

Table 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Wyoming, 2023

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		2.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.3
Private industry⁵		2.7	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.2
Goods-producing⁵		2.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1.8	1.4	0.9	--	--
Construction		2.2	1.4	1.3	--	0.8
Construction		2.2	1.4	1.3	--	0.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.4	1.6	1.5	--	--
Manufacturing		3.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.4
Manufacturing		3.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	10.3	7.3	3.7	3.6	3.0
Service providing		2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.3
Trade transportation and utilities		3.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.2
Wholesale trade		4.0	3.4	--	1.7	0.6
Retail trade		3.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	5.2	2.7	--	--	2.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.8	3.6	1.4	2.2	--
Food and beverage stores	445	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.4
Gasoline stations	447	2.5	1.7	--	0.6	0.8
General merchandise stores	452	5.7	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.9
Transportation and warehousing⁸		2.2	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7
Air transportation	481	--	--	--	--	4.2
Truck transportation	484	2.3	1.0	0.7	--	1.2
Pipeline transportation	486	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	5.8	4.8	--	--	--
Financial activities		--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		--	--	--	--	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		1.3	0.6	0.5	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	0.8	0.7	--	--
Educational and health services		3.7	1.5	1.4	0.2	2.2

Educational services		3.2	1.4	1.4	--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.7	1.5	1.4	0.2	2.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	0.2	0.2	--	--
Hospitals	622	7.6	2.3	1.9	--	5.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	8.6	5.3	4.5	0.8	3.3
Social assistance	624	2.7	1.2	1.1	--	1.6
Leisure and hospitality		3.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.3	1.2	1.0	--	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	--	1.0	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services		3.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.1
Accommodation	721	6.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.0
Food services and drinking places	722	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.5
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	--	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.5	--	--	--	--
State and local government⁵		3.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.7
State government⁵		2.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.6
Service providing		2.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.6
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		5.9	3.9	3.9	--	2.1
Public administration		1.6	1.1	1.0	--	0.5
Public administration		1.6	1.1	1.0	--	0.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.4	1.0	--	--	--
Local government⁵		3.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.0
Service providing		3.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.0
Educational and health services		2.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.8
Educational services		2.4	1.0	0.9	--	1.4
Educational services	611	2.4	1.0	0.9	--	1.4
Health care and social assistance		3.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.6
Hospitals	622	3.7	1.1	0.8	--	2.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.4
Public administration		4.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

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

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data 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>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. 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.

⁸ 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