

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

Hawaii

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All industries including State and local government ⁷		501.5	6.9	3.6	3.3	3.3	6.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
Private industry ⁷		426.5	6.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	6.5	3.4	3.1	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		10.1	7.4	3.3	2.2	4.1	7.3	3.3	2.2	4.0
Agricultural services	07	3.6	6.8	2.8	2.0	4.0	6.7	2.8	1.9	4.0
Construction		23.4	10.4	6.1	5.2	4.3	10.2	6.0	5.1	4.2
General building contractors	15	7.3	13.1	7.3	4.9	5.8	13.0	7.2	4.8	5.8
Residential building construction	152	3.4	15.2	8.2	4.9	6.9	15.0	8.1	4.9	6.8
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.0	8.9	5.5	4.8	3.4	8.1	5.5	4.8	2.6
Special trade contractors	17	13.0	9.2	5.6	5.5	3.6	9.1	5.5	5.4	3.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.1	9.3	5.1	4.6	4.2	9.3	5.1	4.6	4.2
Electrical work	173	2.6	10.8	5.9	5.9	4.8	10.3	5.5	5.5	4.8
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	1.9	8.2	5.6	5.6	2.6	8.2	5.6	5.6	2.6
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	3.0	8.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	8.9	4.6	4.6	4.2
Manufacturing		16.6	7.9	4.1	3.4	3.8	7.6	4.0	3.2	3.7
Durable goods		3.5	11.0	5.6	3.6	5.4	10.9	5.5	3.5	5.4
Nondurable goods		13.2	7.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	6.7	3.5	3.1	3.2
Food and kindred products	20	6.3	10.9	5.6	4.8	5.3	10.5	5.3	4.6	5.2
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		40.9	8.5	5.0	4.6	3.5	8.2	4.8	4.4	3.4
Water transportation	44	4.0	16.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	16.2	8.3	8.0	7.9
Transportation by air ⁹	45	12.1	11.1	6.9	6.0	4.3	10.7	6.6	5.8	4.1
Air transportation, scheduled ⁹	451	10.5	12.1	7.7	6.8	-	11.6	7.4	6.5	-
Communications	48	6.4	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade		135.2	7.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
Wholesale trade		21.4	7.0	4.5	4.1	2.5	7.0	4.5	4.1	2.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	8.8	6.2	3.8	3.4	2.5	6.2	3.8	3.3	2.5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	12.6	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.5	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.5
Groceries and related products	514	5.8	9.8	6.6	5.9	3.2	9.8	6.6	5.9	3.2
Retail trade		113.7	7.0	3.5	3.1	3.5	6.8	3.4	3.0	3.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	2.1	16.5	7.6	6.4	8.9	16.3	7.6	6.4	8.8
General merchandise stores	53	12.7	12.4	6.7	6.0	5.6	11.6	6.2	5.5	5.4
Food stores	54	14.2	7.7	4.7	3.6	3.1	7.4	4.5	3.4	2.9
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	9.0	7.3	3.6	3.2	3.8	6.8	3.6	3.2	3.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	9.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.4	5.8	3.6	3.6	2.3	5.6	3.6	3.6	2.0
Eating and drinking places	58	47.0	6.6	2.9	2.8	3.7	6.5	2.7	2.6	3.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	16.2	4.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.8	2.4	2.2	2.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate		36.8	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Real estate	65	14.9	8.0	4.6	4.3	3.4	7.4	4.3	4.1	3.0
Services		162.6	6.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	5.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	38.3	6.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Personal services	72	6.1	7.0	4.7	4.5	2.3	6.3	4.7	4.5	1.6
Business services	73	23.2	4.9	3.0	2.7	1.8	4.9	3.0	2.7	1.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	6.1	8.1	3.8	3.4	4.3	7.8	3.8	3.3	4.0
Amusement and recreation services	79	10.9	11.2	4.4	4.4	6.8	11.1	4.3	4.3	6.8
Health services	80	34.1	7.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	5.9	2.8	2.6	3.1
Hospitals	806	13.1	12.0	4.9	4.8	7.1	10.5	4.6	4.5	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

Hawaii

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Educational services	82	8.8	3.6	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.5	1.1	1.1	2.4
Social services	83	10.5	7.3	3.9	3.8	3.4	7.2	3.8	3.7	3.4
Engineering and management services	87	10.1	2.4	.8	.8	1.6	2.3	.7	.7	1.5
State and local government		75.1	7.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	7.1	3.4	3.3	3.7
State government		58.4	5.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.8
Services		41.7	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.3	5.3	2.1	2.0	3.2
Health services	80	4.6	9.6	4.5	4.3	5.1	9.1	4.3	4.1	4.8
Educational services	82	34.2	4.9	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.9	1.7	1.7	3.1
Public administration		16.4	4.3	2.6	2.6	1.7	3.8	2.3	2.3	1.5
Local government		16.6	13.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	13.2	6.6	6.5	6.6

¹ The 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. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

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 In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
- 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.