

2024 Annual Report

of work-related severe injuries and illnesses reported
from employers covered by federal OSHA



Every year, thousands of workers in the United States are injured on the job, sometimes with permanent injuries or disabilities. OSHA’s regulation at [29 CFR 1904.39](#) requires employers to report to OSHA any work-related fatality and severe injury or illness that results in inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss. This report does not include fatalities or catastrophes reported pursuant to [29 CFR 1904.39](#). This report also excludes injuries and illnesses reported to OSHA that were not required to be reported under [29 CFR 1904.39](#). Visit www.osha.gov/data to find other work-related injury and illness data and data on fatalities reported to OSHA.

OSHA’s Severe Injury Report (SIR) dataset includes all severe injury and illness reports made by employers subject to federal enforcement authority, which OSHA estimates covers approximately half of U.S. workers. This report spotlights SIRs involving falls, forklifts, and eye losses. The report also features a review of trends observed over the 10 years that SIR data has been collected and showcases how OSHA’s SIR dashboard can be used to further explore the data. Real narrative examples directly from the SIR dataset have been included throughout the report and are presented in italics. The entire SIR dataset, previous summary reports, and the SIR dashboard are available at www.osha.gov/severeinjury.

OSHA has resources (e.g., [publications](#), [personnel](#), and [services](#)) to help employers and workers prevent injuries and illnesses on the job. Learn about the most commonly reported SIRs in your industry and how you can prevent them from happening at your workplace by identifying and controlling hazards.

2024 Severe Injury Report Statistics

In 2024, a total of 9,034 Severe Injury Reports (SIRs), or about 25 SIRs per day, were submitted to OSHA from employers covered by federal OSHA. Some SIRs may involve hospitalization as well as amputation and/or eye loss. In 2024, OSHA completed a comprehensive review of all reported eye losses since 2016 and added eye loss reports to the SIR dataset. See page 5 for more information on work-related eye losses.

9,034

Total Severe Injury Reports

With reported inpatient hospitalization, amputation, and/or eye loss reported to OSHA in 2024

7,327

Inpatient hospitalizations

81% of all SIRs submitted to OSHA in 2024 involved the inpatient hospitalization of an employee

2,426

Amputations

27% of all SIRs submitted to OSHA in 2024 involved an amputation

2

Eye losses

SIRs submitted to OSHA in 2024 involved the loss of one or both eyes

Visit www.osha.gov/severe-injury-reports to see OSHA's SIR dashboard (see page 7) or to download the entire SIR dataset.

Inpatient Hospitalizations and Amputations by Industry Sector

The table below displays the number of inpatient hospitalizations and amputations reported to OSHA in 2024 by industry sector and compares those totals to the sector’s annual average reported from 2015 through 2023. The construction and manufacturing sectors, which had the highest annual average inpatient hospitalizations and amputations, reported fewer incidents in 2024 compared to the nine-year average.

Industry Sector	Hospitalizations		Amputations	
	2015-2023 [^]	2024	2015-2023 [^]	2024
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	146	125	48	36
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction ^{^^}	220	152	81	51
22 Utilities	116	120	21	28
23-Construction	1,589	1,468	270	231
31-33 Manufacturing	2,178	1,865	1,438	1,348
42 Wholesale Trade	459	464	149	146
44-45 Retail Trade	650	618	133	132
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	785	719	131	141
51 Information	85	71	12	5
52 Finance and Insurance	28	21	3	1
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	93	110	19	16
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	144	128	27	19
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	7	1	0
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management	472	450	105	116
61 Educational Services	44	42	6	7
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	436	427	33	29
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	119	91	17	19
72 Accommodation and Food Services	173	169	38	29
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	154	151	43	53
92 Public Administration	107	127	24	19
99 Nonclassifiable Establishments	3	2	1	0
Total	8,004	7,327	2,598	2,426

[^]Annual average of hospitalizations, amputations, and eye losses calculated from SIRs from 2015 through 2023.

^{^^}**NOTE:** Mining and quarrying operations are subject to reporting requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), not OSHA. Therefore, these results may not be comparable to other industry sectors.

Rate of SIRs by Industry Sector

The table below shows the rate of incidents across industry sectors. Most sectors reported decreased injuries and illnesses in 2024 relative to the average observed from 2015 to 2023. For example, rates in the construction sector decreased by 18% in 2024 compared to the previous 9-year average (dropping from 25.9 to 21.1 incidents per 100,000 Full Time Equivalent [FTE] workers).

Industry Sector	2015-2023 [^]		2024	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	194	16	161	13.3
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction ^{^^}	301	49.8	203	35.2
22 Utilities	137	25	148	25.3
23-Construction	1,859	25.9	1,699	21.1
31-33 Manufacturing	3,615	29.6	3,213	25.8
42 Wholesale Trade	608	10.7	610	10.3
44-45 Retail Trade	783	5.7	750	5.5
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	916	17	860	13.7
51 Information	96	3.6	76	2.8
52 Finance and Insurance	31	0.5	22	0.3
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	112	5.3	126	5.5
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	171	1.9	147	1.4
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	0.2	7	0.3
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management	577	6.8	566	6.7
61 Educational Services	50	1.5	49	1.4
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	469	2.6	456	2.2
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	136	7.3	110	5.1
72 Accommodation and Food Services	211	2	198	1.7
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	196	3.3	204	3.3
92 Public Administration	131	0.6	146	0.7
99 Nonclassifiable Establishments	4	-	2	-
TOTAL	10,602	7.8	9,755	6.7

[^]Annual average numbers and rates calculated from all SIRs 2015-2023.

*Rates are per 100,000 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) workers. Denominators for these rates were calculated using data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 6.5D. Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry" (accessed November 17, 2025). See page 8 - Methodology - for a description of how these data were calculated.

^{^^}**NOTE:** Mining and quarrying operations are subject to reporting requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), not OSHA. Therefore, these results may not be comparable to other industry sectors.

Reported Eye Losses

Per [29 CFR Part 1904.39](#), employers are required to report to OSHA when any worker loses an eye due to a work-related incident. OSHA defines eye loss as the physical removal of the eye, including enucleation and evisceration. Since 2015, when section 1904.39 was revised to specifically require the reporting of work-related eye loss, OSHA has received a small number of these reports from employers. As a result, OSHA did not include eye loss in the SIR dataset unless the incident also involved the employee being admitted to the hospital as an inpatient (per 1904.39(b)(9)). However as of 2024, eye loss reports since 2016 have been added to the SIR dataset following a comprehensive review.



work-related eye losses reported from 2015 - 2024

from employers covered by federal OSHA

Eye loss injuries, though uncommon, can happen in an instant, and can result from commonly used equipment. The narratives below describe some reported eye losses in the SIR dataset.

- *An employee was using a pry bar to reshape a metal auto rail. The tool came loose and struck the employee's nose, causing a laceration. The long edge of the pry bar struck and ruptured the employee's left eye.*
- *An employee attempted to tap into an airline to operate a nail gun. When he operated the nail gun, it exploded. The employee lost an eye and suffered multiple lacerations to the hands and face.*
- *An employee was using a vacuum truck to clean a 6-inch pipe. The hose and water, with approximately 1500-1600 PSI, struck the employee in the face, resulting in the loss of an eye and skull fractures.*
- *An employee was drilling a mounting hole into a piece of PVC pipe when the pipe shattered. A shard then struck the employee's eye, resulting in eye loss and requiring hospitalization.*

OSHA's **Eye and Face Protection Standards** ([29 CFR 1910.133](#) for general industry) provide requirements for protecting employees from eye and face injuries. Employers can refer to OSHA standards and OSHA's compliance assistance resources for more information about preventing eye and face injuries, and about the types of protective eyewear necessary for different hazards. Visit OSHA's [Eye and Face Protection Safety and Health Topics page](#) for more information.

Severe Injury Spotlight: 10 Year Analysis: Falls and Forklifts

Many severe injuries related to falls and forklifts (also known as powered industrial trucks) are reported to OSHA each year. These injuries can occur in many different industries. Falls are consistently one of the leading causes of serious workplace injuries. OSHA standards for fall protection and powered industrial trucks also rank among the [top ten most cited standards](#) by OSHA each year. Addressing fall and powered industrial truck hazards, including through improved training and compliance with OSHA safety standards, can help improve workplace safety and reduce the incidence of severe injuries.



29,816 severe injuries due to **falls** to a lower level or the same level reported from 2015-2024

...or approximately **8 severe injuries per day** over the last 10 years due to falls

severe injuries involving **forklifts** reported from 2015-2024

5,186



...or approximately **9 severe injuries per week** over the last 10 years involving forklifts

The narratives below provide a few examples from the severe injury report dataset describing injuries from falls or forklifts.

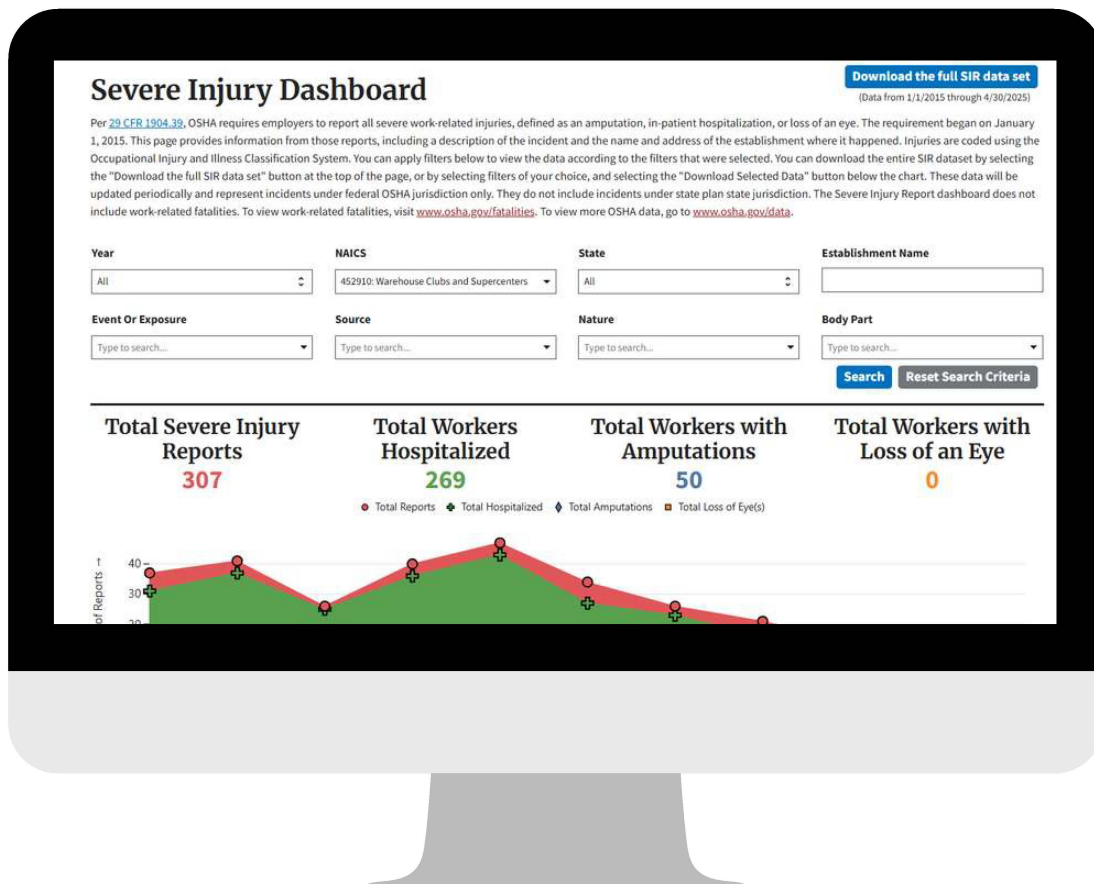
- *An employee was unjamming crooked logs, slipped on wet metal tracks, and fell backward into a 58" diameter saw blade that was rotating at 840 revolutions per minute. The employee sustained an amputation of his left arm, just above the elbow.*
- *An employee fell off a stack of cardboard boxes to the concrete floor, resulting in broken ribs.*
- *An employee was retrieving a pallet. When she turned around and started walking, she was struck by a forklift that was backing up. The forklift knocked her down and ran over her left foot, resulting in snapped tendons in all her left toes.*
- *The injured employee was off his forklift, picking a product off a pallet to load for a customer. Another employee was driving a forklift down the aisle and bumped into the injured employee's forklift. As a result, the injured employee was pushed into the pallets, and he sustained broken ribs and a laceration to his hip.*

Visit OSHA's Safety and Health Topics Pages on [Fall Protection](#) and [Powered Industrial Trucks](#) to learn more about OSHA requirements and how to prevent these types of injuries.



Severe Injury Spotlight: OSHA SIR Dashboard

In September 2024, OSHA launched the Severe Injury Report dashboard, providing an interactive view of all severe injuries and illnesses reported to OSHA by employers covered by federal OSHA since 2015. The SIR dashboard allows users to search and download data by year, industry, state, establishment name, and Occupational Injury and Illness Classification codes. The full dataset is regularly updated and can be downloaded from the dashboard to allow for more in-depth analysis.



OSHA encourages workers and employers to use the dashboard to learn how severe injuries happen in their industries and to use the Agency's many available resources to help prevent workplace injuries and illnesses. A [brief instructional video](#) is available on OSHA's YouTube page that demonstrates how to use the dashboard.

www.osha.gov/severe-injury-reports



Methodology

[29 CFR 1904.39](#) requires all employers covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to report any work-related incident that results in a fatality, inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye. Depending on the type and circumstances of the injury or illness reported, OSHA will either request that employers conduct their own incident investigations and report back on their proposed remedies, or an on-site OSHA inspection will be opened. The Agency representative will then enter data about the injury or illness into the OSHA Information System (OIS), an internal database that tracks all inspections, violations, and incident reports. Fatalities and catastrophes are also recorded in OIS but are not included in the SIR dataset or in this report. The OIS data may include personally identifiable information on injured or ill workers, including name, age, and sex that is removed prior to publication to protect worker privacy.

The SIR data available on OSHA's website have a six-month lag that allows our regional staff to complete investigations. Then, our statisticians post data to the [SIR dashboard](#). The dataset is coded using [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System codes \(OIICS\)](#), and establishments are coded into [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#) codes. The first two-digits of each NAICS code identifies the sector.

SIR case reports are removed from OSHA's SIR dataset if the case is not required to be reported. Examples include: incidents that are not work-related; incidents that occur on public streets or highways; incidents on mass transportation systems; or if the incident did not result in an amputation, inpatient hospitalization, or loss of an eye.

Although severe injuries and illnesses are reported to OSHA from state plans, non-federal-related cases are not in the public dataset as those states administer their own safety and health programs. Therefore, the data in this report and in the dataset does not reflect SIRs from [OSHA-approved State Plans](#).

Rates in this report were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, which provides annual data of full-time workers (FTEs) by industry sector.

Case Definitions

The SIR dataset has been coded according to the [OIICS](#). For this report, OSHA used v3.0 OIICS codes in severe injury report data reported in 2024. The timeline for the multi-year average rates included all work-related severe injuries where the event date occurred between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2023. The case definitions below specify which OIICS codes were included from each page in this report.

Forklifts: Sum of injuries where the source or secondary source codes include:

- 8621 - Forklift, order picker, platform truck - powered

Falls: Sum of injuries reported from 2015 - 2022 - OIICS 2.0; and 2023-2024 - OIICS 3.0 where the event codes include:

- 4* - Falls, Slips, Trips

*Indicates all OIICS sub-codes were included in the definition. See the complete [OIICS code tree](#).

Data Limitations

OSHA's SIR dataset and [dashboard](#) can provide insight into the most common causes of SIRs and the industry and sectors with the most SIRs. However, this data is subject to several limitations, which may prevent further analysis that cross-references or combines with other safety and health data sources, such as workers' compensation. Some limitations to this data have been listed below.

- This report and the SIR dataset and dashboard do not include SIRs reported from private sector or state and local government employers in states covered by State Plans, although it does include data from employers located in states with State Plans, but that are covered by federal OSHA (e.g., United States Postal Service). There are 29 [OSHA-approved State Plans](#) (7 covering state and local government only and 22 also covering private sector workers).
- OSHA removes personally identifying information included in SIRs before posting the SIR data publicly (e.g., worker names, social security numbers, date of birth). Additionally, OSHA does not consistently collect information about injured or ill employees' age, sex, or race/ethnicity, which limit demographic analyses.
- Although OSHA's intent is to only include SIRs that were required to be reported to OSHA in the SIR dataset, the dataset may include some hospitalizations that were not required to be reported to OSHA. For example, there may be some SIRs with a hospitalization code that did not contain enough information to confirm that the worker was actually admitted as an inpatient for treatment, rather than observation, or if the severe injury or illness occurred within 24-hours of the work-related incident.
- The SIR to OSHA does not include data on the degree or severity of injury or illness (e.g., number of days the employee was hospitalized).
- Underreporting by employers may impact the accuracy of the statistics presented in this report.
- The SIR dataset is updated with new data regularly. Further, the dataset is updated when corrections or refinements are made to improve the quality and completeness of the data. Because of this, the numbers included in this report may differ from those generated from the public dataset.
- OIICS codes have been updated and modified over time. The latest update for OIICS code 3.0 occurred in 2023. These changes will lead to discrepancies for some categories when comparing data before and after the transition. For more information about these coding changes, visit the [Bureau of Labor Statistics OIICS code page](#).

The data collected for this report should not be considered statistically representative of the population of U.S. workers due to these limitations. Users of these data should take caution when making conclusions about the results.

