



Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	98.2	--	--	--	--	28.9	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	25.0
Healthcare support occupations	192.6	--	--	61.3	55.5	76.0	44.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	125.4	--	--	15.3	--	76.0	--	--	55.5	--	14.9	--	--	13.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	211.1	--	--	38.0	--	56.0	--	--	--	--	80.5	34.3	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	302.1	--	--	--	--	175.5	--	--	--	--	37.8	--	--	41.1
Sales and related occupations	80.6	--	--	12.7	8.9	39.0	--	--	--	23.1	11.6	--	--	12.3
Office and administrative support occupations	68.1	--	--	15.7	10.7	28.8	8.8	8.6	--	9.0	11.3	--	--	8.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	156.8	17.9	--	22.8	--	52.1	11.0	--	33.2	--	46.1	24.6	6.2	8.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	188.3	--	--	25.0	15.6	66.8	21.9	--	29.7	--	72.2	59.5	--	13.0
Production occupations	86.2	--	--	17.5	14.7	39.8	--	--	23.7	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	136.8	13.6	--	35.5	31.9	43.9	26.8	--	--	--	35.5	18.9	--	--

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> 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, December 20, 2019