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EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2021-2022

Private industry employers reported 2.8 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2022, up 7.5 percent from 2021, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This increase is driven by the rise in both injuries, up 4.5 percent to 2.3 million cases, and illnesses up 26.1 percent to 460,700 cases. (See chart 1). The increase in illnesses is driven by the rise in respiratory illness cases, up 35.4 percent to 365,000 cases in 2022. (See chart 2). This comes after a decrease in respiratory illnesses in 2021 compared to 2020. These estimates are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and illnesses (SOII).

Chart 1. Total reported, injury, and illness case counts, private industry, 2019-22

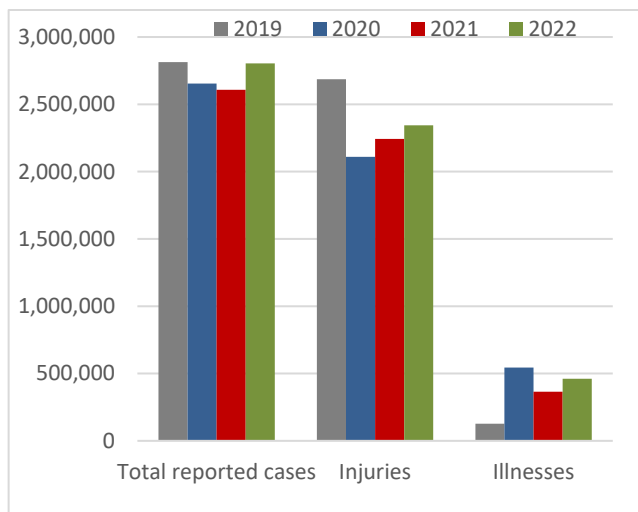
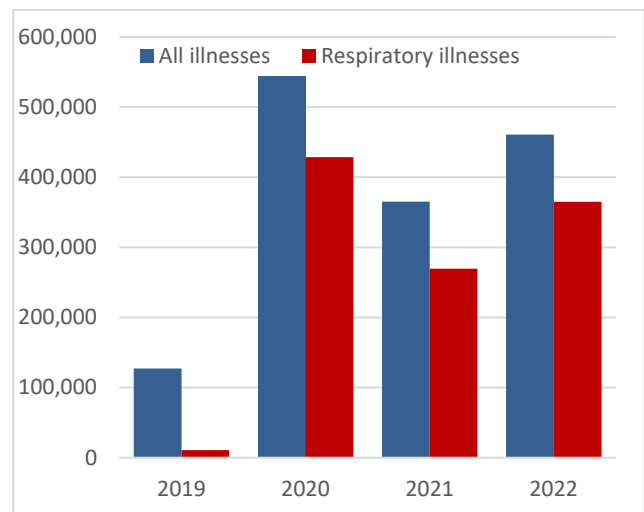


Chart 2. Case Counts of all illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2019-22



Over the 2-year 2021-2022 period, there were 2.2 million cases involving days away from work (DAFW), representing 66.5 percent of the total cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer (DART). These cases occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 112.9 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers and required a median of 10 days away from work. Over the same period, there were 1.1 million cases involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), which accounted for 33.5 percent of total DART cases, and occurred at an annualized rate of 56.9 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction was 15 days over 2021-2022.

Expansion of Case and Demographic Data in the SOII

Nationwide all-industry biennial estimates for DAFW and DJTR by detailed case characteristics and worker demographics are published for the first time in this release and will now be published every 2 years. This expansion provides a more complete picture of how workplace injuries and illnesses are managed. Estimates for detailed industry by case type will continue to be published annually.

Annual Rates, 2022

The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate in private industry in 2022 was 2.7 cases per 100 FTE workers.

In 2022, the rate of injury cases was 2.3 cases per 100 FTE workers, unchanged from 2021.

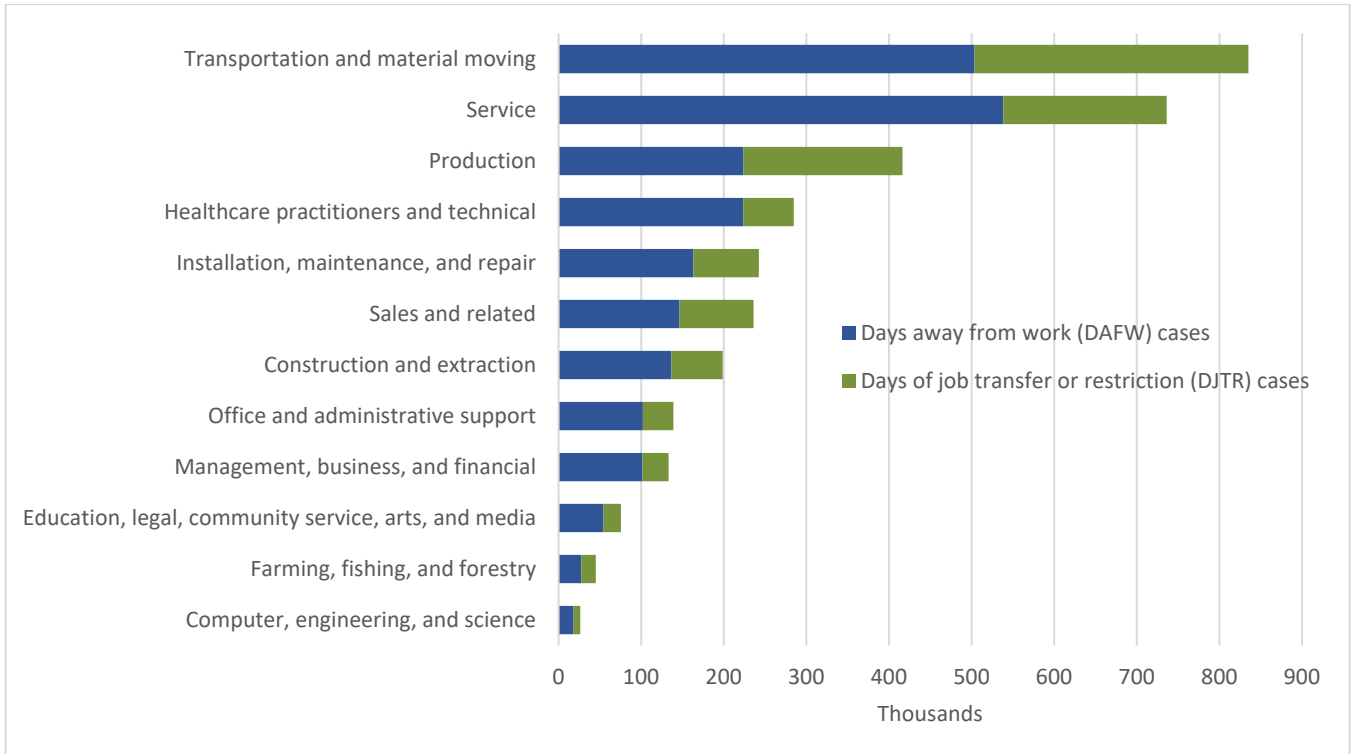
The illness rate increased in 2022, with private industry employers reporting a rate of 45.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers compared to 37.7 cases in 2021. The increase was driven by a rise in the respiratory illness rate, which rose from 27.8 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2021 to 35.8 cases in 2022.

Biennial Case Characteristics and Worker Demographics, 2021-2022

Occupation

Over 2021-2022, 78.6 percent (223,680) of all DART cases among healthcare practitioners and technical occupations resulted in at least one day away from work, while the remaining 21.4 percent (61,020) resulted in one or more days of job transfer or restriction. Among production occupations, 53.8 percent (223,840 cases) of all DART cases resulted in one or more days away from work, while the remaining 46.2 percent (192,480 cases) required one or more days of job transfer or restriction. (See chart 3).

Chart 3. Number of DART, DAFW, and DJTR cases by selected occupational groups, private industry, 2021-22, thousands



Transportation and material moving occupations experienced the highest number of DART cases among major occupation groups with 835,040 total injuries and illnesses over the 2021-2022 period. (See chart 3). These cases occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 410.0 cases per 10,000 FTE. Among these

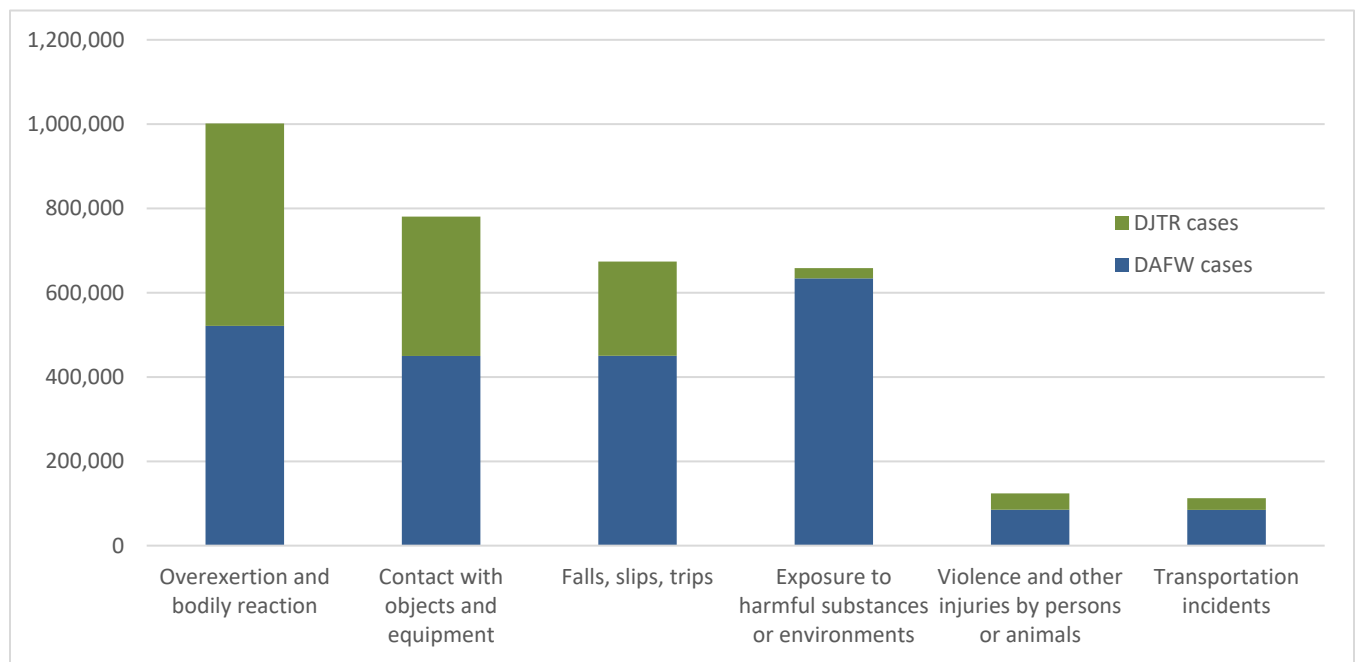
total DART cases, 503,610 cases (60.3 percent) required at least one day away from work, and 331,430 cases (39.7 percent) resulted in one or more days of job transfer or restriction.

Event or exposure

Over 2021-2022, overexertion and bodily reaction had the most DART cases at 1,001,440, followed by contact with objects and equipment with 780,690 cases. Notably, 96.3 percent of the total exposure to harmful substances or environments cases (634,080 of the 658,240 total DART cases) involved at least one day away from work. (See chart 4).

Of the total DART cases due to overexertion and bodily reaction, 521,350 cases (52.1 percent) were DAFW cases, which occurred at an incidence rate of 26.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and required a median of 14 days away from work. The remaining 480,090 (47.9 percent) were DJTR cases, which occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 24.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and required a median of 20 days of job transfer or restriction.

Chart 4. Number of cases by event or exposure, private industry, 2021-22

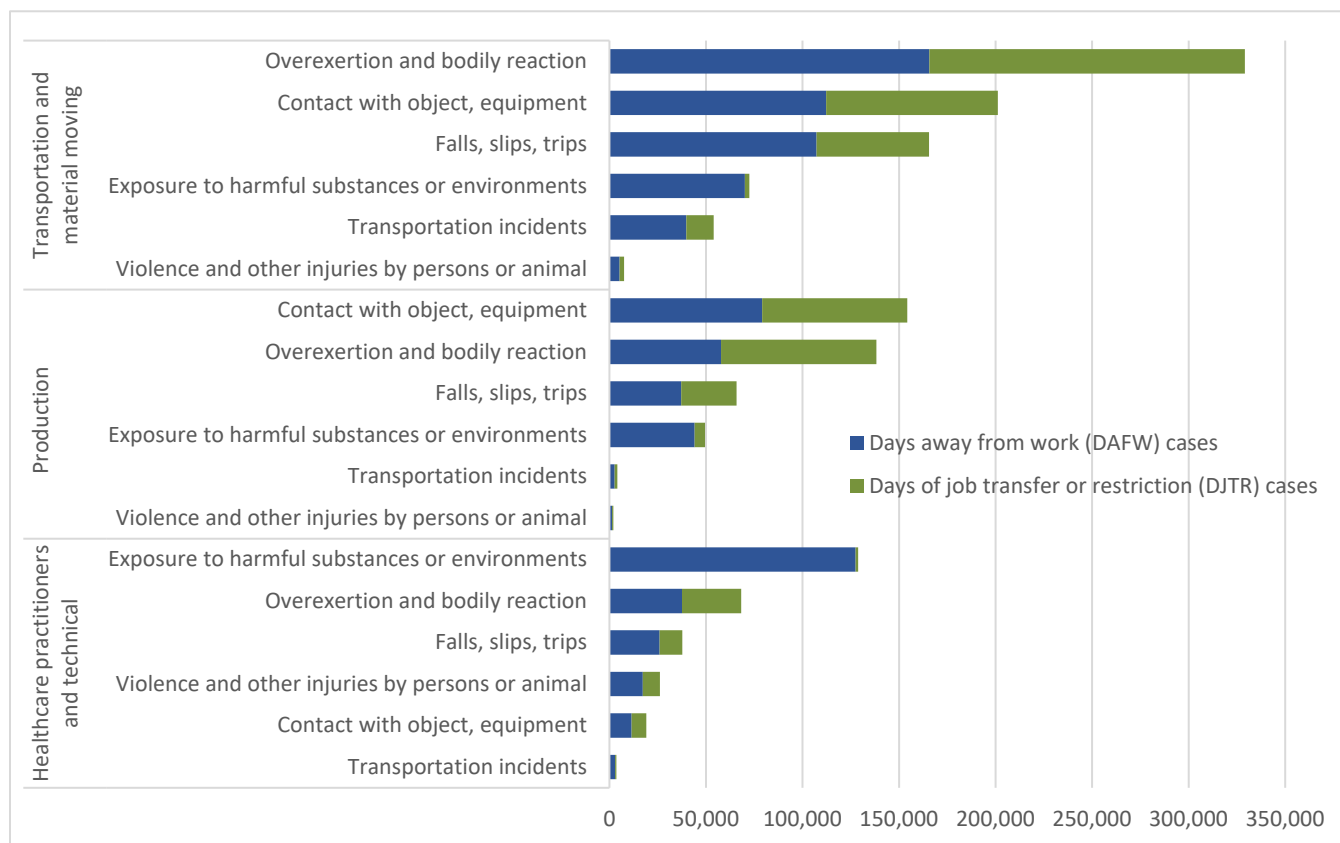


Occupation by event or exposure

Occupation groups can also be viewed by the event that caused the nonfatal injury or illness and case type. (See chart 5). Among transportation and material moving occupations in 2021-2022, most DART cases (329,150) were due to overexertion and bodily reaction. Half of these cases (165,690) resulted in one or more days away from work, with a median of 21 days away. The other half (163,460 cases) involved at least one day of job transfer or restriction, with a median of 20 days.

In 2021-2022, most DART cases for healthcare practitioners and technical occupations were due to exposure to harmful substances or environments — the event or exposure category that includes cases of COVID-19. This exposure made up over half of DAFW cases (127,530) for these workers, which occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 105.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. (See chart 5).

Chart 5. Number of cases by selected occupations and selected event or exposure, private industry, 2021-22



Age group

In 2021-2022, there were 759,560 cases involving DART to persons ages 25 to 34. Of these, 493,180 cases (64.9 percent) were DAFW cases, which occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 106.8 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and required a median of 8 days away from work. The remaining 266,380 cases (35.1 percent) were DJTR cases, which occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 57.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and required a median of 14 days of job transfer or restriction.

Additional Highlights

- The number of respiratory illnesses in the private health care and social assistance sector increased from 145,300 in 2021 to 199,700 cases in 2022, an increase of 37.5 percent.
- In 2022, the rate of respiratory illnesses in grocery stores was 190.4 cases per 10,000 FTE workers, an increase from 66.8 in 2021.
- Over the 2021-2022 period, there were 560,750 total DAFW cases in private industry due to other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified, the code used to classify cases of COVID-19. These cases occurred at an annualized rate of 28.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and required a median of 10 days away from work. Additionally, over half of these cases (308,500 cases) occurred in the health care and social assistance industry sector.
- Over the 2021-2022 period, there were 502,380 workplace musculoskeletal disorders that resulted in at least one day away from work. These cases occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 25.3 musculoskeletal disorders per 10,000 FTE workers.

Additional Information

This news release is the first of two releases from BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for the 2023 calendar year. The SOII presents estimates of counts and incidence rates of employer reported nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses by industry and type of case. A second release on December 19, 2023, will provide results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the 2022 calendar year.

This news release is the first publication of a new biennial (2-year) case and demographic data series for DJTR and DART. For years prior to this release, BLS conducted several pilot studies for selected industries from 2011-2019 to collect and report on DJTR cases. Data and reports are published on the Days of Job Transfer or Restriction Study page, www.bls.gov/iif/nonfatal-injuries-and-illnesses-tables/soii-case-and-demographic-characteristics-historical-data/days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction.htm. See our DJTR Collection frequently asked questions for additional information, www.bls.gov/iif/questions-and-answers.htm#DJTRcollection.

Cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) are the sum of cases with days away from work (DAFW) and cases involving only days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). Days away from work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which may also include days of job transfer or restriction. Days of job transfer or restriction cases include those that result in only days of job transfer or restriction.

Occupational injuries and illnesses collected in the 2021-2022 SOII include cases of COVID-19 when a worker was infected as a result of performing their work-related duties and that met other recordkeeping criteria. COVID-19 is considered a respiratory illness under criteria established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). SOII relies on OSHA recordkeeping requirements, which mandate employers record certain work-related injuries and illnesses on their OSHA 300 log, including the recording of cases of COVID-19, see www.osha.gov/coronavirus/standards. While the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) does not include a code specifically for COVID-19, applicable days away from work cases were included in the Nature code 3299 – “Other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified.”

Incidence rates and counts by industry and case type published by the SOII are rounded. However, estimates, percentage changes, and significant changes are determined using unrounded data, www.bls.gov/iif/factsheets/effects-of-rounding-on-estimates.htm.

Incidence rates represent the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses relative to the number of hours employees worked. For annual summary industry estimates, it is the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the annual reference period relative to the number of hours employees worked in the annual reference period. The rate is expressed per 100 FTE workers. For case and demographic estimates, it is an annualized incidence rate, meaning that it is the rate of the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses over the 2-year reference period relative to the number of hours employees worked over the 2-year reference period, expressed on an annual basis per 10,000 FTE workers.

BLS has generated estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for many industries as defined in the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual. For additional information on nonfatal injury and illness estimates, see www.bls.gov/iif/overview/soii-overview.htm and www.bls.gov/pub/hom/soii/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics.

All comparison statements made in this news release are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS

occupational safety and health statistics program is in the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/home.htm. Additional data from the SOII are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/iif, from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, or by email at IIFSTAFF@bls.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

TABLE 1. Counts of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, injuries, illnesses, and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2018-22 (thousands)

Year	Total cases ⁽¹⁾	Injuries	Illnesses	Respiratory illnesses
2018	2,834.5	2,707.8	126.8	12.1
2019	2,814.0	2,686.8	127.2	10.8
2020	2,654.7	2,110.1	544.6	428.7
2021	2,607.9	2,242.7	365.2	269.6
2022	2,804.2	2,343.6	460.7	365.0

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

TABLE 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry and case types, private industry, 2020-22

Industry ⁽¹⁾	Total recordable cases ⁽²⁾			Cases with days away from work ^{(2),(3)}		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Private industry ⁽⁴⁾	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁽⁴⁾	4.6	4.6	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁽⁵⁾	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Utilities	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Construction	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing	3.1	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Wholesale trade	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Retail trade	3.1	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.4	1.7
Transportation and warehousing ⁽⁶⁾	4.0	4.6	4.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
Information	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Educational services	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Health care and social assistance	5.5	4.3	4.5	3.0	1.9	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.0	3.7	4.2	1.0	1.2	1.4
Accommodation and food services	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other services (except public administration)	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8

Footnotes:

(1) 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>.

(2) The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were 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).

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

(4) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(5) 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.

(6) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry and case types, private industry, 2020-22 (thousands)

Industry ⁽¹⁾	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work ⁽²⁾		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Private industry ⁽³⁾	2,654.7	2,607.9	2,804.2	1,176.3	1,062.7	1,184.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁽³⁾	45.9	43.5	39.5	18.8	17.1	15.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁽⁴⁾	7.5	6.7	8.5	4.0	3.4	4.1
Utilities	8.4	9.0	9.5	3.4	3.9	4.1
Construction	174.1	169.2	169.6	74.5	72.8	71.7
Manufacturing	373.3	385.1	396.8	135.9	137.0	134.6
Wholesale trade	132.2	130.9	147.6	56.5	54.0	62.2
Retail trade	341.1	404.7	422.7	125.6	156.0	188.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁽⁵⁾	206.9	253.1	276.3	99.8	122.7	129.5
Information	19.6	18.8	27.2	10.2	9.3	11.3
Finance and insurance	17.4	21.9	15.9	7.8	9.8	5.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.8	38.8	44.4	17.1	15.0	21.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	59.5	77.2	81.1	16.9	22.2	25.8
Management of companies and enterprises	14.9	13.1	18.6	4.8	5.5	7.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	103.4	97.1	106.3	46.9	45.6	46.9
Educational services	22.5	32.5	40.2	7.7	10.6	15.2
Health care and social assistance	806.2	623.0	665.3	447.9	276.6	321.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34.3	39.0	55.0	11.5	13.0	18.3
Accommodation and food services	191.0	196.3	221.1	60.9	67.9	77.0
Other services (except public administration)	54.7	48.3	58.6	26.2	20.4	24.1

Footnotes:

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

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

TABLE 4. Number, annualized incidence rate, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and days of restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)⁽¹⁾, selected occupations, private industry, 2021-22

Occupation ⁽²⁾	DAFW			DJTR			DART		
	2021-2022			2021-2022			2021-2022		
	Number	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DAFW	Number	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DJTR	Number	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DART
All occupations	2,246,900	112.9	10	1,132,330	56.9	15	3,379,220	169.9	12
Healthcare practitioners and technical	223,680	185.2	9	61,020	50.5	17	284,690	235.6	10
Management, business, and financial	101,460	33.5	7	31,710	10.5	15	133,160	43.9	10
Office and administrative support	101,970	43.2	10	36,950	15.6	16	138,920	58.8	11
Service	538,380	157.6	8	197,670	57.8	14	736,050	215.4	10
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	54,400	56.3	6	20,990	21.7	11	75,390	78.0	8
Computer, engineering, and science	18,210	14.2	7	8,140	6.4	16	26,350	20.6	10
Construction and extraction	136,570	144.2	10	62,050	65.5	13	198,620	209.6	15
Installation, maintenance, and repair	163,140	180.2	10	79,380	87.6	13	242,520	267.8	13
Sales and related	146,310	76.3	10	89,730	46.8	18	236,040	123.1	14
Farming, fishing, and forestry	27,500	88.3	7	17,490	56.1	11	44,980	144.5	10
Transportation and material moving	503,610	247.3	14	331,430	162.7	16	835,040	410.0	17
Production	223,840	155.0	9	192,480	133.2	14	416,330	288.3	14

Footnotes:

(1) Cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) and cases with restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR). Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which may also include days of job transfer or restriction. Days of job transfer or restriction cases include those involving only days of job transfer or restriction.

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

(3) The annualized 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 during the reference period, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the reference period, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

TABLE 5. Number, annualized incidence rate, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and days of restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)⁽¹⁾ by selected occupation and event or exposures, private industry, 2021-22

Occupation ⁽²⁾	Event or exposure ⁽³⁾	DAFW			DJTR			DART		
		2021-2022			2021-2022			2021-2022		
		Count	Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Median DAFW	Count	Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Median DJTR	Count	Rate ⁽⁴⁾	Median DART
All occupations	Transportation incidents	85,000	4.3	17	27,410	1.4	16	112,410	5.7	22
	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	85,410	4.3	5	38,630	1.9	10	124,040	6.2	8
	Contact with object, equipment	450,050	22.6	5	330,640	16.6	10	780,690	39.2	10
	Falls, slips, trips	450,540	22.6	14	223,560	11.2	17	674,100	33.9	20
	Overexertion and bodily reaction	521,350	26.2	14	480,090	24.1	20	1,001,440	50.3	23
	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	634,080	31.9	9	24,160	1.2	7	658,240	33.1	9
Healthcare practitioners and technical	Transportation incidents	2,940	2.4	7	690	0.6	8	3,630	3.0	10
	Contact with object, equipment	11,450	9.5	6	7,630	6.3	10	19,080	15.8	9
	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	17,320	14.3	6	8,800	7.3	14	26,120	21.6	11
	Falls, slips, trips	26,000	21.5	14	11,790	9.8	16	37,790	31.3	23
	Overexertion and bodily reaction	37,620	31.1	12	30,600	25.3	22	68,230	56.5	26
	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	127,530	105.6	9	1,320	1.1	9	128,850	106.7	9
Production	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1,380	1.0	3	640	0.4	11	2,010	1.4	5
	Transportation incidents	2,690	1.9	10	1,430	1.0	18	4,110	2.8	25
	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	44,140	30.6	10	5,390	3.7	8	49,530	34.3	10
	Falls, slips, trips	37,170	25.7	12	28,650	19.8	17	65,820	45.6	21
	Overexertion and bodily reaction	57,840	40.1	14	80,410	55.7	21	138,250	95.7	24
	Contact with object, equipment	79,130	54.8	5	75,110	52.0	10	154,230	106.8	10
Transportation and material moving	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	5,290	2.6	8	2,300	1.1	7	7,590	3.7	9
	Transportation incidents	39,800	19.5	26	14,180	7.0	16	53,990	26.5	28
	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	70,170	34.5	10	2,320	1.1	7	72,500	35.6	10
	Falls, slips, trips	107,240	52.7	23	58,260	28.6	17	165,510	81.3	26
	Contact with object, equipment	112,230	55.1	7	88,950	43.7	13	201,180	98.8	12
	Overexertion and bodily reaction	165,690	81.4	21	163,460	80.2	20	329,150	161.6	26

Footnotes:

- (1) Cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) and cases with restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR). Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which may also include days of job transfer or restriction. Days of job transfer or restriction includes cases involving only days of job transfer or restriction.
- (2) Data are coded using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.
- (3) Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- (4) The 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 during the reference period; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the reference period; and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

TABLE 6. Number, annualized incidence rate, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work (DAFW)⁽¹⁾ by selected industry and source types, private industry, 2021-22

Industry ⁽²⁾	Cases with days away from work ⁽¹⁾			Other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified ⁽⁷⁾		
	2021-2022			2021-2022		
	Count	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DAFW	Count	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DAFW
Private industry ⁽⁴⁾	2,246,900	112.9	10	560,750	28.2	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁽⁵⁾	32,320	169.4	8	1,520	8.0	10
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁽⁴⁾	7,520	66.7	28	360	3.2	5
Utilities	7,970	74.0	16	1,180	11.0	8
Construction	144,480	103.4	11	4,400	3.1	7
Manufacturing	271,550	112.2	10	43,500	18.0	10
Wholesale trade	116,220	106.5	10	8,080	7.4	8
Retail trade	344,770	153.2	10	111,550	49.6	10
Transportation and warehousing ⁽⁶⁾	252,200	224.3	19	19,760	17.6	14
Information	20,540	38.7	17	880	1.7	9
Finance and insurance	15,180	13.2	7	4,060	3.5	8
Real estate and rental and leasing	36,130	91.4	7	4,170	10.5	7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	48,010	26.2	6	11,460	6.3	7
Management of companies and enterprises	12,950	27.3	7	3,330	7.0	7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	92,520	86.4	9	7,130	6.7	10
Educational services	25,830	65.9	5	313,140	93.8	8
Health care and social assistance	597,990	203.0	8	308,500	104.7	8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31,280	132.9	7	4,500	19.1	7
Accommodation and food services	144,910	93.5	7	17,150	11.1	8
Other services (except public administration)	44,530	71.9	7	4,570	7.4	7

Footnotes:

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

(2) 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>.

(3) The 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 during the reference period, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the reference period, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(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) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(6) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(7) Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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