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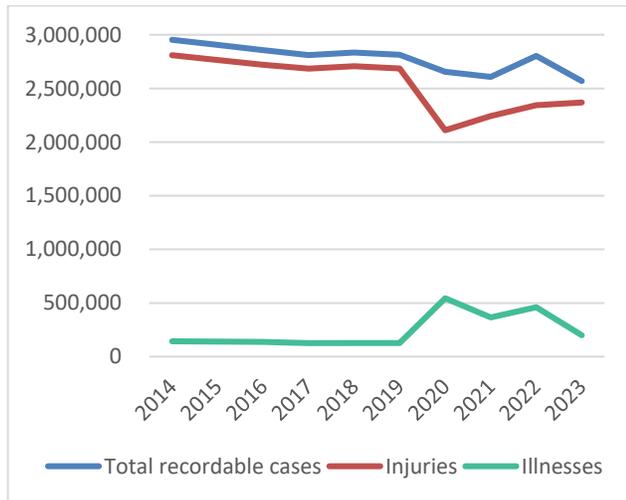
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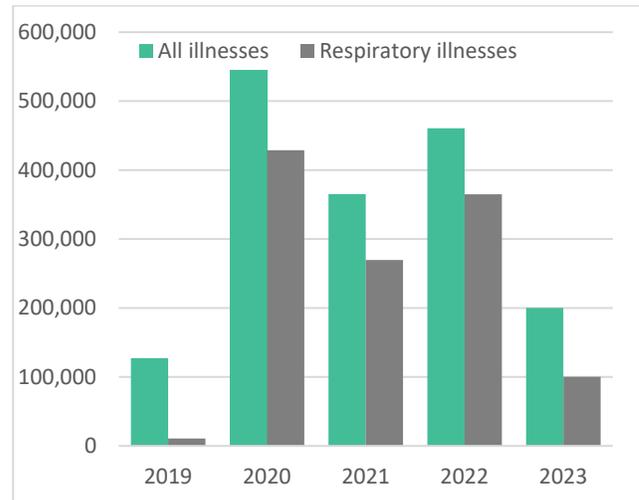
## EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2023

Private industry employers reported 2.6 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2023, down 8.4 percent from 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This decrease was driven by a 56.6-percent drop in illnesses to 200,100 cases in 2023, the lowest number since 2019. (See chart 1.) This was due to a 72.6-percent decrease in respiratory illness cases, down to 100,200 cases in 2023. (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, 2014-23**



**Chart 2. Case counts of all illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2019-23**



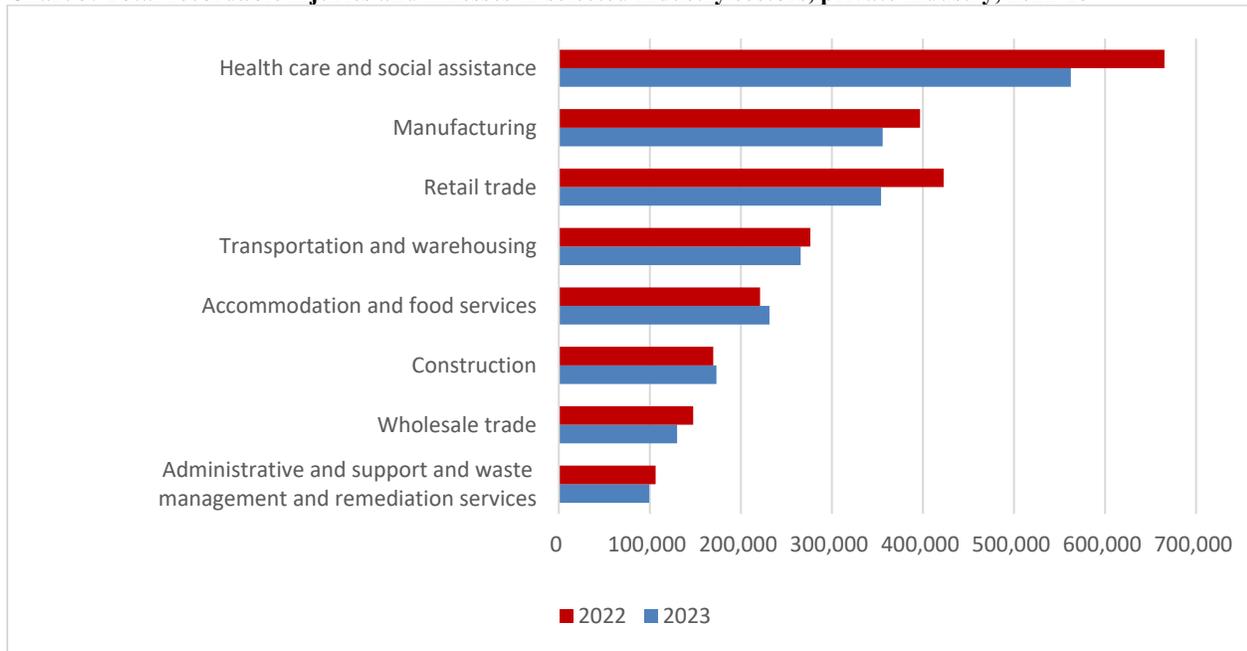
In 2023, the incidence rate of total recordable cases (TRC) in private industry was 2.4 cases per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, down from 2.7 in 2022. This was the lowest TRC rate for this data series going back to 2003. Injuries occurred at a rate of 2.2 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 2.3 in 2022. The incidence rate of illnesses decreased in 2023 to 19.0 cases per 10,000 FTE workers, from 45.2 in 2022. Respiratory illnesses occurred at a rate of 9.5 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2023, down from 35.8 in 2022.

There were 946,500 nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW) in 2023, 20.1 percent lower than in 2022. These represented 62.0 percent of cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer (DART). DAFW cases occurred at a rate of 0.9 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 1.2 in 2022. In 2023, there were 581,000 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), which accounted for 38.0 percent of total DART cases, and occurred at a rate of 0.6 cases per 100 FTE workers.

### Total injuries and illnesses by industry sector

In 2023, total recordable injuries and illnesses decreased in private industry health care and social assistance to 562,500 cases, down from 665,300 in 2022. The TRC incidence rate in health care and social assistance was 3.6 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 4.5 cases in 2022. Cases in manufacturing also declined in 2023 to 355,800, down from 396,800 cases in 2022, and cases in retail trade fell by 68,800 from 2022 to 353,900 in 2023. The TRC incidence rates for these industry sectors were 2.8 and 3.1 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023, respectively, both down from 2022. The private industry transportation and warehousing and the wholesale trade sectors also had a decrease of total cases and incidence rates in 2023. No private industry sectors experienced increases in total cases or incidence rates in 2023.

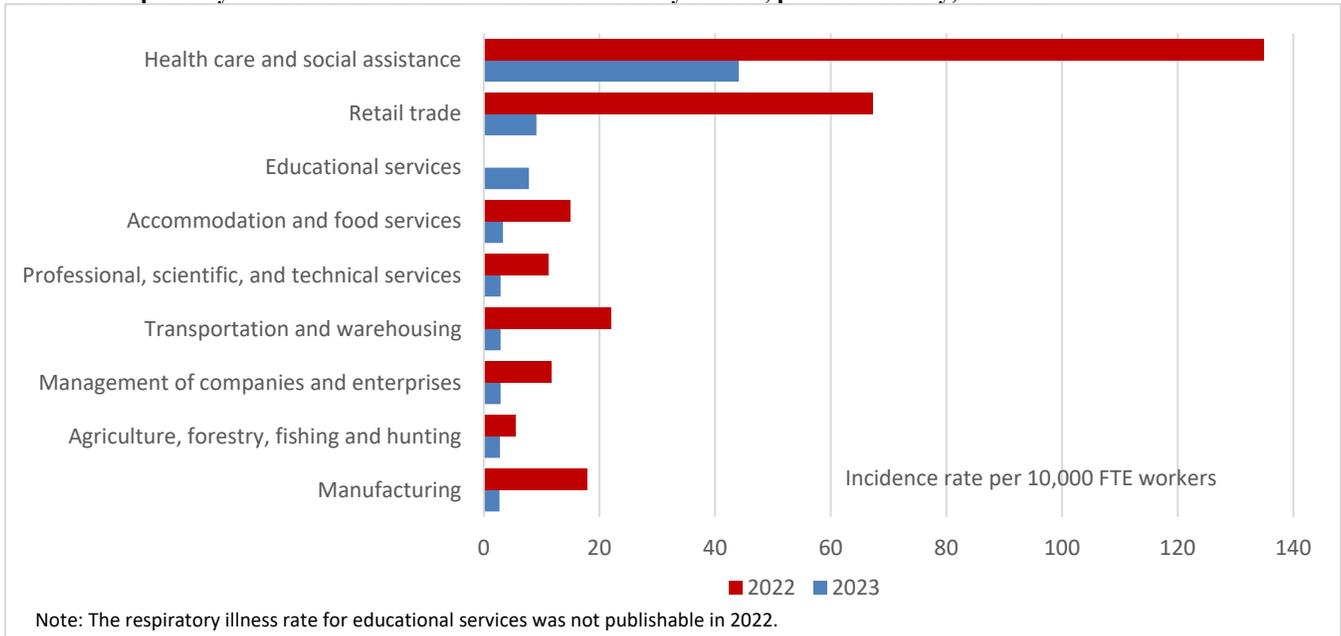
**Chart 3. Total recordable injuries and illnesses in selected industry sectors, private industry, 2022-23**



### Respiratory illnesses by industry sector

The respiratory illness incidence rate in the private industry health care and social assistance sector decreased to 44.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2023, down from 134.8 in 2022. In retail trade, this rate decreased to 9.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers, down from 67.3 in 2022. Educational services had an incidence rate of respiratory illnesses of 7.8 cases per 10,000 FTE workers in 2023 (this rate was not publishable in 2022). (See chart 4.)

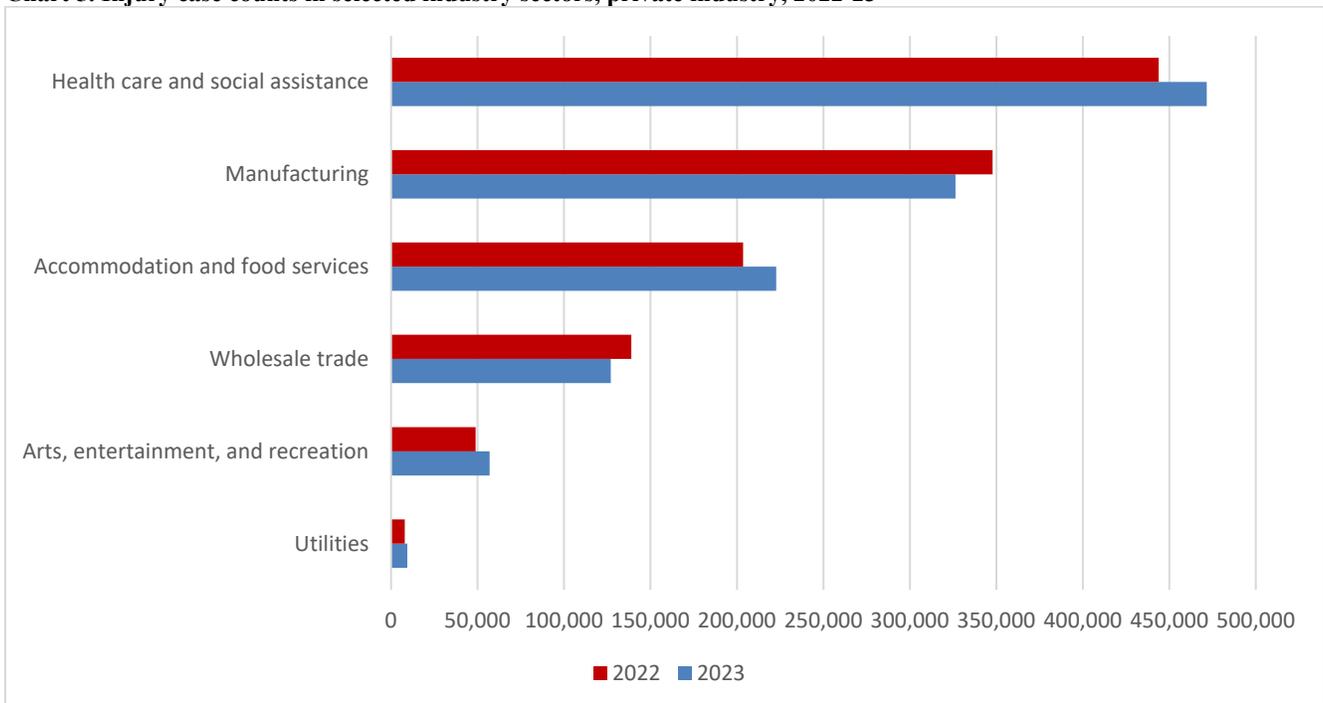
**Chart 4. Respiratory illness incidence rates in selected industry sectors, private industry, 2022-23**



### Injuries by industry sector

The private industry injury rate was down in 2023, but the total injury cases (2,368,900) were essentially unchanged from 2022. Injuries in health care and social assistance increased by 27,800 cases to 471,600 in 2023. The accommodation and food services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and utilities sectors also had increases in injuries in 2023. Injuries decreased in two sectors in 2023. Injury cases in manufacturing decreased 21,400 to 326,400 cases in 2023, and injuries in wholesale trade fell 11,900 to 127,000 cases. (See chart 5.)

**Chart 5. Injury case counts in selected industry sectors, private industry, 2022-23**



## **Additional Highlights**

- Injuries in food and beverage stores increased 6.5 percent to 78,200 cases in 2023, up from 73,500 in 2022. Illnesses in this industry fell 78.7 percent to 7,900 cases, down from 37,100 in 2022. The incidence rate of DAFW cases decreased to 1.5 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023, down from 2.9 in 2022. DJTR cases in food and beverage stores increased 21.3 percent to 25,500 cases in 2023, from 21,000 cases in 2022. The incidence rate of DJTR cases increased to 1.2 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023, up from 1.0 in 2022.
- The injury rate in general freight trucking decreased to 2.9 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023, down from 3.2 in 2022. The incidence rate of illness cases for this industry was essentially unchanged in 2023 at 5.8 per 10,000 FTE workers.
- Food manufacturing had 61,400 total injury and illness cases in 2023. These cases occurred at a rate of 3.6 cases per 100 FTE workers, down from 4.6 in 2022.
- Couriers and messengers had 77,000 total cases in 2023, making up 29.0 percent of the total cases in the transportation and warehousing sector (265,700). These occurred at a rate of 9.2 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023, whereas transportation and warehousing had an incidence rate of 4.5 cases per 100 FTE workers in 2023.

## **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, 2024, 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.

The biennial (2-year) case and demographic data series including details of case circumstances and worker characteristics was published in 2023 for the period 2021-2022 and will be published again in 2025 for the period 2023-2024.

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimates by industry and case type are available at [www.bls.gov/web/osh.suppl.toc.htm](http://www.bls.gov/web/osh.suppl.toc.htm).

Published SOII estimates of incidence rates and counts by industry and case type are rounded. However, estimate changes, percent changes, and significant changes described in this release are determined using unrounded data (see [www.bls.gov/iif/factsheets/effects-of-rounding-on-estimates.htm](http://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 the resulting rate 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, including the recording of cases of COVID-19 (see [www.osha.gov/coronavirus/standards](http://www.osha.gov/coronavirus/standards)).

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](http://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/soii-overview.htm) and [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics](http://www.bls.gov/opub/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](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/home.htm). Additional data from the SOII are available on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif), from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, or by email at [IIFSTAFF@bls.gov](mailto:IIFSTAFF@bls.gov).

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TABLE 1. Number of total recordable occupational injuries and illnesses and respiratory illnesses, private industry, 2014-23 (thousands)

Year	Total cases <sup>(1)</sup>	Injuries	Illnesses	Respiratory illnesses
2014	2,953.5	2,809.8	143.7	12.1
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

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 rate and number (thousands) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, private industry, 2022-23

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Total recordable cases			
	Incidence rate <sup>(2)</sup>		Number of cases	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Private industry <sup>(3)</sup>	2.7	2.4	2,804.2	2,569.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>(3)</sup>	4.1	4.2	39.5	40.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>(4)</sup>	1.4	1.3	8.5	8.6
Utilities	1.7	1.8	9.5	10.1
Construction	2.4	2.3	169.6	173.2
Manufacturing	3.2	2.8	396.8	355.8
Wholesale trade	2.6	2.3	147.6	129.9
Retail trade	3.7	3.1	422.7	353.9
Transportation and warehousing <sup>(5)</sup>	4.8	4.5	276.3	265.7
Information	1.0	1.0	27.2	28.9
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.3	15.9	18.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.2	2.0	44.4	42.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.9	0.8	81.1	77.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	0.6	18.6	15.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.9	1.8	106.3	99.3
Educational services	2.0	1.7	40.2	37.2
Health care and social assistance	4.5	3.6	665.3	562.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.2	4.3	55.0	61.0
Accommodation and food services	2.7	2.7	221.1	231.4
Other services (except public administration)	1.8	1.7	58.6	57.9

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) 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. 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 Concepts 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.

TABLE 3. Incidence rate and number (thousands) of respiratory illnesses by selected industry, private industry, 2022-23

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Incidence rate of respiratory cases <sup>(2)</sup>		Total respiratory cases	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Private industry <sup>(3)</sup>	35.8	9.5	365.0	100.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>(3)</sup>	5.5	2.8	0.5	0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>(4)</sup>	7.6	0.9	0.5	0.1
Utilities	13.1	1.3	0.7	0.1
Construction	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
Manufacturing	17.9	2.7	22.1	3.4
Wholesale trade	10.7	0.9	6.0	0.5
Retail trade	67.3	9.1	76.0	10.3
Transportation and warehousing <sup>(5)</sup>	21.9	2.9	12.6	1.7
Information	-	1.8	-	0.5
Finance and insurance	1.8	-	1.1	-
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	5.2	-	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	11.1	2.9	10.5	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	11.6	2.9	2.9	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	-	2.2	-	1.2
Educational services	-	7.8	-	1.7
Health care and social assistance	134.8	44.1	199.7	68.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	2.5	-	0.4
Accommodation and food services	15.0	3.3	12.5	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	-	2.1	-	0.7

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(2) The incidence rates represent the number of respiratory illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ , where N = number of respiratory illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines, data may be too small to be displayed.

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

TABLE 4. Incidence rate and number (thousands) of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industry, private industry, 2022-23

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	Incidence rate of injuries <sup>(2)</sup>		Total injuries cases	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Private industry <sup>(3)</sup>	2.3	2.2	2,343.6	2,368.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>(3)</sup>	4.0	4.0	37.9	38.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction <sup>(4)</sup>	1.3	1.2	7.8	8.2
Utilities	1.5	1.7	7.9	9.4
Construction	2.3	2.2	164.7	167.6
Manufacturing	2.8	2.6	347.8	326.4
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.2	138.9	127.0
Retail trade	3.0	3.0	339.6	334.7
Transportation and warehousing <sup>(5)</sup>	4.4	4.3	255.5	255.4
Information	0.9	1.0	24.2	27.1
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.3	13.8	15.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.9	1.8	38.9	39.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.7	68.0	70.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.6	0.6	15.1	14.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.8	1.7	98.0	94.0
Educational services	1.7	1.6	34.5	34.4
Health care and social assistance	3.0	3.0	443.8	471.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.7	4.0	48.9	57.0
Accommodation and food services	2.4	2.6	203.5	222.7
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	1.7	54.7	56.0

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