Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, 1 by industry division, 1994

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		0
		Total ²	With days away from work ³	Cases without lost workdays
Private industry ⁴	8.4	3.8	2.8	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	10.0	4.7	3.9	5.2
Mining ⁵	6.3	3.9	3.3	2.4
Construction	11.8	5.5	4.9	6.3
Manufacturing	12.2	5.5	3.2	6.8
Durable goods	13.5	5.7	3.5	7.8
Nondurable goods	10.5	5.1	2.8	5.3
Transportation and public utilities 5	9.3	5.5	4.2	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.9	3.4	2.7	4.4
Wholesale trade	7.7	3.8	2.8	3.9
Retail trade	7.9	3.3	2.6	4.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.7	1.1	.9	1.6
Services	6.5	2.8	2.2	3.7

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).

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

² Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ 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.