

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Guam

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		3.9	2.3	2.1	0.2	1.5
Private Industry⁵		4.2	2.6	2.3	0.2	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		2.8	2.0	2.0	(⁹)	0.8
Construction		2.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.6
General building contractors	15	1.1	1.1	1.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Residential building construction	152	1.2	1.2	1.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Heavy construction, except building	16	13.4	7.3	7.3	(⁹)	6.2
Special trade contractors	17	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Painting and paper hanging	172	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electrical work	173	1.3	1.3	(⁹)	1.3	(⁹)
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Manufacturing		8.2	4.7	4.4	--	3.6
Durable goods		5.1	3.2	2.8	0.4	1.9
Nondurable goods		10.1	5.4	5.4	(⁹)	4.6
Food and kindred products	20	13.6	7.9	7.9	(⁹)	5.7
Transportation and public utilities⁸		7.7	5.7	5.0	0.6	2.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	6.3	4.8	4.8	(⁹)	1.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	21.5	16.5	15.8	--	4.7
Water transportation	44	3.4	1.9	1.9	(⁹)	1.4
Transportation services	47	4.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.5
Communications	48	0.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade		3.6	1.6	1.5	0.1	2.0
Wholesale trade		2.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.9
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1.1	0.4	(⁹)	0.4	0.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	3.2	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	0.9
Groceries and related products	514	4.7	3.3	3.3	(⁹)	1.7
Retail trade		3.8	1.6	1.4	0.2	2.2
Food stores	54	4.9	3.1	2.6	0.4	1.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.3	1.0	1.0	(⁹)	--
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1.1	0.6	(⁹)	0.6	0.3
Eating and drinking places	58	6.0	1.8	1.8	(⁹)	4.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Guam

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	
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.9
Depository institutions	60	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Real estate	65	3.4	1.8	1.8	(⁹)	1.6
Services		3.9	2.5	2.3	--	1.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	7.7	5.4	4.8	--	--
Hotels and motels	701	7.7	5.4	4.8	--	--
Personal services	72	0.9	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	(⁹)
Business services	73	0.3	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.2	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Amusement and recreation services	79	2.9	1.1	1.1	(⁹)	1.7
Health services	80	2.8	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	2.5
Legal services	81	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Educational services	82	1.4	0.8	0.8	(⁹)	0.6
Social services	83	3.5	2.1	2.1	(⁹)	1.5
Membership organizations	86	2.8	2.8	2.8	(⁹)	(⁹)
Engineering and management services	87	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
State and local government		2.9	1.7	1.6	0.2	1.2
State government		2.9	1.7	1.6	0.2	1.2
Public administration		1.9	1.3	1.3	(⁹)	0.7

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.