

Table 16. 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 natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Wyoming, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness, Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	127.2	53.8	13.3	9.8	7.4	2.4	12.8	3.2	--	.8	--	--	4.0	1.7	--	10.4	18.0
Gender:																	
Male	124.7	48.9	15.0	12.0	9.9	2.1	13.7	2.2	--	--	--	--	4.4	1.5	--	9.0	17.9
Female	131.8	62.8	10.2	5.9	2.8	3.1	11.1	5.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	13.3	18.0
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	154.5	33.6	--	62.1	60.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	164.2	80.7	12.1	8.4	--	--	24.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	16.4
25 - 34	128.7	55.8	13.7	12.9	9.4	3.5	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	20.0
35 - 44	140.5	48.2	9.6	9.9	6.7	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	4.9	--	18.2	27.9
45 - 54	100.3	40.9	12.9	6.4	--	--	12.1	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	11.4
55 - 64	129.1	70.0	18.5	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.6	16.8
65 & over	85.2	38.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	28.2	18.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	67.5	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	203.2	168.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation & serving related occupations	139.9	35.8	10.7	25.6	25.6	--	10.8	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	16.5
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations	185.4	83.0	30.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care & service occupations	471.8	253.4	103.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.0	--
Sales & related occupations	51.0	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Office & administrative support occupations	42.2	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, & forestry occupations	111.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction & extraction occupations	178.0	50.4	21.9	20.4	17.8	--	25.7	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	15.9	29.1
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	143.4	59.9	11.7	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.3	26.6
Production occupations	122.7	49.2	17.5	16.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4
Transportation & material moving occupations	242.3	130.4	17.2	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	--	--	--	10.9	8.3	--	13.8	33.7

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).

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.