

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Wyoming, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	143.6	3.7	15.6	3.1	8.1	11.7	6.7	4.1	19.5	19.1	20.7	9.3	15.0	22.1
Gender:														
Male	156.7	4.8	17.8	1.7	7.6	17.2	1.6	--	23.7	23.4	18.4	14.1	14.4	24.8
Female	121.2	--	12.4	5.4	9.0	--	15.5	10.2	12.9	12.2	25.0	--	15.1	17.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	113.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	160.4	--	16.0	--	9.7	--	9.8	--	19.2	19.2	--	8.6	19.1	46.2
25 - 34	106.9	--	12.2	--	6.9	--	10.8	6.1	12.1	12.1	6.6	13.7	10.7	20.2
35 - 44	127.3	--	19.6	--	4.4	7.1	6.3	--	17.0	17.0	30.8	8.9	16.5	9.4
45 - 54	171.8	9.3	22.9	--	19.0	27.5	4.7	--	17.4	16.1	27.5	11.9	9.4	15.0
55 - 64	189.2	--	10.9	--	5.0	14.3	--	--	38.9	37.9	22.7	--	25.4	37.1
65 and over	97.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.3	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	79.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	128.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	271.1	--	--	--	--	--	171.2	159.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	76.9	--	15.7	--	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	12.2	--	11.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	195.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.0	--	--	32.0
Personal care and service occupations	240.2	53.6	--	--	--	--	--	74.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	54.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	8.3	17.1	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	41.4	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	334.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210.5
Construction and extraction occupations	207.9	--	13.2	--	14.8	26.9	--	--	20.0	20.0	26.6	42.5	9.7	31.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	179.2	--	--	--	11.5	34.6	--	--	11.6	11.6	32.4	12.1	17.9	40.3
Production occupations	239.4	--	--	--	53.5	16.8	--	--	59.5	59.5	--	--	--	55.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	272.7	--	67.7	--	--	26.6	--	--	49.5	47.7	28.9	--	55.9	23.5

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<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 01, 2017</p>														