

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

Virginia

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		4.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.1
Private Industry⁵		4.3	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		6.1	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.2
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.6	1.0
Agricultural production-crops ⁵	01	4.4	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.3
Agricultural production - livestock ⁵	02	2.1	2.1	2.0	--	(⁹)
Agricultural services	07	6.9	3.0	2.7	0.2	3.9
Mining⁶		4.7	3.3	3.0	--	1.4
Metal mining ⁷	10	3.3	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.8
Coal mining ⁷	12	6.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	1.6
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.3
Construction		6.1	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.7
General building contractors	15	5.9	3.5	1.9	--	2.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	7.8	4.0	2.6	1.4	3.7
Special trade contractors	17	5.8	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.5
Manufacturing		6.1	3.8	1.5	2.3	2.3
Durable goods		7.0	4.2	1.8	2.5	2.8
Lumber and wood products	24	6.9	3.9	2.1	1.8	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.0	4.1	1.2	2.9	3.9
Primary metal industries	33	4.4	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.6
Fabricated metal products	34	6.5	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	6.1	3.7	1.6	2.2	2.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	3.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.8
Transportation equipment	37	11.0	7.2	2.6	4.6	3.8
Instruments and related products	38	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.0	3.0
Nondurable goods		4.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
Food and kindred products	20	7.0	4.7	1.6	3.1	2.3
Tobacco products	21	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.3
Textile mill products	22	6.2	3.6	1.1	2.4	2.7
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.1	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.4
Paper and allied products	26	4.2	3.3	1.2	2.0	0.9
Printing and publishing	27	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.8	2.9	1.1	1.8	0.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	5.1	3.3	0.7	2.6	1.8
Transportation and public utilities⁸		4.9	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.9
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	1.5	1.2	1.2	(⁹)	0.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	10.0	6.0	3.8	2.2	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

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Trucking and warehousing	42	6.1	4.3	3.2	1.1	1.8
Transportation by air	45	16.2	8.8	5.8	3.0	7.4
Communications	48	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade		5.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.7
Wholesale trade		4.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	5.9	3.2	2.1	1.2	2.7
Retail trade		5.2	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.9
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.2	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.1
General merchandise stores	53	6.7	4.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
Food stores	54	5.9	2.8	2.3	0.6	3.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.8	1.8	1.5	--	3.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.5	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.5
Eating and drinking places	58	5.4	1.4	1.1	--	4.0
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.6	0.8	0.7	--	0.8
Real estate	65	4.3	2.7	1.9	--	1.7
Services		3.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.3	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.6
Personal services	72	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.1	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.9	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.8
Amusement and recreation services	79	4.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.5
Health services	80	5.9	2.5	1.2	1.2	3.5
Educational services	82	7.2	5.0	1.2	--	2.2
Social services	83	4.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.6
Membership organizations	86	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.3
Engineering and management services	87	0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.3
Services, n.e.c.	89	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
State and local government		5.0	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.6
State government		4.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.2
Construction		4.8	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.3
Services		4.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.7
Public administration		2.7	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

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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	
Justice, public order, and safety	92	4.2	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.7
Administration of human resources	94	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Administration of economic programs	96	1.5	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	1.0
Local government		5.5	2.8	1.9	0.8	2.8
Construction		13.7	11.7	5.5	6.2	2.0
Transportation and public utilities		8.3	5.8	3.0	2.8	2.4
Public administration		7.4	3.6	2.4	1.2	3.8
Executive, legislative, and general	91	5.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	2.3
Services		4.3	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.3
Justice, public order, and safety	92	10.0	4.6	2.9	1.7	5.4
Environmental quality and housing	95	8.2	4.1	2.6	1.5	--

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.