



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Oklahoma Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses 2022

OKLAHOMA CITY - Estimations from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) program, conducted by the Oklahoma Department of Labor's (ODOL) Statistics Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), showed from the sampled Oklahoma private sector workforce that a total of 18,400 work-related injury and illness cases resulting in either missed workdays or on-the-job transfers or duty restrictions. This total includes 11,700 cases resulting in days away from work and 6,600 cases resulting in on-the-job transfers or duty restrictions.

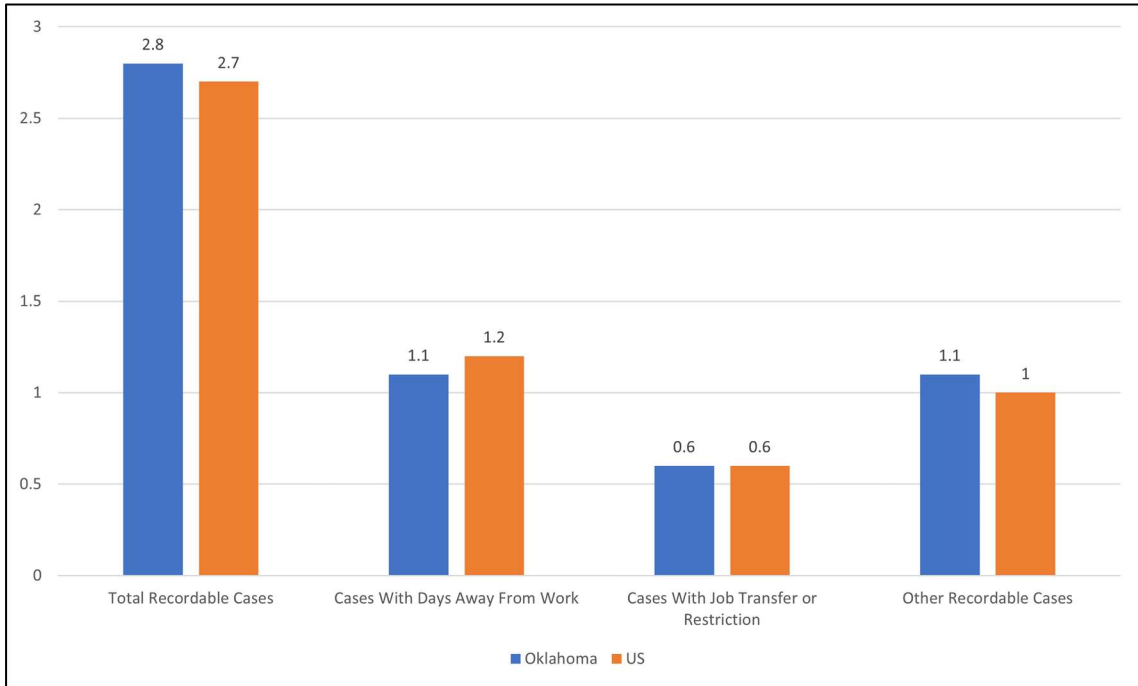
“The Department of Labor collects occupational data on our Public and Private sector workforce for fatalities, injuries, and illnesses to determine which industries need help in protecting their workforce.” said Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn. “We are very pleased to announce that, in 2022, our rate of workplace injuries and illnesses in Oklahoma’s private sector workforce remained similar to those in 2021. Oklahoma, once again, remains at a comparable level to the national workplace injury and illness rates. 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.”

Leslie Osborn, Oklahoma Commissioner of Labor

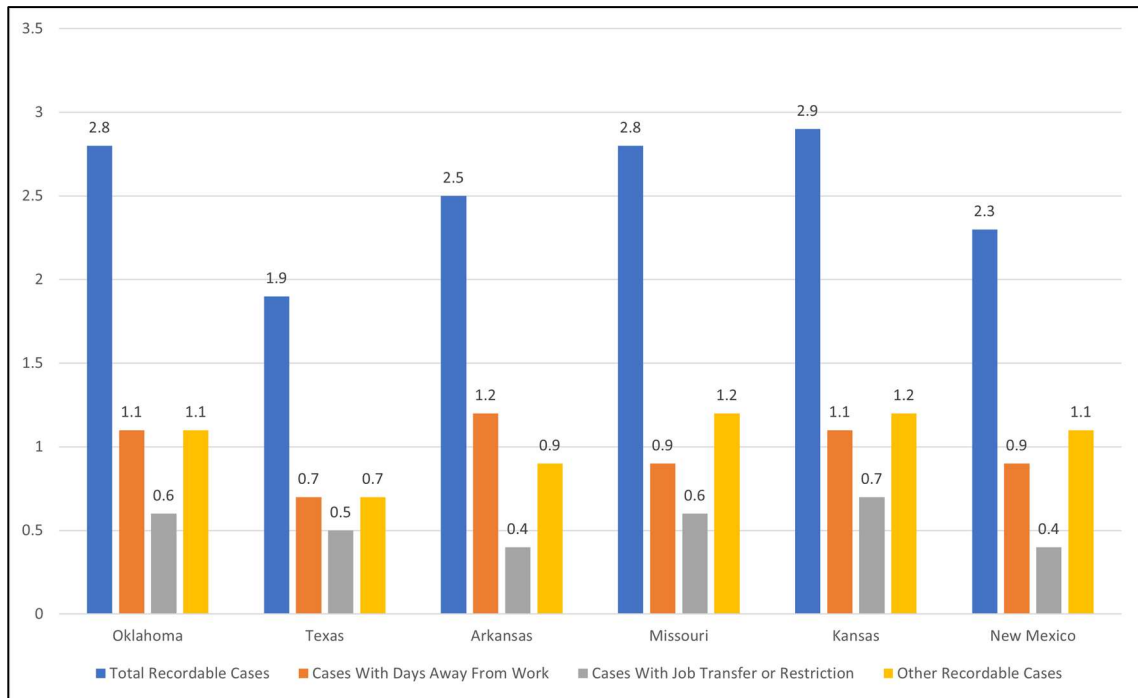
Key Findings of the 2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

- Incidence rate for the Private Industry sector was 2.8 per 100 full time employees (FTE).
- 80% of all reported illnesses were respiratory compared to 79% in 2021.
- Employers with 1,000 or more employees had an incidence rate of 3.9 per 100 full time employees compared to 5.6 per 100 full time employees in 2021.
- Among the highest incidence rates for individual private industry sectors were:
 - Leather and allied product manufacturing (14.5 per 100 FTE)
 - Nursing and residential care facilities (11.1 per 100 FTE)
 - Couriers and messengers (9.0 per 100 FTE)
 - Food manufacturing (7.8 per 100 FTE)
 - General merchandise stores (5.6 per 100 FTE)

Private Sector Workplace Injury/Illness Incidence Rates, National and Oklahoma, 2022



Private Sector Workplace Injury/Illness Incidence Rates, Oklahoma and Neighboring States, 2022



Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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).

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOII Program Background

The SOII is conducted annually, through a cooperative relationship between the BLS and participating states. Currently, the survey gathers data from approximately 200,000 employers 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 ODOL's Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Division (PEOSH). For Survey Year 2022, ODOL sampled more than 4,000 individual private sector establishments within the State, a similar sample size to Survey year 2021, but more than double the sample size in Survey Year 2020.

This data collection is critical to the success of ODOL's mission to ensure that Oklahoma is a safe and healthy place to live and work. The data is useful in revealing several aspects relative to that mission, such as identifying the circumstances and patterns of work-related injuries. It is also helpful in creation of safety training and educational materials which are useful in developing industry standard safety practices. It 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.

Additional information and resources can be found online at The Oklahoma Department of Labor and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<http://labor.ok.gov>

<https://www.bls.gov/respondents/iif>