

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

West Virginia

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	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 ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		551.4	7.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	6.7	3.7	3.3	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		4.3	12.2	6.6	6.1	5.6	12.2	6.6	6.1	5.6
Mining⁸		20.4	8.2	5.5	5.1	2.7	7.2	5.1	4.6	2.1
Coal mining ⁸	12	15.7	8.6	6.0	5.7	2.6	7.3	5.4	5.1	1.9
Bituminous coal and lignite mining ⁸	122	14.4	8.6	6.0	5.7	2.6	7.3	5.4	5.1	1.9
Oil and gas extraction	13	3.7	7.5	3.8	2.7	3.7	7.5	3.8	2.7	3.7
Construction		33.6	8.7	5.2	5.0	3.5	8.6	5.2	5.0	3.5
General building contractors	15	9.8	9.0	4.4	3.9	4.5	9.0	4.4	3.9	4.5
Residential building construction	152	6.0	7.0	4.4	3.8	--	7.0	4.4	3.8	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	3.8	11.7	4.5	4.1	7.1	11.7	4.5	4.1	7.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	7.4	8.3	5.5	5.4	2.8	8.2	5.5	5.4	2.7
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	10.0	4.3	4.3	5.7	10.0	4.3	4.3	5.7
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5.7	7.8	5.8	5.7	2.0	7.7	5.8	5.7	1.9
Special trade contractors	17	16.4	8.6	5.5	5.5	3.1	8.6	5.5	5.5	3.1
Manufacturing		80.7	10.4	6.0	4.5	4.4	9.4	5.6	4.2	3.8
Durable goods		--	12.2	7.0	5.2	5.1	11.3	6.7	5.0	4.5
Lumber and wood products	24	11.3	10.5	6.7	5.6	3.8	10.0	6.5	5.3	3.5
Logging	241	1.5	5.7	4.2	4.1	1.6	5.6	3.9	3.9	1.6
Sawmills and planing mills	242	5.3	12.6	8.0	6.6	4.6	11.9	7.7	6.3	4.1
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	2.9	10.6	6.4	5.2	4.3	10.4	6.1	5.0	4.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	6.4	14.2	8.5	5.6	5.7	14.0	8.4	5.5	5.6
Primary metal industries	33	10.7	14.0	7.9	5.4	6.2	13.0	7.7	5.3	5.3
Fabricated metal products	34	6.0	15.4	8.2	5.7	7.2	13.6	7.6	5.4	6.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	5.3	9.9	6.1	5.1	3.7	9.2	5.6	4.6	3.6
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.7	10.5	4.9	3.0	5.6	8.2	4.5	2.8	3.7
Transportation equipment	37	3.9	8.8	4.8	3.8	4.0	8.0	4.5	3.6	3.5
Instruments and related products	38	1.5	8.9	3.5	2.5	5.4	7.5	3.1	2.3	4.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.0	9.3	5.8	5.0	3.5	9.0	5.5	4.7	3.5
Nondurable goods		--	7.6	4.4	3.3	3.2	6.6	3.9	3.1	2.7

Food and kindred products	20	4.6	18.7	12.5	8.4	6.1	15.1	10.7	7.9	4.4
Apparel and other textile products	23	1.0	5.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	5.1	2.7	2.6	2.4
Paper and allied products	26	1.2	18.8	14.4	13.0	4.4	17.6	13.8	12.4	3.8
Printing and publishing	27	5.8	6.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.3	3.3	3.0	3.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	14.2	2.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.1
Transportation and public utilities⁸		34.2	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.9	4.7	2.9	2.4	1.7
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	11.1	6.2	3.2	3.1	--	6.2	3.2	3.1	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	10.6	6.3	3.2	3.1	--	6.3	3.2	3.1	--
Communications	48	8.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.5	5.1	3.7	2.2	1.4	4.7	3.3	1.8	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

West Virginia

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			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
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Wholesale and retail trade		164.3	6.9	3.4	3.1	3.4	6.8	3.4	3.0	3.4
Wholesale trade		30.6	7.5	4.6	4.2	3.0	7.4	4.5	4.1	2.9
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	18.8	6.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	5.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	501	3.4	9.1	5.7	4.7	3.4	8.8	5.4	4.5	3.3
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	11.7	9.9	6.9	6.3	3.0	9.8	6.8	6.2	2.9
Retail trade		133.8	6.7	3.1	2.8	3.6	6.6	3.0	2.7	3.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.2	8.5	4.6	3.4	3.9	8.5	4.6	3.4	3.9
General merchandise stores	53	20.3	9.4	5.9	4.7	3.5	9.1	5.6	4.6	3.5
Department stores	531	17.3	9.5	6.0	4.7	3.6	9.2	5.7	4.5	3.6
Variety stores	533	2.2	8.9	5.3	5.1	3.5	8.9	5.3	5.1	3.5
Food stores	54	21.2	5.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	5.5	2.9	2.6	2.6
Grocery stores	541	20.1	5.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.7	3.0	2.7	2.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	17.0	6.0	1.9	1.7	4.0	5.8	1.9	1.7	4.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	5.0	4.2	0.9	0.9	3.3	4.2	0.9	0.9	3.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.7	4.0	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.9	1.7	1.5	2.2
Eating and drinking places	58	44.5	6.7	2.6	2.6	4.1	6.7	2.6	2.6	4.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	14.9	6.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	6.2	2.9	2.8	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		26.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
Depository institutions	60	11.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Real estate	65	4.9	3.3	1.0	0.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	0.9	2.4
Services		186.5	6.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	5.9	3.2	3.0	2.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.8	9.3	3.5	3.3	5.8	9.2	3.5	3.2	5.7
Personal services	72	6.2	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	0.9
Business services	73	31.3	3.9	2.5	2.1	1.3	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.1	6.7	2.7	2.7	4.0	6.7	2.7	2.7	4.0
Miscellaneous repair services	76	2.9	8.5	5.1	5.0	3.4	8.5	5.1	5.0	3.4
Amusement and recreation services	79	8.5	6.7	3.1	2.8	3.6	6.6	3.1	2.8	3.6
Health services	80	72.7	7.4	4.3	4.0	3.1	7.2	4.2	3.9	3.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.7	15.0	10.4	10.2	4.6	14.7	10.4	10.2	4.3

Hospitals

806	34.4	8.1	4.2	3.7	3.9	7.9	4.1	3.6	3.7
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Legal services	81	5.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Educational services	82	4.1	3.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.9	0.7	0.7	2.1
Social services	83	19.1	7.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	7.0	3.6	3.6	3.4
Membership organizations	86	5.6	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.1	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.1
Engineering and management services	87	12.2	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.8

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 Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining 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.