

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

Virgin Islands

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		41.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.8
Private Industry⁷		29.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.9
Construction		2.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.5
General building contractors	15	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
Residential building construction	152	0.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Special trade contractors	17	--	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5
Electrical work	173	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	(⁹)	1.8	1.8	1.8	(⁹)
Manufacturing		2.4	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.5
Durable goods		--	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.2	3.1	2.5	2.5	0.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	0.6
Instruments and related products	38	0.3	4.8	1.1	1.1	4.1	4.5	0.7	0.7	4.1
Nondurable goods		--	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
Food and kindred products	20	0.3	10.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	10.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Printing and publishing	27	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	--	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2
Transportation and public utilities⁸		2.4	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	0.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	0.3
Water transportation	44	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade		8.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5
Wholesale trade		1.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
Retail trade		7.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3
Food stores	54	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Grocery stores	541	1.0	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Eating and drinking places	58	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.2
Depository institutions	60	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Real estate	65	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Virgin Islands

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	
Services		11.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.2	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.7
Personal services	72	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Business services	73	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	0.9	0.9	0.9	(⁹)
Health services	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)
Educational services	82	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Social services	83	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
Membership organizations	86	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	(⁹)	1.1	1.1	1.1	(⁹)
State and local government		12.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
State government		12.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Services		5.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
Educational services	82	3.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.0
Public administration		6.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
Justice, public order, and safety	92	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.1
Administration of human resources	94	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Administration of economic programs	96	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.2

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).

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.

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.

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.