

# LEGAL UPDATE



## HIGHLIGHTS & IMPORTANT DATES

More than 1.3 million injuries and illnesses were reported in 2024.

### April 17, 2025

OSHA released its 2024 workplace injury and illness data, which was collected from its ITA.

## OSHA Releases 2024 Injury and Illness Data

On April 17, 2025, OSHA [released](#) its 2024 workplace injury and illness data that was collected from its Injury Tracking Application (ITA). The data came from 370,000 reports submitted on the OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses. In addition, OSHA has posted partial data from more than 732,000 OSHA Forms 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses and Form 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report records.

### Background

Under federal recordkeeping rules, employers are required to submit injury and illness data to OSHA electronically. OSHA requires certain employers in designated [high-hazard industries](#) to electronically submit injury and illness information, which they are already required to keep. Establishments with 100 or more employees in certain high-hazard industries must electronically submit information from their Forms 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses and Forms 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report to OSHA once a year. These submissions are in addition to the submission of Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.


The rule also requires electronic submission of information from Form 300A from establishments with 20-249 employees in certain designated industries and establishments with 250 or more employees in industries that must routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records. Furthermore, all establishments with 11 or more employees are required to submit their OSHA Form 300 logs and OSHA Form 301 incident reports to OSHA.

Access to establishment-specific, case-specific injury and illness data helps OSHA identify establishments with specific hazards. This enables OSHA to interact directly with these establishments through enforcement and/or outreach activities to address and abate the hazards and improve worker safety and health. According to OSHA, this same data allows them to better analyze injury trends related to specific industries, processes or hazards.

OSHA also claims that public access to establishment-specific, case-specific injury and illness data allows employers, employees, potential employees, employee representatives, customers, potential customers and the general public to make more informed decisions about workplace safety and health at a given establishment. In addition, researchers are better able to identify patterns of injuries, illnesses and hazardous conditions in workplaces.

### Key Takeaways

In 2024, the following totals were reported from the received data:

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- Injuries: 1,312,738
  - Skin disorders: 6,624
  - Respiratory conditions: 30,064
  - Poisonings: 875
  - Hearing loss: 10,524
  - Other illnesses: 60,840

When reporting this information to the public, OSHA stated it is also taking additional steps to protect worker privacy by reviewing the remaining data for certain personally identifiable information.

## **Employer Takeaways**

Employers should review the newly released data and be aware that their injury and illness summary data is publicly available. They should also continue to comply with existing OSHA standards for recordkeeping and reporting.