Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

	Nature of injury or illness																
Characteristic	Private industry	Sprains, strains		Cuts, laceration punctures				II	Ole and a l	A	Carpal	T 1	Multiple traumati		c injuries	Sore-	A11 - (1
			Fractures	Total	Cuts, lacera- tions	Punct- ures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputa- tions	tunnel syndrome	Tendon- itis	Total	with fractures	with sprains	ness,	All other natures
Total	128.9	57.3	13.5	14.7	13.3	1.4	12.0	1.8					1.2			7.4	19.2
Gender:																	
Male	133.8	55.9	16.2	17.2	15.9	1.3	10.6	2.0								6.3	22.9
Female	119.7	59.5	8.2	10.3	8.6		14.9									9.7	11.8
Age:																	
14 - 15																	
16 - 19	149.2	45.3		55.3	55.3								.				
20 - 24	108.2	45.9		12.9	12.9		11.5									11.6	13.4
25 - 34	129.2	45.4	17.9	26.3	25.1		8.3									5.3	19.8
35 - 44	122.4	50.3	16.9		11.9		12.3									10.1	12.2
45 - 54	145.6	81.6	13.2				16.3									6.5	22.6
55 - 64	131.2	73.9	8.6	7.3			11.3									8.7	18.5
65 and over	94.1																42.9
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations																	
Business & financial operations occupations																	
Computer & mathematical occupations																	
Architecture & engineering occupations																	
Life, physical, & social science occupations																	
Community & social service occupations																	
Legal occupations																	
Education, training, & library occupations																	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media occupations																	
Healthcare practitioners & technical occupations																	
Healthcare support occupations	284.1	195.9															
Protective service occupations																	
Food preparation & serving related occupations	169.6	109.8		16.9	16.2												10.8
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations	199.7	90.5															
Personal care & service occupations	290.4	143.3														51.4	
Sales & related occupations	63.3	29.7															13.0
Office & administrative support occupations	61.3	10.3		32.0													
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	78.0																
Construction & extraction occupations	128.3	43.0	14.8	7.4	7.0		11.5										43.4
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	168.9	62.1	24.8		25.7		9.4									10.1	23.8
Production occupations	171.8	38.7	35.9	43.7	43.7		12.8										16.5
Transportation & material moving occupations	273.3	145.9	28.2	11.9	8.7		35.8									13.1	35.3

## Table 16. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

Characteristic	maustry	Nature of injury or illness														
		Sprains,	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures				Heat	Chemical	Ammuta	Carpal	Tendon-	Multiple traumatic injuries		Sore-	All other
		strains		Total	Cuts, lacera- tions	Punct- ures	Bruises	burns	burns	tions	tunnel syndrome	itis	Total	with fractures	with sprains	ness

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

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).

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

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.