

Table 5. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, ¹ by industry division, 1992-94

| Industry division | Total cases | | | Lost workday cases | | | | | | Cases without lost workdays | | |
|--|-------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| | | | | Total ² | | | With days away from work ³ | | | | | |
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Private industry ⁴ | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴ | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Mining ⁵ | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Construction | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| Manufacturing | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Durable goods | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities ⁵ | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Retail trade | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Services | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 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).

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

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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.

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