

Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	98.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	192.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	125.4	--	--	46.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	211.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	302.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	80.6	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	156.8	16.9	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	188.3	14.4	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	86.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	136.8	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ 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).

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, December 20, 2019