

Table 3: Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Wyoming, 2023

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹				Numbers of illnesses in thousands			
All industries including state and local government³	10.2	0.9	3.0	5.6	0.2	(⁶)	0.1	0.1
Private industry³	8.2	0.9	3.2	3.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.1
Goods producing	3.9	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	9.6	1.2	4.1	--	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	--
Trade transportation and utilities	5.4	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	--	--
Retail trade	9.1	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	27.9	--	20.5	--	0.1	--	(⁶)	--
Health care and social assistance	30.0	--	22.1	--	0.1	--	(⁶)	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State and local government³	17.9	--	--	14.3	0.1	--	--	0.1
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	22.0	--	--	18.2	0.1	--	--	0.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data 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 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 of other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The scope of the data published in the SOII differs from the scope of the data published by the FRA. For more information on differences see the SOII Handbook of Methods Data Concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/data.htm>.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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, 2024