

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Wyoming

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All Industries including						
State and local government⁴		10.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	5.5
Private Industry⁴		8.2	4.1	3.3	0.9	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Mining⁵		0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Metal mining ⁶	10	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Coal mining ⁶	12	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Bituminous coal and lignite mining ⁶	122	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil and gas extraction	13	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Chemical and fertilizer minerals ⁶	147	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		1.4	0.8	0.6	--	0.6
General building contractors	15	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.3	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	0.6	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Electrical work	173	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Manufacturing		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Durable goods		0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Nondurable goods		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Newspapers	271	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Transportation and public utilities⁷		0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.3
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Trucking and warehousing	42	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Communications	48	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Telephone communications	481	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wholesale and retail trade		2.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1
Wholesale trade		0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
Retail trade		1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Wyoming

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building materials and garden supplies	52	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)
General merchandise stores	53	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Real estate	65	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Services		2.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.7	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.4
Personal services	72	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	--
Health services	80	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
Hospitals	806	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Legal services	81	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Social services	83	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Membership organizations	86	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
State and local government		2.4	0.9	0.8	--	1.5
State government		0.6	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Local government		1.8	0.6	0.6	--	1.1
Transportation and public utilities		(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Services		1.0	0.3	0.2	--	0.8
Educational services	82	0.5	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Wyoming

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		0.7	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.4
Executive, legislative, and general Administration of economic programs	91 96	0.6 (⁸)	0.3 (⁸)	0.3 (⁸)	(⁸) (⁸)	0.3 (⁸)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

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.