

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Hawaii

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All Industries including State and local government⁵		5.8	3.4	3.0	0.4	2.4
Private Industry⁵		5.8	3.5	3.0	0.4	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		6.3	4.2	3.5	0.6	2.1
Agricultural production-crops ⁵	01	5.1	3.4	2.5	0.8	1.8
Agricultural services	07	7.9	5.3	4.8	0.5	2.6
Construction		8.6	5.3	4.6	0.7	3.3
General building contractors	15	8.8	5.6	4.4	1.2	3.2
Nonresidential building construction	154	9.3	5.6	4.1	1.5	3.8
Special trade contractors	17	9.0	5.6	5.0	0.6	3.5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	7.7	4.4	4.0	0.4	3.3
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	8.6	5.1	4.4	0.7	3.5
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	13.8	6.7	5.7	0.9	7.2
Manufacturing		8.3	5.9	4.7	1.1	2.4
Durable goods		10.5	6.9	5.4	1.5	3.6
Nondurable goods		7.6	5.5	4.5	1.0	2.1
Food and kindred products	20	10.0	6.7	5.5	1.2	--
Transportation and public utilities⁸		9.8	6.9	5.7	1.3	2.8
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	9.5	5.7	4.9	0.7	3.8
Local and suburban transportation	411	9.7	6.2	5.2	1.0	3.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	10.5	8.3	6.7	1.6	2.1
Water transportation	44	11.7	8.8	8.8	(⁹)	2.9
Transportation by air	45	20.5	14.6	11.6	3.0	5.9
Transportation services	47	2.4	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.8
Communications	48	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade		5.7	3.2	2.9	0.4	2.5
Wholesale trade		6.9	4.2	3.8	0.4	2.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	5.7	2.9	2.6	0.3	2.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	7.7	5.2	4.7	0.5	2.5
Groceries and related products	514	10.2	7.2	7.0	0.2	3.0
Retail trade		5.4	3.0	2.6	0.3	2.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	9.4	6.6	5.9	0.7	2.8
General merchandise stores	53	9.7	4.7	4.1	0.6	5.0
Food stores	54	5.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	1.9
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.3	4.1	3.3	0.9	2.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Hawaii

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	5.3	2.7	2.3	0.3	2.6
Eating and drinking places	58	4.8	2.4	2.1	--	2.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	4.6	2.7	2.5	0.2	1.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.9
Real estate	65	4.1	2.8	2.6	0.1	1.4
Services		4.9	2.7	2.5	0.3	2.2
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.5	3.7	3.4	--	1.8
Personal services	72	2.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.3
Business services	73	4.6	2.1	1.9	0.1	2.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	6.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	2.7
Motion pictures	78	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.4	4.9	4.2	0.6	2.6
Health services	80	6.1	2.8	2.6	--	3.3
Hospitals	806	9.0	3.9	3.6	--	5.1
Social services	83	4.6	2.7	2.6	0.1	1.9
Engineering and management services	87	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.7
State and local government		5.9	3.1	3.0	--	2.7
State government		4.9	2.5	2.4	--	2.4
Services		4.9	2.3	2.2	--	2.5
Health services	80	6.8	4.4	4.4	--	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Hawaii

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	82	4.6	2.1	2.0	--	2.5
Public administration		4.3	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.9
Local government		8.9	5.1	5.0	--	3.8

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 Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other 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.