Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

			Goods pro	oducing		Service providing									
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	Const- ruction	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation & utilities ⁴	Inform- ation	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Educa- tional & health services	Leisure & hospi- tality	Other services	Public Admini- stration	
Total	2,410	760	260	350	150	1,650	830	30		60	340	350			
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	250	130	60	50	20	120	60				30				
Sprains, strains, tears	1,070	240	90	110	40	830	410	20			190	180			
Amputations															
Bruise, contusions	220	60	20			170	100				30				
Chemical burns & corrosions															
Heat (thermal) burns	30	20				20									
Soreness, pain	140	30				110	50				30				
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	280	80		50	20	190	70				20	80			
Cuts, lacerations	250	80		50	20	170	60				20	80			
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	30					20									
Carpal tunnel syndrome															
Tendonitis															
Multiple traumatic injuries	20														
With sprains & other injuries															
With fractures & other injuries															
Part of body affected:															
Head	190	60	20		20	120	70				20				
Eye	50	20				30									
Neck	40					30	20								
Trunk	590	170	60	80	40	410	250				80				
Back	450	130	40	60	30	320	180				80				
Upper extremities	980	320	110	170	40	660	290				100	210			
Shoulder	410	130	50	60		280	130				40	100			
Arm	110	30	20			80	30				20				
Wrist	80	30				60	20								
Hand	360	130	30	80	20	230	100				30	90			
Lower extremities	470	140	50	70	20	340	180				70				
Knee	200	50	20			150	80				40				
Ankle	140	50		40		80	30								
Foot	50					40	20								
Toe, toenail															
Body systems															
Multiple	130	40	20		20	80	30				40				
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products	20					20									

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

			Goods pro		Service providing									
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Total goods producing	Natural resources & mining ^{2,3}	Const- ruction	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation & utilities ⁴	Inform- ation	Financial activities	Professional & business services	Educational & health services	Leisure & hospi- tality	Other services	Public Admini- stration
Containers	290	30				260	190				30			
Furniture, fixtures	120	30			20	90	50				20			
Machinery	160	110	50	50		50	30							
Parts & materials	350	110	40	60	20	240	150							
Person, injured or ill worker	320	110	30	60	30	210	110				30			
Worker motion or position	320	110	30	60	20	210	110				30			
Person, other than injured or ill workers	210					210					120			
Health care patient	110					110					110			
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	350	150	50	80	20	200	70				60			
Ladder	70	20				50	20							
Handtools	80	30				40	30							
Vehicles	220	70	30			160	110				20			
Trucks	110	50	20			70	60							
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	20					20								
Event or exposure:														
Violence & other injuries by persons or animal	150					140					40	90		
Intentional injury by other person	110					110					30			
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown														
Animal & insect related incidents	20					20								
Transportation incidents	90	40	20			60	30							
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	60	20				40	20							
Fires & explosions														
Falls, slips, trips	680	290	90	160	40	400	190	20			90			
Slips, trips without fall	110	50		40		50	30							
Fall on same level	370	150	50	80	30	210	80				60			
Fall to lower level	190	80	30	40		110	80							
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	60	20				40								
Contact with object, equipment	580	220	80	90	40	370	190				50	100		
Struck by object or equipment	310	90	40	40		220	150				30			
Struck against object or equipment	160	40			20	120	20					80		
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	110	80	20			30	20							
Overexertion & bodily reaction	840	190	60	90	40	650	400				130	80		
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	30					20								
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	210	40				170	100				40			

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

		Goods producing				Service providing								
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	goods	•	Const- ruction	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation & utilities ⁴	Inform- ation	Financial activities	Professional & business services		Leisure & hospi- tality	Other services	Public Admini- stration

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

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

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Labor Market Information

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 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 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.

⁴ 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.