



The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming, 2024

Prepared by the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Who We Are

Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public’s representatives with the information needed for evidence-based, informed decision making.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming, 2024

by: *Christine McGrath, Senior Statistician*

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for private industries in 2024 was 2.5, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Beginning in reference year 2023, biennial estimates of the case characteristics and worker demographics for cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction were published. The case characteristics and worker demographics include data from reference years 2023 and 2024.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses which include: days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction cases. For example, Wyoming had an estimated 1,600 occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2024. Non-recordable cases include, but are not limited to, first aid cases, such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object. For further information on recordable and non-recordable cases, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

This publication is intended to introduce the reader to the data available for Wyoming from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. For additional information, please see <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

Methodology

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

form is a mandatory survey that was sent out in January 2025 requesting information from OSHA logs for calendar year 2024. The data collection period lasted approximately seven months, after which data and results were reviewed by state, regional, and national Bureau of Labor Statistics staff and incidence rates were calculated.

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one nonfatal work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was reported separately on the questionnaire. For a work-related injury/illness to be categorized as a recordable case, it must result in any of the following:

- death;
- days away from work;
- restricted work or transfer to another job;
- medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness;
- a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work, or job transfer.

For additional information see the OSHA Recordkeeping Rules online.

Total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and selected major industry sector for 2023-2024 biennium can be found in Table 1 (see pages 4 and 5).

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector, 2023-2024

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods-Producing			
		Total	Natural Resources & Mining 2,3	Construction	Manufac- turing
Total	3,450	920	--	430	240
Heavy and tractor-trailer drivers	140	50	--	--	30
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	120	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	100	--	--	--	--
Light truck drivers	100	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	100	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	80	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	70	--	--	--	--
Stockers and order fillers	70	--	--	--	--
First line supervisors of food preparation & serving workers	50	--	--	--	--
Fast food & counter workers	50	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	50	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	40	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	40	--	--	--	--
Electricians	40	30	--	30	--
Food preparation workers	40	--	--	--	--
Self-enrichment teachers	30	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, & brazers	30	30	--	--	--
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	30	--	--	--	--
Roustabouts, oil & gas	30	30	--	--	--
Operating engineers & other construction equip operators	30	30	--	20	--
Cashiers	30	--	--	--	--
Landscaping & groundskeeping workers	30	--	--	--	--
Dishwashers	30	--	--	--	--
Cooks, institution & cafeteria	30	--	--	--	--
Coaches & scouts	30	--	--	--	--

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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, January 9, 2026.

(Table continued on page 5)

(Table continued from page 4)

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector, 2023-2024

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Service-Providing						
		Total	Trade, transp. & utilities ⁴	Financial activities	Prof. & bus. serv.	Edu. & health serv.	Leisure & hosp.	Other serv.
Total	3,450	2,530	930	--	200	570	540	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer drivers	140	90	70	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	120	110	100	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	100	100	--	--	--	100	--	--
Light truck drivers	100	90	90	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	100	90	90	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care aides	80	80	--	--	--	80	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	70	70	--	--	--	--	50	--
Stockers and order fillers	70	70	60	--	--	--	--	--
First line supervisors of food preparation & serving workers	50	50	--	--	--	--	40	--
Fast food & counter workers	50	50	--	--	--	--	50	--
Cooks, restaurant	50	50	--	--	--	--	50	--
Registered nurses	40	40	--	--	--	40	--	--
Driver/sales workers	40	40	20	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	40	40	20	--	--	--	20	--
Self-enrichment teachers	30	30	--	--	--	20	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, & brazers	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus & truck mechanics & diesel engine specialists	30	20	20	--	--	--	--	--
Roustabouts, oil & gas	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers & other construction equip operators	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	30	30	30	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping & groundskeeping workers	30	30	--	--	30	--	--	--
Dishwashers	30	30	--	--	--	--	30	--
Cooks, institution & cafeteria	30	30	--	--	--	30	--	--
Coaches & scouts	30	30	--	--	--	--	20	--

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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, January 9, 2026.

G L O S S A R Y

Case of Job Transfer

An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

Case of Restricted Duty

An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.

Cases with Days Away from Work

Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.

Incidence Rate

Represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, calculated as $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Mandatory Survey

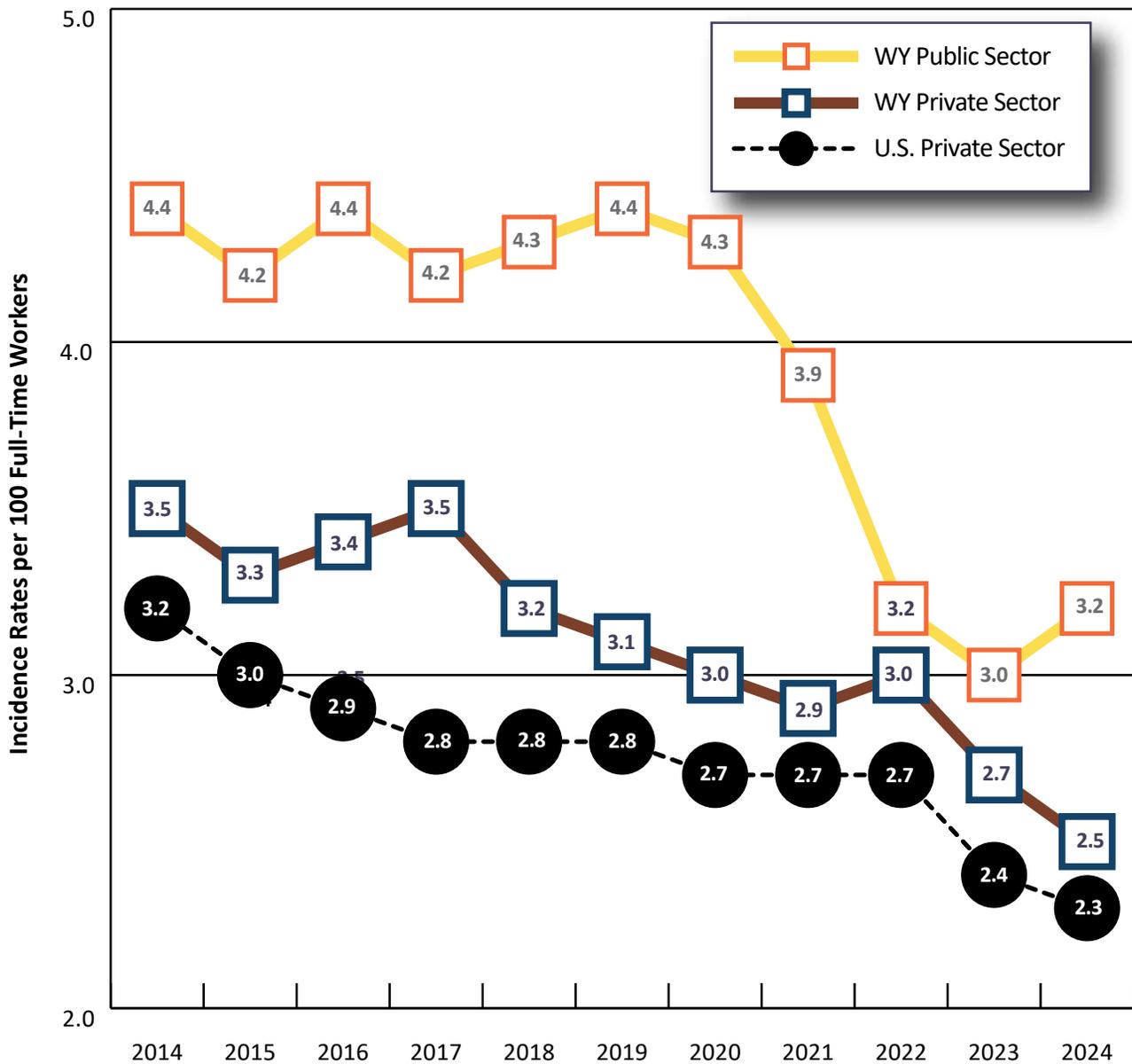
Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.

Other Recordable Cases

Cases not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

Incidence Rates for Wyoming and the U.S.

As shown in Figure 1, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector in 2024 was 2.5, while the U.S. private sector rate was 2.3. Wyoming’s public sector rate was 3.0 in 2023 and 3.2 in 2024. Since 2014, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector has remained between 2.5 and 3.5.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/23/2026.

Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2014-2024

Incidence Rates by Major Industry Sector, WY and U.S.

Figure 2 shows incidence rates by major industry sector for Wyoming and the United States. In 2024, education & health services had incidence rates in Wyoming of 3.8 and 3.2 in the U.S. In Wyoming, leisure & hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.5, and the incidence rate for trade, transportation, & utilities rate was 2.4. Construction typically has a high incidence rate in Wyoming but in 2024 reported 1.8.

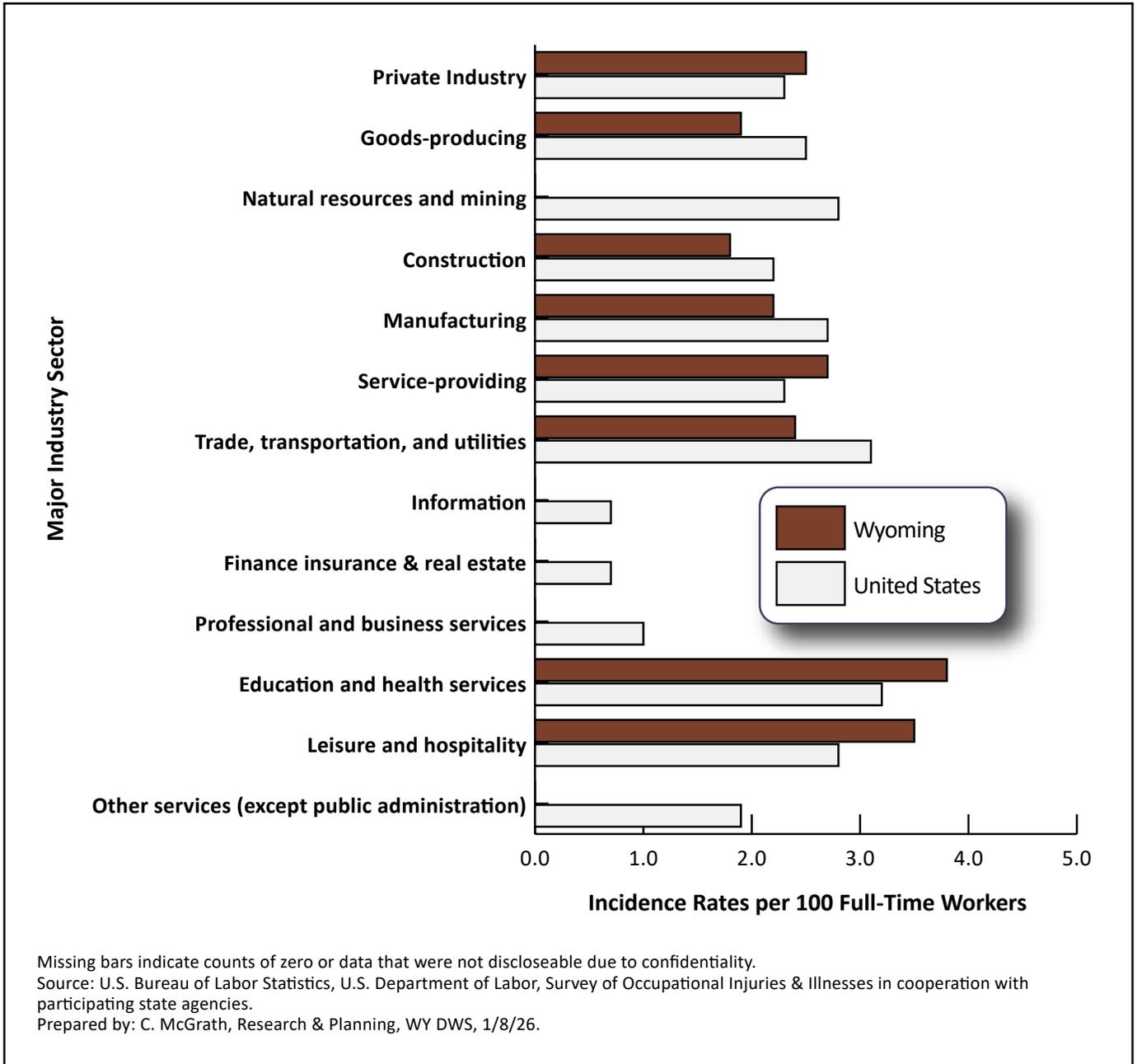


Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming and the U.S., 2024

Incidence Rates by Major Industry Sector in WY

Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Within private industry, Wyoming’s goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 1.9 in 2024, compared to 2.3 in 2023 (see Figure 3). Incidence rates in goods-producing sectors in 2024 ranged from 1.8 in construction to 2.2 in manufacturing.

The service-providing sectors — which include industries such as education & health services and leisure & hospitality — had an overall incidence rate of 2.7 in 2024 and 2.9 in 2023. Incidence rates in service-providing sectors in 2024 varied from 2.4 in trade, transportation, & utilities to 3.8 in education & health services. Leisure & hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.5 in 2024.

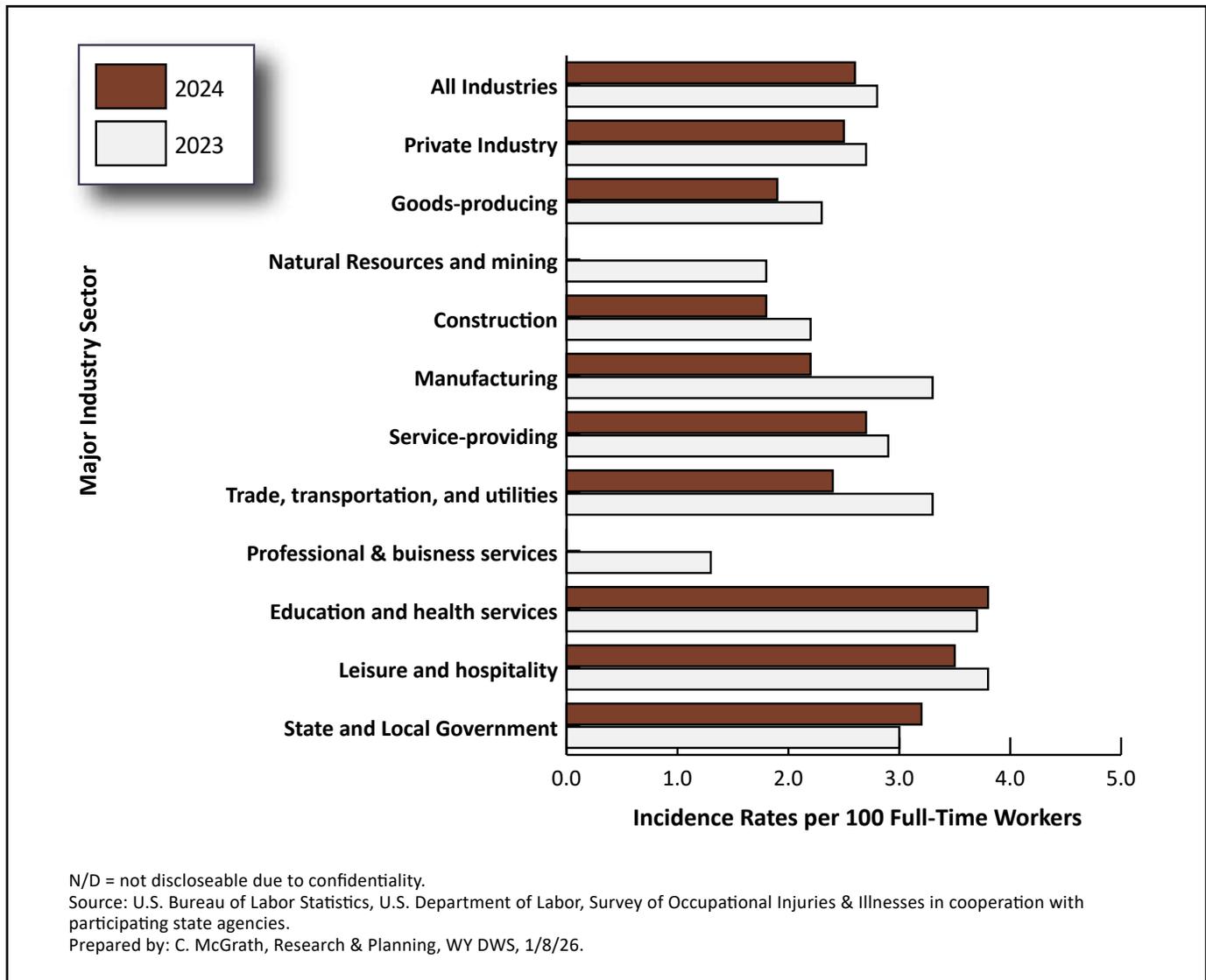


Figure 3: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Industry Subsectors with the Highest Incidence Rates

At the NAICS three-digit subsector level in Wyoming, couriers & messengers had an incidence rate of 7.6 (see Figure 4), followed by nursing & residential care facilities (7.4) and hospitals (6.6).

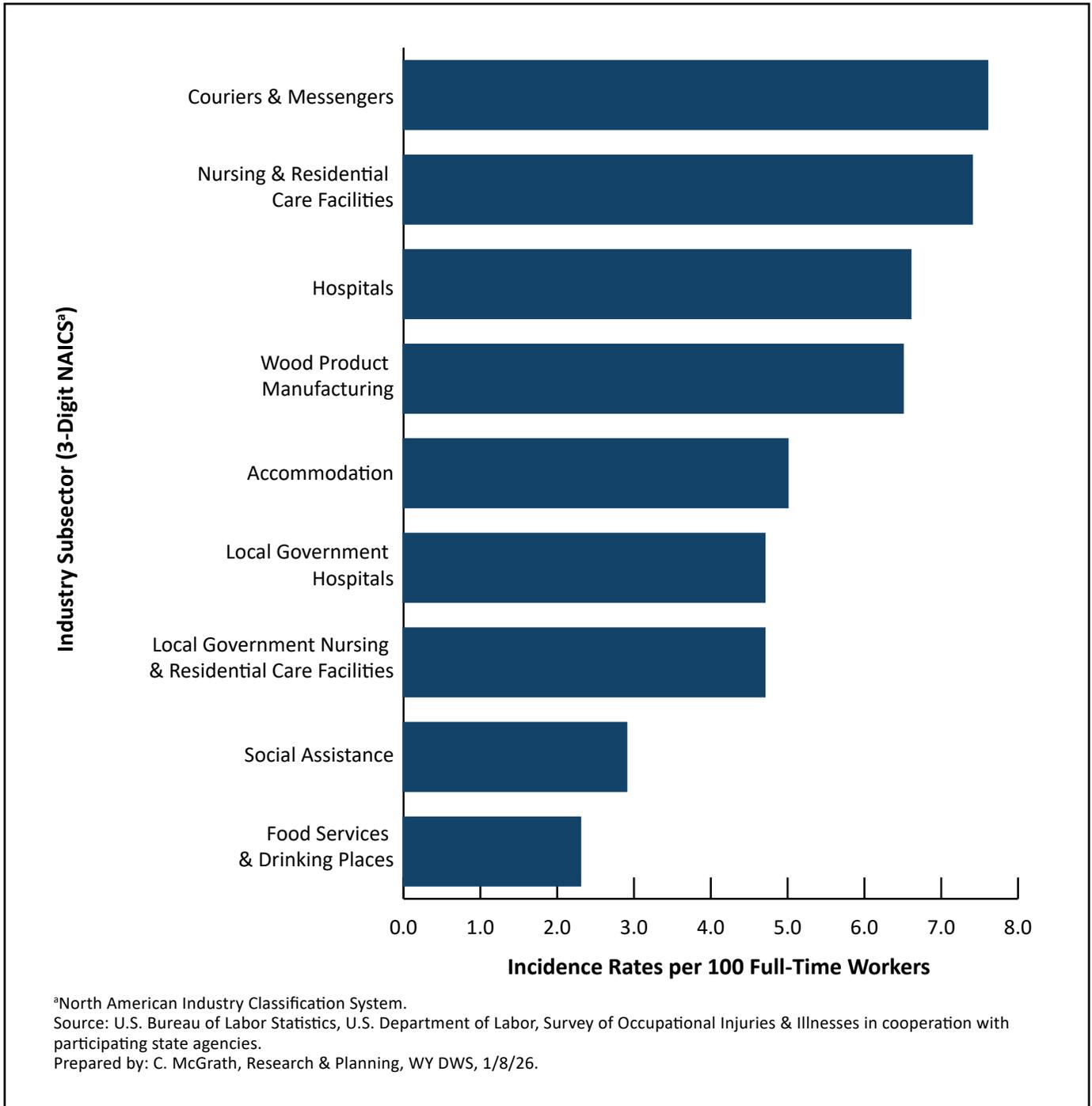


Figure 4: Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS) with the Highest Incidence Rates of Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming, 2024

Incidence Rates by Employer Size Class

Table 2 shows incidence rates for Wyoming and the U.S. by employer size class from 2020 to 2024. In Wyoming, employers with 250-999 employees had an incidence rate of 3.2 in 2024, while employers with 5-249 employees had an incidence rate of 2.9 (see Figure 5).

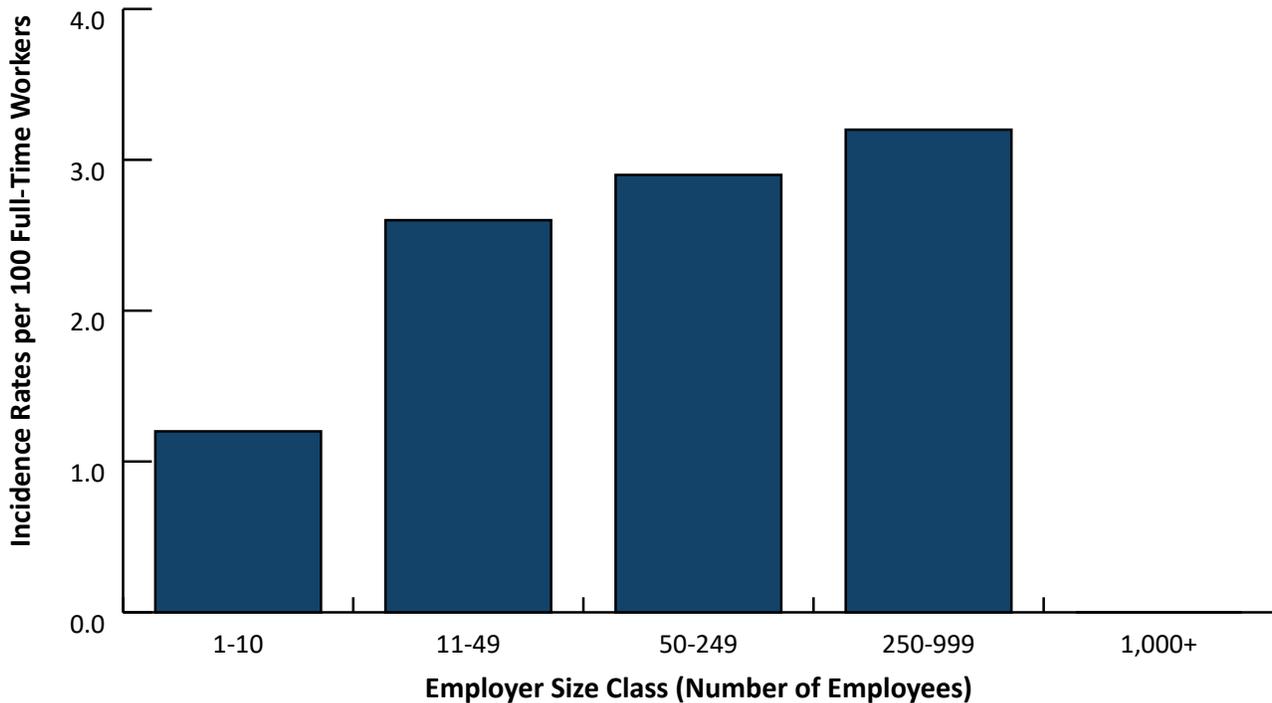
Table 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Employer Size Class in Wyoming, 2020-2024

Year	Number of Employees				
	1-10	11-49	50-249	250-999	1,000+
2020	-	2.9	3.7	3.3	-
2021	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.9	-
2022	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.6	-
2023	1.6	2.6	3.7	3.1	-
2024	1.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	-

N/D = not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/23/26



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/8/26.

Figure 5: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Employer Size Class in Wyoming, 2024

Incidents by Major Occupation & Sex

Figure 6 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses by major occupation and sex in private industry in Wyoming for 2023-2024. Days away from work, job transfer, or restriction counts were high in service occupations for females (720), while construction & extraction occupations were high for males (640). Transportation & material moving occupations recorded 560 injuries & illnesses for males and 250 for females.

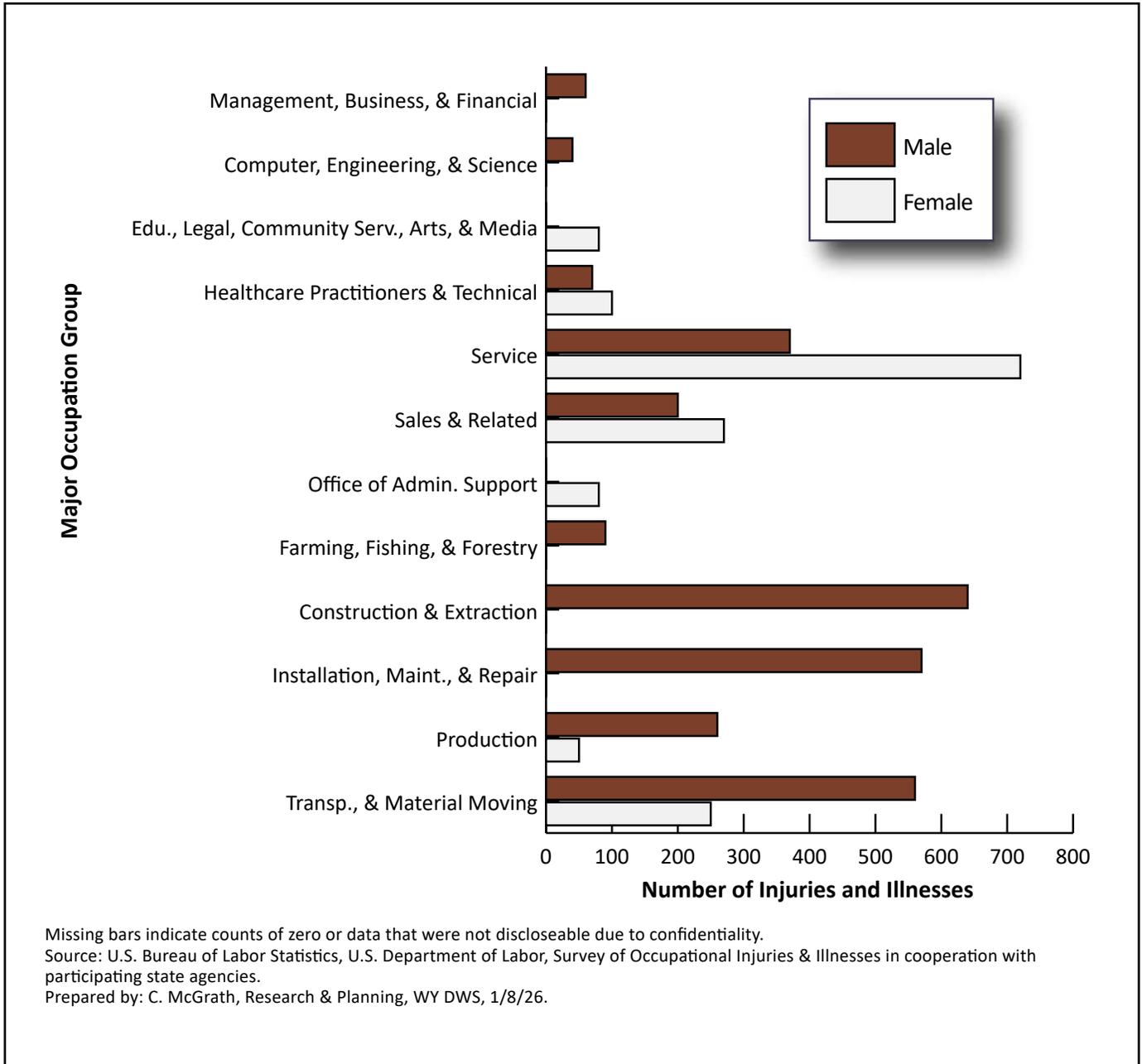


Figure 6: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Major Occupation and Sex in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Days Away from Work

Figure 7 shows median days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) due to injuries and illnesses in private industry. Individuals ages 65 and over had 24 median DART cases and those age 35-44 had 16. Age groups 16-19 and 20-24 each had seven median DART cases.

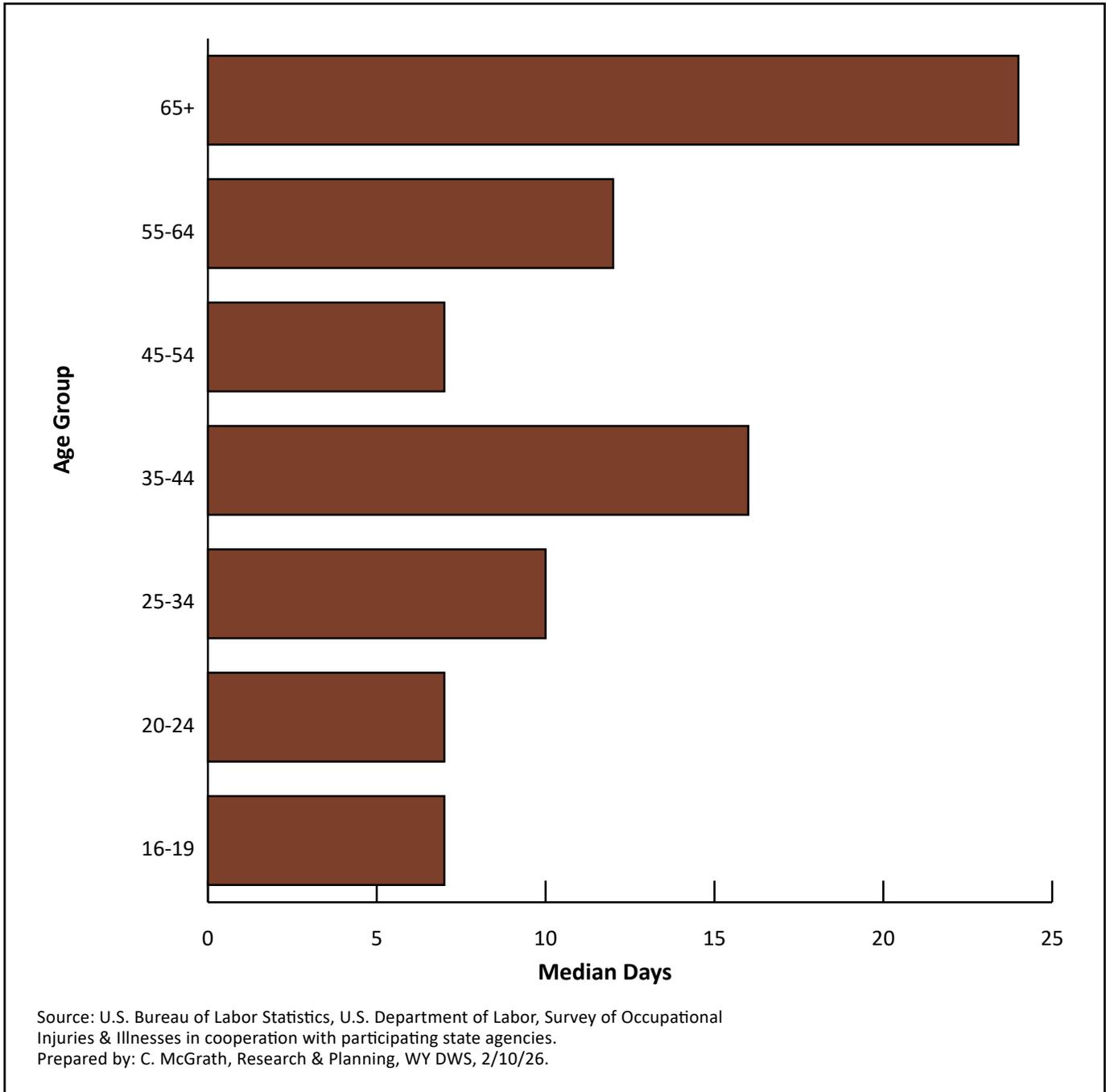


Figure 7: Median days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) due to injuries and illnesses, private industry, Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Nature of Injury or Illness

The *nature of injury or illness* refers to the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains. Figure 10 shows that in 2023-2024, 24.6% of the 3,450 days away from work cases of nonfatal occupational injuries or illness in private industry in Wyoming resulted in sprains, strains, tears, and 11.6% were fractures. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures without injury to internal structures accounted for 11.0% of the nature of injury or illness.

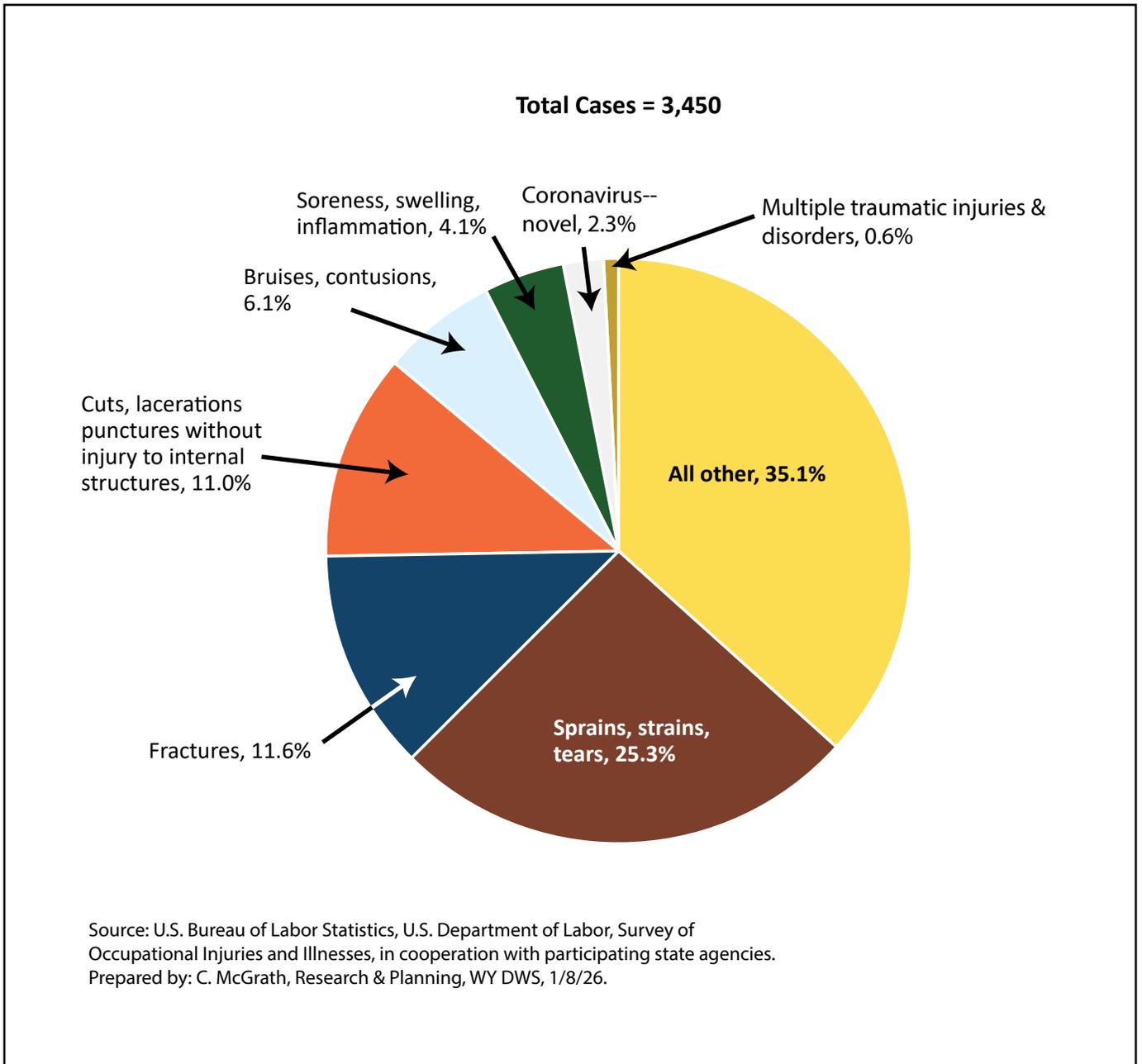


Figure 8: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Part of the Body

The *part of the body*, such as back, finger, or eye, is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, Figure 11 shows that upper extremities accounted for nearly a third (31.6%) of all days away from work with 1,090 in 2023-24. The category titled *upper extremities* includes the elbow, arm, wrist, fingers, hand, and shoulder. There were 1,049 (30.4%) injuries and illnesses related to lower extremities, which includes the thigh, leg, knee, foot, and toes.

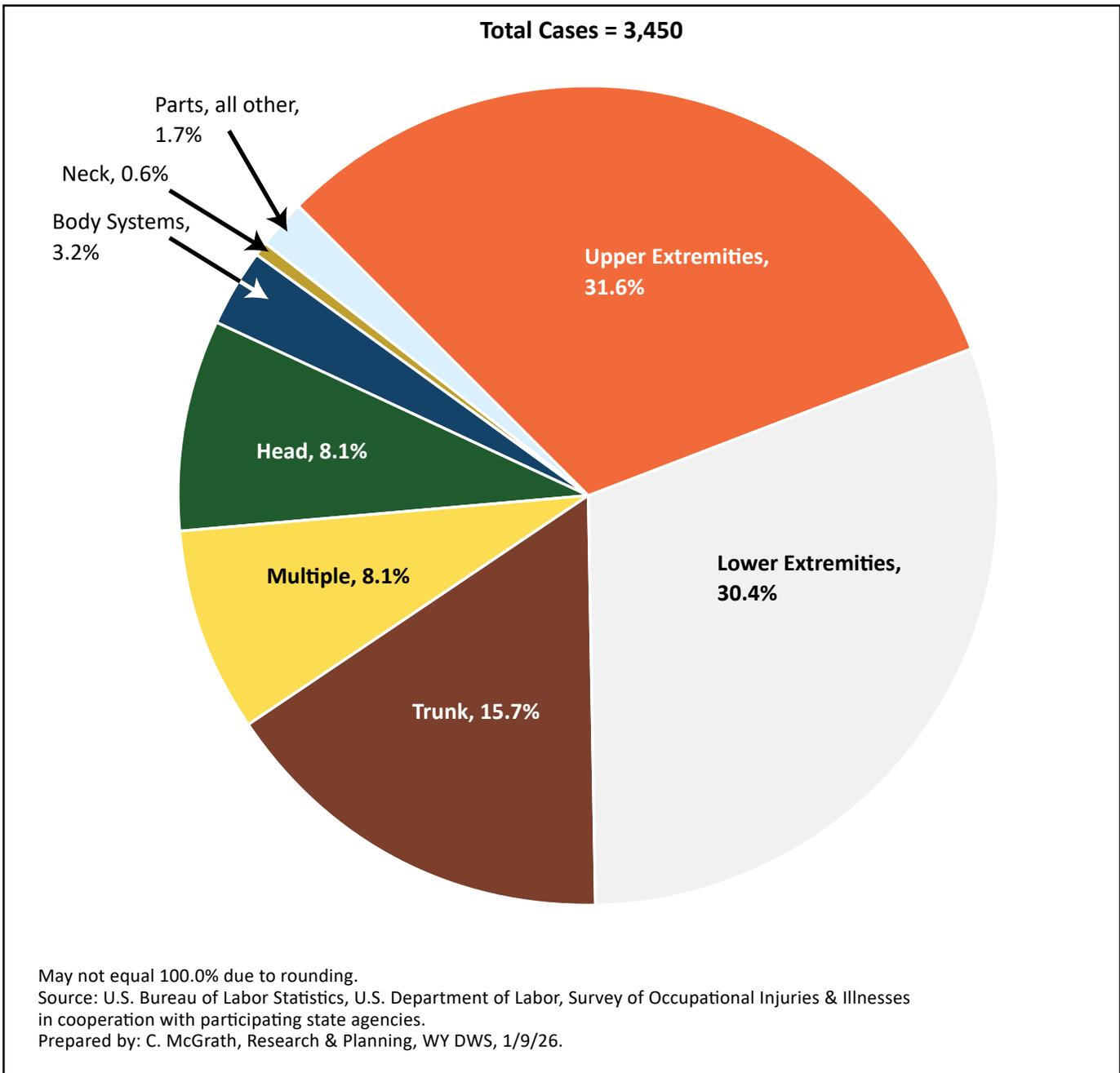


Figure 9: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Part of Body in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Event or Exposure

The *event or exposure* in a case is the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion. Contact incidents and falls, slips, trips accounted for 770 and 550 injuries or illnesses, respectively, among males in 2023-2024 (see Figure 12). For females, falls, slips, trips accounted for 430 injuries or illnesses, followed by overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions (340).

An example of an injury or illness that would be produced by overexertion and bodily reaction would be a job that required excessive amounts of physical exertion, such as standing, climbing, kneeling, bending, or stepping, which resulted in the injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a much broader category and includes falls on the same level, falls and jumps to lower levels, slips and trips on uneven surfaces, a substance, a hole, etc. The injuries or illnesses inflicted in contact incidents, are a result of contact between the injured person and the source. Examples would be an employee being cut by a slipping knife or an employee caught under collapsing material.

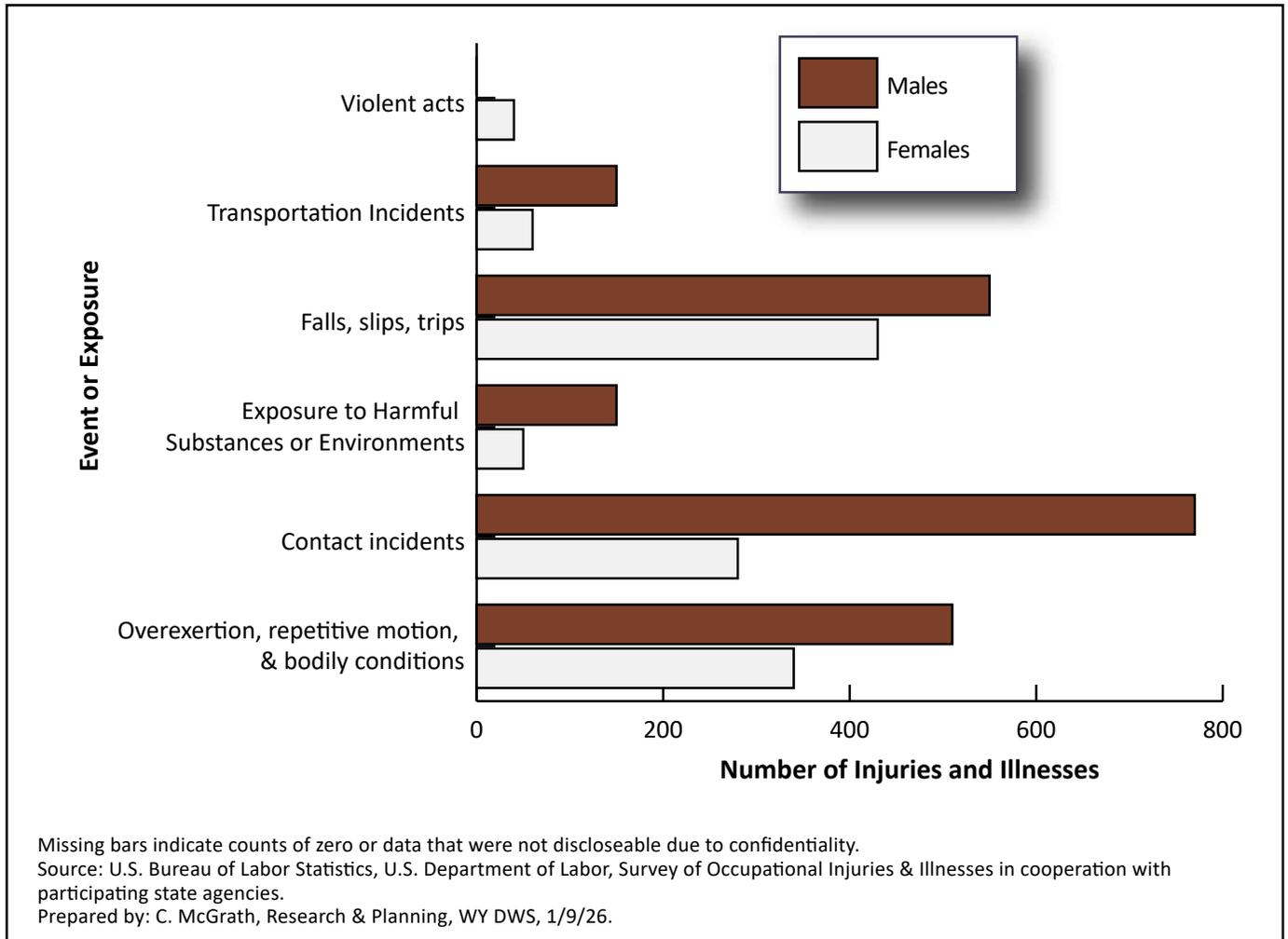


Figure 10: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Event or Exposure and sex in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024

Source of Injury or Illness

The *source of a nonfatal occupational injury or illness* is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery. Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of injuries and illnesses by source for private industry in Wyoming in 2023-24. Of the 3,450 total days away from work cases, ground, travel, and support surfaces was the source for 19.7% of all cases. Sources, all other followed with 669 cases, or 19.4%. If an employee was injured when slipping on ice in a parking lot or sidewalk, the source would be the parking lot or sidewalk and would be included in the category floors, walkways, ground surfaces. In one example of when the injured or ill worker is the source of an injury, it involved an incident with a slip or trip without falling. If a worker trips over a box on the floor without falling and suffers a sprain, the source is the employee and the box is the secondary source as a contributing factor.

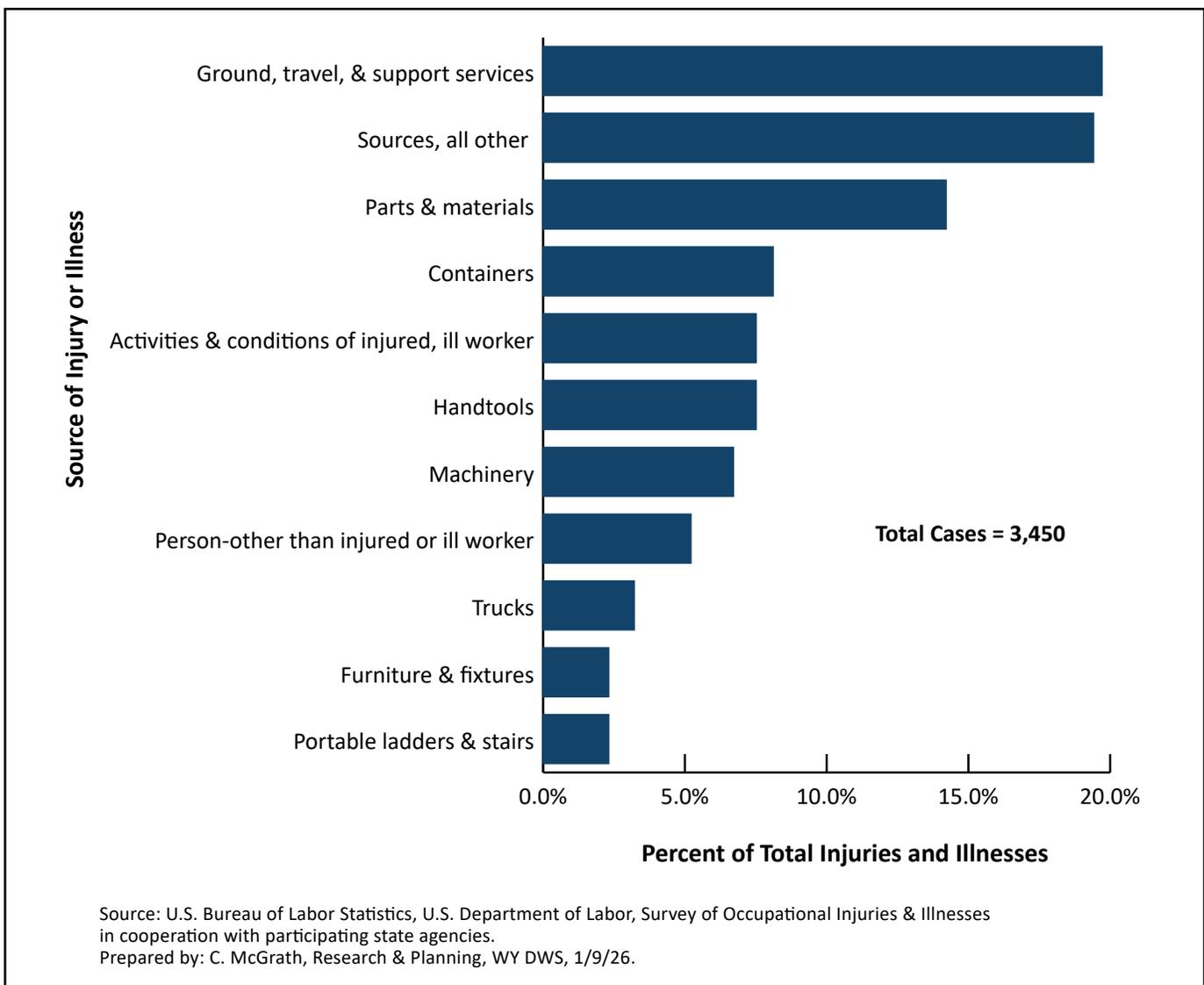


Figure 11: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, by Source in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2023 and 2024



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