

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

Guam

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 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		--	3.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
Private Industry⁷		--	3.9	2.3	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		--	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.0
General building contractors	15	--	3.1	1.7	0.9	1.5	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.8
Residential building construction	152	--	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.8
Nonresidential building construction	154	--	6.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	--	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	0.5
Special trade contractors	17	--	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Painting and paper hanging	172	--	4.1	4.1	4.1	(⁹)	4.1	4.1	4.1	(⁹)
Carpentry and floor work	175	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	--	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.0
Manufacturing		--	8.5	5.0	5.0	3.5	8.5	5.0	5.0	3.5
Nondurable goods		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Printing and publishing	27	--	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
Transportation and public utilities⁸		--	9.0	5.3	5.2	3.7	8.8	5.2	5.1	3.6
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	--	6.0	1.0	0.5	4.9	6.0	1.0	0.5	4.9
Trucking and warehousing	42	--	4.4	4.4	4.1	(⁹)	4.1	4.1	3.7	(⁹)
Water transportation	44	--	8.0	4.3	4.3	3.7	7.4	4.3	4.3	3.1
Transportation services	47	--	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1
Communications	48	--	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.8	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		--	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.3
Wholesale trade		--	4.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	4.1	2.4	2.2	1.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	--	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.8	0.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	--	5.5	3.4	3.1	2.1	5.5	3.4	3.1	2.1
Groceries and related products	514	--	13.3	8.3	8.3	5.0	13.3	8.3	8.3	5.0
Retail trade		--	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	--	0.7	0.7	0.3	(⁹)	--	0.7	0.3	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	53	--	6.6	4.3	4.3	2.3	6.0	3.6	3.6	2.3
Food stores	54	--	4.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	3.3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	--	4.8	3.3	2.7	1.5	4.8	3.3	2.7	1.5
New and used car dealers	551	--	6.5	4.6	3.7	1.9	6.5	4.6	3.7	1.9
Apparel and accessory stores	56	--	3.5	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.4	3.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.3	0.3	0.3	(⁹)
Miscellaneous retail	59	--	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 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	
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	--	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate	65	--	0.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.7	0.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.7
Services		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	72	--	16.5	16.5	16.5	(⁹)	--	5.3	5.3	(⁹)
Business services	73	--	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	--	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	--	4.6	3.6	3.6	1.1	4.6	3.6	3.6	1.1
Health services	80	--	5.0	0.9	0.8	4.0	4.8	0.9	0.8	3.9
Legal services	81	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Educational services	82	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)
Social services	83	--	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Membership organizations	86	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Engineering and management services	87	--	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.5
State and local government		--	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	4.0	1.4	1.3	2.6
State government		--	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	4.0	1.4	1.3	2.6
Public administration		--	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4

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).

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.