

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Thursday, January 22, 2026

USDL-26-0101

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EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2023-2024

Private industry employers reported 2.5 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2024, down 3.1 percent from 2023, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This is the lowest number of employer-reported injuries and illnesses for this data series going back to 2003. The decrease in 2024 was driven by a 26.0-percent drop in illness cases to 148,000, in turn due to a 46.1-percent decrease in respiratory illness cases to 54,000, the lowest number of cases for each series reported since 2019. (See chart 2.) These estimates are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII).

Chart 1. Total recordable injury and illness case counts, private industry, 2015-24

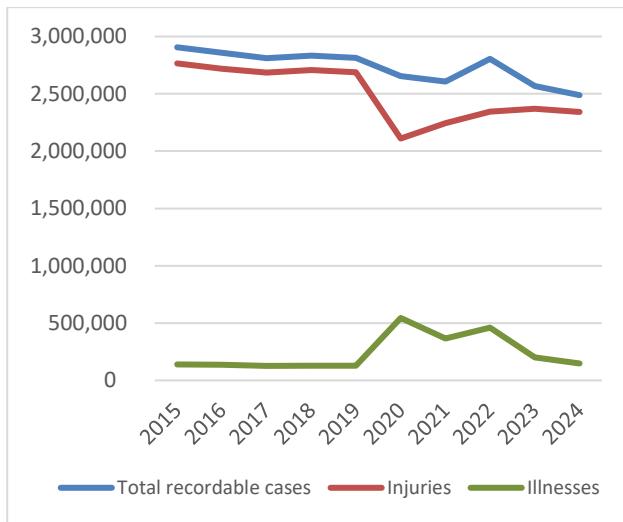
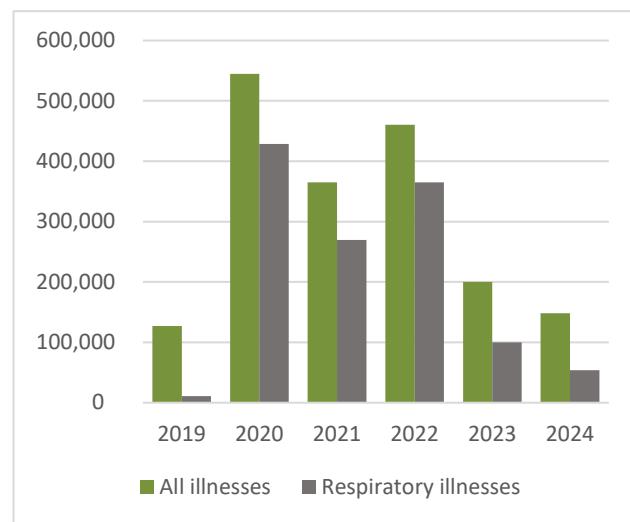


Chart 2. Case counts of all illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2019-24



Annual rates, 2024

In 2024, the incidence rate of total recordable cases (TRC) in private industry was 2.3 cases per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, down from 2.4 cases in 2023. This was the lowest TRC rate for this data series going back to 2003. Injuries occurred at a rate of 2.2 cases per 100 FTE workers. The incidence rate of illnesses decreased in 2024 to 13.9 cases per 10,000 FTE workers, from 19.0 cases in 2023. Respiratory illnesses occurred at a rate of 5.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2024, down from 9.5 cases in 2023.

Industry rates

The TRC incidence rate decreased in five industry sectors in 2024. The TRC rate in the information sector decreased to 0.7 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2024, down from 1.0 cases in 2023. The TRC rate

in the health care and social assistance sector decreased to a rate of 3.4 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2024, down from 3.6 cases in 2023. The retail trade, manufacturing, and real estate and rental and leasing sectors also saw decreases in their TRC rates in 2024. No industry sector had a TRC rate increase in 2024.

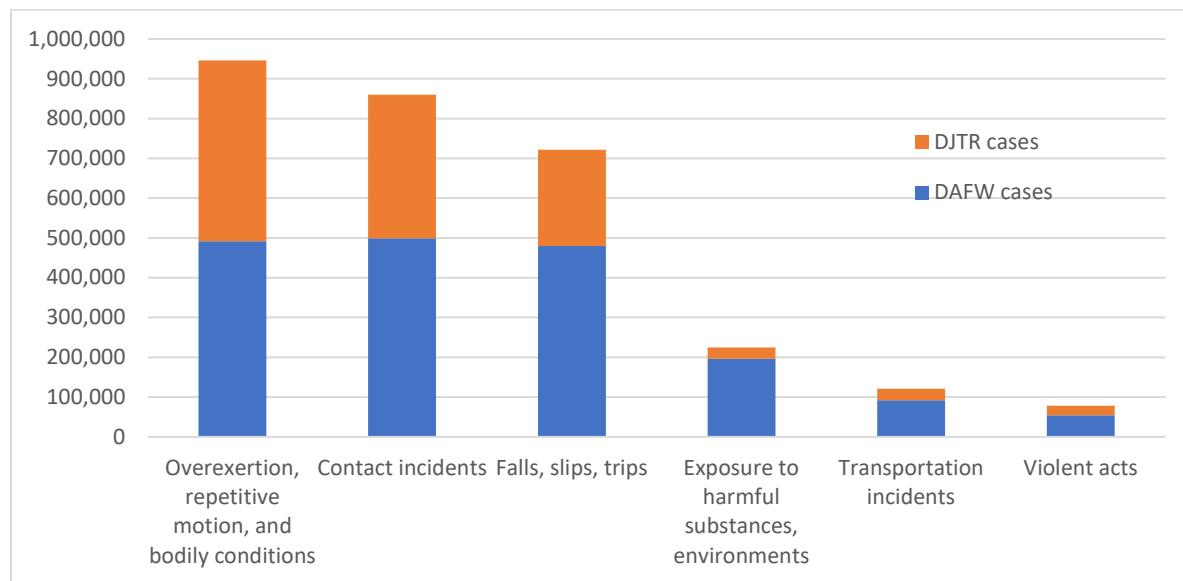
Biennial Case Characteristics and Worker Demographics, 2023-2024

Over the 2-year 2023-2024 period, there were 1.8 million cases involving days away from work (DAFW) in private industry, representing 61.5 percent of the total cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer (DART). These DAFW cases occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 86.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers and resulted in a median of 8 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 38.5 percent of total DART cases and occurred at an annualized rate of 54.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction was 15 days over 2023-2024.

Event or Exposure

Over the 2-year 2023-2024 period, the highest number of DART cases were caused by overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions at 946,290, followed by contact incidents with 860,050 cases. Notably, 87.6 percent of the total exposure to harmful substances and environments cases (196,540 of the 224,450 total DART cases) required at least one day away from work. (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Number of DART, DAFW, and DJTR cases by event or exposure, private industry, 2023-24

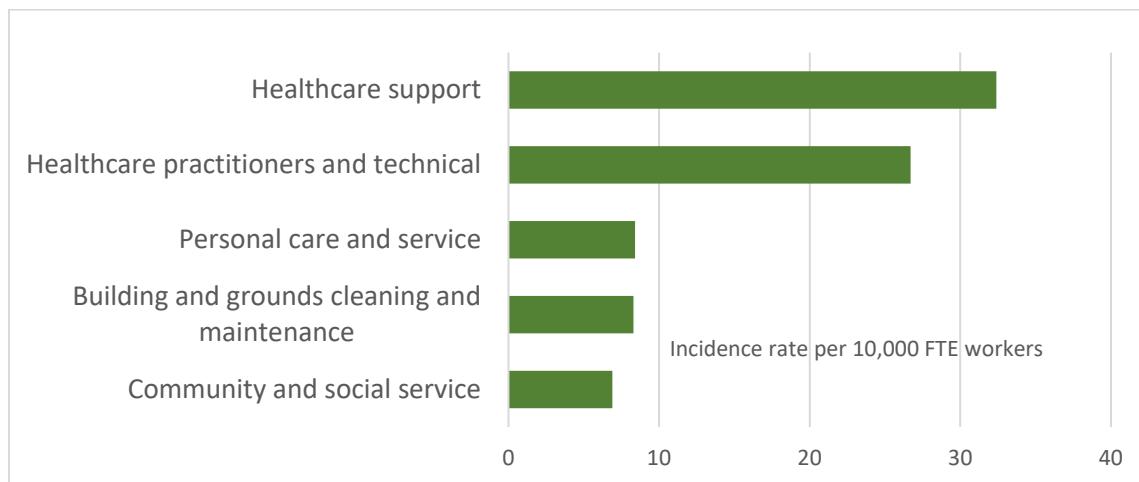


Nature – coronavirus – novel

COVID-19 cases are included in the nature code coronavirus – novel. In the 2023-2024 period, the annualized DAFW incidence rate for coronavirus – novel was 5.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in

the private industry. Healthcare support occupations and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations had the highest annualized incidence rates of coronavirus - novel cases among select occupational groups, at 32.4 cases and 26.7 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2023-2024, respectively. (See chart 4.)

Chart 4. Annualized DAFW incidence rates of coronavirus – novel cases by select occupational groups, private industry, 2023-24



Revision of Classification System

The updated Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) was implemented for this release of the 2023-2024 data. OIICS classifies the nature of injury or illness, part of body, event or exposure, and source/secondary source. The updated OIICS includes for the first time a specific nature category for novel coronavirus, which captures COVID-19 cases. Refer to the additional information section for more information.

Additional Information

This news release is the first of two releases from BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for the 2024 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 February 19, 2026, will provide results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year.

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.

Published SOII estimates of incidence rates and counts by industry and case type are rounded. However, significant changes described in this release are determined using unrounded data (see www.bls.gov/iif/factsheets/effects-of-rounding-on-estimates.htm).

Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers can be converted to rates per 100 workers by moving the decimal point left, two places, and rounding to the nearest tenth. Data users are cautioned to account for different levels of precision when analyzing estimates presented in this release.

The SOII relies on OSHA recordkeeping requirements, which mandate employers record certain work-related injuries and illnesses on their OSHA 300 log.

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/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system.

A list of major changes implemented in the comprehensive OIICS revision is available at www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/oiics-version-3-major-changes.htm. This change resulted in a break in series for 2023-2024 case and demographics data.

Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Due to the unavailability of final total year MSHA data, preliminary fourth quarter data was used for reference year 2024 estimates.

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. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimates by industry and case type are available at www.bls.gov/web/osh.supp.toc.htm. Additional data from the SOII are also 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. Number of total recordable occupational injuries and illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2015-24 (thousands)

Year	Total cases ⁽¹⁾	Injuries	Illnesses	Respiratory illnesses
2015	2,905.9	2,765.3	140.5	12.1
2016	2,857.4	2,719.8	137.5	11.0
2017	2,811.5	2,685.1	126.4	10.4
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
2023	2,569.0	2,368.9	200.1	100.2
2024	2,488.4	2,340.4	148.0	54.0

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. 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 event or exposure, private industry, 2023-24

Event or exposure ⁽²⁾	DAFW			DJTR			DART		
	2023-2024			2023-2024			2023-2024		
	Count	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DAFW	Count	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DJTR	Count	Rate ⁽³⁾	Median DART
All events or exposures	1,834,600	86.6	8	1,148,510	54.2	15	2,983,110	140.8	14
Transportation incidents	91,690	4.3	16	29,640	1.4	17	121,330	5.7	21
Violent acts	54,510	2.6	6	23,830	1.1	13	78,340	3.7	11
Contact incidents	499,270	23.6	5	360,780	17.0	10	860,050	40.6	10
Falls, slips, trips	479,480	22.6	13	242,240	11.4	18	721,720	34.1	20
Overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily conditions	492,140	23.2	14	454,150	21.4	21	946,290	44.7	24
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	196,540	9.3	5	27,910	1.3	7	224,450	10.6	5

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) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS Version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm>.

(3) The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 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 3. Annualized incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW)⁽¹⁾ of coronavirus - novel⁽²⁾ cases by select occupational groups, private industry, 2023-24

Occupational group ⁽³⁾	Rate ⁽⁴⁾
All occupations	5.6
Healthcare support	32.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical	26.7
Personal care and service	8.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	8.3
Community and social service	6.9

Footnotes:

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

(2) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 3 implemented for 2023 data forward. For complete information on the OIICS Version used in this year, see the OIICS manual page at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/definitions/occupational-injuries-and-illnesses-classification-manual.htm>.

(3) 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>.

(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.