

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

Virginia

Industry ²	SIC code ³	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 ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
All Industries including State and local government⁶		4.8	2.3	1.5	2.5	4.6	2.3	1.5	2.3
Private Industry⁶		4.6	2.3	1.5	2.4	4.5	2.2	1.5	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		6.9	3.2	2.6	3.7	6.7	3.2	2.6	3.5
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	4.6	3.1	2.2	1.6	4.5	3.1	2.2	1.4
Agricultural production-crops ⁶	01	4.8	2.7	1.7	2.1	4.7	2.7	1.7	2.0
Agricultural production - livestock ⁶	02	4.2	3.8	3.1	0.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	0.3
Agricultural services	07	7.7	3.3	2.7	4.4	7.4	3.2	2.7	4.2
Mining⁷		6.1	4.3	3.8	1.8	6.0	4.2	3.7	1.8
Metal mining ⁸	10	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coal mining ⁸	12	8.2	5.7	5.2	2.5	8.0	5.6	5.1	2.4
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁸	14	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.9
Construction		6.5	3.4	2.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	2.5	3.0
General building contractors	15	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	7.2	3.9	2.7	3.3	6.9	3.9	2.7	3.0
Special trade contractors	17	6.3	3.2	2.3	3.1	6.2	3.2	2.3	3.0
Manufacturing		7.4	4.0	1.8	3.4	6.8	3.7	1.8	3.1
Durable goods		8.8	4.4	2.3	4.3	8.1	4.2	2.2	3.9
Lumber and wood products	24	9.8	5.8	3.7	4.0	9.8	5.8	3.7	4.0
Furniture and fixtures	25	6.5	2.7	1.0	3.8	6.4	2.7	1.0	3.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.4	6.8	4.7	3.6	10.4	6.8	4.7	3.6
Primary metal industries	33	11.4	4.9	1.4	6.5	10.9	4.7	1.4	6.1
Fabricated metal products	34	11.0	4.5	2.3	6.5	10.9	4.5	2.3	6.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	6.4	3.9	2.3	2.5	5.9	3.7	2.1	2.2
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	3.9	1.5	0.9	2.4	3.5	1.5	0.8	2.0
Transportation equipment	37	13.4	6.4	2.5	7.1	11.2	5.4	2.3	5.8
Instruments and related products	38	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	4.5	2.0	1.2	2.5	4.5	2.0	1.2	2.5
Nondurable goods		5.8	3.4	1.3	2.4	5.4	3.2	1.3	2.2
Food and kindred products	20	8.2	5.6	1.8	2.6	7.7	5.2	1.7	2.5
Tobacco products	21	5.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.3
Textile mill products	22	3.7	2.4	0.7	1.3	3.6	2.4	0.7	1.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	5.1	2.5	1.8	2.6	5.0	2.4	1.7	2.6
Paper and allied products	26	3.8	2.4	0.8	1.4	3.5	2.2	0.7	1.3
Printing and publishing	27	5.9	3.0	1.7	2.9	5.8	3.0	1.7	2.8
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	8.2	4.0	1.2	4.2	7.7	4.0	1.2	3.7
Transportation and public utilities⁹		5.0	3.0	2.2	2.0	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.9
Railroad transportation ⁹	40	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001 -- Continued

Virginia

Industry ²	SIC code ³	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 ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	12.2	8.2	5.5	4.0	11.7	8.1	5.4	3.7
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.5	3.4	2.6	2.2	5.5	3.3	2.5	2.2
Transportation by air	45	11.9	7.1	5.2	4.8	11.1	7.0	5.1	4.2
Transportation services	47	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Communications	48	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.0	2.1	1.2	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.2	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade		5.0	2.3	1.6	2.7	4.9	2.2	1.5	2.7
Wholesale trade		3.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	5.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	5.5	3.4	1.9	2.1
Retail trade		5.4	2.3	1.6	3.1	5.3	2.3	1.6	3.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.5	2.0	1.8	4.5	6.3	2.0	1.8	4.2
General merchandise stores	53	10.6	5.9	3.3	4.6	10.5	5.9	3.2	4.6
Food stores	54	7.5	2.3	1.8	5.2	7.4	2.3	1.8	5.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	4.1	1.7	1.5	2.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.5	1.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.5	1.5	0.6	2.0	3.5	1.4	0.6	2.0
Eating and drinking places	58	4.4	1.7	1.6	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.5	2.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
Real estate	65	3.5	1.6	1.3	1.9	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.8
Services		3.3	1.4	1.0	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.8	2.5	1.6	4.3	6.4	2.4	1.6	4.0
Personal services	72	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.4	2.2	1.7	2.2	4.3	2.2	1.6	2.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	4.1	1.1	0.8	3.0	4.0	1.1	0.8	2.9
Health services	80	7.6	3.0	1.8	4.6	7.4	2.9	1.7	4.5
Educational services	82	2.8	0.7	0.5	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.5	2.1
Social services	83	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8
Membership organizations	86	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Engineering and management services	87	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Services, n.e.c.	89	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
State and local government		5.8	2.6	1.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	1.6	3.0
State government		5.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	4.9	2.5	1.7	2.4
Construction		5.4	2.6	2.1	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.1	2.7
Services		5.8	2.9	1.8	2.9	5.4	2.8	1.7	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Public administration		3.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	3.4	2.6	2.4	0.9	3.2	2.4	2.2	0.8
Local government		6.1	2.7	1.6	3.4	5.9	2.6	1.6	3.3
Construction		16.0	9.7	1.8	6.2	12.1	9.7	1.8	2.5
Transportation and public utilities		11.9	6.2	2.4	5.8	11.1	6.0	2.2	5.1
Public administration		5.1	3.0	1.9	2.1	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.8
Executive, legislative, and general	91	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.5
Services		6.2	2.2	1.4	4.0	6.1	2.2	1.4	4.0
Justice, public order, and safety	92	12.9	9.3	--	3.6	11.7	9.1	--	2.6
Environmental quality and housing	95	6.0	3.5	2.3	2.5	--	3.5	2.3	2.5

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 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ 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 conforming to OSHA definitions 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.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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.

⁹ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ 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.