2023 Private Sector Workforce Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report

OKLAHOMA Department of Labor

2023 Private Sector Workforce Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report

State of Oklahoma

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The Oklahoma Department of Labor expresses its gratitude to all employers who responded to the 2023 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Without your participation, this publication would not have been possible.

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"The Department of Labor collects workplace injury and illness data through the SOII program in order to contribute to the growing body of knowledge surrounding workplace safety nationwide. In 2023, Oklahoma SOII results revealed a statewide private sector workforce injury and illness incident rate consistent with the national rate. We are very pleased that Oklahoma, once again, remains at a reported level of workplace safety which is comparable to the rest of the United States.

The Department of Labor offers free safety and health consultation services for both private and public sector employers to identify hazards and improve workplace safety resulting in fewer accidents, lower injury rates, and workers who, at the end of the day, return home to their families. Having a strong and healthy workforce is vital to Oklahoma's productivity and success."

Oklahoma Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn

Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is conducted annually through a cooperative program between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and participating states. Currently, the survey gathers data from approximately 230,000 establishments nationwide. The SOII program is one of the most complete, verifiable counts of non-fatal, work-related injuries and illnesses in the United States. The selected establishments are categorized by location, industry, and number of employees to ensure an accurate sample size for the nation and all participating states. In Oklahoma, this data is collected as part of the Oklahoma Department of Labor's (ODOL) Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Statistics Division.

Under the SOII program, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, any diagnosed occupational illness, and any occupational injury that involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers are required to maintain an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 300 log and an OSHA 301 form supplementary record to properly record each incident or occurrence in a calendar year. Employers are provided with pre-notification that they were chosen for participation to ensure they keep records for the upcoming year.

Generally, employers with ten or fewer employees are exempt from OSHA's recordkeeping requirements. However, if selected for the SOII sample by BLS, they must maintain their OSHA logs for the surveyed year. All information received from employers during the data collection is strictly used for statistical purposes only. Small farms with fewer than 11 employees are excluded from the SOII data collection. Data from the railroad and mining industries are obtained by BLS from the Federal Railway Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration and are therefore not part of BLS data collection from employers.

The Oklahoma Department of Labor endeavors to make Oklahoma a safe and healthy place to live and work. The data collection from the SOII is useful is several areas relative to that mission, such as identifying circumstances and patterns of work related injuries. It is also helpful nationwide in creation of safety training and educational materials which are useful in developing industry standard safety practices.

The SOII reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of the employment size of the establishment. It also allows employers and states to compare their own injury and illness rates against national averages. Finally, the data is a vital component to facilitate and improve the academic research surrounding workplace safety and health.

SOII Program Design

How are establishments chosen for participation in the SOII?

A two-stage process is used to select a sample from which estimates are generated for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The first stage involves the selection from a frame that is compiled from multiple sources—primarily the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The frame includes all in-scope establishments that will be required to participate in SOII (i.e., sample units). The units are selected to create a stratified sample that considers industry, ownership, and establishment size. The second stage is the selection of sample cases involving days away from work and sample cases involving job transfer or work restriction from the establishments that have been selected. All cases involving days away from work and cases involving job transfer or work restriction are collected from most establishments. However, to reduce respondent burden, establishments that have a large number of such cases are instructed to report a subsample of their cases that occurred in specified time periods.

Target Estimation Industries

One criterion of the SOII design is identifying target estimation industries (TEIs). TEIs, which are selected by each state, are North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries or groups of industries for which a state wishes to produce an estimate. For example, a state may select to target estimates for hospitals (NAICS 622). This TEI would include establishments in general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110), psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (NAICS 622210), and specialty (except psychiatric and substance abuse) hospitals (NAICS 622310).

What is an Incidence Rate?

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as: *(N/EH) x 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates)* where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Calculation of incidence rates allows comparison among industries and across establishments of varying sizes.

For more information about SOII program design, visit:

https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/design.htm

Summary

For survey year 2023, ODOL collection of SOII data from a sample of the Oklahoma private sector workforce revealed a number of key data points relevant to Oklahoma workplace safety and health. This data includes overall rate of reported injury and illness, cases with days away from work, job transfer or duty restriction, number and type of reported illness cases, and certain related information concerning specific industry classifications.

Overall incidence rate for reported Oklahoma SOII data was 2.4 injury/illness cases per 100 full time employees (FTE) across all surveyed industries statewide. This is comparable to the United States national incidence rate, also 2.4 per 100 FTE. The Oklahoma incidence rate is also comparable, across multiple case types, to the incidence rates of some of Oklahoma's neighboring states.

A reported 16,200 work related injury and illness cases resulted in either days away from work, job transfer, or duty restriction (DART). These cases included 9,600 cases resulting in days away from work (DAFW) and 6,600 cases resulting in job transfer or duty restriction (DJTR). An additional 11,900 cases did not meet DART criteria but did meet other recordability criteria. With all of these classifications combined, SOII collection indicates that Oklahoma's Total Recordable Case count is 28,100 reported injury/illness cases for collection year 2023.

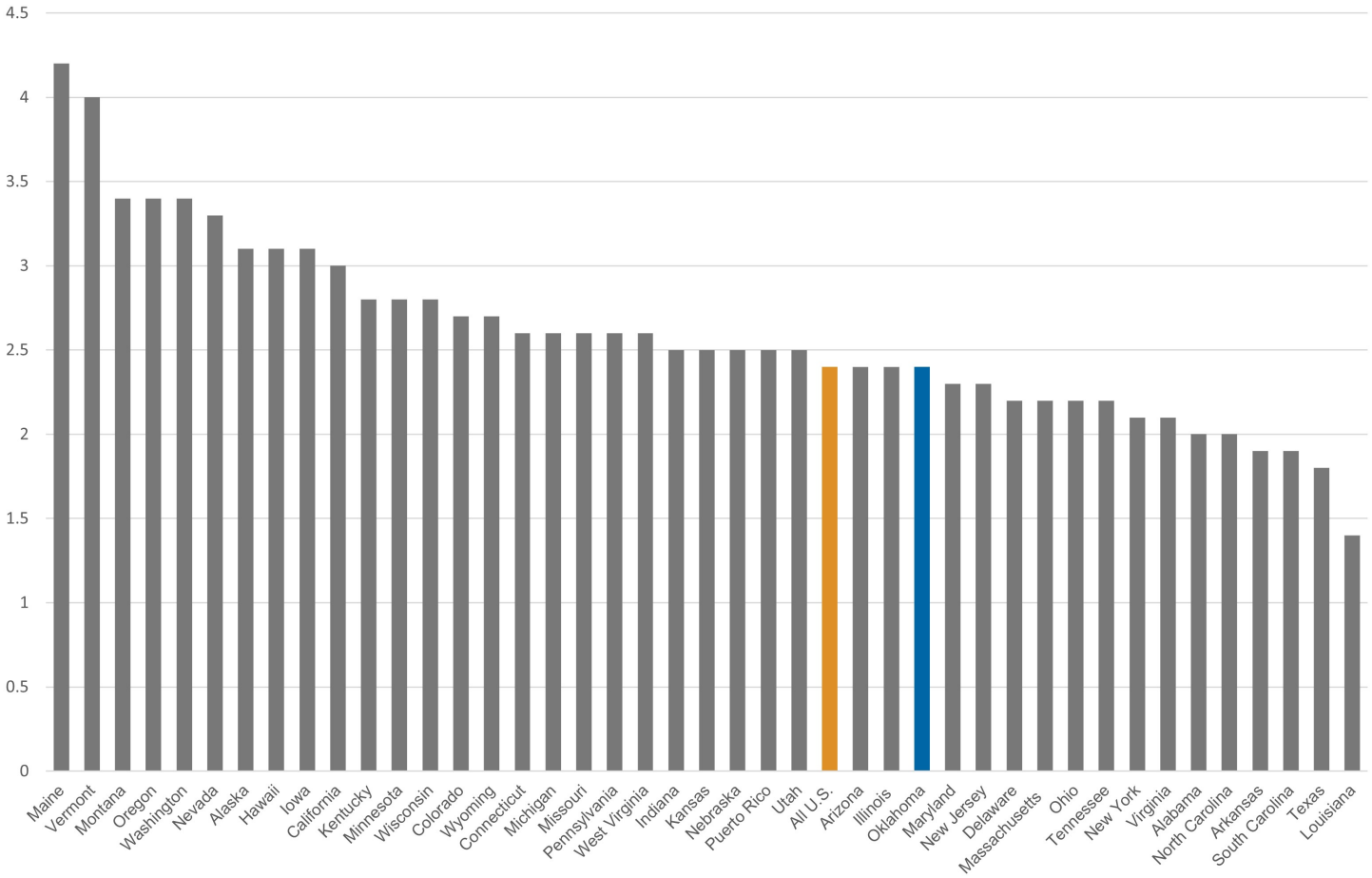
Respiratory illness, which can include but is not limited to COVID-19, remained a large reported illness category, with nearly 53% of all reported illnesses being respiratory. However, an apparent decrease was observed in total reported cases of respiratory illness compared to previous years.

Incidence Rates throughout the United States

The nationwide incidence rate for all reported workplace injury and illness cases is 2.4 cases per 100 FTE in collection year 2023. The 2023 Oklahoma statewide incidence rate is also 2.4 cases per 100 FTE. All publishable state incidence rates nationwide are shown in the below chart.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers

By State

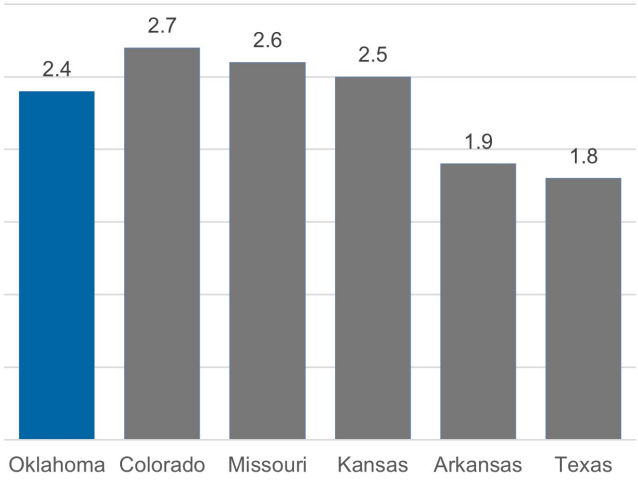


Incidence Rates of Neighboring States

Breaking down overall incidence rates across each case type, Oklahoma is also comparable to several neighboring states.

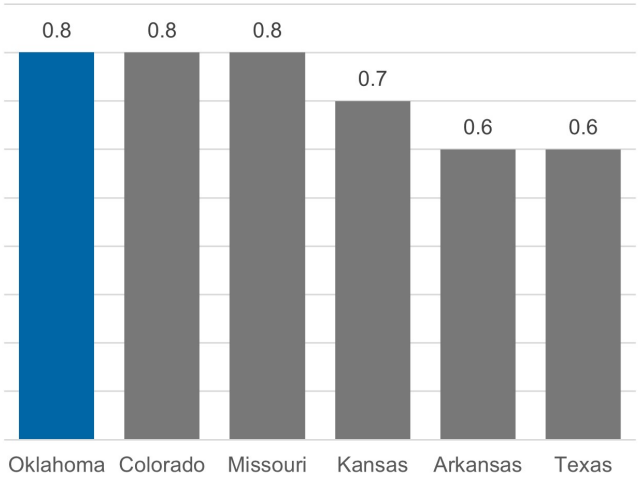
Incidence Rates of Neighboring States

Total Recordable Cases



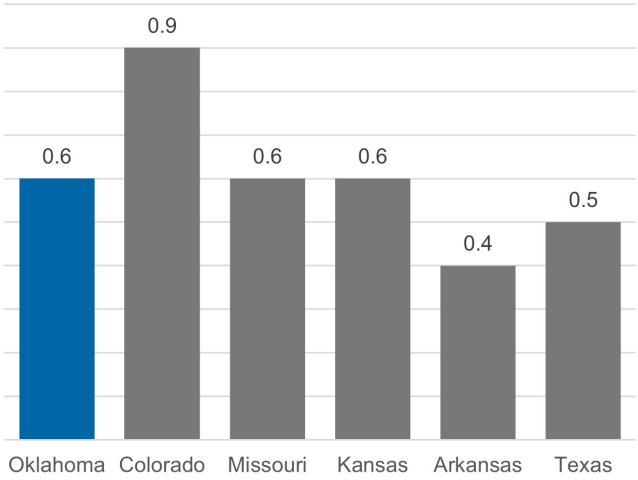
Incidence Rates of Neighboring States

DAFW Cases



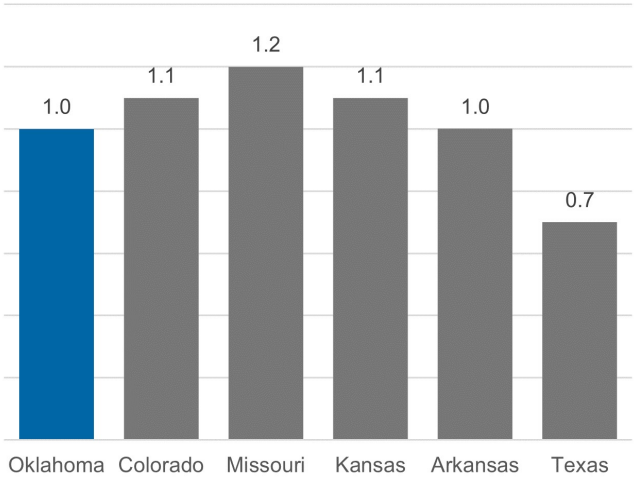
Incidence Rates of Neighboring States

DJTR Cases



Incidence Rates of Neighboring States

Other Recordable Cases

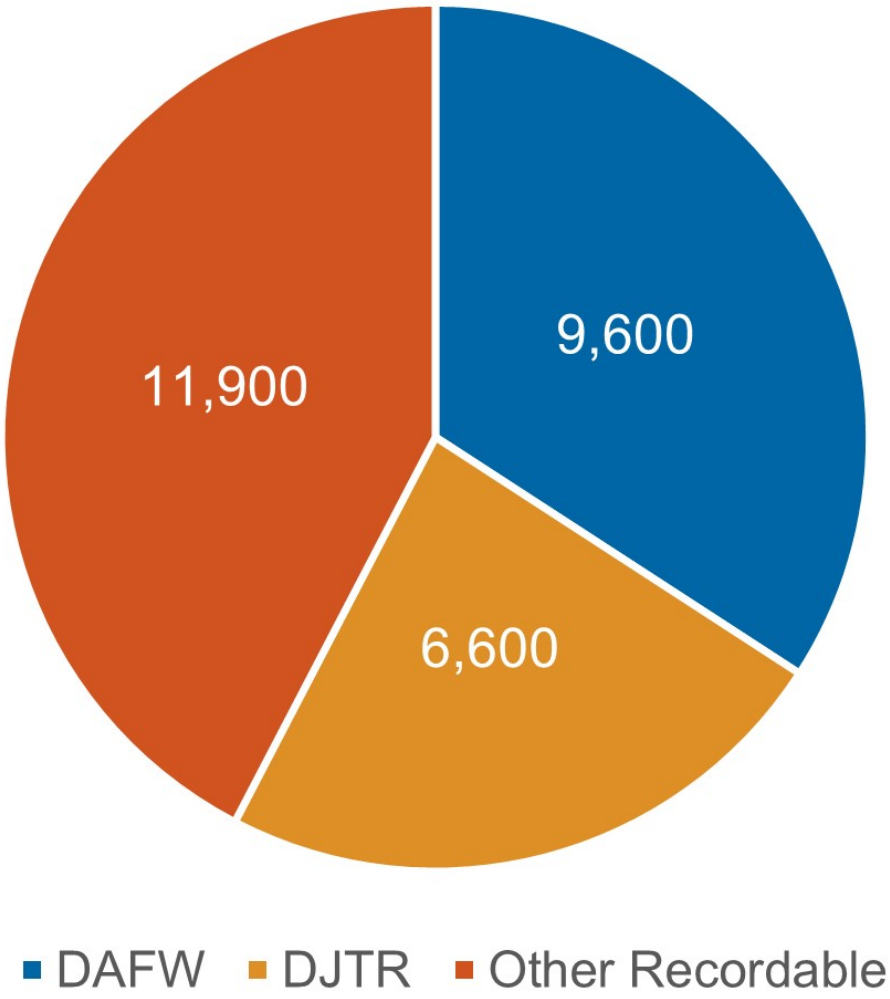


Note: New Mexico comparison data was not available for SOII 2023.

Total Recordable Cases

2023 SOII data collection produced a count of 28,100 total recordable cases. Of this total, 16,200 cases met DART recordability criteria: 9,600 cases with days away from work and 6,600 cases with days of job transfer or restriction. An additional 11,900 cases did not meet DART criteria but were still considered recordable under OSHA standards.

Number of Injuries and Illnesses
By Case Type

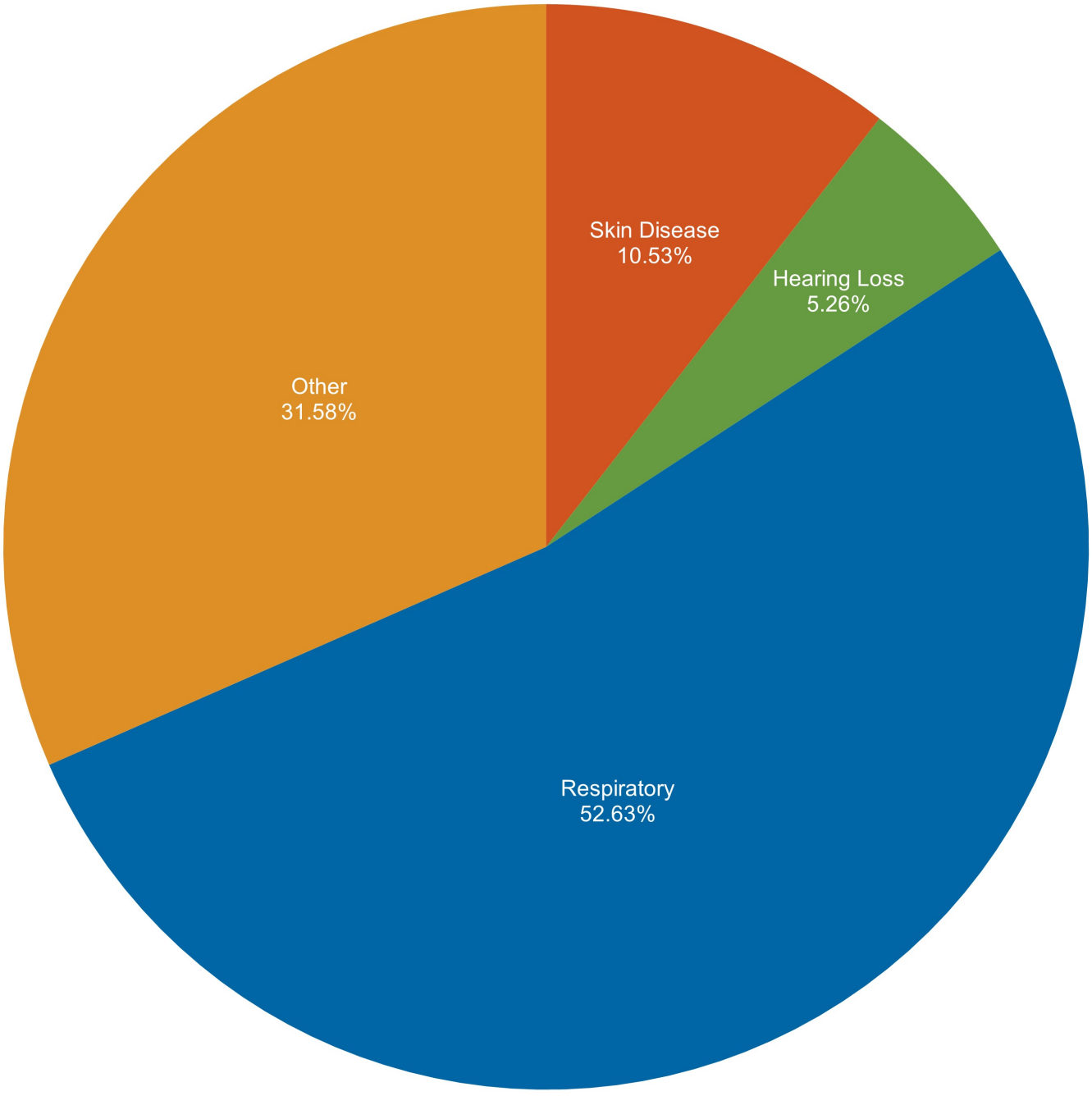


Occupational Illness

For collection year 2023, respiratory illnesses was in the top two largest reported illness types in Oklahoma by percentage of total reported illness cases. This category can include, but is not exclusive to, reported cases of work-related COVID-19 infection. Due to publication guidelines, the below chart does not include any poisoning cases.

Percentage Distribution of Illnesses

By Illness Type

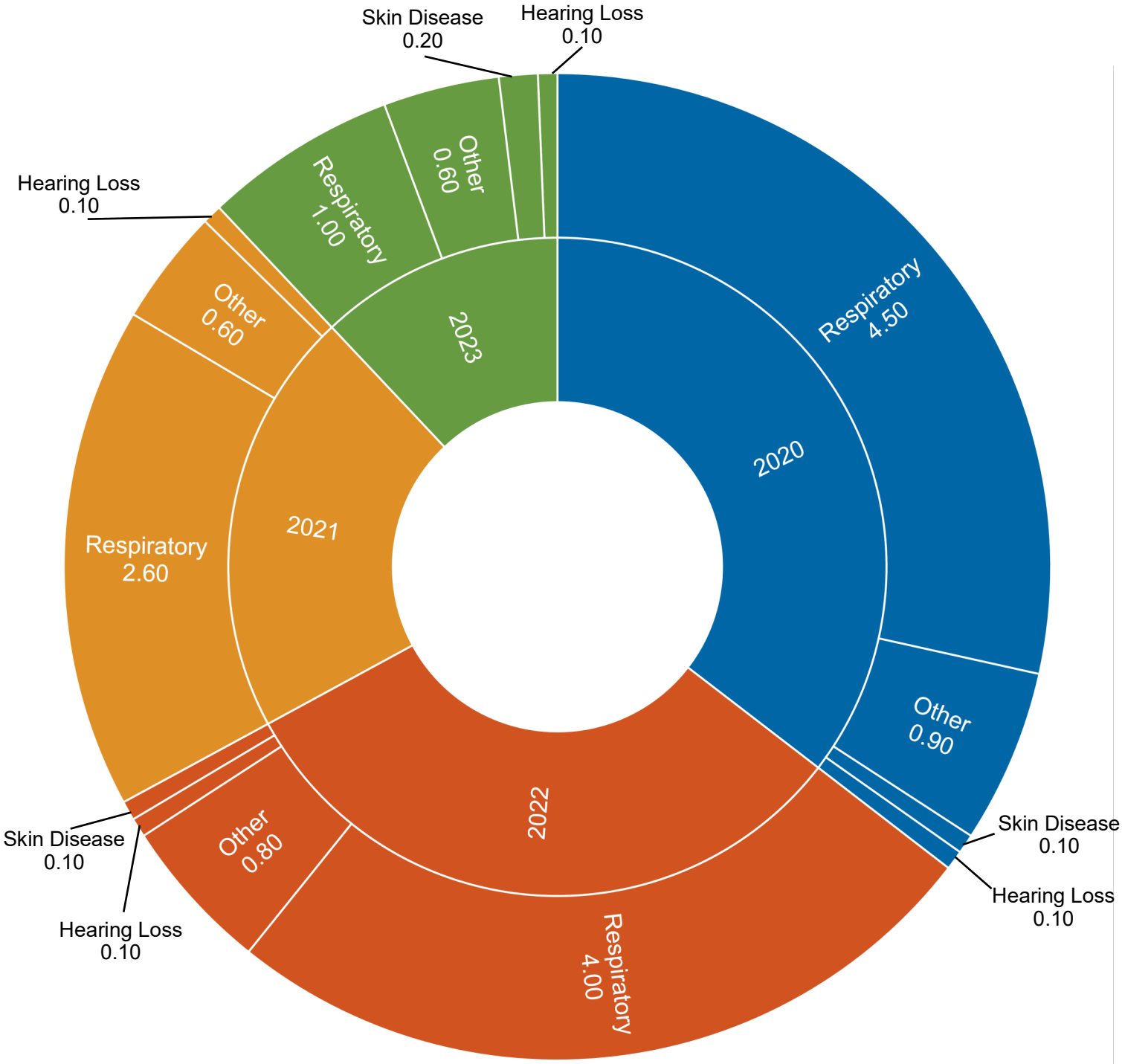


Occupational Illness

Oklahoma resumed in-state collection of SOII data in 2020. From 2020 to 2022, respiratory illness was the highest reported illness type. In 2023, there was a significant decrease in reported work-related respiratory illness cases compared to 2020. Due to publication guidelines, the below chart does not include any poisoning cases or 2021 skin disease cases.

Distribution of Illnesses (2020 - 2023)

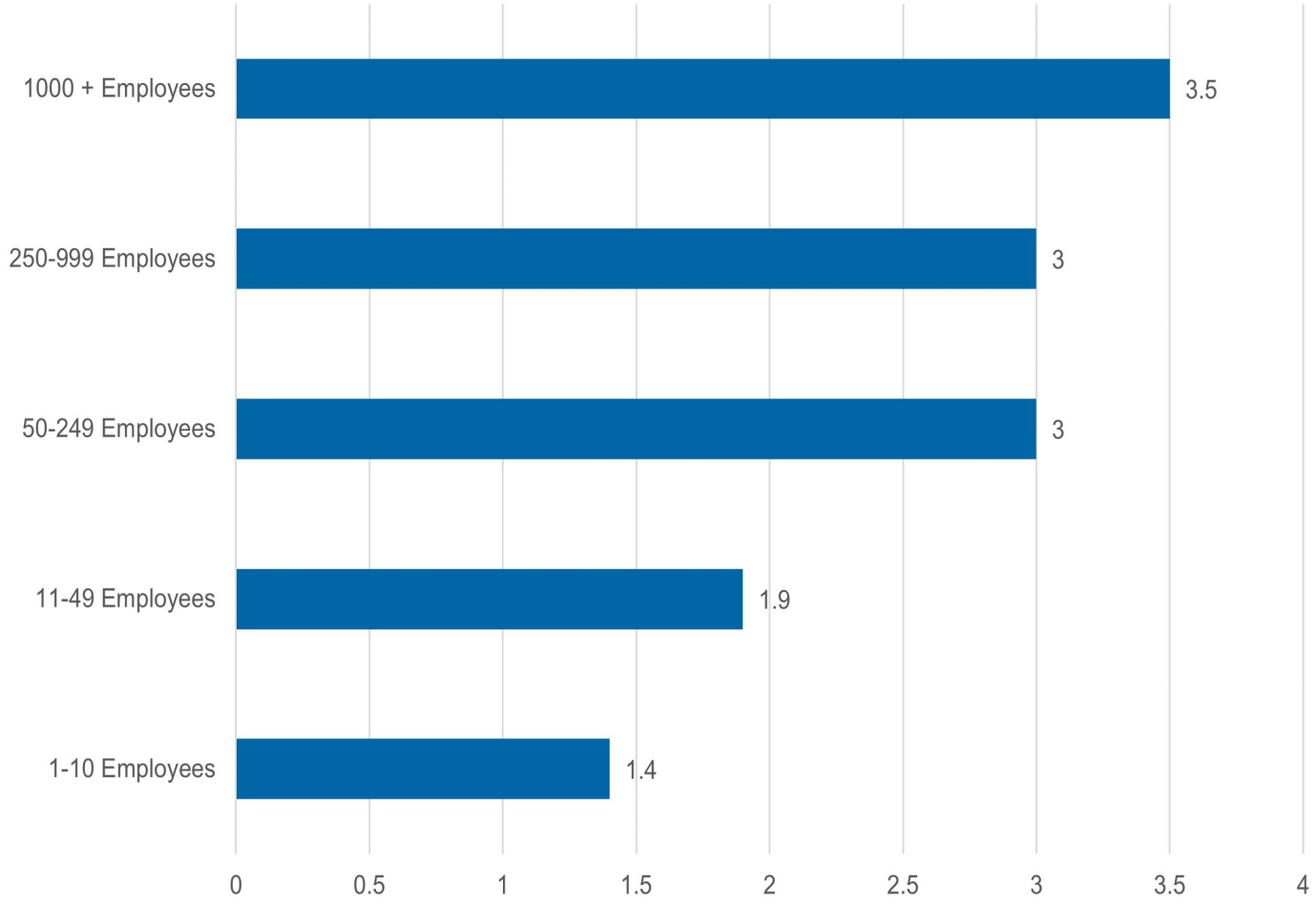
By Illness Type (in thousands)



Selected Industry Numbers and Rates

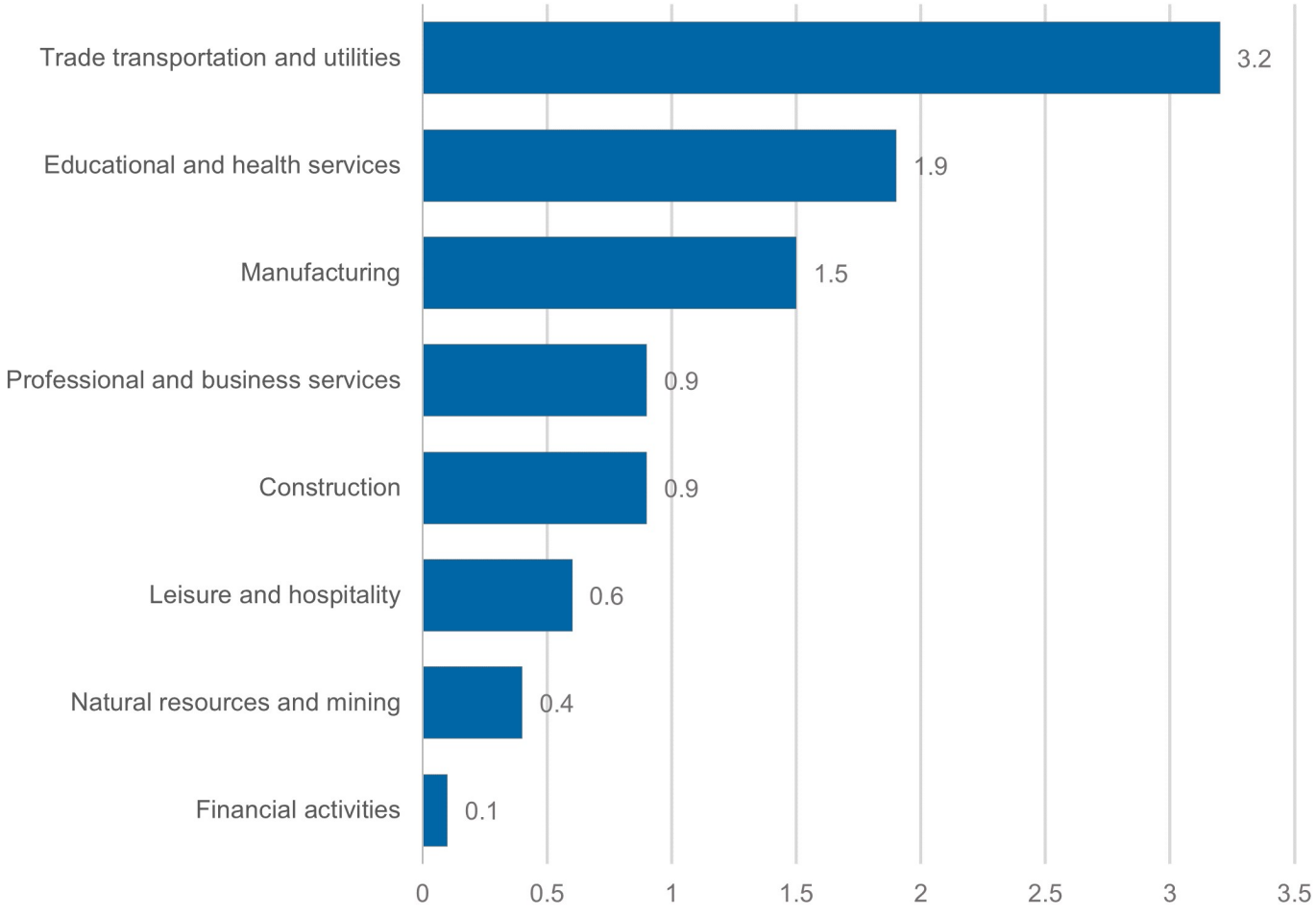
The follow five pages break down injury and illness data at the industry level across a variety of factors: size class, cases with days away from work, cases with days of job transfer or restriction, industries with some of the highest incidence rates in Oklahoma, and selected construction-related industries of particular interest to the Oklahoma Department of Labor.

Incidence Rates of Private Industry
By Establishment Size



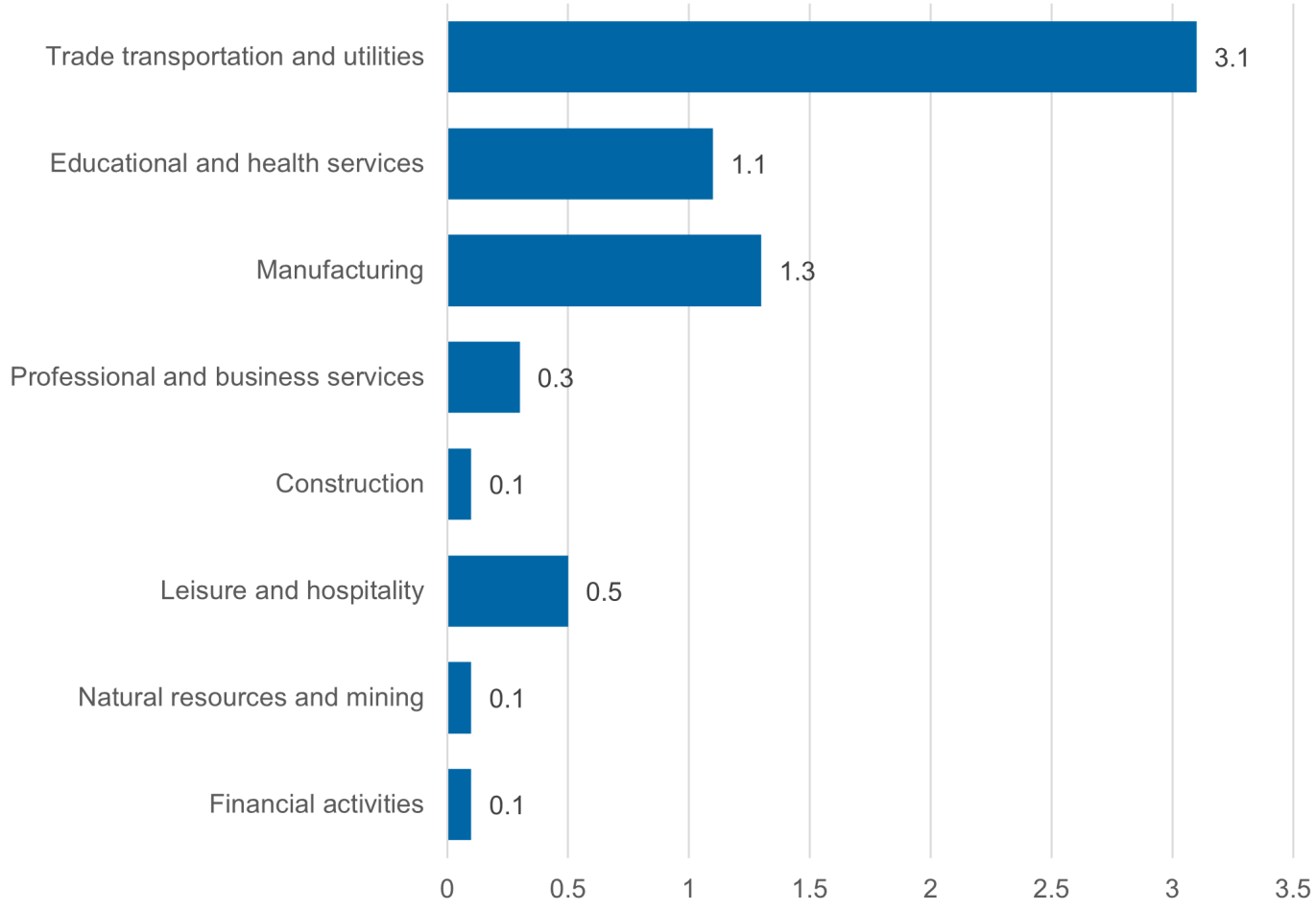
Selected Industry Numbers and Rates

Major Private Industry Sector
DAFW Cases (in thousands)



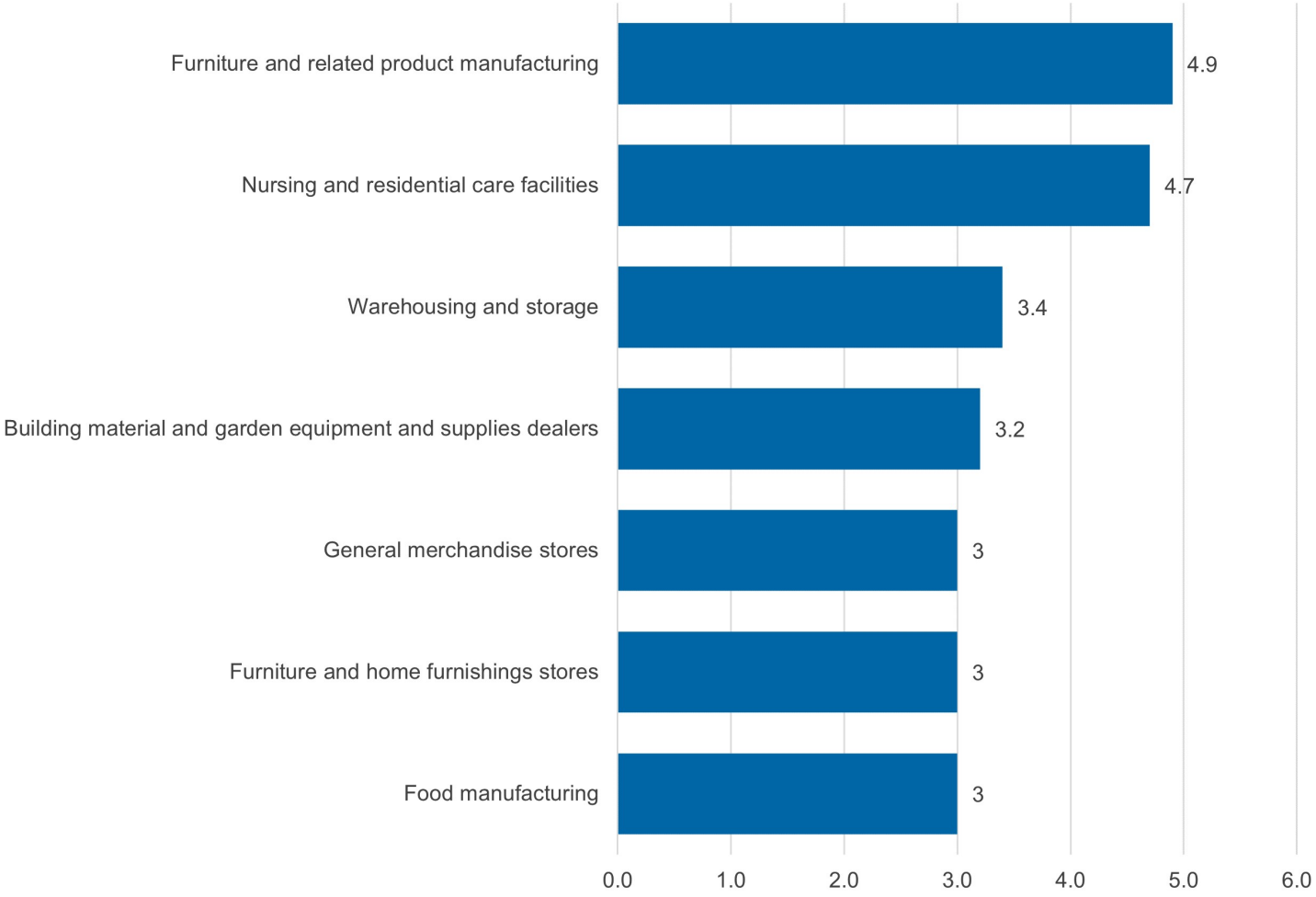
Selected Industry Numbers and Rates

Major Private Industry Sector
DJTR Cases (in thousands)



Selected Industry Numbers and Rates

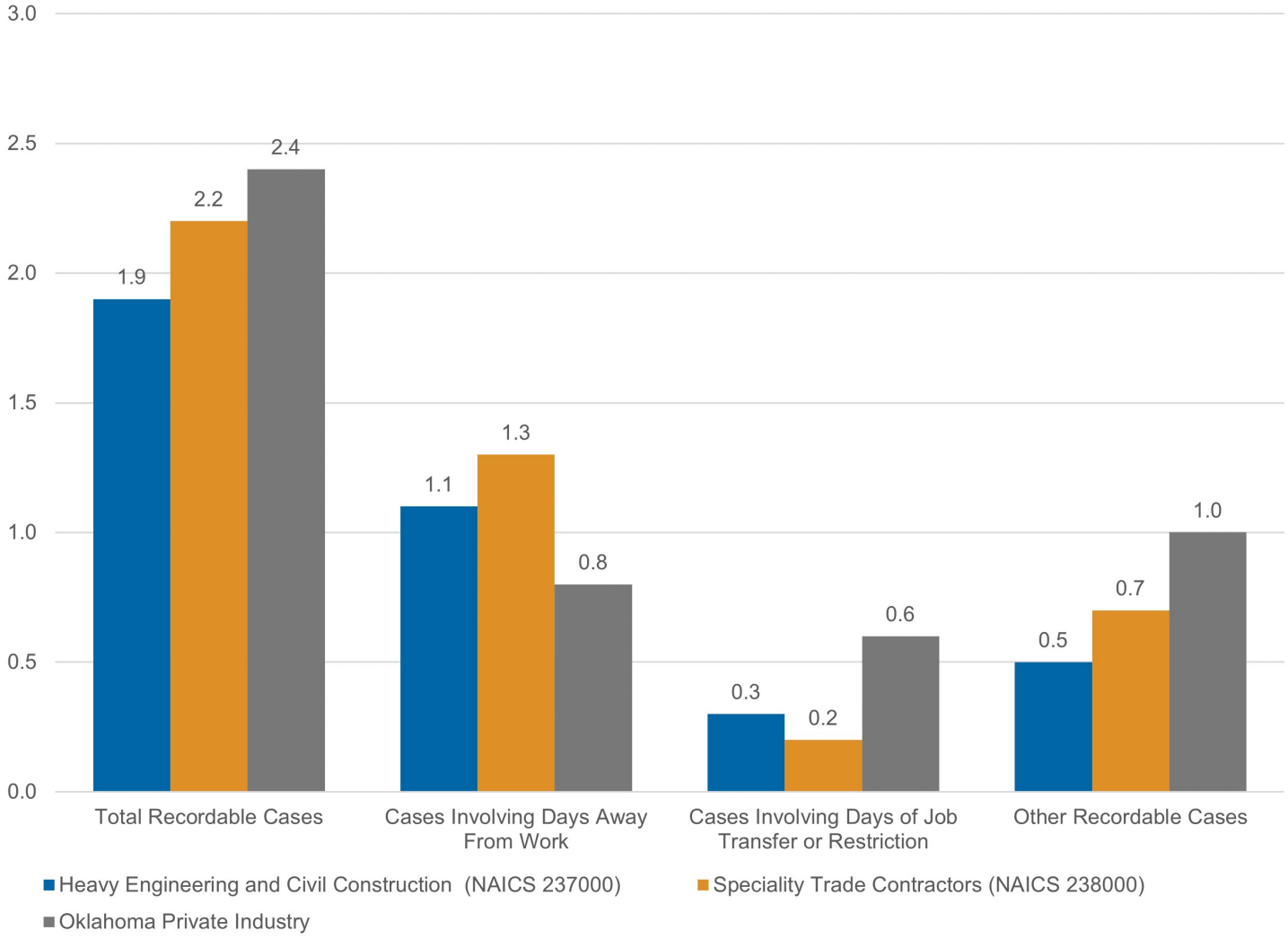
Incidence Rates per 100 FTE
By Selected Industries



Selected Industry Numbers and Rates

Incidence Rate Comparison

Construction NAICS and Statewide Private Industry



Appendix

Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 1, Private Industry

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry[5]		**2.4**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**1.0**
Goods-producing[5]		**2.7**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**1.0**
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		1.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]		3.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.3
Crop production[5]	**111**	4.1	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[6]		1.5	1.1	--	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	**212**	1.5	0.8	0.6	--	0.7
Construction		2.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.8
Construction		2.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.8
Construction of buildings	**236**	--	0.5	0.5	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	**237**	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.5
Specialty trade contractors	**238**	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.7
Manufacturing		3.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Manufacturing		3.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Food manufacturing	**311**	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Animal slaughtering and processing	**3116**	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.8
Animal slaughtering and processing	**31161**	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.8
Poultry processing	**311615**	3.3	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	**312**	3.2	1.5	--	--	--
Beverage manufacturing	**3121**	3.2	1.5	--	--	--
Paper manufacturing	**322**	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Printing and related support activities	**323**	--	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	**324**	0.8	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	**3241**	0.8	--	--	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	**326**	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
Plastics product manufacturing	**3261**	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rubber product manufacturing	**3262**	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.6

Appendix

Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 1, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	3.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.0	2.4	--	0.8	1.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.4
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Agricultural implement manufacturing	33311	25.2	--	--	--	20.1
Construction machinery manufacturing	33312	3.0	2.3	1.7	--	--
Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	33313	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing	333132	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	2.0
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	0.8	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.8	--	--	--	--
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	1.5	0.8	--	0.6	0.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5.7	4.9	4.0	0.9	0.9
Service providing		2.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
Trade transportation and utilities		3.3	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Wholesale trade		2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.1	1.5	1.0	--	0.6
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.5	1.5	0.9	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	--	0.9	--	--	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.4	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.5
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.4	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	4.6	0.8	0.8	--	3.7
Retail trade		3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
Automobile dealers	4411	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	--	3.0	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.3	3.2	1.3	2.0	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	4.6	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.7
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	2.3	1.4	--	0.4
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	3.3	2.9	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	5.4	3.0	1.1	1.8	2.4

Appendix

Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 1, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation and warehousing[8]		4.0	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.9
Truck transportation	**484**	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	**485**	--	--	--	--	--
Urban transit systems	**4851**	--	--	--	--	--
Urban transit systems	**48511**	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	**488**	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1
Warehousing and storage	**493**	4.1	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.7
Utilities		1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
Utilities	**221**	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	**2211**	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Financial activities		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finance and insurance		0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Real estate	**531**	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	--
Rental and leasing services	**532**	0.5	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		1.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	**541**	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Legal services	**5411**	--	--	--	--	--
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	**5412**	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--
Scientific research and development services	**5417**	3.4	1.5	--	1.1	1.9
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	**5419**	11.7	1.3	0.7	--	10.4
Management of companies and enterprises		0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3

Appendix

Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 1, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	**562**	3.2	2.0	1.8	--	1.3
Educational and health services		3.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.9
Educational services		0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Educational services	**611**	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Elementary and secondary schools	**6111**	1.3	0.4	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	**6113**	1.4	0.5	--	--	0.9
Health care and social assistance		3.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.0
Ambulatory health care services	**621**	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2
Home health care services	**6216**	1.4	1.0	0.9	--	0.4
Hospitals	**622**	5.7	2.1	0.9	1.2	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	**623**	6.9	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.2
Social assistance	**624**	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality		2.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	**711**	3.4	--	--	--	3.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	**712**	5.0	2.2	1.8	--	2.8
Accommodation and food services		1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Accommodation	**721**	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	--
Food services and drinking places	**722**	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1
Other services (except public administration)		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other services (except public administration)		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Repair and maintenance	**811**	1.1	0.7	--	0.5	0.4
Automotive repair and maintenance	**8111**	1.2	0.8	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	**812**	0.9	0.4	--	--	0.5

Appendix

Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 1, Private Industry (continued)

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 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).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] 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.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] 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.

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the 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 in other industries.

[8] 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.

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2024

Appendix

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (in thousands) by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 2, Private Industry

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[3]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry[4]		28.1	16.2	9.6	6.6	11.9
Goods-producing[4]		6.9	4.4	2.8	1.6	2.6
Natural resources and mining[4,5]		0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop production[4]	111	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extrac-		0.5	0.4	--	(8)	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas)[6]	212	(8)	(8)	(8)	--	(8)
Construction		1.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.7
Construction		1.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.7
Construction of buildings	236	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.2	(8)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing		4.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.7
Manufacturing		4.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.7
Food manufacturing	311	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	31161	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Poultry processing	311615	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	0.1	(8)	--	--	--
Beverage manufacturing	3121	0.1	(8)	--	--	--
Paper manufacturing	322	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Printing and related support activities	323	--	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(8)	--	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	3241	(8)	--	--	--	--

Appendix

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (in thousands) by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 2, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[3]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	0.1	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.9	0.5	--	0.2	0.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural implement manufacturing	33311	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Construction machinery manufacturing	33312	0.1	(8)	(8)	--	--
Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	33313	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing	333132	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	0.2	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	(8)	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(8)	--	--	--	--
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(8)	(8)	--	(8)	(8)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.1	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)
Service providing		21.1	11.8	6.7	5.1	9.3
Trade transportation and utilities		9.2	6.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Wholesale trade		1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.7	0.5	0.3	--	0.2
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	0.1	0.1	(8)	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	--	0.1	--	--	0.1

Appendix

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (in thousands) by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 2, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[3]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.1	([8])	([8])	--	0.1
Retail trade		4.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Automobile dealers	4411	0.3	0.1	0.1	([8])	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	--	0.1	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Food and beverage stores	445	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	0.4	0.4	0.2	--	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores	451	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Transportation and warehousing[7]		2.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Truck transportation	484	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	--	--	--	--
Urban transit systems	4851	--	--	--	--	--
Urban transit systems	48511	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	0.1	([8])	([8])	([8])	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Utilities		0.2	0.1	([8])	([8])	0.1
Utilities	221	0.2	0.1	([8])	([8])	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.1	0.1	([8])	([8])	([8])
Financial activities		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finance and insurance		0.1	0.1	([8])	--	--

Appendix

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (in thousands) by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 2, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[3]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(8)
Real estate	531	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Rental and leasing services	532	(8)	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		2.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Legal services	5411	--	--	--	--	--
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	5412	(8)	(8)	(8)	--	--
Scientific research and development services	5417	0.1	(8)	--	(8)	(8)
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	0.8	0.1	(8)	--	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises		0.2	0.1	(8)	0.1	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Educational and health services		6.2	2.9	1.9	1.1	3.3
Educational services		0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	0.1
Educational services	611	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	0.1
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	0.1	(8)	--	--	--
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	(8)	(8)	--	--	(8)
Health care and social assistance		6.1	2.9	1.8	1.0	3.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8
Home health care services	6216	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(8)
Hospitals	622	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6
Social assistance	624	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4

Appendix

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (in thousands) by industry and case types, Oklahoma, 2023

Table 2, Private Industry (continued)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work[3]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Leisure and hospitality		2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	[8]	[8]	--	[8]
Accommodation and food services		1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Accommodation	721	0.1	0.1	[8]	[8]	--
Food services and drinking places	722	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Other services (except public administration)		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other services (except public administration)		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Repair and maintenance	811	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.1	[8]	--	--	[8]

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] 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.

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[8] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 29, 2024

Glossary

BLS

The *Bureau of Labor Statistics* is the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. The Bureau of labor statistics is part of the United States Department of Labor.

Cooperative Program

A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

DAFW

Days away from work (DAFW) cases are those which result in days away from work (beyond the day of injury or onset of illness).

DART

Days away from work, job restriction, or transfer (DART) cases are those which involve days away from work beyond the day of injury or onset of illness, days of job transfer or restricted work activity, or both.

DJTR

Days of job transfer or restriction cases (DJTR) are those which result only in job transfer or restricted work activity.

Establishment

A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from, or from which they are paid.

NAICS

North American Industry Classification System. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-providing sectors.

Occupational Illness

An *occupational illness* is any abnormal condition or disorder caused by exposure to factors associated with employment, other than those resulting from an instantaneous event or exposure. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Glossary

Occupational Injury

An *occupational injury* is any injury—such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, and so forth—resulting from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

ORC

Other recordable cases are those which are recordable injuries or illnesses under OSHA recordkeeping guidelines but do not result in any days away from work, nor a job transfer or restriction, beyond the day of the injury or onset of illness.

ODOL

The *Oklahoma Department of Labor* enforces a variety of statutes and regulations, ensuring the well-being of workers and the general public in the State of Oklahoma.

PEOSH

The *Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health* division of the Oklahoma Department of Labor. PEOSH conducts safety and health investigations for the Oklahoma Public Sector workforce, and also collects and maintains workplace safety and health statistics.

SOII

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is a Federal/State cooperative program that publishes estimates on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

TEI

Target Estimation Industries are industries or groups of industries for which a state wishes to produce an estimate.

TRC

Total Recordable Cases, including all DART cases and all Other Recordable Cases.

QCEW

The *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages* program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers covering more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs, available at the county, MSA, state and national levels by industry.

Sources for More Information

https://www.bls.gov

https://www.census.gov/naics/

https://oklahoma.gov/labor/safety-and-health/workplace-safety/osha.html

https://oklahoma.gov/labor/safety-and-health/workplace-safety/peosh.html

https://www.osha.gov