Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Rhode Island

(In thousands)

(In thousands)			Injuries and Illnesses Injuries							
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employ- ment ³ (000's)	"	Lost workday cases				Lost workday cases		
			Total cases	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	Cases without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	Cases without lost work- days
Private Industry ⁶		395.6	21.9	11.9	8.8	10.0	21.1	11.5	8.5	9.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶		3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining ⁷		0.2	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Construction		17.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
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	1.5 11.7 2.3	0.3 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1 0.1	0.2 (*) 0.5 0.1 0.1	0.3 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.2	0.1	0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1 0.1	0.2 (⁸) 0.5 0.1 0.1
Manufacturing		74.9	7.1	4.1	2.7	3.0	6.7	3.8	2.6	2.8
Durable goods			4.9	2.7	1.7	2.2	4.5	2.5	1.6	2.1
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clav. and glass products Primary metal industries 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 iewelry and notions	24 25 32 33 335 347 35 36 367 37 37 38 382 391 3911 3915 396	1.9	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.5 0.1 1.1 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.1 1.0 0.2 (*) 0.7 0.3 0.1 0.1	(*) 0.3 0.1 0.6 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 (*) 0.4 0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1 (*) 0.2 (*) 0.5 0.1 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.3 (*) (*) 0.3 0.1 0.1 (*)	(8)	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.1 0.2 (*) 0.3 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 (*) 0.4 0.1 (*)	(*) 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.2 (*) (*) 0.3 0.1 (*) (*)	(*) 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.2 (*) 0.4 0.1 (*) 0.2 0.1 0.1 (*)
Nondurable goods			2.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8
Food and kindred products Textile mill products Narrow fabric mills Textile finishing, except wool Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20 22 224 226 23 26 27 28 30	6.9 2.1 1.9 0.9 1.9 5.6 2.4	0.3 0.5 0.2 0.2 (*) 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.1 0.2 0.1	0.1 0.2 0.1 (*) 0.2 0.1 0.2	0.3 0.5 0.2 (*) 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1 (⁸) 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1 (*) 0.2 0.1 0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Rhode Island

(In thousands)

(In thousands)										
			In	ijuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employ- ment ³ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days
Transportation and public utilities ⁷		15.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Railroad transportation ⁷ Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Communications Electric. gas, and sanitary services	40 41 42 48 49	2.4 3.8 3.6 2.1	(*) 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3	0.1	(*) (*) 0.2 0.1 0.1	(*) 0.1 0.1 (*) 0.2	(*) 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.3	0.2 0.1	(*) (*) 0.2 0.1 (*)	(8) 0.1 0.1 (8) 0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		104.1	4.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	4.8	2.5	2.0	2.3
Wholesale trade		19.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	12.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51	7.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade		84.5	3.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.6	1.8
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	2.2 6.9 15.6 7.2 4.2 2.5 30.8 15.1	0.3 0.3 1.1 0.5 0.1 0.1 1.1 0.6		0.2 (*) (*)	0.1 0.6 0.2 (*) (*) 0.6 0.2	0.5 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.5 0.2 (*) (*) 0.5	0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2 (*) (*) 0.4 0.2	0.2 (*) (*)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		27.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Depository institutions Real estate	60 65	8.6 4.0	0.1 0.2	(⁸) 0.1	(⁸) 0.1	(⁸) 0.1	0.1 0.2	(⁸) 0.1	(⁸) 0.1	(⁸) 0.1
Services		150.1	6.7	3.5	2.5	3.2	6.6	3.4	2.5	3.1
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 80 805 806 808	4.0 4.7 28.7 3.8 5.1 51.7 11.7 21.1 3.3	0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1 0.1 4.1 1.8 1.7 0.2	(*) 0.3 0.1 0.1 2.2 1.0 0.8	(*) 0.2 0.1 0.1 1.4 0.5 0.6	(⁸) 0.2 0.1 0.1 1.9 0.7 0.9	0.1 0.5 0.1 0.1 4.0 1.8 1.6	(*) 0.3 0.1 0.1 2.2 1.0 0.8	(⁸) 0.2 0.1 0.1 1.4 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1 1.8 0.7 0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Rhode Island

(In thousands)

	SIC	1999 Annual	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
				Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
Industry ¹	code ²	average employ- ment ³ (000's)	Total cases	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁴		without lost work- days
Legal services Educational services Social services Membership organizations Engineering and management services	81 82 83 86 87	14.0 15.2 6.6	0.2 0.9 0.1		(⁸) 0.1 0.3 (⁸) 0.1	(⁸) 0.1 0.6 0.1 0.1	(8) 0.2 0.9 0.1 0.1	0.3 0.1	(8) 0.1 0.3 (8) 0.1	(*) 0.1 0.6 0.1 0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

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

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

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

⁵ 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.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the agencies. Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.