Table 18. 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 events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

		Event or exposure leading to injury or illness																			
	Private industry	Contact with objects					Falls, s	lips, trips	3	Over	exertion				oortation		Violenc		njuries by p	ersons or	
													Exposure to	accidents			animal		<u> </u>		
Characteristic		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	Repetitive motion involving microtasks	harmful substance or environ- ment	Total	Roadway accidents	Fires & explosions	Total	Intent- ional injury by other person	Injury by person— uninten- tional or intent unknown	Animal & insect related incidents	All other events
Total	128.9	31.1	16.7	8.7	5.6	36.5	10.4	19.5	5.7	44.9	11.2	1.6	3.1	4.9	3.4		7.8	6.1		1.2	
Gender:																					
Male	133.8	35.4	18.8	9.2	7.3	36.2	12.0	17.1	5.9	45.0	10.6		3.1	5.3	3.7		8.0	7.4			
Female	119.7	23.4	12.9	8.1	2.4	36.8	7.7	23.9	5.3	45.2	12.6	2.5	3.0	3.7	2.6		7.5	3.7		2.7	
Age:																					
14 - 15																					
16 - 19	149.2	84.2	27.7		50.2	26.4				25.3											
20 - 24	108.2	31.1	14.9	11.9		21.8				38.0	11.9						7.8				
25 - 34	129.2	51.2	25.7	18.2	7.4	30.8	11.2	11.2	8.4	35.3	9.0			4.9							
35 - 44	122.4	31.1	16.7	10.0	4.3	34.7	11.0	19.3		39.9	13.7			8.3	7.2		4.6				
45 - 54	145.6	14.9	11.4			45.0	13.0	24.7	7.1	57.0	15.7		3.7				21.6	21.1			
55 - 64	131.2	13.8	9.0			53.2	12.0	36.8		58.2	6.6										
65 and over	94.1					23.5				49.9											
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					52.5				157.4											
Protective service occupations	160.6	07.0	10.0	10.6		20.4				24.1	11.5		17.0								
Food preparation & serving related occupations	169.6 199.7	27.9 56.3	10.9 33.7	13.6		30.4 35.0		22.1		34.1 100.1	11.5		17.0								
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations Personal care & service occupations	290.4	46.4	38.1			72.1		42.2		95.5	43.8						53.1	40.9			
Sales & related occupations	63.3	40.4	30.1			24.8	13.9	8.2		31.2	14.9						33.1	40.9			
Office & administrative support occupations	61.3	34.4				13.4	10.9	9.3		10.7	17.9										
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	78.0	51.7																			
Construction & extraction occupations	128.3	33.6	19.6	4.9	8.8	49.0	10.4	26.0	12.1	37.5	8.5			6.1							
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	168.9	56.3	45.5			52.6	26.8	18.9		55.1	10.6										
Production occupations	171.8	61.7		20.3	29.2	53.2		41.7		42.6											
Transportation & material moving occupations	273.3	53.2	36.2	7.7	8.8	63.2	27.9	25.8	7.9	135.9	29.4			17.8	12.7						
	270.0	30.2	55.2	1.1	0.0	55.2	21.9	20.0	1.5	100.9	47.7			17.0	14.7						

 $^{^1}$ 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.

 $^{^2}$ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Table 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, Private industry, Wyoming, 2012

	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness																
Characteristic		Contact with objects			Falls, slips, trips			Overexertion				Transportation accidents			Violence & other injuries by persons or animal			
		Total Struct		t or	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on trip	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	motion involving	Exposure to harmful substance or environ- ment		Roadway accidents	Fires & explosions	Total	intent- ional injury by other	y uninten- tional or related incidents

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