

Table 11. 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, 2017

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																					
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events		
		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			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents			
Total	120.8	29.9	17.2	5.8	5.8	34.9	8.5	21.6	4.2	39.9	13.6	2.0	4.5	4.5	1.4		6.9	1.5	1.5	3.9			
Gender:																							
Male	128.6	37.8	19.9	7.6	8.6	37.5	11.1	21.5	4.6	36.9	11.0	2.7	5.4	6.7	2.1		4.1			1.7			
Female	107.8	16.7	12.4	2.9		30.5	4.2	22.3	3.5	44.9	18.3		3.0				11.7			7.6			
Age:																							
14 - 15																							
16 - 19	90.4	44.6	33.5																				
20 - 24	187.6	58.9	32.0		23.1	68.5	50.5	15.2		41.7	13.5												
25 - 34	120.2	34.3	19.0	11.5		24.4		17.1		36.9	19.5			4.1						17.6	13.3		
35 - 44	95.2	35.0	26.0	5.1		21.2	4.6	14.4		30.3	10.8									4.6			
45 - 54	113.6	20.3	7.2		8.0	43.0	6.6	29.5	6.3	41.9	15.0	5.0											
55 - 64	140.9	16.5	8.0			44.4		33.7	6.1	55.9	8.6		11.0	9.9									
65 and over	100.2					35.2		21.2		39.8													
Major occupational group:																							
Management occupations	83.7					43.7		36.4															
Business and financial operations occupations	36.4																						
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	128.9																			82.2			
Healthcare support occupations	281.4									201.5													
Protective service occupations																							
Food preparation and serving related occupations	99.7	18.8	14.2			23.4		21.6		46.8	33.2		10.7										
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	257.6	66.9	31.4			85.3	33.6	40.8		103.1													
Personal care and service occupations	172.1					54.7				46.0										49.0			
Sales and related occupations	53.9	14.3	13.7			14.7		13.1		20.7	8.7												
Office and administrative support occupations	57.0	9.3				14.5		10.6		30.0	18.2												
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	98.3																			40.4	40.4		
Construction and extraction occupations	210.5	80.1	46.1	15.5	14.4	59.7	38.0	19.5		58.8	13.1			8.1									
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	145.6	52.9	35.5			27.8			11.8	58.3	19.3	11.9											
Production occupations	80.0	31.8	19.9			17.9				23.3													
Transportation and material moving occupations	203.0	45.4	13.2		21.3	72.5		56.1		53.2	21.4		16.7	11.0									

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).

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

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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, December 10, 2018