Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Wyoming, 2019

	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing						
Occupation		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Constr.	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, trans. & utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Prof. & Bus. Services	Ed. & Health Services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services
Total	1,980	530	130	270	130	1,450	590	30	220	290	210	
Construction laborers	120	80		80		40						
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	90					80	70					
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	90					80	70					
Light truck drivers	80					80	50					
Nursing assistants	70					70				70		
Personal care aides	60					60				60		
Carpenters	60	60		60								
Maintenance and repair workers, general	50					40						
Stockers and order fillers	50					50	50					
Driver/sales workers	50					50						
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	50					50					30	
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	40					40	40					
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals	40	20	20			30					20	
Underground mining machine operators and	40	40	40									
extraction workers, all other												
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	40											
Cooks, restaurant	30					30					30	
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	30	30										
Retail salespersons	30					30	30					
Fast food and counter workers	30					30					30	
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	20					20						
Food preparation workers	20					20						
Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks	20											
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	20					20						
Tire repairers and changers	20					20	20					
Industrial machinery mechanics	20	20										
Roustabouts, oil and gas	20	20	20									

 $^1$  Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. 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 changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 13, 2020