

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

West 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	
Private Industry⁵		6.3	3.6	3.1	0.5	2.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		4.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	2.3
Agricultural services	07	5.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.9
Mining⁶		9.1	6.3	5.9	0.3	2.8
Coal mining ⁷	12	9.1	6.5	6.2	0.3	2.7
Bituminous coal and lignite mining ⁷	122	9.1	6.5	6.2	0.3	2.7
Oil and gas extraction	13	10.0	6.1	5.6	0.4	3.9
Construction		6.5	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.3
General building contractors	15	5.9	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.7
Residential building construction	152	7.7	4.2	4.2	(⁹)	3.5
Nonresidential building construction	154	3.9	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	4.5	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.5
Highway and street construction	161	5.0	2.6	2.2	0.4	2.4
Heavy construction, except highway	162	4.3	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.5
Special trade contractors	17	7.7	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.9
Manufacturing		8.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	3.3
Durable goods		10.7	6.2	4.4	1.9	4.4
Lumber and wood products	24	9.6	7.3	5.7	1.6	2.3
Logging	241	11.9	10.9	10.6	0.3	1.0
Sawmills and planing mills	242	10.4	7.6	6.2	1.4	2.8
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	7.8	5.7	3.3	2.4	2.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	16.6	11.6	8.6	3.0	5.1
Primary metal industries	33	12.1	5.5	2.5	3.0	6.6
Fabricated metal products	34	11.8	6.5	4.9	1.6	5.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	10.8	5.9	5.2	0.7	4.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	8.8	5.5	2.9	2.6	3.3
Transportation equipment	37	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.2
Instruments and related products	38	6.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.6
Nondurable goods		5.6	3.9	2.8	1.1	1.7
Food and kindred products	20	9.2	6.7	2.4	4.3	--
Printing and publishing	27	5.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	1.7
Chemicals and allied products	28	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Transportation and public utilities⁸		5.6	3.8	3.5	0.3	1.7
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	2.2	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	0.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	8.4	6.4	6.1	0.3	2.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	8.2	6.0	5.8	0.2	2.2
Communications	48	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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Wholesale and retail trade		6.3	3.3	3.1	0.3	2.9
Wholesale trade		5.9	3.8	3.5	0.2	2.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	4.5	3.2	2.9	0.3	1.3
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	8.1	4.8	3.4	1.4	3.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	7.9	4.6	4.5	0.2	3.3
Retail trade		6.4	3.2	3.0	0.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.7	8.4	6.6	1.8	2.3
General merchandise stores	53	9.2	6.1	5.4	0.7	3.2
Department stores	531	9.8	6.8	6.0	0.8	3.0
Variety stores	533	3.3	1.9	1.9	(⁹)	1.4
Food stores	54	6.1	3.8	3.8	(⁹)	2.4
Grocery stores	541	5.9	3.6	3.6	(⁹)	2.3
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.7
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.8	0.8	0.7	(⁹)	3.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	2.7	1.9	1.8	(⁹)	0.8
Eating and drinking places	58	7.0	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	4.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7
Depository institutions	60	1.0	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.5
Real estate	65	5.9	3.6	3.3	0.3	2.3
Services		5.7	3.2	2.8	0.3	2.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	8.7	3.8	3.7	0.2	4.9
Personal services	72	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.9	2.3	2.3	(⁹)	1.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	12.5	5.4	4.7	0.7	7.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	8.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.8
Health services	80	7.8	4.5	4.0	0.6	3.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	14.0	10.8	10.3	0.5	3.2
Hospitals	806	9.7	4.8	3.8	1.0	5.0

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Legal services	81	1.1	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.6
Educational services	82	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.0
Social services	83	5.7	3.2	3.1	(⁹)	2.5
Membership organizations	86	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.2
Engineering and management services	87	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	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.