NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • IIFSTAFF@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2025

Private industry employers reported 2.4 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2025, down 3.0 percent from 2024, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This represents the third consecutive annual decrease and is the lowest number of employer-reported injuries and illnesses for this data series going back to 2003. The drop in cases for 2025 was driven by decreases in both injuries (down 1.5 percent to 2.3 million) and illnesses (down 26.1 percent to 109,400 cases). Illness cases in 2025 are now lower than the number of illnesses in 2019. The decrease in illnesses included a 67.6-percent drop in respiratory illness cases. (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, 2016-25

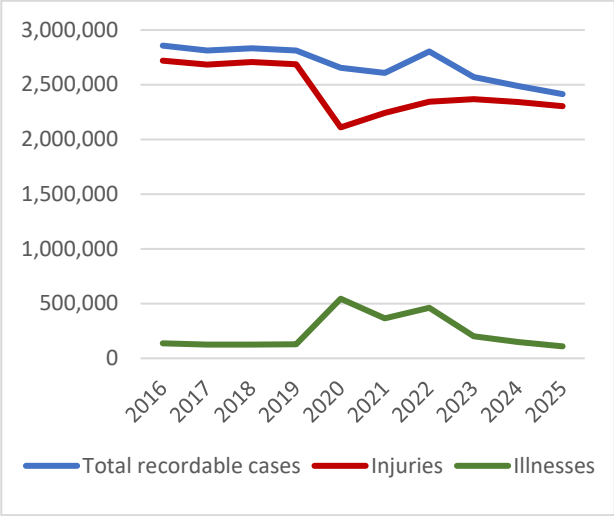
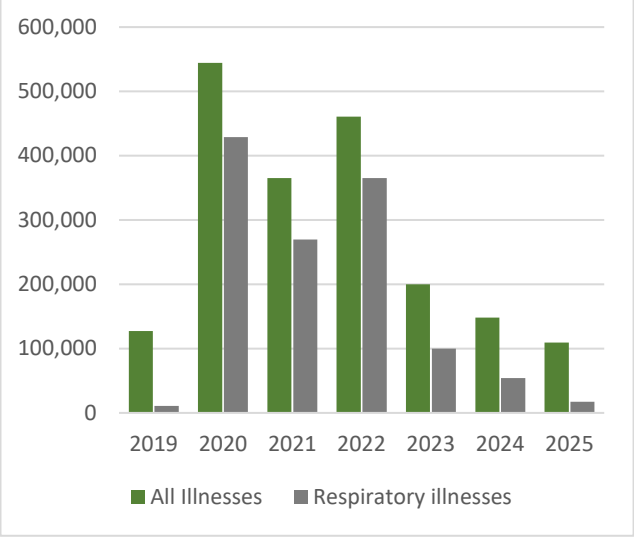


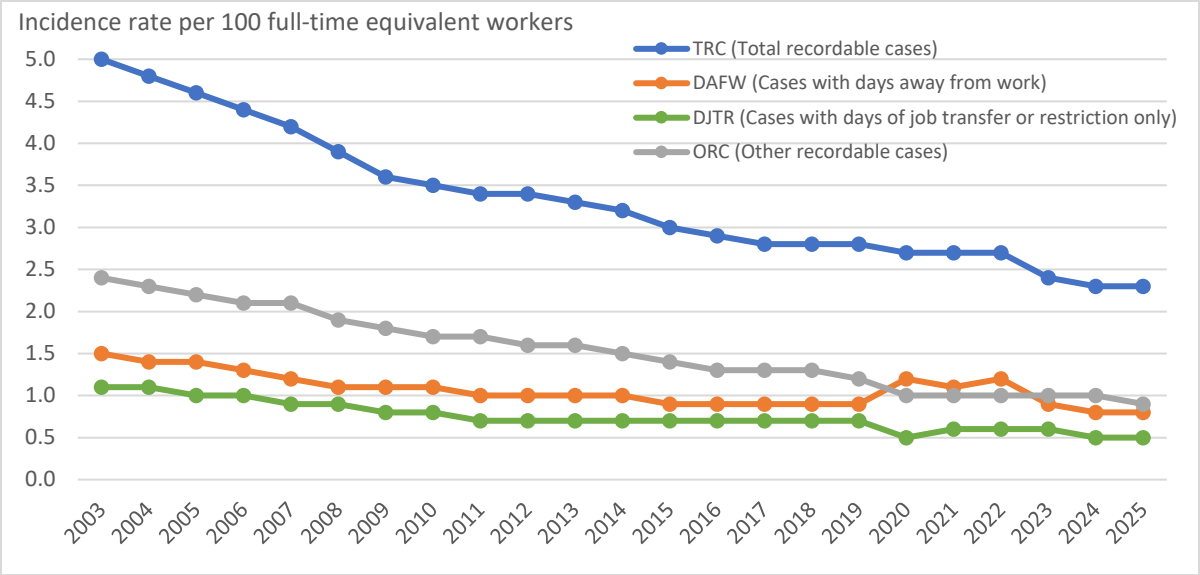
Chart 2. Case counts of all illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2019-25



In 2025, the incidence rate of total recordable cases (TRC) in private industry was 2.3 cases per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Injuries occurred at a rate of 2.2 cases per 100 FTE workers. The incidence rate of illnesses decreased in 2025 to 10.2 cases per 10,000 FTE workers, down from 13.9 cases in 2024. Respiratory illnesses occurred at a rate of 1.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2025, down from 5.1 cases in 2024.

In 2025, there were 842,500 nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW), which occurred at a rate of 0.8 cases per 100 FTE workers. Additionally, there were 558,300 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), which occurred at a rate of 0.5 cases per 100 FTE workers.

Chart 3. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-25

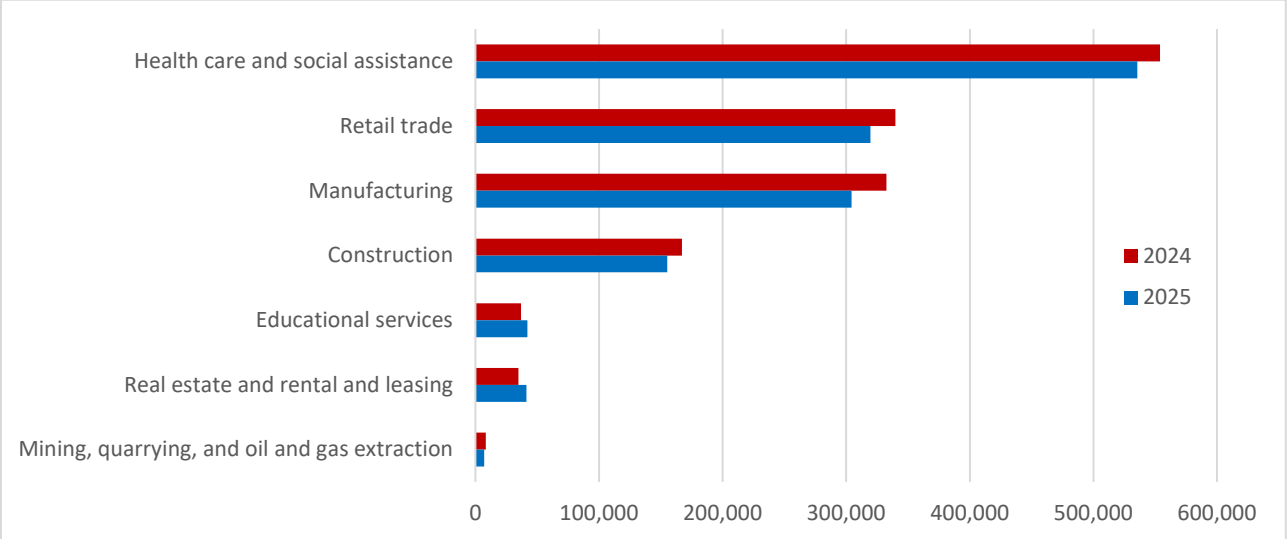


Total Injuries and Illnesses by Private Industry Sector

In 2025, total recordable injuries and illnesses decreased in five industry sectors. Total cases decreased 3.3 percent in health care and social assistance to 535,500 cases, down from 553,800 cases in 2024, and the TRC incidence rate was 3.2 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 3.4 in 2024. Total cases in retail trade decreased 5.9 percent to 319,600, down from 339,800 cases in 2024, and cases in manufacturing fell by 8.5 percent to 304,200 cases, down from 332,600 cases in 2024. Total cases also decreased in the construction and mining industry sectors.

Total injuries and illnesses increased in two industry sectors in 2025. Total cases increased 13.5 percent in the educational services sector to 42,000 cases in 2025, up from 37,000 cases in 2024. Total cases and incidence rate increased in the real estate and rental and leasing sector to 41,400 cases and 2.0 cases per 100 FTE workers, respectively, from 34,700 cases and a rate of 1.6 in 2024.

Chart 4. Total recordable injuries and illnesses in selected industry sectors, private industry, 2024-25



Additional Highlights

- There were 49,500 total injuries and illnesses in transportation equipment manufacturing in 2025, down 13.2 percent from 57,000 in 2024. The TRC incidence rate fell to 2.9 cases per 100 FTE workers, from 3.2 in 2024.
- Couriers and messengers had an 11.4-percent increase in total cases in 2025, up to 75,200 from 67,500 in 2024, due to a rise in DJTR cases. DJTR cases increased 47.5 percent to 29,500 in 2025, from 20,000 in 2024.
- Injuries and illnesses in warehousing and storage fell 5.5 percent in 2025 to 72,800, down from 77,000 in 2024. This was driven by a decrease in injury cases, which also fell 5.5 percent to 70,600 cases in 2025, down from 74,700 in 2024. The rate of injuries fell to 4.4 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 4.6 in 2024.
- Illness cases in nursing and residential care facilities declined 60.0 percent to 9,800 cases in 2025, down from 24,500 in 2024. This was driven by a decrease in respiratory cases, which fell to 5,100 cases in 2025, down from 21,200 in 2024. The illness rate fell to 37.0 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2025, down from 95.7 in 2024. Injury cases and the rate remained essentially unchanged.

Additional Information

This news release is the first of two releases from BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for the 2025 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 will provide results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) of all fatal work injuries that occurred in the U.S. during the calendar year. A release date will be announced once available.

The biennial (2-year) case and demographic data series including details of case circumstances and worker characteristics was published in January 2026 for the period 2023-2024 and will be published again in 2027 for the period 2025-2026.

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimates by industry and case type are available at www.bls.gov/web/osh.supp.toc.htm.

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 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (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 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual. The SOII transitioned from the 2017 NAICS to the 2022 NAICS for reference year 2025 estimates. The NAICS 2022 update

resulted in minor revisions within five industries, as well as major revisions within the retail trade and information sectors. More information is available at www.census.gov/naics. Comparison of industry data using NAICS 2022 with prior NAICS coding structures should be made with caution. For a concordance of 2017 NAICS to 2022 NAICS see www.census.gov/naics/concordances/2022_to_2017_NAICS.xlsx. Industry level comparisons made in this publication are included where the 2017 NAICS is comparable to 2022 NAICS.

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 2025 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. 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, 2016-25 (thousands)

Year	Total cases[1]	Injuries	Illnesses	Respiratory illnesses
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
2025	2,414.2	2,304.8	109.4	17.5

(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 rate and number (thousands) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, private industry, 2024-25

Industry[1]	Total recordable cases			
	Incidence rate[2]		Number of cases	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Private industry[3]	2.3	2.3	2,488.4	2,414.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[3]	3.9	3.9	36.9	35.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[4]	1.2	1.1	8.3	7.1
Construction	2.2	2.0	167.1	155.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.5	332.6	304.2
Wholesale trade	2.2	2.2	126.8	125.2
Retail trade	3.0	2.8	339.8	319.6
Transportation and warehousing[5]	4.4	4.4	261.5	261.0
Utilities	1.9	1.7	11.2	10.2
Information	0.7	0.8	18.0	21.0
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.3	19.8	17.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.6	2.0	34.7	41.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.7	71.6	73.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	0.5	14.2	13.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.8	1.7	97.5	95.5
Educational services	1.7	1.8	37.0	42.0
Health care and social assistance	3.4	3.2	553.8	535.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.9	3.7	58.8	57.5
Accommodation and food services	2.6	2.7	234.8	235.4
Other services (except public administration)	1.9	1.8	63.9	63.5

(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) x 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) 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. Due to data unavailability, preliminary data from a fourth quarter MSHA file was used for RY 2025 estimates. 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. The scope of the data published in the SOII differs from the scope of the data published by the FRA. For more information on differences see the SOII Handbook of Methods Data sources page: https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/data.htm.

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