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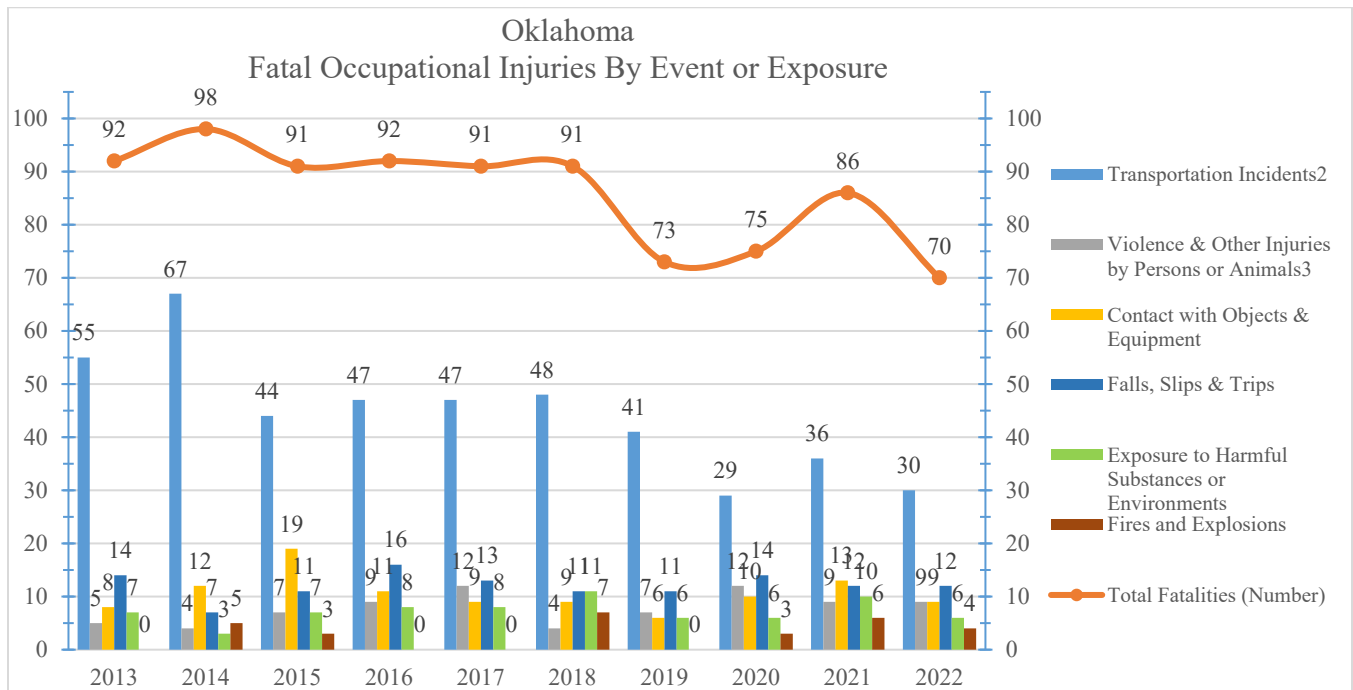
Oklahoma Fatal Occupational Injuries 2022

OKLAHOMA CITY - Findings from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) conducted by the Oklahoma Department of Labor (ODOL) in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reveal Oklahoma had 70 work-related fatalities in 2022.

“The Department of Labor collects Occupational data on our Public and Private sector workforce for fatalities, injuries and illness to determine which industries need help in protecting their workforce.” said Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn. “The Department offers free no cost 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.”

Key findings of the 2022 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries:

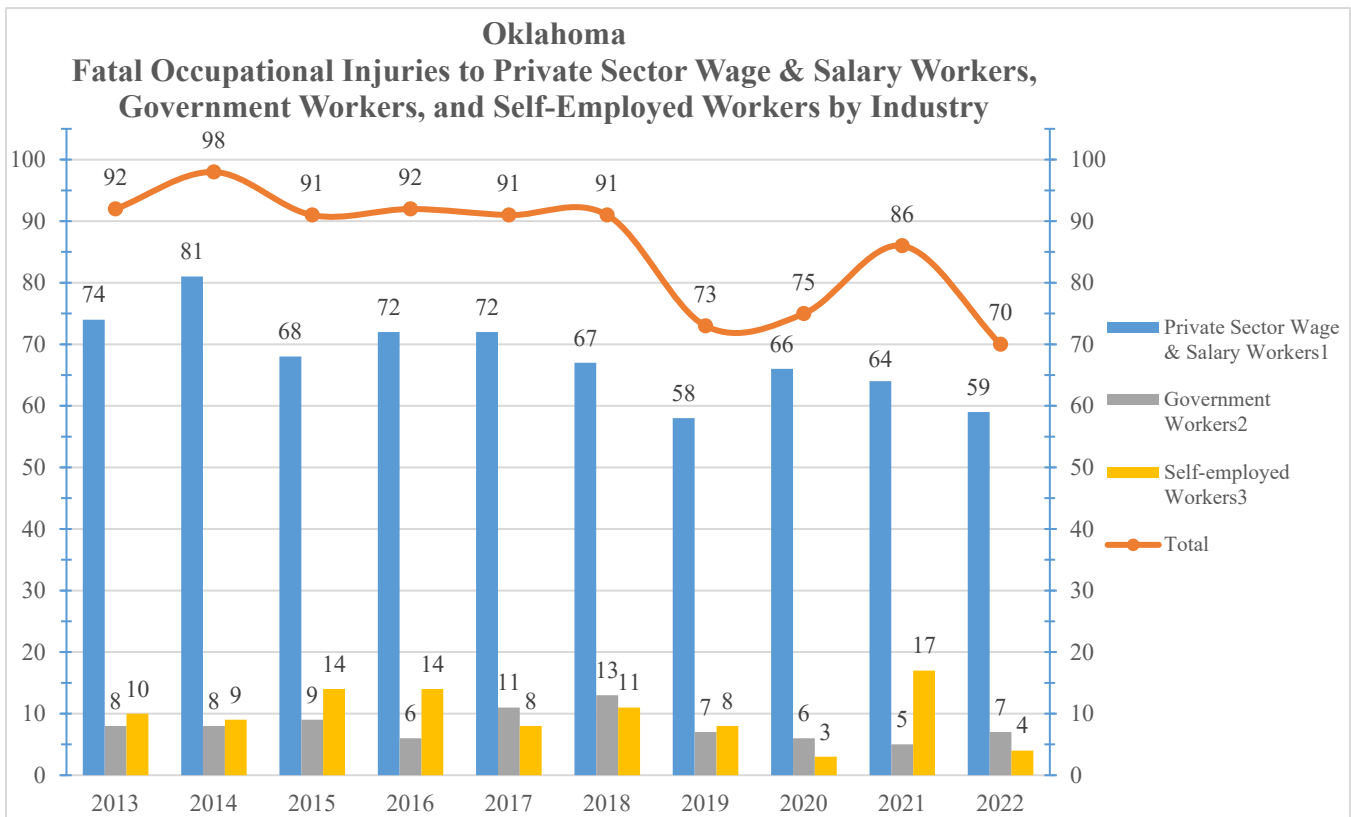
- Oklahoma occupational fatalities in 2022 were 70 compared to 86 in 2021, and 75 in 2020.
- 9 (13%) violent acts were reported as fatal work injuries.
- 30 of the 70 fatal work injuries (43%) were transportation incidents (Includes: Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle, non-roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles, and, Pedestrian vehicular incidents).
- 59 (84%) were private sector wage and salary, 4 (6%) were self-employed, and 7 (10%) were government workers.
- Men accounted for 60 (86%) of the fatal work injuries, while women accounted for 10 (14%).
- White non-Hispanic workers accounted for 48 (69%) of the fatalities, African American non-Hispanic workers accounted for 4 (6%), Hispanic or Latino accounted for 9 (13%), American Indian or Alaska Native non-Hispanic accounted for 6 (9%), and **No info** Asian non-Hispanic accounted for (%).



Oklahoma Fatal Occupational Injuries By Event or Exposure ¹							
Year	Total Fatalities (Number)	Transportation Incidents ²	Violence & Other Injuries by Persons or Animals ³	Contact with Objects & Equipment	Falls, Slips & Trips	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires and Explosions
2013	92	55	5	8	14	7	--
2014	98	67	4	12	7	3	5
2015	91	44	7	19	11	7	3
2016	92	47	9	11	16	8	--
2017	91	47	12	9	13	8	--
2018	91	48	4	9	11	11	7
2019	73	41	7	6	11	6	--
2020	75	29	12	10	14	6	3
2021	86	36	9	13	12	10	6
2022	70	30	9	9	12	6	4

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.
² Includes roadway, non-roadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the ODOL's Statistical Research Division, CFOI Program.



Oklahoma Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage & Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-Employed Workers by Industry				
Year	Total	Private Sector Wage & Salary Workers ¹	Government Workers ²	Self-employed Workers ³
2013	92	74	8	10
2014	98	81	8	9
2015	91	68	9	14
2016	92	72	6	14
2017	91	72	11	8
2018	91	67	13	11
2019	73	58	7	8
2020	75	66	6	3
2021	86	64	5	17
2022	70	59	7	4

¹ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

² Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

³ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the ODOL's, Statistical Research Division, CFOI Program.

Background of the program

In an effort to compile data that is as complete as possible, the CFOI uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. Source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality, such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. The CFOI program compiles the most complete, verifiable count of fatal occupational injuries in the United States. For additional information, please go to www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm. For the 2022 CFOI news release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), please visit www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm. Additional state tables released by the BLS are also available at www.bls.gov/iif/state-data.htm.

ODOL is tasked with ensuring the safety and health of the Public Sector workforce, whereas federal OSHA ensures the safety and health of the Private Sector work force in Oklahoma. ODOL is tasked to help ensure fairness, equity and safety in Oklahoma workplaces through ethical behavior, conscientious guidance and loyal service to Oklahoma's employers and employees. Additionally, the department provides oversight and regulation for key industries ensuring the protection of the public.

Visit www.oklahoma.gov/labor for more information.