Warehouse Automation: Robots, AGVs and Worker Interaction Safety Stats and Facts

FACTS

1. **Blind-Zone Collisions:** Autonomous mobile robots (AMRs) and AGVs have sensor blind spots; workers can be struck during turns, crossings, or when loads block detection.
2. **Unexpected Motion:** Software faults, lost localization, or recovery from stops can trigger sudden starts, stops, or reroutes that surprise nearby workers.
3. **Pinch & Crush Points:** Robot arms, lift mechanisms, and conveyor interfaces create pinch zones that can trap hands or limbs during jams or handoffs.
4. **Human–Robot Interface Errors:** Misunderstood alerts, unclear light/sound signals, or inconsistent floor markings reduce workers' ability to predict robot behavior.
5. **Traffic Mixing:** Shared aisles between robots, forklifts, and pedestrians increase struck-by risk when right-of-way rules aren't enforced.
6. **Maintenance Exposure:** Servicing sensors, batteries, or drives without full energy isolation exposes workers to stored energy and unexpected movement.

STATS

- U.S. facilities deploying AMRs report higher near-miss reporting volumes during the first year of rollout, indicating elevated interaction risk during learning phases (industry safety audits, 2019–2024).
- Canadian workers' compensation data show thousands of lost-time claims annually in warehousing, with equipment interaction among the top causes, summarized by the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

- Three in five (60%) warehouse workers using robotics reported fewer workplace injuries, and 59% noted decreased physical strain on their bodies (2025 survey of US warehouse floor workers).
- Predicted automation of 30% of warehouse tasks by 2030 is expected to reduce US occupational injuries by about 5.9% (preventing ~161,000 injuries annually), building on trends from 2020-2025 where automation adoption rose significantly.