OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

A summary of employer-reported incidents submitted to OSHA's Injury Tracking Application (ITA)

www.osha.gov/injuryreporting

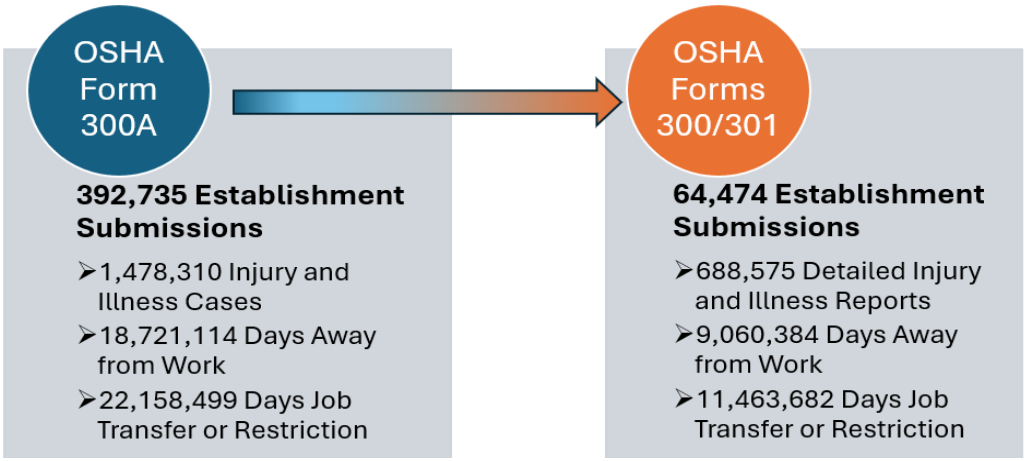
OVERVIEW

Every year, millions of workers in the United States and U.S. territories become injured or ill on the job. An estimated 2.7 million U.S. workers have experienced workplace injuries and illness each year, on average, since 2015. The risk of workplace fatalities, injuries and illnesses can be reduced by taking steps to address hazards. OSHA provides resources to help employers minimize risk and provide safe and healthy workplaces.

OSHA's recordkeeping regulation at 29 CFR 1904.41 requires establishments that meet certain size and industry criteria to electronically submit to OSHA each year specific information from their OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping forms: certain establishments with 20 or more employees must submit data from their OSHA Form 300A (Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses), and a subset of those establishments must also submit data from their OSHA Form 300 (Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illness) and OSHA Form 301 (Injury and Illness Incident Report), or equivalent forms. Establishments submit this information using OSHA's Injury Tracking Application (ITA). The ITA receives data from private sector establishments in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the other United States (U.S.) jurisdictions as well as from public sector establishments in the 29 states covered by an OSHA-approved State Plan. OSHA posts most of the data publicly on OSHA's ITA Data webpage. This information can be useful in identifying high-risk workplaces, trends and emerging hazards, and in determining how to detect and prevent hazards going forward.

What's covered in this report?

This report summarizes 2024 work-related injury and illness information employers electronically submitted to the ITA by May 31, 2025. Employers are required to submit this data for the previous calendar year from January 2 to March 2 (the deadline for timely submission); however, the ITA remains open for submission through December 31. This report summarizes data for all establishments that submitted 2024 records through the ITA, regardless of whether they were required to report. It includes submissions from over 390,000 establishments that submitted **summary data** (i.e. data from their OSHA Form 300A) for nearly 1.5 million injury and illness cases and a subset (16%) of roughly 64,000 establishments that submitted nearly 690,000 **incident reports** (i.e. data from their OSHA Forms 300 and 301). Since OSHA's electronic reporting requirements only apply to certain establishments, this is only a portion of the total estimated workplace injuries and illnesses that occurred in 2024.



What is OSHA ITA Data?

OSHA collects two types of ITA data – **summary data** and **incident report data**– both from OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping forms. **Summary data** comes froman establishment's OSHA Form 300A (Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses) and **incident report data** comes from the OSHA Form 300 (Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illness) and OSHA Form 301 (Injury and Illness Incident Report). **Summary data** from the OSHA Form 300A is required to be submitted by establishments with 20-249 employees in an industry listed in Appendix A to Subpart E of 29 CFR Part 1904 and establishments with 250 or more employees that are routinely required to keep records and are not on the partially exempt industry list in Appendix A to Subpart B of Part 29 CFR 1904. **Incident report data** from the OSHA Forms 300 and 301 must also be submitted by establishments with 100 or more employees in industries listed in Appendix B to Subpart E of 29 CFR Part 1904. OSHA publishes most of the data collected online after taking steps to detect and remove information that could reasonably be expected to identify individuals directly. More information about steps OSHA takes can be found in the methodology section of this report and in the ITA Data Users Guide.

What's in Summary Data?

Summary data is the information establishments submit from the OSHA Form 300A, which provides a summary of work-related injuries and illnesses by establishment that employers must record under OSHA recordkeeping regulations. This data includes the establishment's physical address, North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code, average number of employees, total hours worked, total number of injury and illness cases, and the total number of cases resulting in fatality, days away from work, days of job transfer/restriction, and other cases that are recordable. When incidents result in days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted work, the total number of days away and/or on restricted work at the establishment is also included. Establishments must also include the total number of cases that fall into each of six injury/illness types (injuries, skin disorders, respiratory conditions, poisonings, hearing loss, and all other illnesses).

What's in Incident Report Data?

Incident report data is the information that establishments submit from the OSHA Forms 300 and 301. Throughout the calendar year, covered establishments must maintain the OSHA 300 Form, which is a log of recordable injury and illness cases. Each case in the log is classified according to the most serious outcome of the incident – fatality, days away from work, job transfer or restriction, or other recordable cases. For each incident, the establishment also reports the most serious injury/illness type. Establishments also provide case details, including the name and job title of the affected worker, the date of the injury or illness, where the event occurred and a description of the incident. For each case recorded on the OSHA Form 300, the employer must also complete an OSHA Form 301, which contains narrative descriptions related to the injury or illness. While covered establishments must submit most of the information from the OSHA Forms 300 and 301 through the ITA, to protect worker privacy, OSHA does not collect worker names and addresses and does not make publicly available information including the worker's age and sex. OSHA also reminds establishments not to submit information that could reasonably be used to identify individuals directly and takes steps, as noted above, to redact such information before data is publicly posted.

OSHA Form 300A—Summary Data

A total of 392,735 establishments submitted Form 300A summary data through the ITA, and approximately 57% of these establishments recorded at least one work-related injury or illness in 2024. In total, these establishments recorded 1,478,310 work-related injury and illness cases, of which approximately 92% involved injuries. Roughly 35% of the cases required days away from work (DAFW) and 29% required days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). In total for these cases, there were over 18 million days away from work and over 22 million days of job transfer/restriction (Table 1).

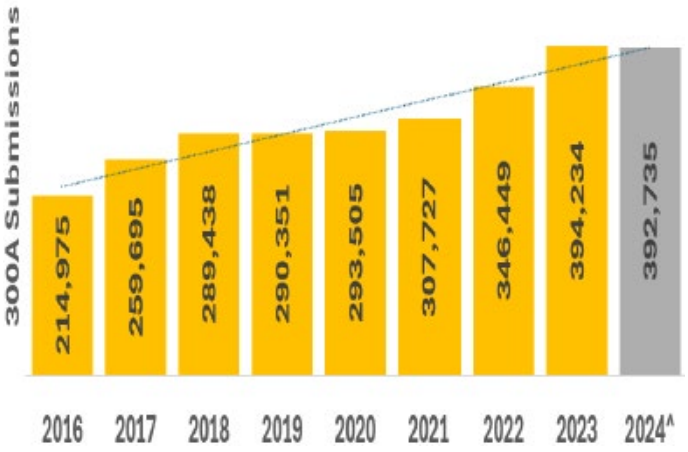
Table 1. Work-Related Injury/Illness Outcomes

Total:	1,478,310
Fatalities	785 (<0.1%)
DAFW Cases*	519,927 (35%)
DJTR Cases**	426,829 (29%)
Other Recordable Cases	530,769 (36%)

*DAFW=Days Away From Work (Total days =18,721,114)
**DJTR=Days Job Transfer/Restriction (Total days= 22,158,499)

Since 2016 when ITA data collection began, there has been a steady increase in annual submissions (Figure 1). Most establishments submitting data in 2024 were in the private sector (93%) and had between 20 to 249 employees (68%). Roughly 55% of the data was submitted by establishments covered by OSHA, while approximately 45% of the data came from establishments covered by an OSHA-approved state plan (45%). Five sectors made up nearly two-thirds of the establishments: retail trade, manufacturing, healthcare, transportation/warehousing, and construction (Figure 2).

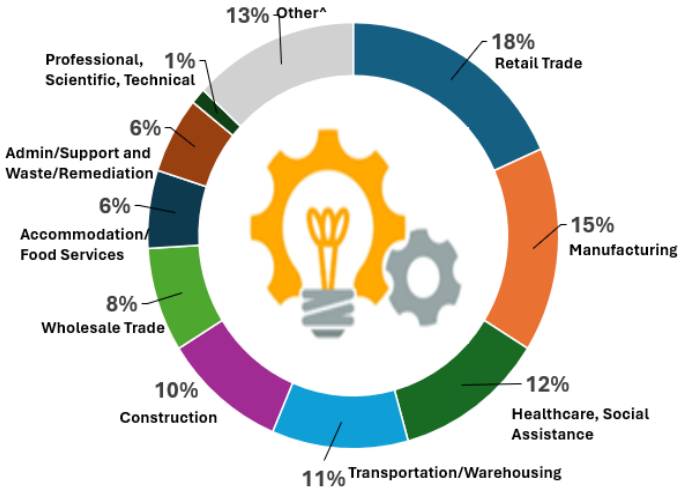
Figure 1. Annual OSHA 300A Submissions



^Calendar year 2024 data as of May 31, 2025; all other years are through December 31

NOTE: Calendar year 2023 data as of May 31, 2024, included 385,448 submissions

Figure 2. Establishment Submissions by Sector



^Includes: Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing; Mining, Quarrying, and Oil/Gas Extraction; Utilities; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Information, Real Estate and Rental; Educational Services; Finance and Insurance; Management of Companies/Enterprises; Public Administration; and Other Services.

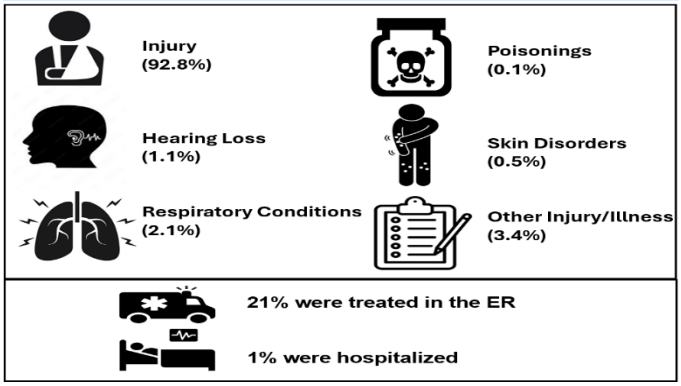
OSHA Forms 300 and 301 – Incident Report Data

As of May 31, 2025, information on 688,575 work-related injury and illness incident reports were submitted to the ITA for 2024. These submissions described 47% of the nearly 1.5 million recorded incidents from the ITA summary data. Incidents were evenly split among male and female workers. The average worker age was 40 years, and workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 25% of incidents, while those 35 to 44 years of age accounted for 20%. Roughly 32% of submitted incidents happened within the worker's first year on the job. As with 300A submissions, most cases (93%) were from private sector establishments. About 65% were at large establishments with 250 or more employees, and approximately 53% were submitted by establishments covered by OSHA (Table 2).

Types of Incidents

Most (93%) of the submitted incidents were injuries, rather than illnesses. Approximately 21% of cases were reported as being treated in an emergency room and 1% were hospitalized overnight as an in-patient (Figure 3). Roughly 36% were recorded as DAFW cases and 30% were DJTR cases with a median of 9 DAFW and 16 DJTR, respectively (Table 3).

Figure 3. Injury and Illness Types*



*The injury and illness types reflect the most serious outcome reported per incident.

Table 2. Worker and Establishment Characteristics

	Characteristic	Number (%)*
Worker Characteristics	**Sex**	
	Male	333,585 (50.4%)
	Female	327,811 (49.6%)
	Age	
	14 to 15	104 (<0.1%)
	16 to 19	22,033 (3.2%)
	20 to 24	87,489 (12.8%)
	25 to 34	174,218 (25.4%)
	35 to 44	139,045 (20.3%)
	45 to 54	122,505 (17.9%)
	55 to 64	108,913 (15.9%)
	65 and over	31,815 (4.6%)
	Tenure	
	Less than 3 months	75,931 (11.0%)
	3-11 months	147,689 (21.5%)
	1 to 5 years	257,190 (37.4%)
	More than 5 years	207,765 (30.2%)
Establishment Characteristics	**Establishment Type**	
	Private Sector	639,703 (93.0%)
	State/Local Government	47,848 (7.0%)
	Coverage	
	OSHA	367,179 (53.4%)
	State Plan	320,937 (46.6%)
	Average # of Employees	
	<20	3,724 (0.5%)
	20-249	236,548 (33.4%)
	250+	448,303 (65.1%)

*Numbers reflect the worker and establishment information for each submitted incident; they may not add to the total incident reports received due to missing data and percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3. Work-Related Injury/Illness Outcomes

Total:	688,575
Fatalities	198 (<0.1%)
DAFW Cases*	246,350 (36%)
DJTR Cases**	208,272 (30%)
Other Recordable Cases	233,755 (34%)

*DAFW = Days Away From Work (Median=9 days);
**DJTR = Days of Job Transfer or Restriction (Median=16 days)

Industry Sector

Over one-quarter (28%) of submitted incidents occurred in the healthcare and social assistance sector, approximately 26% in transportation and warehousing, 17% in retail trade, and approximately 15% in manufacturing (Table 4). Within the healthcare and social assistance sector, 67% of incidents occurred in the general medical and surgical hospital industry. Most incidents in the transportation and warehousing sector were reported for the couriers and express delivery services (32%) and general warehousing and storage (30%) industries. Reported incidents at supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores (40%) and warehouse clubs and supercenters (33%) made up the largest shares of retail trade industries.

Some conditions were more common in certain sectors. For example, the proportion of respiratory condition incidents was higher in healthcare and social assistance (6%) relative to the overall average (2%). Other elevations included: injuries in wholesale trade and construction; skin disorders in utilities and agriculture; hearing loss in utilities and manufacturing; and other illnesses in the public administration, and arts, entertainment, recreation sectors (Table 5).

Table 4. Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses by Sector

Selected Sector*	Number (%)*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	9,119 (1.3%)
Utilities	2,608 (0.4%)
Construction	7,301 (1.1%)
Manufacturing	103,707 (15.1%)
Wholesale Trade	26,561 (3.9%)
Retail Trade	117,145 (17.0%)
Transportation, Warehousing	177,057 (25.7%)
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation	4,874 (0.7%)
Educational Services	β,788 (0.6%)
Healthcare, Social Assistance	189,838 (27.6%)
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	9,898 (1.4%)
Accommodation, Food Services	20,525 (3.0%)
Public Administration	13,466 (2.0%)
All Other Sectors^	2,688 (0.4%)
TOTAL	688,575 (100%)

*Sectors with more than 1,000 recorded incidents are included; order displayed is based on 2-digit NAICS code for each sector; percentages represent the proportion of total incidents that occurred in a given sector.

^Includes Mining/Quarrying/Oil/Gas Extraction, Information, Finance/ Insurance, Real Estate/ Rental/Leasing, Professional/Scientific/ Technical Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, and Other Services

Regarding injury and illness outcomes, the proportion of incidents involving DAFW cases was higher in the utilities (44%), transportation/warehousing (44%), and wholesale trade (41%) sectors, relative to the overall average (36%). The proportion of incidents with DJTR cases was higher in the wholesale trade (41%) and transportation/warehousing (40%) sectors, relative to the overall average (30%). The proportion of cases classified as other recordable cases within the healthcare, social assistance (51%), educational services (48%), and public administration (45%) sectors was higher relative to the overall average (34%). See Table 6 for additional information.

Table 5. Work-Related Injury and Illness Types by Selected Sector*

Selected Sector	% Injury	% Skin disorder	% Respiratory condition	% Poisoning	% Hearing loss	% Other illness
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	92.5	1.7	0.5	**0.3**	0.4	4.6
Utilities	91.3	**2.3**	1.3	0.2	2.2	2.7
Construction	95.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.5
Manufacturing	91.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	**3.5**	3.7
Wholesale Trade	**97.4**	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.2	2.0
Retail Trade	94.8	0.2	1.2	<0.1	2.1	1.6
Transportation, Warehousing	95.6	0.2	0.4	<0.1	0.4	3.3
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation	96.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.8
Educational Services	96.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.8
Health Care, Social Assistance	89.1	0.6	**6.1**	0.1	0.1	4.0
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	90.1	0.6	0.5	<0.1	0.2	**8.5**
Accommodation, Food Services	94.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.7
Public Administration	88.9	1.0	1.5	0.3	1.5	6.8
Overall Average (All Sectors)	**92.8**	**0.5**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**3.4**

Table 6. Work-Related Injury and Illness Outcomes by Selected Sector*^

Selected Sector	%DAFW	%DJTR	%Other Recordable
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	32.9	33.0	34.1
Utilities	43.7	26.9	29.3
Construction	32.8	29.7	37.4
Manufacturing	30.8	36.9	32.2
Wholesale Trade	40.9	41.2	17.9
Retail Trade	35.8	25.1	39.1
Transportation and Warehousing	**44.2**	40.3	15.4
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation	37.2	35.4	27.3
Educational Services	31.0	21.2	47.9
Health Care, Social Assistance	31.0	18.3	**50.6**
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	25.0	**48.9**	26.1
Accommodation, Food Services	33.5	33.2	33.3
Public Administration	34.2	20.6	45.0
Overall Average (All Sectors)	**35.8**	**30.3**	**34.0**

*Percentages reflect the most severe injury and illness type or outcome per recordable incident. Those shown in bold reflect the highest unrounded proportion observed per category (column). Sector order is based on 2-digit NAICS coding for each selected sector. The overall average reflects the proportions of incident types and outcomes observed across all sectors including those not shown in the tables.

Occupation

OSHA used the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System (NIOCCS) to assign Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes to job descriptions from the OSHA Forms 300 and 301 that were submitted to the ITA. NIOCCS uses machine learning, a form of artificial intelligence, to assign these codes. Approximately 74% of job descriptions have a SOC code assigned.

Based on SOC-coded results, the highest number of incidents was recorded among laborers and freight/stock/ material movers (9.6%). Stockers and order fillers, registered nurses, nursing assistants, and couriers/messengers were the next four most common occupation groups. Collectively, these five groups accounted for 38% of SOC-coded occupations (Table 7).

Table 7 includes the top 25 SOC-coded occupation groups. Further evaluation of recorded incidents for these top 25 revealed some notable differences (data not shown). These include:

- For meat/poultry/fish cutters and trimmers, first line supervisors of production/operating workers, and retail salespersons, a higher proportion of incidents (roughly 5%) were for hearing loss, as compared to hearing loss accounting for roughly 1% of incidents overall.

- For laborers and freight/stock/material movers, cargo and freight agents, stockers and order fillers, couriers/messengers, postal service carriers/clerks, truck drivers (heavy and light), flight attendants, bus drivers/transit, and customer service representatives, more than 75% of cases were recorded as DAFW or DJTR. This exceeds the proportion of DAFW and DJTR (66%) for all incidents.

Table 7. Top 25 Occupation Groups with Reported Injuries and Illnesses

Occupation Title	Cases	%^
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	48,801	9.6
Stockers and Order Fillers	48,301	9.5
Registered Nurses	47,311	9.3
Nursing Assistants	24,740	4.9
Couriers and Messengers	24,129	4.7
Retail Salespersons	17,886	3.5
Heavy/Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	11,071	2.2
Assemblers/Fabricators, All Other	10,967	2.2
Fast Food/Counter Workers	10,874	2.1
Cashiers	9,826	1.9
First Line Supervisors, Retail Sale	7,623	1.5
Customer Service Representatives	7,588	1.5
Maids/Housekeeping Cleaners	6,502	1.3
Surgical Technologists	6,236	1.2
Production Workers, Other	5,991	1.2
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids/ Housekeeping Cleaners	5,879	1.2
Flight Attendants	5,856	1.2
Light Truck Drivers	5,768	1.1
Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurses	5,579	1.1
Physicians, All Other	5,373	1.1
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	5,137	1.0
Cargo and Freight Agents	5,105	1.0
Postal Service Mail Carriers	4,720	0.9
Postal Service Clerks	4,529	0.9
Passenger Attendants	4,335	0.9

^Percentages of total reported cases based on SOC-coded job descriptions (N=508,995)

Narrative Data

OSHA Forms 300 and 301 contain narrative descriptions (Figure 4) of the circumstances surrounding a work-related injury or illness, and covered establishments must submit this information to OSHA through the ITA. OSHA uses the ITA data, including the narrative information, to analyze injury and illness trends and to support establishment outreach and prevention efforts when work-related hazards are identified. OSHA also makes redacted narrative descriptions available for public download. These narrative descriptions can provide valuable information to interested parties, including researchers, allowing for analysis of the specifics of incidents to identify patterns and enhance understanding of injuries, illnesses and hazardous conditions, including emerging hazards that may exist. Detailed narrative descriptions can offer insight into how incidents occur and how workers, establishments, and industries are affected by particular hazards. This information can supplement less detailed coded data provided by other occupational injury and illness datasets.

Figure 4. OSHA Forms 300/301 Narrative Questions

	Example
Where the event occurred?	HSC resident room
Description of injury/illness	Slipped on water in resident's room injuring employee's hands, neck, right shoulder, and back
What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?	Bringing breakfast to resident
What happened?	Slipped on water in resident's room landing on floor. Fracturing both wrists and left arm along with neck and back pain
What was the injury or illness?	Fractures and contusions
What object or substance directly harmed the employee?	Floor

This report spotlights three examples of how ITA narrative data can be helpful in learning more about occupational safety and health issues in an emerging industry (robotics in the manufacturing sector), in a specific industry (meat processing), and that affect a specific group of workers (teens and young adults). These featured topics demonstrate how the ITA data can support a deeper understanding of work-related injuries and illnesses. Real narrative examples directly from the ITA dataset have also been included and are presented in italics to help illustrate the qualitative information that OSHA and the public can access.

Featured Topics: Incidents Involving Robotics, the Meat Processing Industry, and Young Workers


SPOTLIGHT ON ROBOTICS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Industrial robots are being increasingly used by employers to perform dangerous or repetitive tasks. There are currently no specific OSHA standards for the use of robotics in workplaces, although general OSHA standards, such as provisions for lock out/tag out and machine guarding, apply to workplaces where robotics are used. Chapter 4 of OSHA's Technical Manual provides more information on industrial robot system safety.

OSHA examined 2024 ITA narrative data to learn more about the contribution of robotics in work-related incidents in the manufacturing sector, an industry known for using robotics and technological advancements. A few key takeaways are provided below.

- A total of 550 incidents involving robots were identified in the manufacturing sector.
- Production and installation/maintenance/repair workers were the most commonly affected occupation groups.
- Injuries and illnesses resulting from working with and around robots included cuts, bruises, fractures, and musculoskeletal disorders developed from sustained force, vibration, and repetitive motion.
- Thirty-three percent (33%) of incidents were treated in the emergency room and 2% led to inpatient hospitalization.
- Half of the incidents occurred in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts manufacturing industries.
- Many of the acute injuries occurred while workers were performing cleaning and maintenance activities on robots.

REAL NARRATIVE EXAMPLES FROM ITA DATA

"The employee was conducting maintenance when the machine's robotic arm struck the employee in the face."

"Employee went to assist with robot issue when they went to set on the scrap chute the welds broke and employee right leg went into chute."

"Proper lockout tagout procedure was not being followed and press 4 was energized while this was happening. While trying to clear an alarm for low material on press 4, [REDACTED] lost his balance and caught himself on the robot track. Shortly after catching himself on the robot track the robot returned home and he severed his right thumb."

"Employee was exposed to arc flash from welding cobot reflecting off shell. Cobot was located right next to employee's welding station."

"Employee was moving a large robotic piece of equipment weighing about 100kg and in the process he hurt his lower abdomen including his groin."

SPOTLIGHT ON THE MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY



There are many safety and health hazards in the meat processing industry, including exposure to high noise levels, dangerous equipment, ergonomic hazards, slippery floors, biological agents, and hazardous chemicals.

OSHA examined ITA narrative data from 9,882 incidents occurring in 2024 that were submitted by establishments in the animal slaughtering and processing industry. The data revealed that:

- Approximately 88% of these incidents occurred in larger establishments with 250 or more workers whereas 67% of all incidents submitted to the ITA were from establishments of this size.
- The majority of incidents (83%) were recorded as injuries, followed by other illnesses (10%) and hearing loss (6%). In comparison, 92% of all incidents submitted to the ITA were recorded as injuries, 3% were other illnesses, and 1% were hearing loss.
- The average age of the injured or ill worker was 42, and 61% of these workers were male.
- Roughly 26% of injured or ill workers were treated in an emergency room, and 1% of the incidents required hospitalization.

REAL NARRATIVE EXAMPLES FROM ITA DATA

"An aggressive cow turned around and charged at an employee leading to multiple rib fractures."

"During transition from shackle to trolley, a bull carcass fell on the harvest floor and an employee was struck in the leg."

"A team member was chipping ice off the floor in the freezer and turned around and slipped on the ice leading to a right shoulder injury."

"The paw brush line at a chicken slaughtering and dressing plant busted and sprayed hydraulic fluid onto team member pant legs and chest area in the picking room leading to itching and a rash."

"A machine specialist got their hand cut in a conveyor belt leading to an amputation of two fingers."

"A worker was marking tenders on the loin line at a pork processing plant and had pain in their right shoulder and hand due to repetative movement."

"A hernia and pain in lower abdomen from throwing meat and getting meat off the belt."

"An amonia leak at a poultry plant flared up a trusser's asthma."

SPOTLIGHT ON YOUNG WORKERS

For many teens and young adults, work is a rewarding experience; however, it also has risks. Young workers are new to the workforce and may not have have familiarity with the job or equipment they are operating.. Like all workers, young workers have rights on the job and employers are responsible for assuring a safe and healthy workplace. Child labor laws restrict the types of jobs, hours worked, and equipment used by youth under age 18. OSHA has resources to help prevent work-related injuries and illnesses among young workers on our Young Workers webpage.

This spotlight provides information about incidents from 2024 that were submitted to the ITA in 2025 for workers aged 14 to 19 years.

There were 104 incidents reported among workers aged 14 to 15 and 22,033 incidents reported among workers aged 16 to 19, collectively representing approximately 3% of incident report data submitted to the ITA.

36% of incidents among these workers occurred in the retail trade sector (as compared to 17% of all incidents).

The most common occupations among these workers were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (20%), stockers and order fillers (17%), retail salespersons (11%), nursing assistants (7%), cashiers (5%), and fast food and counter workers (4%).

Most of these incidents were due to injuries (94%) and 64% of these incidents required days away from work (DAFW) or days on job transfer/restriction (DJTR). (This is comparable to the incident data for workers of all ages.)

Nineteen percent (19%) of these incidents were treated in an emergency room and less than 1% required inpatient hospitalization.

Additional Resources

More information and resources about OSHA ITA data, as well as all publicly available ITA data, are available on the ITA Data Webpage.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is another resource for industry-specific injury and illness data. The survey collects information recorded on OSHA recordkeeping forms using a targeted sampling strategy to calculate representative estimates for the US workforce. Results of the survey are published annually. For information about the differences between ITA and SOII data, refer to OSHA's Comparison Between OSHA ITA Data and BLS SOII Estimates.

Additionally, OSHA resources and published safety and health topics are available to assist employers address hazards and provide a safe and healthy workplace. OSHA On-Site Consultation Program offers no-cost and confidential occupational safety and health services to small and medium-sized businesses in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and several U.S. territories, with priority given to high-hazard worksites. Consultants from State On-Site Consultation programs located within state agencies or universities nationwide work with employers to find and fix workplace hazards, give advice for complying with OSHA State Plan standards, help with establishing and improving safety and health programs, and train employees. Consultation services are provided separate from and independent of, OSHA or State Plan enforcement programs. Consultation visits help employers to strengthen workplace safety and health protections, boost workers' morale, and improve productivity, lower injury and illness rates, limit losses, and improve the bottom line. To find the On-Site Consultation program in your state and request a no-cost consultation visit go to https://www.osha.gov/consultation/directory-text.

Methodology

Although most ITA submissions were received by the March 2 deadline as required in 29 CFR 1904.41(c), late and edited submissions are accepted through the end of each year. The results summarized in this report cover data submitted as of May 31, 2025. Data electronically submitted from establishments that were not required to submit data, but chose to, is also included in this analysis. Details regarding the posted data used in the analysis are available on the ITA Data webpage, and further information regarding methodology can be found in the ITA Data Users Guide.

The data includes submissions from establishments covered by OSHA and by OSHA-approved State Plans. Most states with OSHA-approved State Plans have ITA requirements identical to OSHA. However, OSHA does not cover state and local government establishments. All State Plans cover state and local government establishments, and each State Plan dictates which of these establishments must submit data to ITA. State and local government establishments in states not covered by a State Plan are not required to submit data through the ITA. Thus, state and local government establishments are not universally included in ITA data and data may not be comparable across State Plans.

Several checks are built into the ITA system to improve the data quality, including validating dates and requiring totals to equal the sum of injuries and illnesses submitted within summary data. OSHA also performs several data cleaning steps including removing test and duplicate records and retaining the most recent record submitted by an establishment.

For consistency with OSHA's recordkeeping regulation at 1904.7(b)(3)(vii), total days away from work (DAFW) and/or days of job transfer/restriction (DJTR) were capped at 180 calendar days per case. Data were summarized by industry sector according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code submitted by the establishment. OSHA does not confirm an establishment's NAICS code but does prevent invalid NAICS codes from being used.

Employee job descriptions from the incident data were assigned Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes using the NIOSH Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System (NIOCCS). When NIOCCS could not assign a SOC code due to incomplete or vague job descriptions or when NIOCCS identified an unlikely industry and occupation combination, OSHA assigned a SOC code of "9999", which indicates an uncoded value. OSHA reviewed half of NIOCCS-assigned SOC codes to assess accuracy and assigned a new SOC code where appropriate. OSHA also used the NIOCCS-assigned probability score that estimates the expected accuracy of the computer-assigned code to re-code non-reviewed records with a low probability score as "9999".

Data Limitations

While OSHA takes multiple steps to ensure the data collected are accurate, problems and errors invariably exist for some establishments. Some limitations include:

- The results are specific to establishments submitting data. They are not representative of the entire U.S. workforce. Only certain establishments are required to submit data to OSHA per 29 CFR 1904.41.

- Under-recording and non-compliance with electronic submission requirements also contribute to incomplete data.

- This report does not take into account the total number of workers in a given sector or occupation to compute incidence rates. Concluding which workers may be at increased risk solely based on whether they have the highest reported number of incidents would be misleading.

- Establishments may update their submissions throughout the year. In these circumstances, the most recent submission overwrites the previous record. Because of this, modifications made to data submissions after May 31, 2025, are not captured by the information included in this report, but they are included in OSHA's publicly available data set.

- Only the most serious type of incident (injury, skin disorder, respiratory condition, poisoning, hearing loss, or all other illnesses) is recorded per incident. Because some incidents may result in more than one type of injury or illness, the estimates for less severe incident types may be conservative.

- OSHA does not correct or validate submitted information (e.g., the employee or injury and illness counts, DAFW, NAICS code, etc.).

- Approximately 26% of job descriptions were not specific enough for NIOCCS to assign a SOC code. For example, many meat processing workers had a job description of "Laborer," "Associate," or "Meat Cutter" that is not specific enough to assign an occupation code. Similarly, job descriptions such as "Remove shoulder cap," "Thigh Trimmer," or "Debone" did not contain enough information for a SOC code to be assigned. In addition, while OSHA took steps to improve the completeness and accuracy of coded job descriptions, miscoding is still possible.

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