

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

Virgin Islands

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		40.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.9
Private industry ⁷		27.1	2.2	1.4	1.3	.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	.8
Manufacturing		2.3	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.3	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.3
Durable goods7	3.2	2.7	2.5	.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	.5
Nondurable goods		1.6	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.9	1.6
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		2.3	3.5	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade		9.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	.3
Wholesale trade		1.0	.9	.6	.6	.2	.9	.6	.6	.2
Retail trade		8.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	.3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	.4
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.1	1.0	.7	.7	.3	1.0	.7	.7	.3
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1.6	.9	.6	.6	.3	.9	.6	.6	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.8	.8	.6	.6	.1	.8	.6	.6	.1
Depository institutions	60	.9	1.1	.8	.8	.2	1.1	.8	.8	.2
Services		8.9	1.8	.7	.7	1.1	1.7	.6	.6	1.1
Hotels and other lodging places	70	2.6	3.2	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.0	2.2
State and local government		13.1	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.3
Local government		-	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.3
Services		-	4.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	4.2	1.7	1.7	2.5
Public administration		-	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	.9
Justice, public order, and safety	92	-	5.7	3.4	3.4	2.3	5.7	3.4	3.4	2.3
Administration of human resources	94	-	1.6	1.1	1.1	.6	1.2	.9	.9	.3
Administration of economic programs	96	-	6.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	6.8	4.7	4.7	2.1

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.