

Table 8. 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 parts of body, private industry, Wyoming, 2019

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³													
		Head		Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Multiple parts
		Total	Eyes	Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot	
Total	110.7	9.6	2.6	18.6	12.7	41.2	8.6	6.2	17.4	5.2	29.9	10.2	4.6	5.7	9.8
Gender:															
Male	118.3	6.1	1.4	18.4	11.4	43.8	6.9	6.9	23.5	5.4	37.1	10.9	5	6.9	11.1
Female	97.8	15.6	4.5	17.9	14.1	37.5	11.6	5.2	7.1	5.1	17.6	9.3	3.7	3.4	7.7
Age:															
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	103.8	--	--	--	--	50.8	--	--	24	--	27.7	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	147.2	16.6	--	17.3	13.8	59.8	10.7	9.4	12.8	--	42	--	--	25.8	--
25 - 34	98.2	10.3	5.1	23.8	17.5	30.9	--	--	18.8	3.9	27.3	8.8	7.3	--	3.8
35 - 44	90.5	6.5	--	15.8	12.1	30.4	7.7	7.2	13.7	--	30.2	5.6	--	4.2	6.1
45 - 54	133.6	12.4	--	22.9	12.3	48.5	8.5	--	33.7	--	38.5	21.3	6.1	--	11
55 - 64	123.7	6.7	--	15.9	10.9	54.9	13.7	8.5	10.9	19.9	24	10.8	--	--	21.5
65 and over	91.9	--	--	--	--	34.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.9
Major occupational group:															
Management occupations	28.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	62	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	228.7	--	--	81.5	68.5	52.6	29.7	--	--	--	40.1	--	--	--	41.2
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69.9	10.8	--	9.7	--	32.6	--	--	18.9	--	9.6	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	145.1	--	--	--	--	48.8	--	--	--	--	46.9	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	140.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	67.6	--	--	--	--	16.8	10.6	--	--	--	36.2	9.7	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	31.7	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	141.3	11.5	--	14.2	10.5	50.7	6.4	--	37.2	--	61	18.5	--	13.5	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	134	11.1	--	23.5	13.9	56.2	10.8	--	11.6	--	28.6	--	--	--	10.7
Production occupations	121.8	--	--	23.7	19.4	67.1	--	13	41.1	--	22.8	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	222.8	15.5	--	45.2	27.6	88	10.9	12.7	37.5	--	38.3	13.9	10.9	7.8	30.8

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

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, November 13, 2020