New York State Comptroller
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Hurt at Work

Workplace Injuries in New York's Private Sector Industries

September 2026

Prepared by the Office of Budget and Policy Analysis

Executive Summary

Workplace injuries and illnesses in New York's private sector have continued to decline but remain a significant concern for employers and workers. Key findings include:

- **In 2024, there were 122,400 workplace injuries and illnesses, or total recordable cases (TRCs), among private sector businesses in New York, the lowest reported in the 2014 to 2024 period.** The number of injuries in 2024 was 21,400 below the pre-pandemic (2014-2019) average of 136,250; however, illnesses were higher than the pre-pandemic average by 1,100 cases.
- **The number of incidents per 100 workers (TRC rate) in 2024 was 1.9 incidents, a decrease from 2.5 in 2014.** New York had the fifth-lowest rate among reporting states and Washington D.C. in 2024. Nearly every industry reported a decline in TRC rates over this period.
- **In 2024, over half of all TRCs were concentrated in three industry sectors: construction; transportation and warehousing; and health care and social assistance.** Almost three in five reported illnesses were concentrated in health care and social assistance.
- **Among industry subsectors, over half had a TRC rate higher than the statewide average**. The couriers and messengers industry had the highest rate, 7.5.
- **The rate of TRCs requiring days away, restrictions, or job transfers (DARTs) was 1.1 per 100 workers in 2024, the lowest since 1995**. However, 58.5 percent of all TRCs in 2024 were DART cases, up from 50 percent in 1995 and 54 percent in 2014.
- **The most common workplace injuries and illnesses in New York in 2023 and 2024 were sprains, strains, and tears (51,420).** The coronavirus was the top illness for workers. Three sources comprise the overwhelming majority (81 percent) of DART cases: overexertion or repetitive motion; contact incidents, such as contact with heavy machinery or electricity; and falls, slips, and trips.
- **Effective October 1, 2026, Workers' Compensation premiums are being reduced by 22 percent on average.** This is expected to save New York employers over $1.7 billion.

Introduction

Workplace injuries and illnesses are a significant issue for New York's workforce. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that, in 2024, there were 122,400 total cases of injury and illnesses incurred while at work in New York's private sector businesses.[1] These incidents, ranging from minor medical events requiring treatment beyond first aid to more serious cases, result in days away from work, restricted duties or job transfers and reflect the risks workers face across a broad range of industries.

The impact of workplace injuries goes beyond the job site, potentially affecting household finances, business operations, and general economic activity.[2] For the worker, an injury can mean a loss or reduction of income, reduced physical ability, and time spent away from regular work responsibilities. For the employer, injuries create staffing pressures, raise operational costs, and can even disrupt service delivery.[3]

Although the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses have improved statewide in recent years, there is variation between industries and industry subsectors, with several experiencing high rates of injury. Understanding which workers are at an elevated risk of workplace injury and illness allows employers, policymakers and workers to better identify where targeted interventions and reforms in safety practices may have the greatest impact.

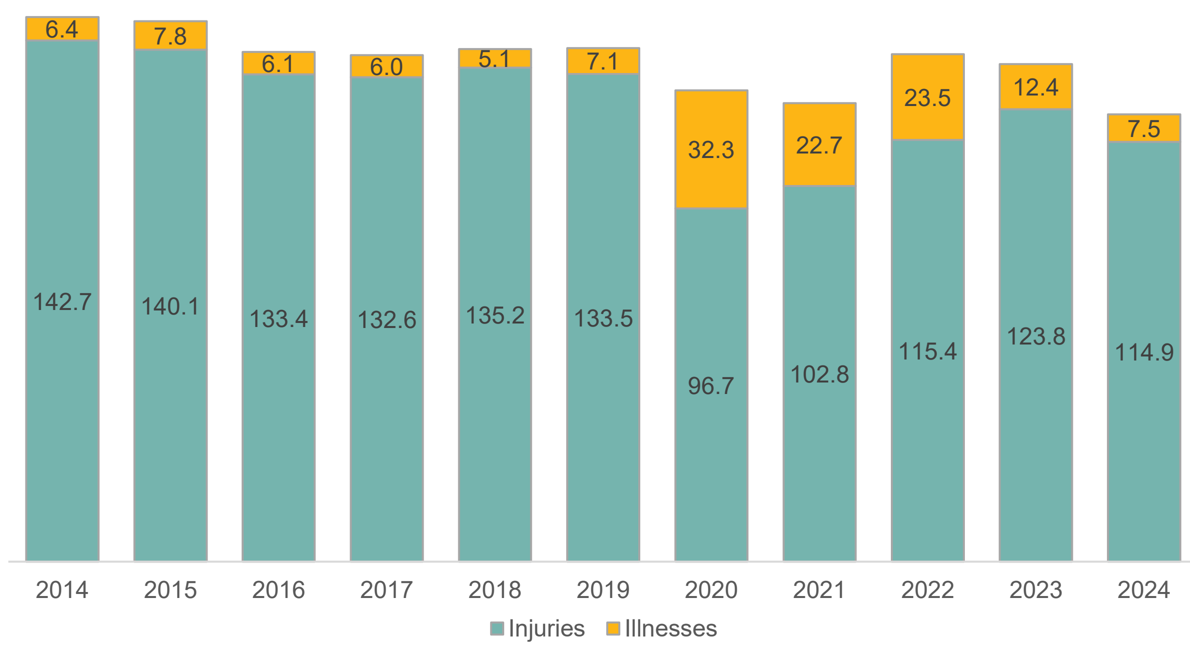
Total Recordable Cases in New York

Total Recordable Cases

Under federal workplace safety rules, employers are required to record certain work-related injuries and illnesses ("incidents") that meet the definitions set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). These include incidents that result in outcomes like loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity, job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, and other OSHA-defined conditions.[4] Incidents or total recordable cases (TRCs) are reported by employers and collected by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), providing a measure of workplace injuries and illnesses.[5]

There were 122,400 total recordable cases in the private sector in New York in 2024, down 10.1 percent from the 136,200 cases the year prior and 17.9 percent less than in 2014.[6] Of the TRCs in 2024, the majority, 114,900, were injuries. However, as shown in Figure 1, the number of workplace illnesses in 2020 were 4.5 times higher than in 2019, due primarily to the COVID-19 pandemic. Though illnesses declined in the following years, they remained higher than the annual average of 6,400 for the pre-pandemic years of 2014 to 2019. In contrast, workplace injuries declined sharply in 2020 with the post-pandemic trend remaining below the average from 2014 to 2019.

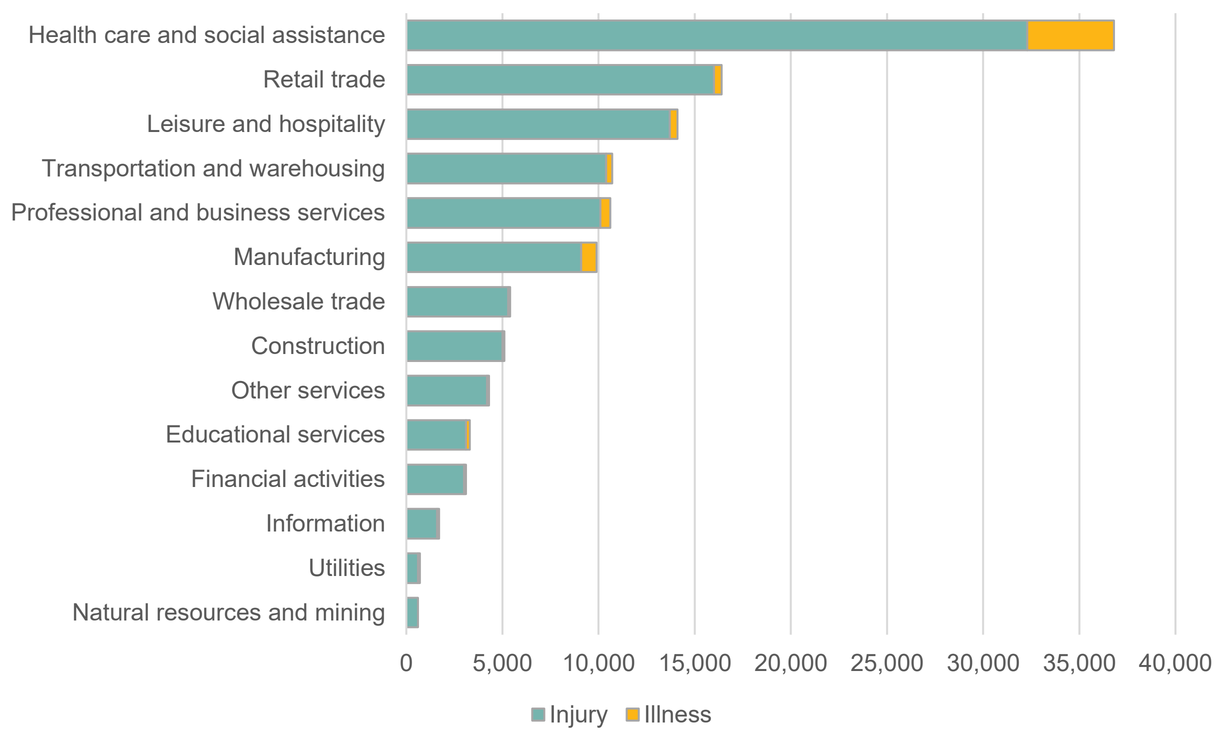
Figure 1
New York Private Sector TRC Counts, by Type of Incident, 2014 – 2024, in Thousands



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Over half (54.7 percent) of TRCs were concentrated in three of the 14 industry sectors.[7] Health care and social assistance accounted for the most TRCs, 36,800, which was more than twice the number for the next highest industry, retail trade. Health care and social assistance also accounted for over half of all illness-related TRCs.

Figure 2
Total Recordable Cases by Private Industry Sector, New York, 2024



Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Incidence Rates

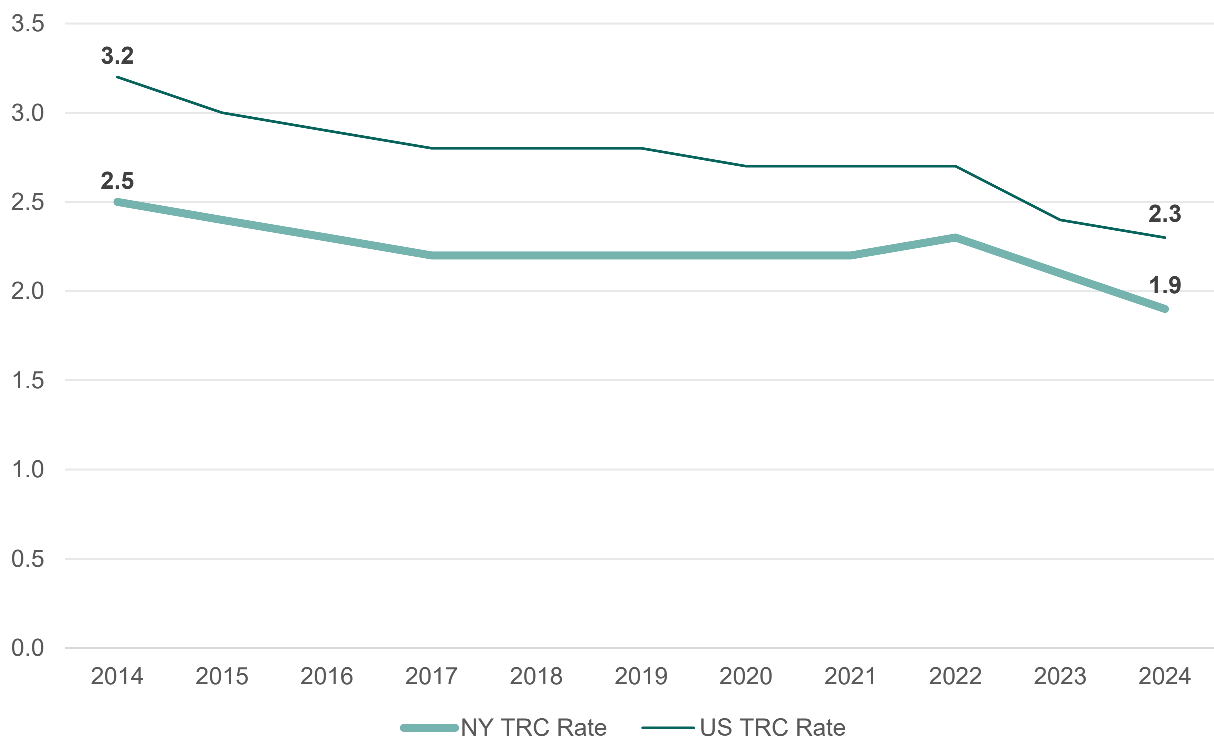
Because they provide a larger number of jobs and have higher aggregate work hours, certain industries typically report more injuries. For example, the health care and social assistance industry, which has the greatest share of TRCs, comprises 22.1 percent of total private sector employment in New York; this sizable share suggests it would likely have a higher number of TRCs.[8] High employee counts driving higher TRCs can also be the case when comparing the number of TRCs among the different states.

For ease of comparison between industries and states with varying employment sizes, a standardized TRC rate can show the number of TRCs relative to the number of hours worked. The BLS calculates the TRC rates in terms of how many incidents occur per 100 workers per year; in other words, a percentage of workers in an industry who fall ill or are injured due to their job each year.[9] This calculation provides a benchmark for comparison across industries, states, and over time.

The TRC rate for New York's private sector in 2024 was 1.9 incidents per 100 workers, a decrease from 2.5 in 2014. In comparison, the national average was 2.3 in 2024, down from 3.2 in 2014. Of the states that reported TRCs in 2024, New York ranked fifth lowest among all the states and Washington D.C.; Maine was the highest with a rate of 4.1 while Washington D.C. had the lowest rate, 1.2.[10]

The BLS also reported that the national TRC count and rate in 2024 was the lowest number going back to 2003, with the recent post-pandemic decline largely attributable to the dramatic decrease in illnesses, especially respiratory illnesses that spiked during the pandemic.[11] However, both national and state data show that injuries remained lower than pre-pandemic totals, possibly indicating sectoral shifts in injury-prone industries such as manufacturing to non-injury prone industries, as well as increasing work-from-home status.

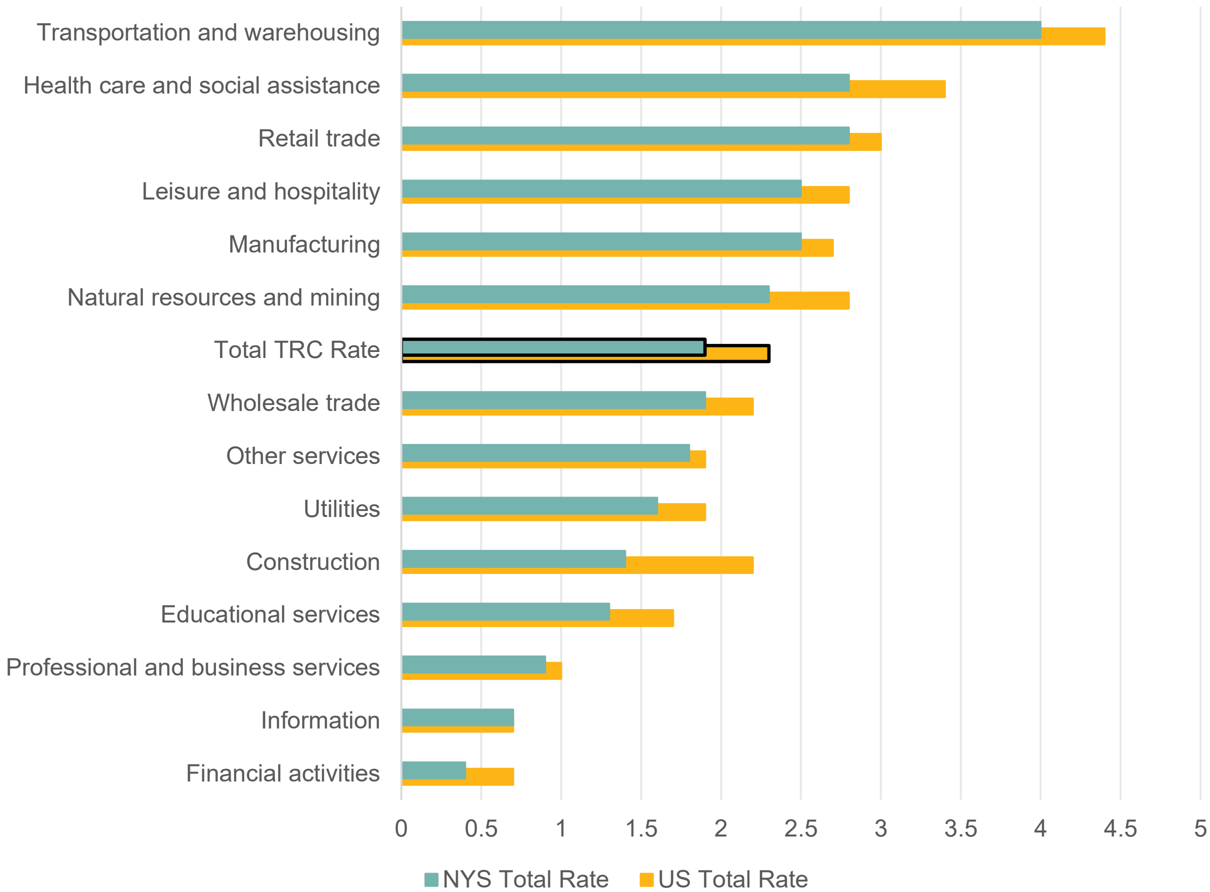
Figure 3
New York and the U.S. Private Sector TRC Rate, 2014 – 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

On an industry basis, six sectors had TRC rates above the rate for all industries both in New York and nationwide in 2024. Transportation and warehousing had the highest rate of incidences both nationally and in New York, 4.4 and 4.0 incidences per 100 workers, respectively. The other sectors with relatively high rates were health care and social assistance (2.8 per 100 workers in New York), retail trade (2.8), leisure and hospitality (2.5), manufacturing (2.5), and natural resources and mining (2.3). However, with the exception of the information industry, sectors in New York had lower rates than the nation.

Figure 4
TRC Rates by Private Sector Industries, New York and the U.S., 2024



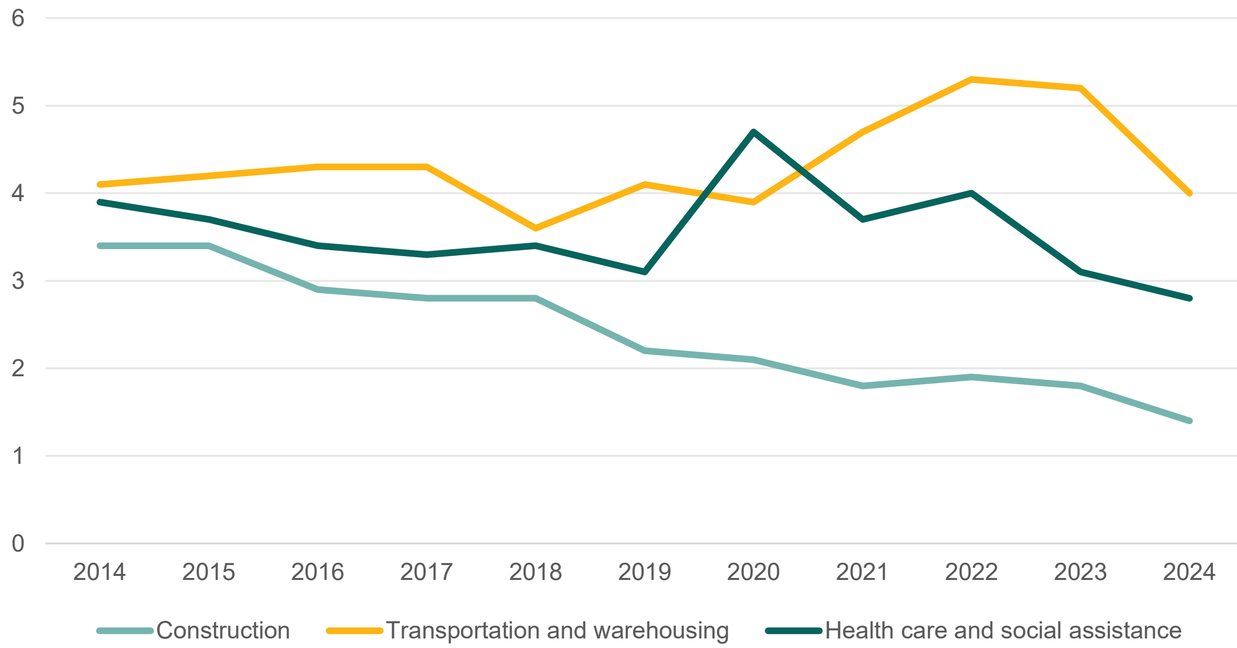
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry Shifts Over Time

Over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2024, almost all industries showed a decline in TRC rates. The other services industry, which includes personal care and repair and maintenances services, had no change. The construction industry had the largest decline, from 3.9 incidences per 100 workers in 2014 to 1.4 in 2024.

In 2020, rates for multiple industries realized a large decrease as a result of workplaces closing or having limited hours, or remote work due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. TRC rates for health care and social assistance, however, spiked during this time as illnesses became more prevalent. The illness rate for this industry increased from 0.2 in 2019 to 2.2 in 2020 and remained elevated through 2022.

Figure 5
TRC Rates, Select Industries, New York, 2014 – 2024



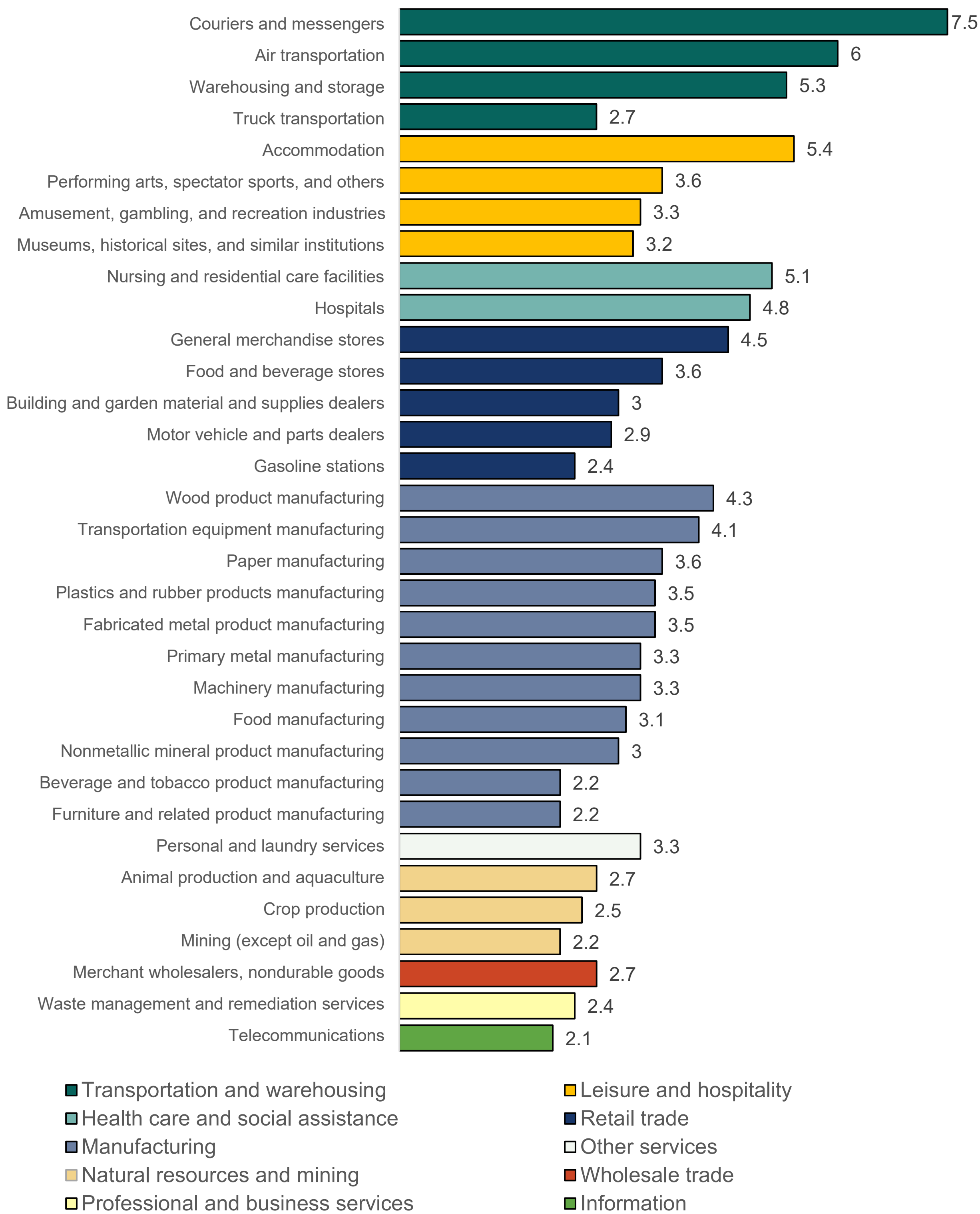
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Higher-Rate Subsectors

Each industry sector is comprised of subsectors, and analyzing rates for those subsectors reveals more than half—33 of the 61 subsectors—had a TRC rate higher than the statewide average of 1.9 per 100 workers. These subsectors provide nearly 2.2 million jobs, 26.5 percent of total employment in the state.[12] Many subsectors had higher rates than their parent industry.

As shown in Figure 6, the subsectors with the highest TRC rates were largely in the transportation and warehousing industry – couriers and messengers (7.5), air transportation (6.0), and warehousing and storage (5.3). Accommodation (leisure and hospitality) and nursing home and residential facilities (health care and social assistance) were the only other subsectors with TRC rates above 5. This translates into the equivalent of more than 1 in 20 workers who fell sick or got injured on their job in 2024 in these subsectors.

Figure 6
TRC Rates by Industry Subsector, New York, 2024



Notes: Subsectors shown are those with TRC rates above the statewide average of 1.9 per 100 workers. Legend denotes the larger industry sector in which the subsectors reside.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

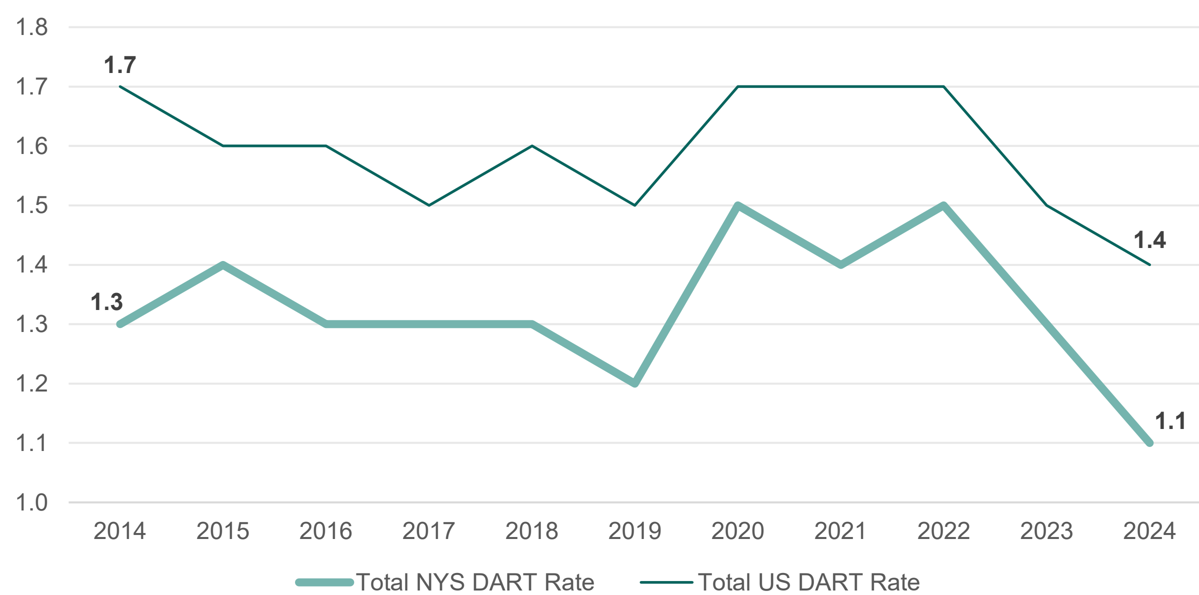
Severity of Cases

The BLS groups recordable workplace injuries and illnesses into two different categories to help distinguish more serious instances from those that are less likely to disrupt a worker's ability to stay on the job. Days away, restricted, or job transferred (DART) data count injuries or illnesses that result in one or more of the following: one or more days away from work beyond the day of the initial injury, restricted duties at work, or a job transfer.[13] Because DART cases involve a greater level of work-related disruption, they represent a more serious level of harm to both employees and employers.

The BLS classifies certain workplace incidents as "other recordable cases," those which meet OSHA recordkeeping standards but do not rise to a DART classification. These cases may still require medical treatment beyond first aid, but they do not disrupt a worker's job in the same way that a DART case would. Taken together, TRCs are the sum of all DART cases and those classified as "other recordable cases."

Similar to the overall incidence rate and count, the number of DART cases and rates have fallen in the past two years in both the state and the nation. At a rate of 1.1 cases per 100 workers, 2024 marked the lowest rate in New York since 1995, the year data collection began at the state level. However, 58.5 percent of all TRC cases in 2024 were DART cases, up from just over 50 percent in 1995 and 54 percent in 2014, meaning workplace injuries and illnesses, when they occur, may have become more severe.

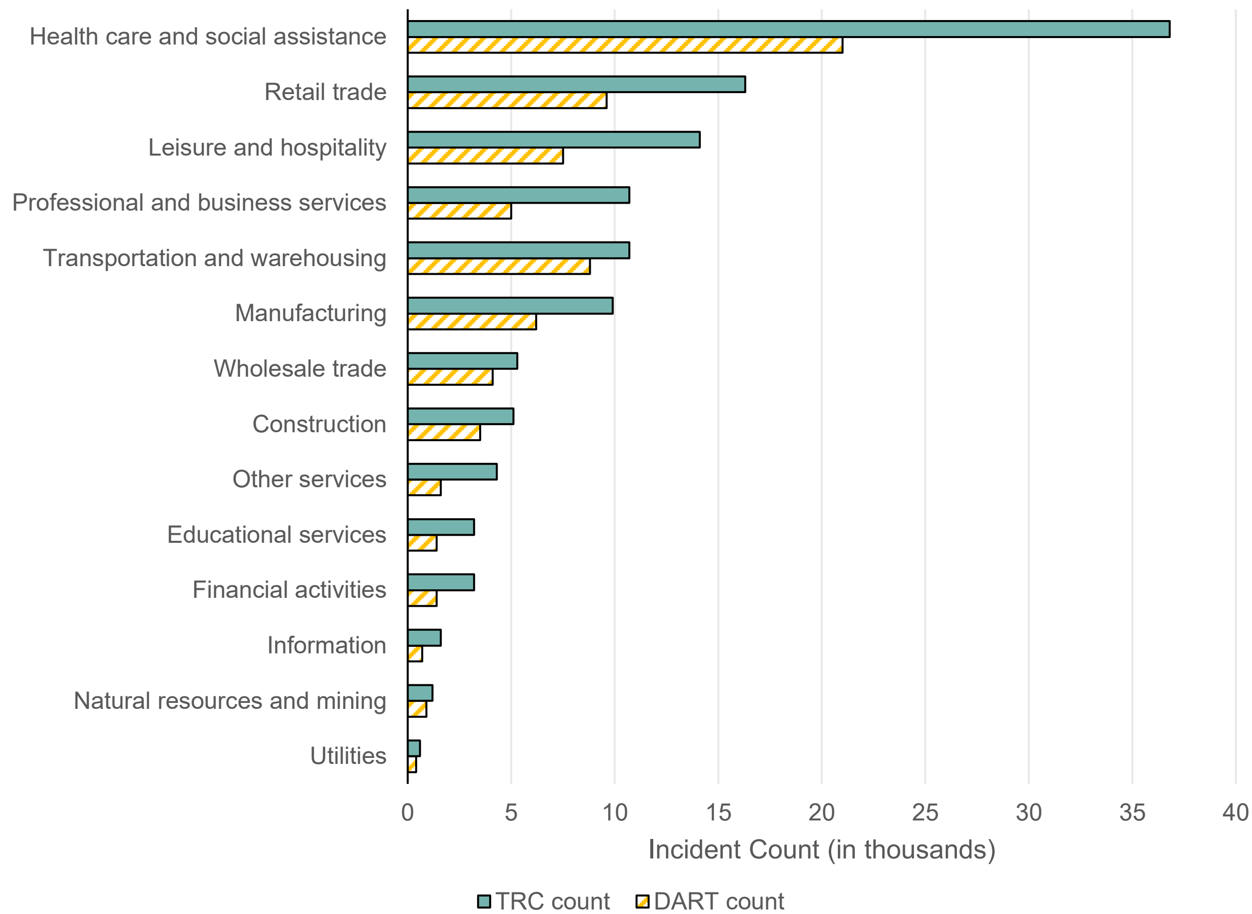
Figure 7
New York and the U.S. Private Sector DART Rate, New York and the U.S., 2014 – 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Some industries in the state may face a higher level of operational disruption and greater strain on workers and employers because a large portion of injuries are DART cases. In 2024, some sectors in New York with low TRC counts had most of those cases fall under DART; that is, a larger share of the injuries or illnesses that occurred were more serious and involved time away or changes in job duties. Transportation and warehousing had the highest share of TRCs as DART cases, 82.2 percent. Although health care and social assistance had the highest number of DART cases, the share of DART cases – 57.1 percent – was slightly lower than the statewide share of 58.5 percent. Figure 8 also shows that high proportions of DART cases are more prevalent in industries with a high degree of manual labor, such as transportation and warehousing, wholesale trade, construction, and manufacturing, rather than more service-oriented sectors.

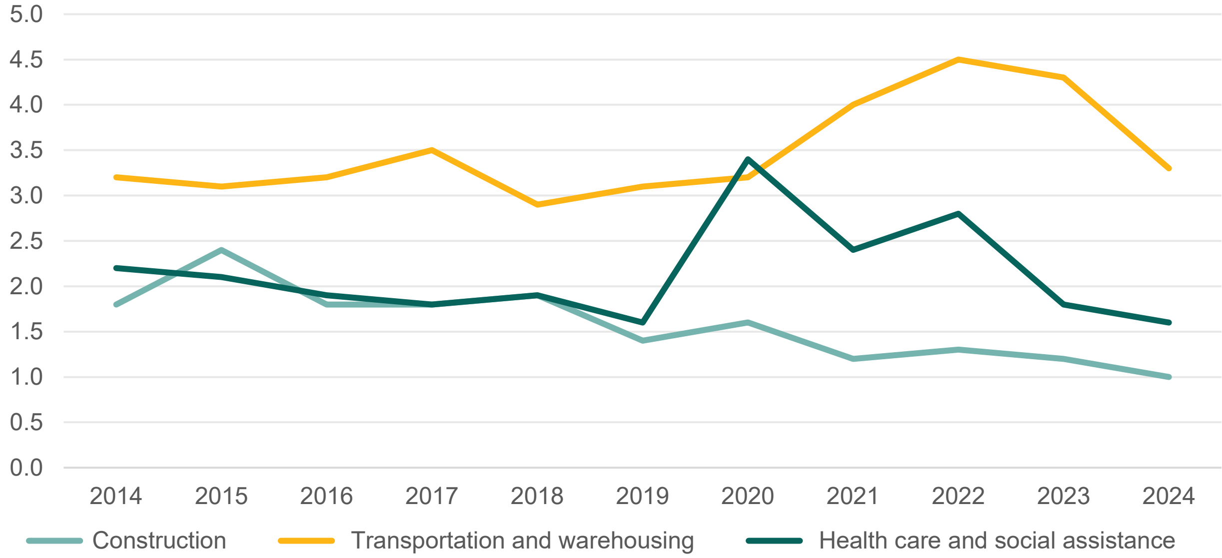
Figure 8
New York TRC and DART Case Counts (Thousands) by Industry, 2024



Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

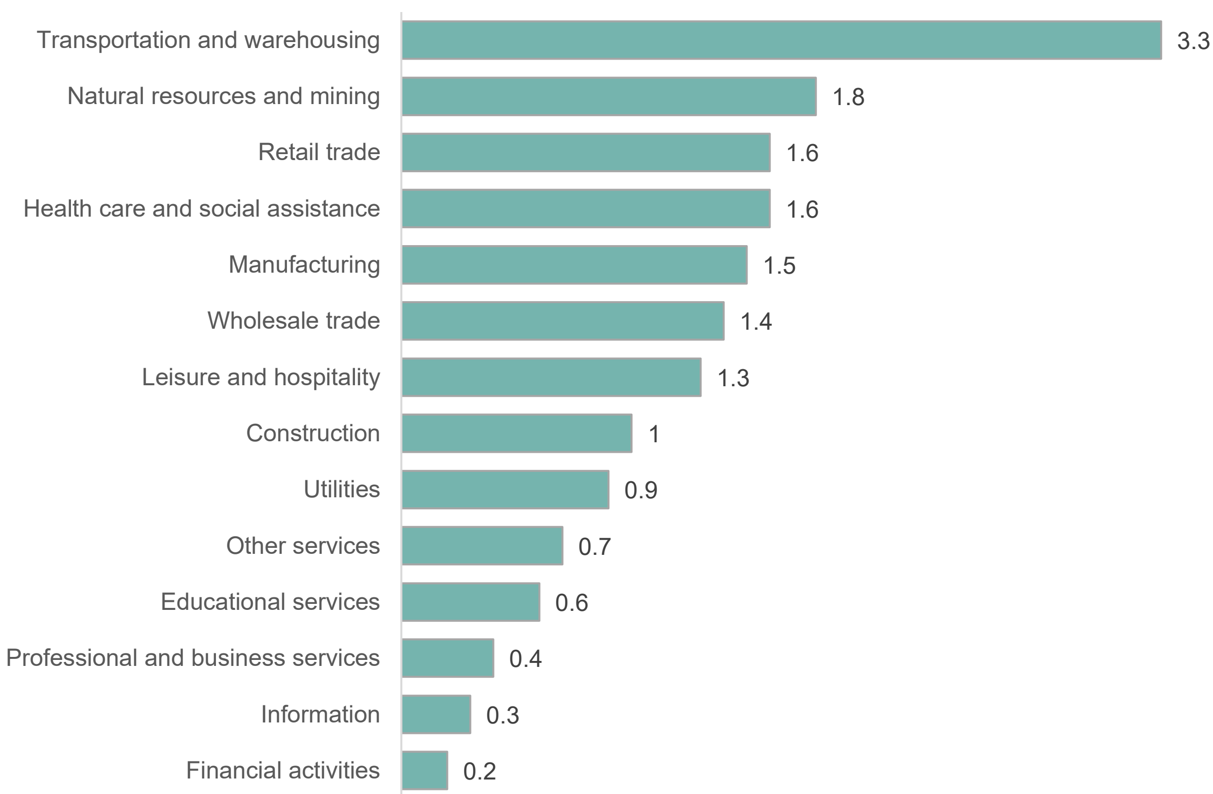
In addition to its high share of DART cases relative to TRCs, transportation and warehousing had the highest DART rate in 2024, 3.3 incidences per 100 workers. This, as well as six other industries, had rates higher than the statewide average of 1.1. Like the trend in total TRC rates, the construction industry also had the largest decrease in DART rates.

Figure 9
DART Rates, Select Industries, New York, 2014 – 2024



Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Figure 10
DART Rates by Industry, New York, 2024



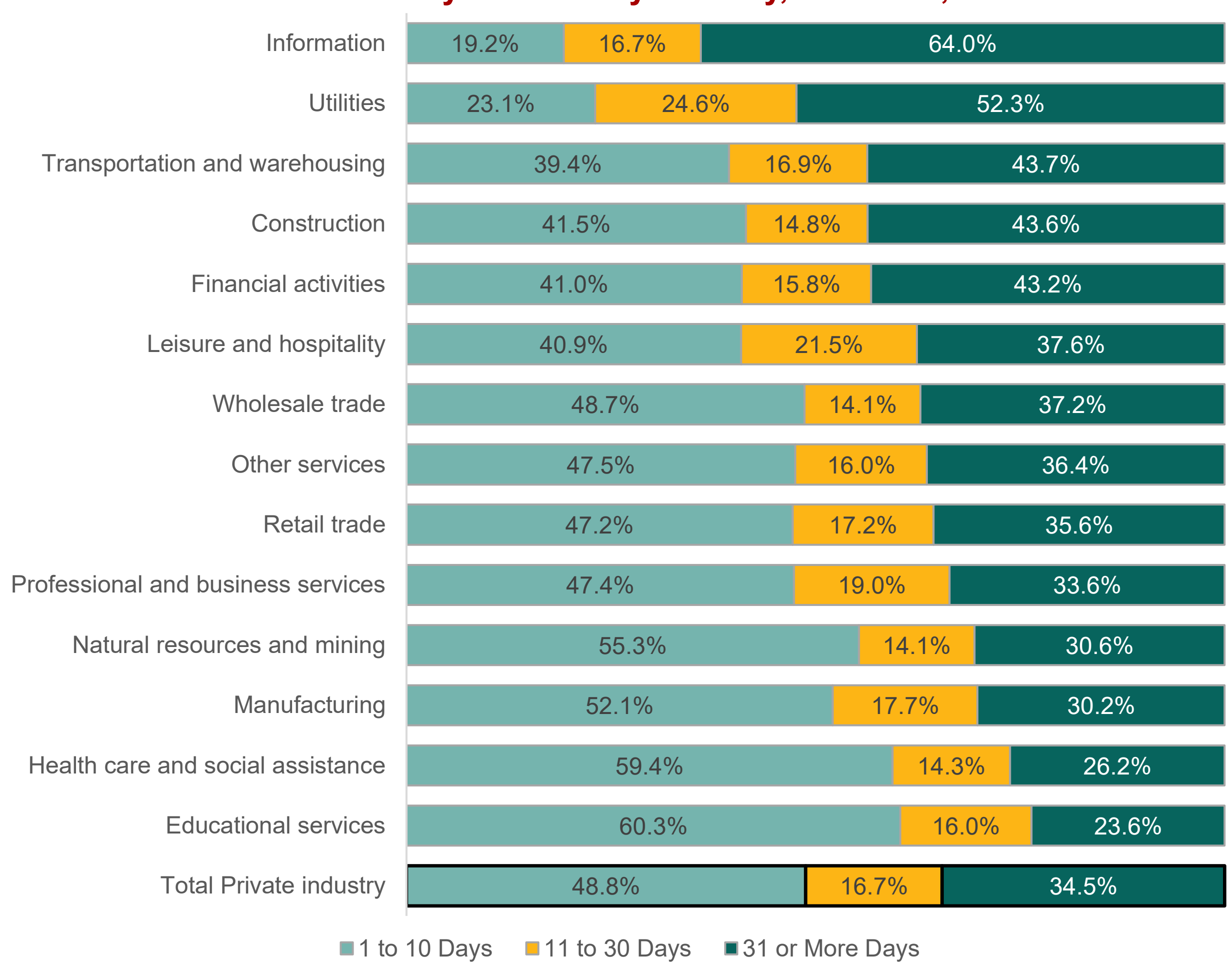
Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

DART Duration by Industry

DART duration shows either the number of days workers are away from work or the number of days their work duties have changed due to their injury. For the 2023-2024 biennial period, the median number of days away from work was 11 days for all private industry DART cases. For longer-term cases (those that require a month or more), the median was 90 days.[14] Duration of DART cases are largely either short-term (1 to 10 days) or long-term (31 days or more), with fewer medium-term (11 to 30 days) cases in almost all industries. Within the different duration levels for DART cases, almost half (48.8 percent) had a duration of 10 days or less; long-term cases, those with durations of 31 days or more, accounted for over one-third (34.5 percent).

Figure 11 shows the duration of DART cases before a worker returns to their regular work on an industry basis in the state. Although the information industry has one of the lowest numbers of DART cases, the duration of those cases is more likely to be long term; 64 percent had a duration of more than a month of days away or transferred work, a median of 126 days. In contrast, DART cases in health care and social assistance and educational services are largely short-term.

Figure 11
Distribution of DART Cases by Duration by Industry, New York, 2023 – 2024

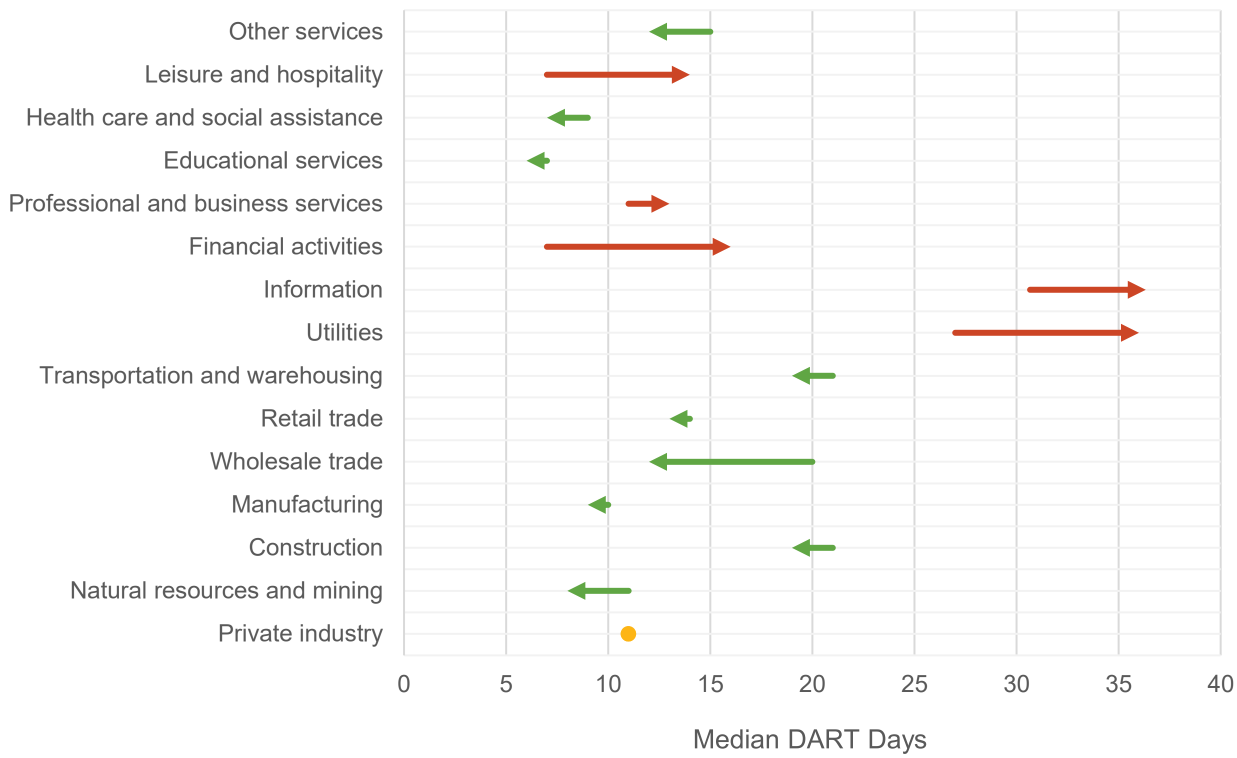


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Between the two most recent biennial periods, the median number of DART days for the total private sector was unchanged at 11 days. Most industries saw only slight improvement, some only by one day (See Figure 12).

Five industries saw an increase in median days, most with an increase of a week or more. The information industry had the highest number of median DART days, 36.3, while the financial activities and utilities industries had the largest increase in the median number of DART days, 9.[15] With the exception of the leisure and hospitality industry, the industries with an increase in duration were those with lower DART rates.

Figure 12
Change in Median DART Days by New York Industry, from Biennial Year 2021-2022 to 2023-2024



Note: Three of six subsectors of the larger information industry - publishing; data processing, hosting, and related services; and other information services - did not report the number of median days for the 2021-2022 biennial period. For the three subsectors that did report – telecommunications, motion picture and sound recording, and broadcasting – the change is the average of the median number of DART days for these subsectors.

Source: [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

The telecommunications subsector, under the information industry, had the highest median number of DART days (71) in the 2023-2024 period followed by water transportation at 57 median days. Four of the 10 subsectors with the longest median DART days were in the transportation and warehousing industry.

Figure 13

Top Ten Median DART Days by New York Subsector, Biennial Year 2023 – 2024

Subsector	Median DART Days
Telecommunications	71
Water Transportation	57
Management of Companies and Enterprises	49
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	45
Support Activities for Transportation	37
Utilities	36
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	30
Gasoline Stations	29
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	27
Couriers and Messengers	26

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DART Cases by Injury and Illness Type and Cause

Analysis of the types of DART injuries and illnesses and their origins provide a better perspective on workplace injuries in general. Of the most common workplace injury and illness in New York in 2023 and 2024, the highest number (51,420) were sprains, strains, and tears. Bruises and cuts and lacerations ranked second and third, and the coronavirus was the top illness for many workers. The “All other” category, with 41,850 cases, is an aggregate of multiple types of injuries and illnesses such as back pain, non-COVID viral illnesses, concussions, dislocations, and mental health conditions.[16]

Figure 14

Number of DART Cases by Type of Injury or Illness, New York, 2023 – 2024

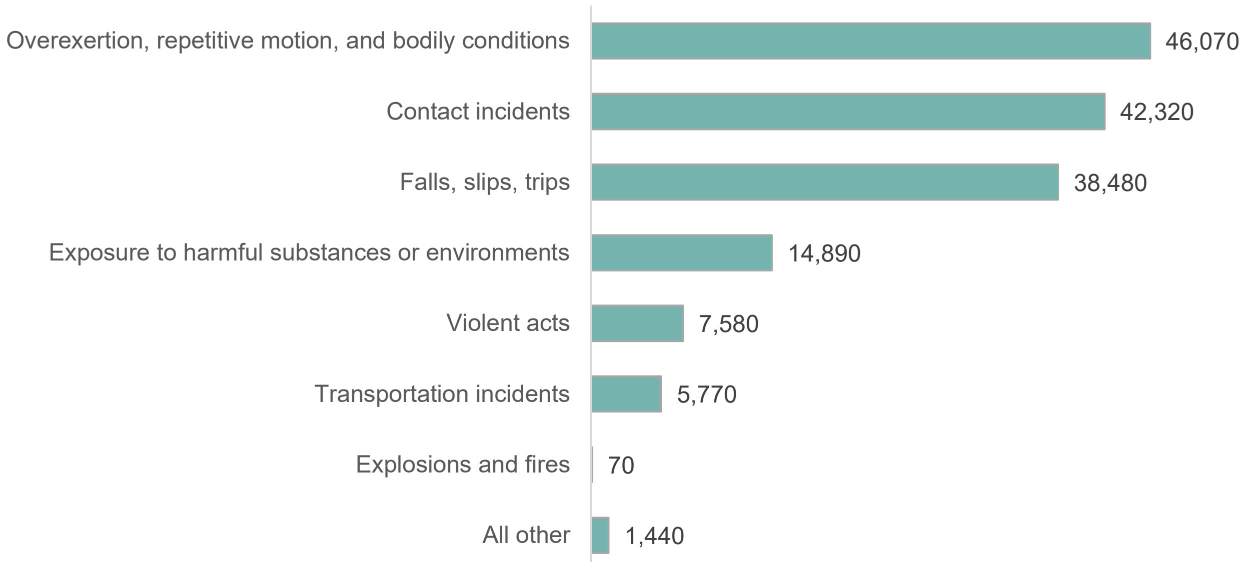
Note: The “All other” category is comprised of multiple types of injuries and illnesses such as back pain, non-COVID viral illnesses, concussions, dislocations, and mental health conditions but were not lined out by BLS.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The overwhelming majority (81 percent) of DART cases come from three causes: overexertion or repetitive motion; contact incidents, such as contact with heavy machinery or electricity; and falls, slips, and trips.

As the largest industry in New York, the health care and social assistance industry leads in most causes of DART cases. In addition, certain causes, such as exposure to harmful substances and environments and violent acts, are predominantly found in this industry.

Figure 15
Number of DART Cases by Source, Private Sector, New York, 2023 – 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Conclusion

Generally, New York's private-sector workplaces have become safer. Total recordable cases of workplace injuries and illnesses have declined and the rate of such cases statewide was lower in 2024 than it had been since 2014. These improvements are meaningful, considering the size of New York's workforce and the ripple effects these incidents can have on business operations and economic activity. Specific reasons for the decline in long-term trends are hard to pinpoint and could be a result of multiple factors, such as shifts in industry composition, changes to working conditions or better regulations governing health and safety practices.

However, progress has not been uniform: many industry subsectors experience persistently high rates of injuries and illnesses that warrant heightened attention. Many of these subsectors require high levels of manual labor, exposure risks, or physically strenuous tasks, and will continue to face disproportionate challenges. Focusing on these areas can help advance targeted safety interventions, reduce operational disruptions, and most importantly, protect workers' lives and livelihoods.

In New York, employers are required to fully finance workers' compensation insurance to cover various degrees of on-the-job injuries, illnesses, and deaths; benefits scale with the severity and duration of the injury. According to an Office of the State Comptroller report, during the 2023-2024 period, the maximum weekly benefit placed New York lower than 29 states. Legislation enacted in 2023 phased in increases to the minimum weekly benefit; as of July 2026, it is 20 percent of statewide average weekly wage or the employee's actual wages, whichever is less. According to the New York Workers' Compensation Board's Annual Report, worker injury claims that resulted in lost time decreased by 58.4 percent from 2021 to 2025, resulting in less risk and subsequently allowing a rate reduction on insurance premiums.[17] As a result, the state approved a 22 percent average reduction in workers' compensation insurance premiums, taking effect on October 1, 2026, which is expected to save New York employers over $1.7 billion.[18] These positive developments reflect both the evolving future of workplace risk and the importance of maintaining meaningful protections for injured workers.

Appendix

Appendix A
Incidence Totals by New York State Industry, 2014 – 2024

	Incidence Totals										
Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources and mining	700	1,200	1,500	800	1,100	700	800	600	1,000	500	600
Utilities	800	900	700	600	600	700	600	600	500	500	600
Information	3,100	3,000	2,200	3,900	3,600	3,400	1,900	2,000	N/A	2,500	1,600
Finance insurance and real estate	5,700	5,600	5,400	6,600	6,100	6,000	4,400	2,800	3,600	5,200	3,100
Educational services	4,200	4,200	4,400	5,200	4,200	3,800	2,700	6,000	4,000	5,300	3,200
Other services	4,200	3,600	3,200	2,600	4,000	4,500	1,300	1,800	3,900	2,500	4,300
Construction	9,800	10,400	9,400	9,100	9,600	8,100	6,700	5,900	6,700	6,500	5,100
Wholesale trade	6,500	6,900	6,500	6,900	5,900	6,700	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,800	5,300
Manufacturing	14,000	13,500	12,900	11,600	11,400	11,600	9,000	10,100	11,400	10,500	9,900
Professional and business services	11,700	12,500	11,200	11,000	10,500	16,600	8,800	10,500	9,700	9,100	10,600
Transportation and warehousing	8,800	9,300	9,400	9,600	8,500	9,300	8,200	10,100	12,800	13,300	10,700
Leisure and hospitality	18,500	16,400	15,700	16,500	17,400	15,000	8,700	8,800	12,300	19,900	14,100
Retail trade	21,200	21,700	20,500	17,600	17,300	17,600	15,200	18,700	18,100	15,700	16,300
Health care and social assistance	40,000	38,800	36,300	36,300	39,900	36,500	55,200	42,200	45,800	39,100	36,800

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix B
Incidence Rates by New York State Industry, 2014 – 2024

	Incidence Rates										
Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources and mining	2.7	5.3	6.1	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.3
Utilities	2	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6
Information	1.3	1.3	1	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	N/A	1	0.7
Finance insurance and real estate	0.9	0.9	0.8	1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Educational services	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.6	1.9	2.5	1.3
Other services	1.8	1.6	1.3	1	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.8
Construction	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4
Wholesale trade	2.0	2.2	2	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2	1.9	2	1.9
Manufacturing	3.1	3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5
Professional and business services	1.1	1.1	1	1	0.9	1.4	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.2	4
Leisure and hospitality	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.4	2.5
Retail trade	3.1	3.2	3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	3	2.6	2.8
Health care and social assistance	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.7	3.7	4	3.1	2.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Endnotes

[1] Considers only nonfatal cases in private sector industries.

[2] Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "Business Case for Safety and Health," (accessed May 15, 2026).

[3] See, for example: Deirdre McCaughey, et al., "The negative effects of workplace injury and illness on workplace safety climate perceptions and health care worker outcomes," Safety Science Volume 51, Issue 1, January 2013, Pages 138-147; Allerd Dembe, "The social consequences of occupational injuries and illnesses," American Journal of Industrial Medicine, October 2001, Pages 403-417; and Maryam Lari, "A longitudinal study on the impact of occupational health and safety practices on employee productivity," Safety Science Volume 170, February 2024.

[4] Definitions of what constitutes injury and illness can be found here: Concepts: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Some examples of injuries include violent acts; transportation incidents; explosions and fires; falls, slips, and trips; exposure to harmful substances or environment; contact incidents; overextension, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions; and all other. Examples of illnesses include skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, hearing loss, and all other (such as environmental heat and cold effects, and radiation).

[5] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics at Concepts: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for methodology. Data throughout come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illness unless otherwise noted. The terms "workplace injury and illness" and "workplace injury" are used interchangeably. In all cases data include both reportable injuries and illnesses. Furthermore, BLS data is rounded to the nearest thousand.

[6] In some cases, the sum of individual sector or subsector data may not equal the total for private industry. This is due to totals including data for industries that are not separately reported.

[7] For purposes of this report, sector refers to business establishment groupings which have two-digit North American Classification System (NAICS) codes, while subsectors refer to business establishment groupings with three-digit NAICS codes.

[8] Employment data from BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2024, New York State.

[9] Calculation : Handbook of Methods: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates this rate using the formula: (N * 200,000) / EH, where N is the total aggregated cases of injury and illnesses reported and EH is the total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year. The 200,000 in the formula represents the assumed total hours worked by 100 full-time employees in a year. This is derived by assuming 40 hours a week, multiplied by 50 weeks worked, multiplied by 100 employees.

[10] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "State Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics," (accessed August 6, 2026). Eight states did not report a TRC count nor a rate for 2024.

[11] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employer-Reported Workplace Injuries and Illnesses (Annual) News Release - 2024 A01 Results," (accessed August 11, 2026).

[12] Employment data from BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2024, New York State.

[13] Definitions of what constitutes DART can be found here: Concepts: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[14] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Injuries/Illnesses and Fatal Injuries Profiles. Data from the BLS related to the incidence types, origins, and duration of DART cases is only presented on a biennial basis (two years grouped together), for example, 2021 and 2022 or 2023 and 2024. Discussions in this and succeeding sections will be based on biennial years.

[15] Only three of the six subsectors comprising the larger information industry reported the median number of DART days for the 2021-2022 biennial period: motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, and telecommunications. For the 2023-2024 biennial period, these subsectors accounted for the largest number of median DART days; telecommunications had the highest, 71 days. For the entire information industry, the BLS reported a median of 50 DART days in 2023-2024.

[16] Defined in the OIIC Manual, Section 2.1.

[17] New York State Workers' Compensation Board, 2025 Annual Report, (accessed August 17, 2026).

[18] Governor Kathy Hochul Pressroom, Governor Hochul Announces Over $1.7 Billion in Workers' Compensation Insurance Savings for Employers and Policyholders Statewide, July 15, 2026, (accessed August 17, 2026).

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