.6
Real estate	65	14.6	5.2	1.7	1.1	3.5	5.2	1.7	1.1	3.5
Services		412.1	6.9	2.4	1.3	4.6	6.7	2.4	1.3	4.4
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 Home health care services Social services Engineering and management services	70 72 73 75 76 79 80 805 806 808 83	26.4 47.0 5.3 15.8 2.3	13.6	2.9 2.2 2.0	1.4 1.3 1.2 1.5 3.9 0.8 1.6 5.0 1.9 2.1 1.6 1.3	4.1 6.4 8.1 10.8 7.2 3.0	9.7	10.0 2.7 2.9 2.2	1.9 2.1 1.6	4.1 5.9 8.0 10.0 6.8 3.0 1.8
•										
State government		26.4	5.2 2.8		1.1	3.7 1.7	4.8 2.7	1.5	1.1	3.4
Services		10.9	∠.8	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Nevada

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁵	With days away from work ⁶	without lost work- days
Public administration		15.5	6.9	1.9	1.4	5.1	6.4	1.7	1.3	4.7
Local government		72.1	8.3	3.8	2.4	4.5	7.9	3.7	2.3	4.2
Public administration		29.3	8.0	5.0	3.2	3.0	7.6	4.9	3.1	2.7

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).

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.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}\,$ 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.

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.