

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998

Vermont

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1998 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		273.6	6.9	3.0	2.2	3.8	6.3	2.7	2.1	3.6
Private Industry⁷		235.1	7.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	6.6	2.9	2.2	3.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		3.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0
Mining⁸		0.6	6.2	4.2	3.5	2.0	6.1	4.1	3.5	2.0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	0.6	6.2	4.2	3.5	2.0	6.1	4.1	3.5	2.0
Construction		14.0	8.7	3.5	3.2	5.2	8.6	3.5	3.2	5.1
General building contractors	15	3.9	10.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	10.1	5.3	5.3	4.8
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.8	12.5	15.5	3.0	2.8	12.5
Special trade contractors	17	8.3	6.5	2.7	2.3	3.8	6.5	2.7	2.3	3.7
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.9	7.7	3.0	1.3	4.7	7.6	3.0	1.3	4.6
Electrical work	173	1.5	5.9	1.0	0.9	4.9	5.8	1.0	0.9	4.8
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	1.9	4.9	3.3	3.2	1.6	4.9	3.3	3.2	1.6
Manufacturing		47.2	9.6	4.3	2.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	2.4	4.5
Durable goods		--	9.5	4.4	2.7	5.1	8.0	3.6	2.4	4.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	2.7	24.7	8.8	2.0	15.9	17.1	6.0	0.8	11.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	2.4	11.7	3.6	3.6	8.2	11.7	3.6	3.6	8.2
Fabricated metal products	34	2.9	7.3	4.2	2.8	3.0	5.4	3.7	2.5	1.8
Transportation equipment	37	2.4	8.8	4.6	2.2	4.1	6.3	2.8	1.4	3.5
Nondurable goods		--	9.7	4.2	2.9	5.4	8.5	3.5	2.5	5.0
Food and kindred products	20	4.2	14.7	6.7	5.2	8.0	13.4	5.8	4.5	7.5
Paper and allied products	26	2.1	5.7	3.5	3.0	2.2	5.2	3.1	2.6	2.0
Printing and publishing	27	5.0	5.6	1.8	1.1	3.8	5.4	1.7	1.1	3.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	2.0	13.6	6.6	3.2	7.0	11.0	4.6	2.7	6.4
Transportation and public utilities⁸		12.0	8.0	3.7	2.8	4.3	7.4	3.3	2.6	4.1
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	9.8	5.5	4.7	4.2	9.8	5.5	4.7	4.2
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.7	13.6	6.2	4.7	7.4	13.4	5.9	4.5	7.4
Communications	48	2.6	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.2	4.0	0.8	0.8	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	--	6.4	2.5	1.6	3.9	4.0	1.2	1.1	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade		65.4	7.0	2.8	2.1	4.2	6.6	2.4	2.0	4.2
Wholesale trade		12.5	11.3	5.3	4.0	6.0	10.7	4.7	3.9	6.0
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	5.7	5.2	2.2	0.9	3.0	4.0	1.1	0.9	3.0
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.7	16.4	7.8	6.6	8.6	16.3	7.7	6.5	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued

Vermont

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1998 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	
Retail trade		53.0	5.8	2.1	1.5	3.7	5.4	1.8	1.4	3.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	2.7	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.4	4.0	1.7	1.6	2.3
General merchandise stores	53	3.1	9.6	4.1	2.8	5.5	9.6	4.1	2.8	5.5
Food stores	54	10.7	8.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	8.0	4.4	3.8	3.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.2	3.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	3.1
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.4
Eating and drinking places	58	17.1	7.4	2.0	0.7	5.4	6.5	1.1	0.7	5.4
Miscellaneous retail	59	9.0	3.1	0.8	0.6	2.3	3.0	0.8	0.6	2.3
Fuel dealers	598	1.5	7.8	2.4	2.0	5.5	7.5	2.2	2.0	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		11.8	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.4
Depository institutions	60	4.6	2.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.8
Insurance carriers	63	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Real estate	65	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services		80.6	6.0	2.9	2.1	3.0	5.6	2.8	2.1	2.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	10.9	10.6	5.6	3.8	5.0	10.3	5.5	3.7	4.7
Personal services	72	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4
Business services	73	10.5	5.0	2.8	1.9	2.2	4.4	2.5	1.7	2.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.4	4.4	1.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	1.3	1.1	3.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.9	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.0
Amusement and recreation services	79	3.2	6.7	1.7	1.4	4.9	6.6	1.6	1.4	4.9
Health services	80	26.1	7.2	4.3	3.2	2.9	6.7	4.1	3.1	2.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.7	14.0	9.5	7.5	4.5	13.4	9.2	7.3	4.3
Legal services	81	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Educational services	82	7.9	6.9	1.1	1.0	5.8	6.8	1.1	1.0	5.7
Social services	83	6.2	5.2	2.4	1.8	2.7	4.9	2.4	1.8	2.5
Membership organizations	86	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Engineering and management services	87	4.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
State and local government		38.6	4.8	1.8	1.6	3.0	4.4	1.7	1.6	2.7
State government		13.4	6.4	2.2	2.0	4.2	5.6	2.0	1.9	3.5
Construction		0.5	22.2	16.1	14.6	6.2	19.5	15.6	13.8	4.0
Public administration		6.5	4.9	1.3	1.3	3.6	4.4	1.2	1.2	3.2
Executive, legislative, and general	91	1.1	2.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.9	2.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.9
Justice, public order, and safety	92	1.4	10.6	2.4	2.4	8.1	10.6	2.4	2.4	8.1
Administration of human resources	94	2.1	5.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.1	1.5	1.5	2.5
Local government		25.2	3.9	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.4	2.2
Construction		0.5	11.2	5.2	3.8	6.2	11.0	5.0	3.6	6.2

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				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Services		18.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Public administration		5.3	5.0	2.2	2.2	2.9	5.0	2.2	2.2	2.9
Executive, legislative, and general	91	3.0	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.2
Justice, public order, and safety	92	1.3	7.3	2.8	2.8	4.5	7.3	2.8	2.8	4.5
Administration of human resources	94	0.7	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.8

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. 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 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.