



OKLAHOMA

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Private Sector Employees 2020 Report





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State of Oklahoma

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Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is conducted annually, through a cooperative relationship 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. Under Oklahoma state law, ALL state and local government employers are required to submit their occupational injury and illness information annually to the Oklahoma Department of Labor. That information is available in a separate report from the ODOL Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health/Statistics Division.

"The Department of Labor collects Occupational data on our Public and Private sector workforce for fatalities, and injuries and illness to determine which industries need help in protecting their workforce. We are very pleased to announce that, in 2020, Oklahoma reengaged with BLS to collect SOII data after a hiatus since 2012. 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."

- Oklahoma Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn

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. The survey reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow the 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 employment size of 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.

Summary

For Survey Year 2020, ODOL collected data from 1,786 individual private sector establishments within the State. For Survey year 2021, the Oklahoma SOII sample size will increase to 4,069 private sector establishments.

Key Findings of the 2020 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Private Sector)

- *The incidence rate¹ of total recordable cases (TRC) per 100 full time equivalent (FTE) employees in Private industry was 2.7; consistent with the national rate.*
- *The industry sector of Health Care and Social Assistance at had an injury/illness incidence rate of 5.2 per 100 FTE employees, one of the highest incidence rates of all sampled industries.*
- *80% of all reported illnesses were respiratory.*
- *Workers in age group 16-19 had one of the highest incidence rates, at 261 per 10,000 FTE workers. The 35-44 age group had one of the lowest incidence rates, at 81 per 10,000 FTE workers.*
- *A leading event of injury or illness for women was Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments, with 3,590 employer reported cases. Overexertion and Bodily Reaction was one of the highest event categories for men, with 1,640 employer-reported cases.*
- *Employers with 1,000 or more employees had an incidence rate of 4.7 per 100 FTE employees.*
- *The median number of lost workdays in all private industry occupations was 10.*

Injuries and Illnesses reported by employers can be influenced by working conditions, worker experience, safety training, fluctuations of economic activity, and the number of hours worked.

How to Compute Incidence Rates for an Establishment

$(\text{Number of OSHA recordable injuries \& illnesses} \times 200,000) / \text{Employee hours worked} = \text{Incidence Rate}$

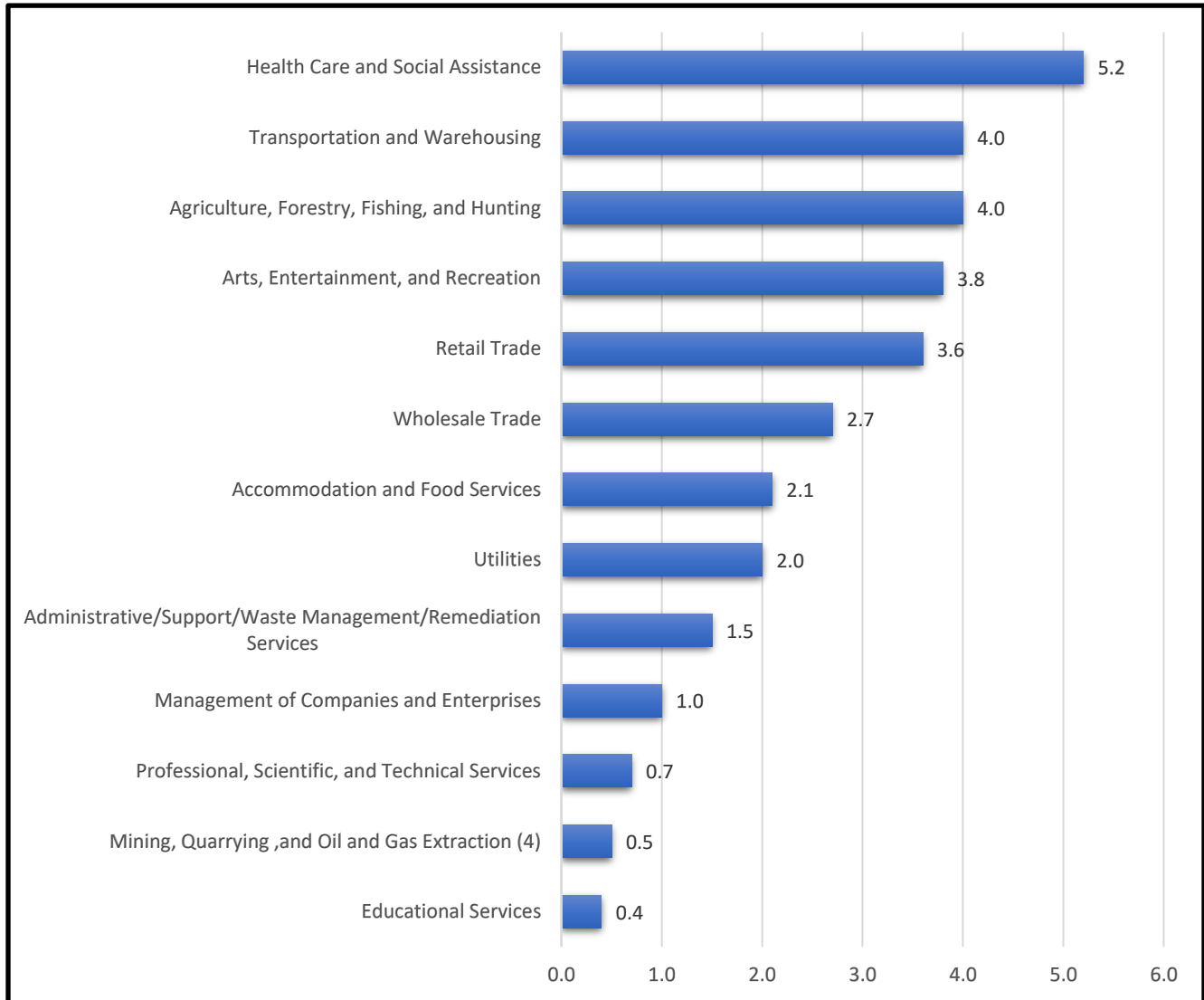
Information on recordkeeping guidance and how to determine if an injury or illness is OSHA recordable can be found at <http://osha.gov/recordkeeping/>.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact

The 2020 SOII does include cases of COVID-19, but only those in which the worker contracted the virus while performing work-related duties and the case met other recordkeeping requirements. Per criteria outlined by OSHA, COVID-19 is classified as a respiratory illness. Detailed case information is collected as part of the SOII for cases that resulted in at least one day away from work. These cases are coded using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), which includes nature and event. Since OIICS version 2.01 was released in January 2012, it does not include a code specific to COVID-19. Cases requiring days away from work (DAFW) in which the above-mentioned recordkeeping requirements were met were coded as Nature 3299- "Other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified" and Event 550- "Exposure to other harmful substances, unspecified."

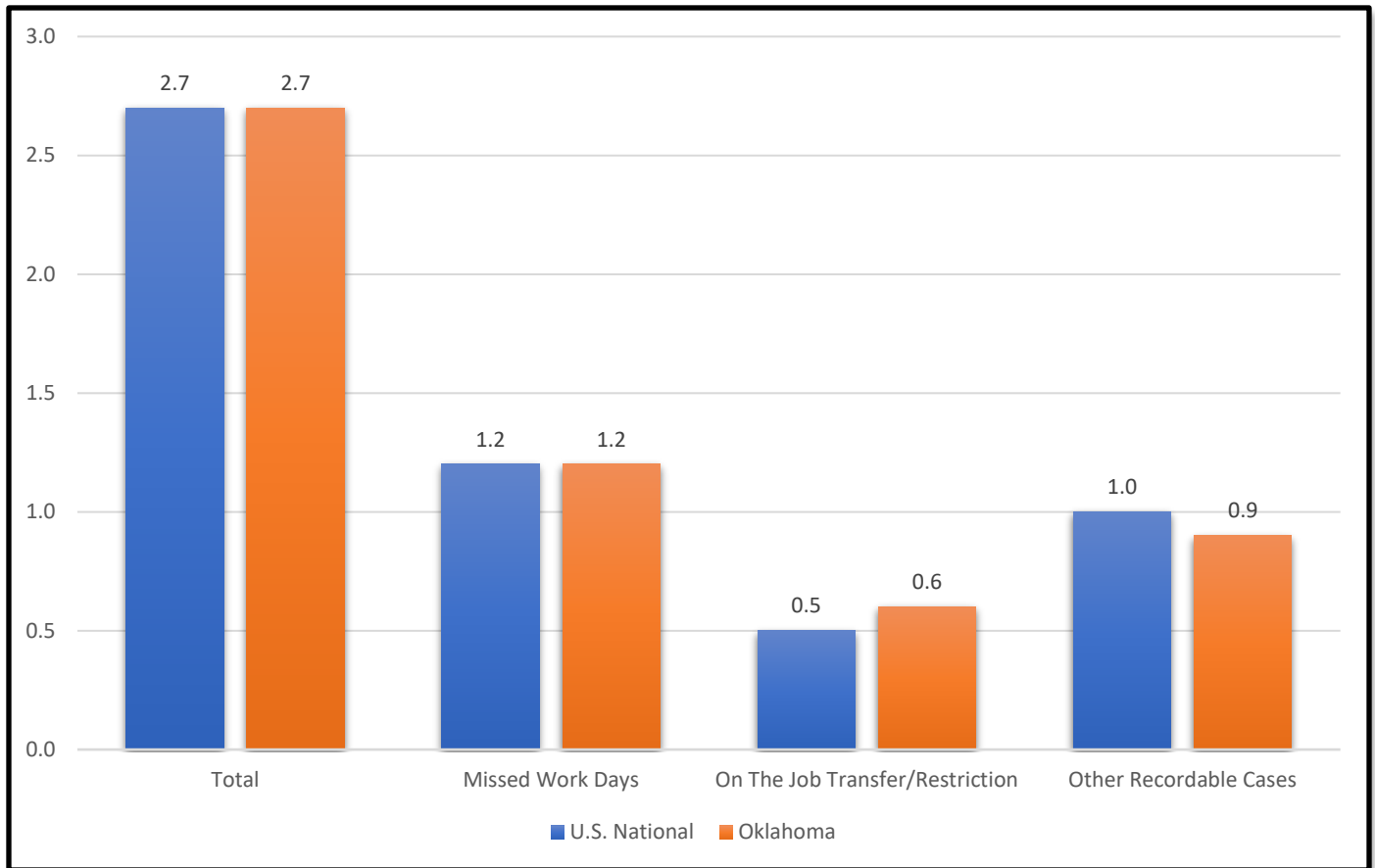
The Oklahoma Department of Labor appreciates the employers that fulfilled their mandate that made the survey a success and enabled the publication of Oklahoma's private sector injury and illness rates for the first time since 2012.

PRIVATE SECTOR INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 FULL TIME EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, OKLAHOMA, 2020



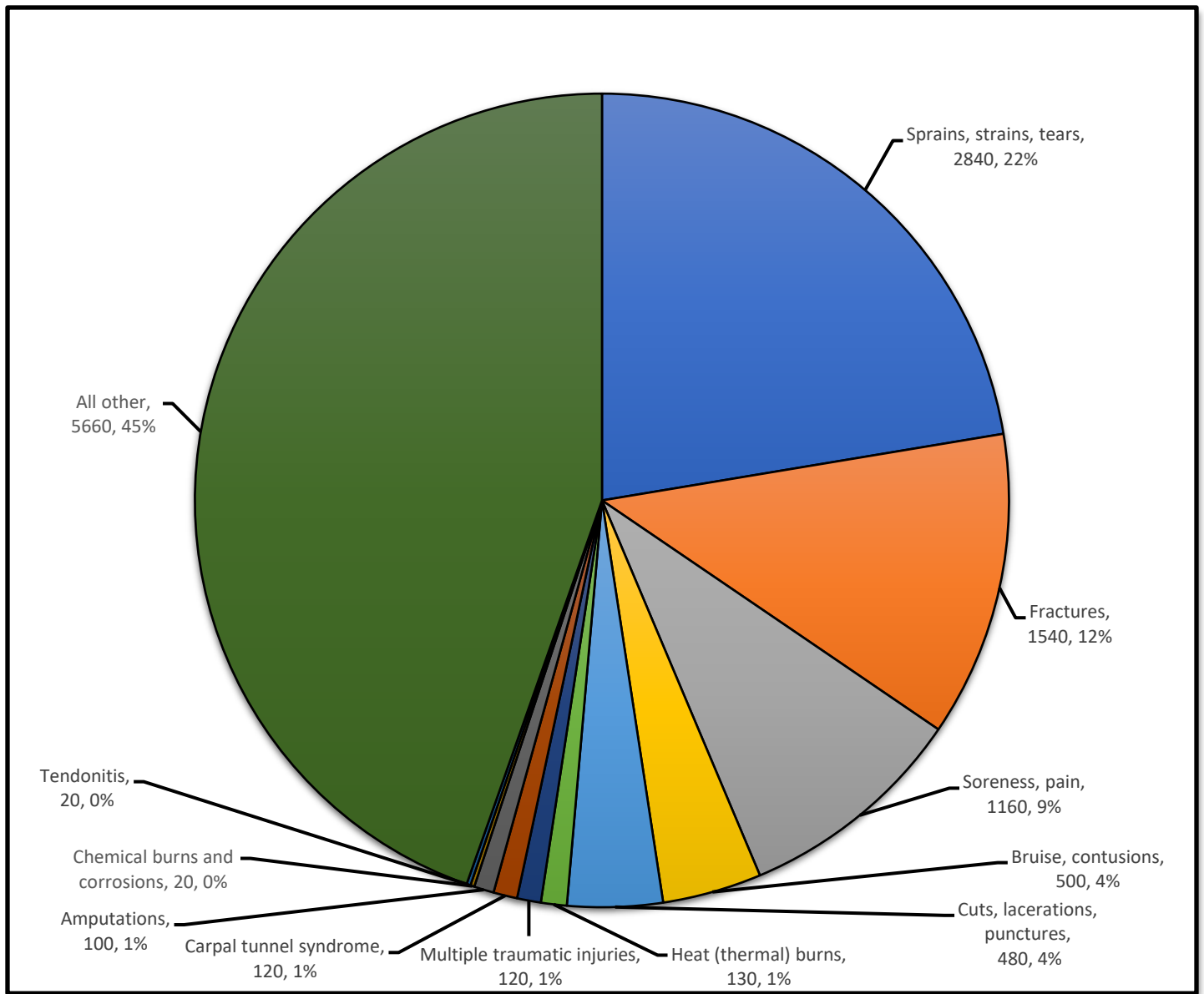
Above is a graph of nonfatal incidence rates, injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, by major industry sector for Oklahoma, 2020. Health Care and Social Assistance had an incidence rate of 5.2 cases per 100 FTE employees. For more information on how the SOII program classifies industry sectors visit <https://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR INJURY/ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES, NATIONAL VS OKLAHOMA, 2020



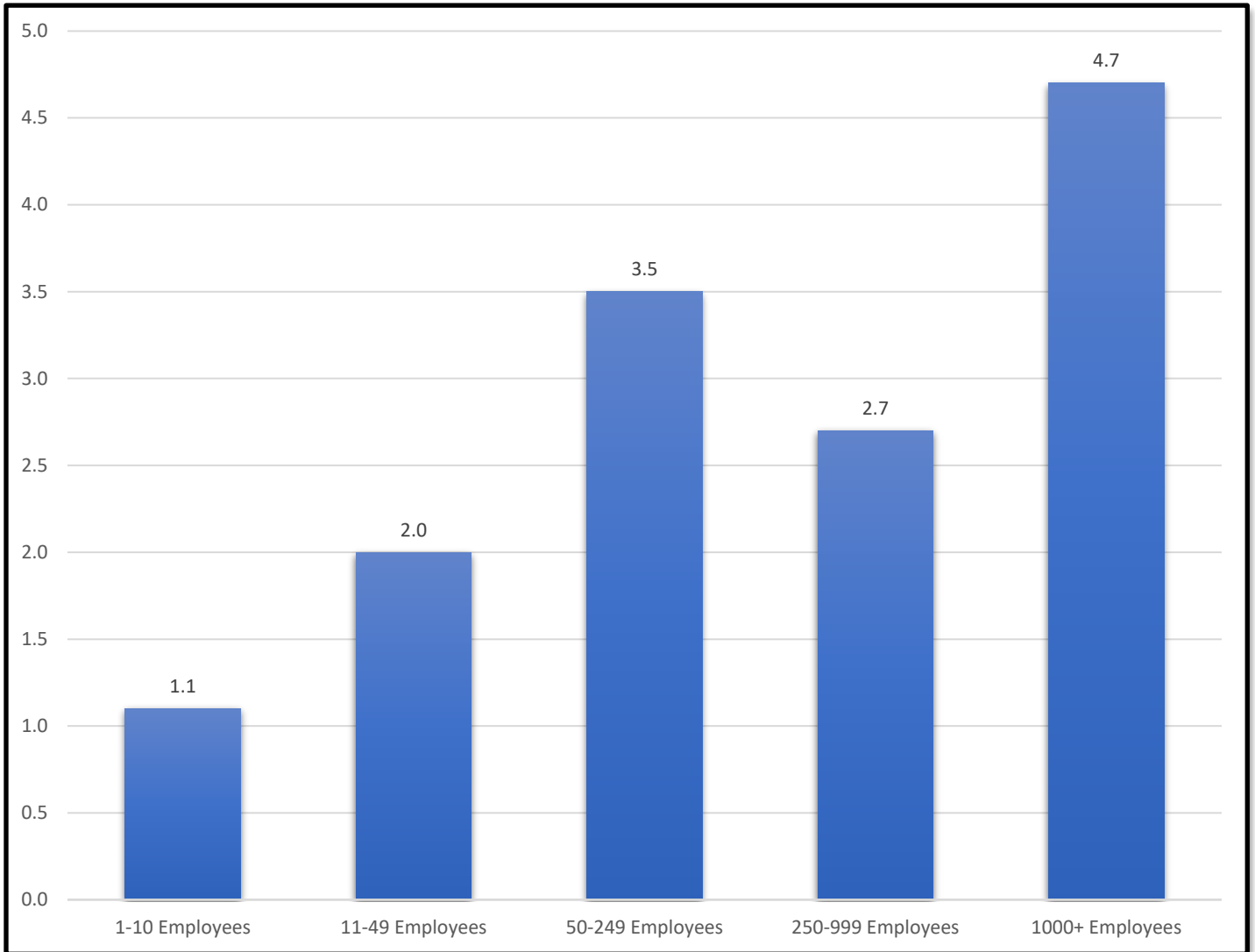
Oklahoma's nonfatal injury and illness incidence rates in 2020 were equal to the national average of 2.7 per 100 FTE workers, as shown above. Oklahoma was also nearly identical to the US National average rates across all severity categories of reportable injuries and illnesses. For more information on national SOII data, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/soii-data.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR NATURE OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MISSED WORKDAYS, OKLAHOMA, 2020



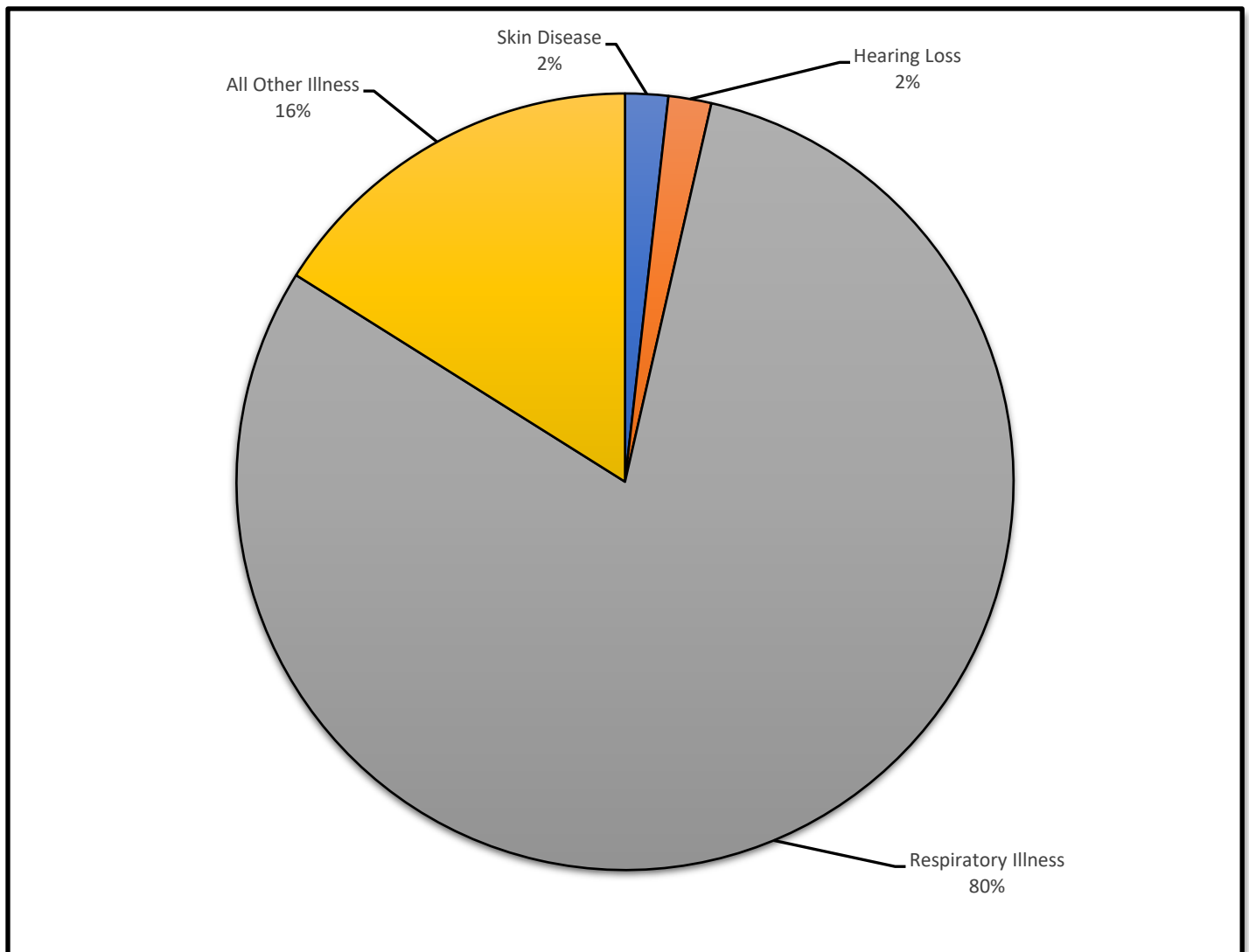
“Sprains, strains, and tears” accounted for approximately 22 percent of cases resulting in missed workdays in 2020 with “All other” accounting for 45 percent. For more information on how the SOII program classifies injury categories using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 FULL TIME EMPLOYEES, BY SIZE CLASS, OKLAHOMA, 2020



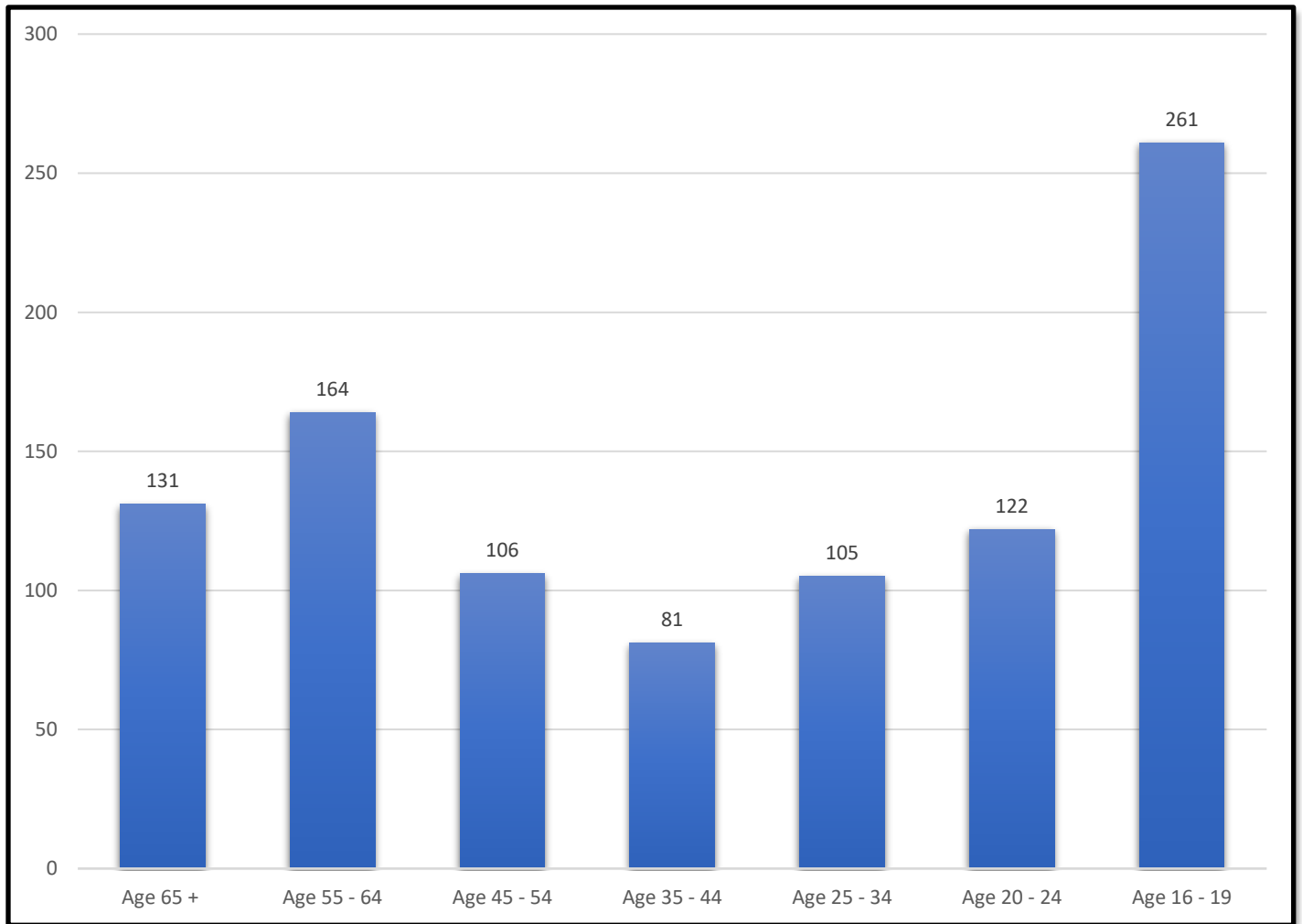
For the SOII, establishments are categorized into the five size classes shown in the above chart. Oklahoma estimates indicated that the largest size class, businesses with greater than 1,000 employees, had an incidence rate of 4.7 illnesses and/or injuries per 1,000 employees. For more information on how employer size class is calculated, visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/design.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR PERCENTAGE OF ALL ILLNESS, BY CATEGORY, OKLAHOMA 2020



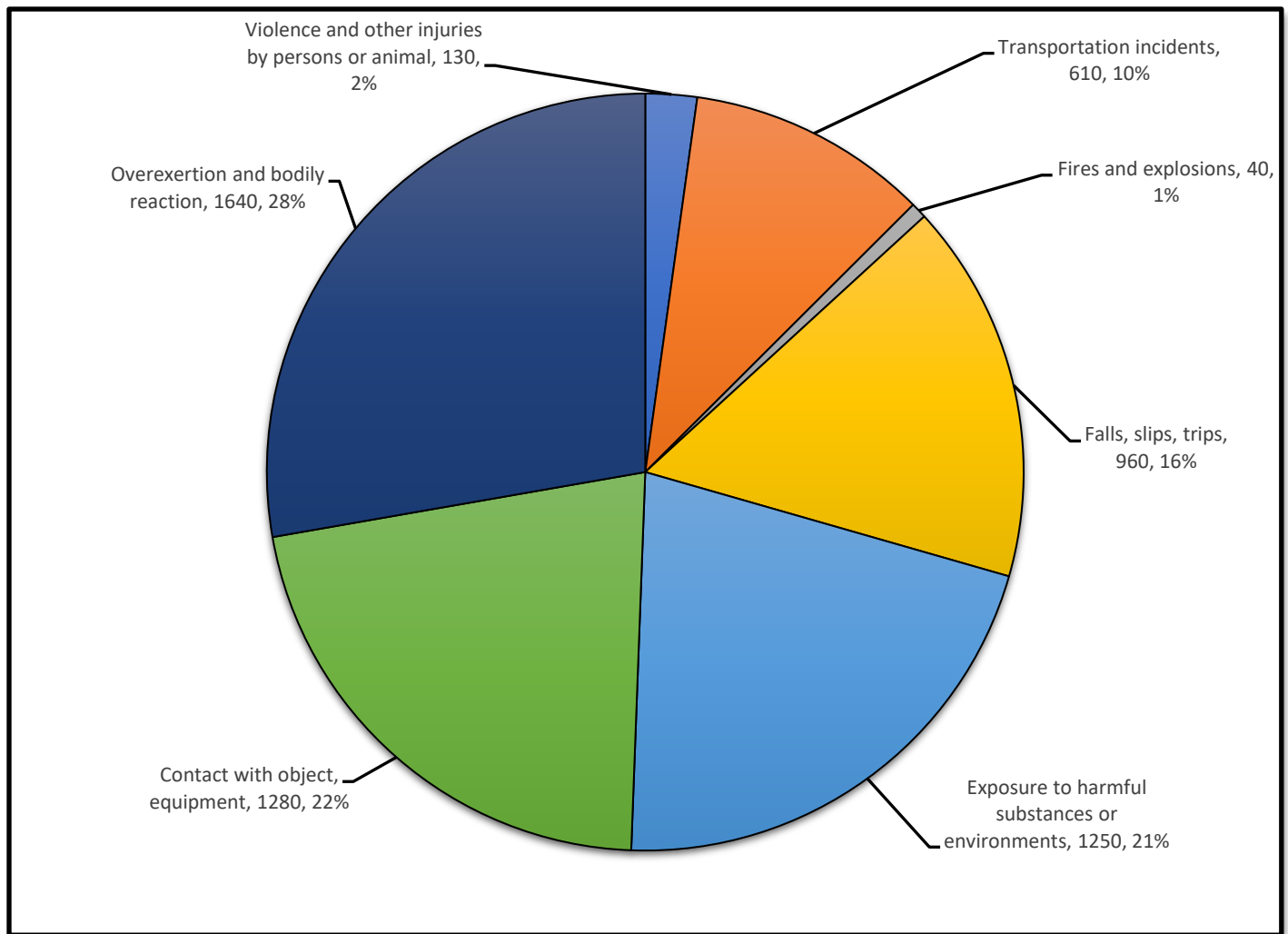
Respiratory Illness accounted for approximately 80 percent of all work-related illnesses of Oklahoma’s private sector workforce in 2020. This illness category includes but is not limited to reported COVID-19 cases, where those cases were a result of employees performing regular work duties. Out of the nearly 12,700 reported private sector injury/illness cases, 4,680 were categorized as “Other diseases due to viruses, not elsewhere classified”. These cases represent the datapoint that was used to capture reported, workplace-related COVID-19 transmission. For more information on how COVID-19 is included in the 2020 SOII, visit <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

PRIVATE SECTOR INCIDENCE RATE PER 10,000 FULL TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, OKLAHOMA, 2020



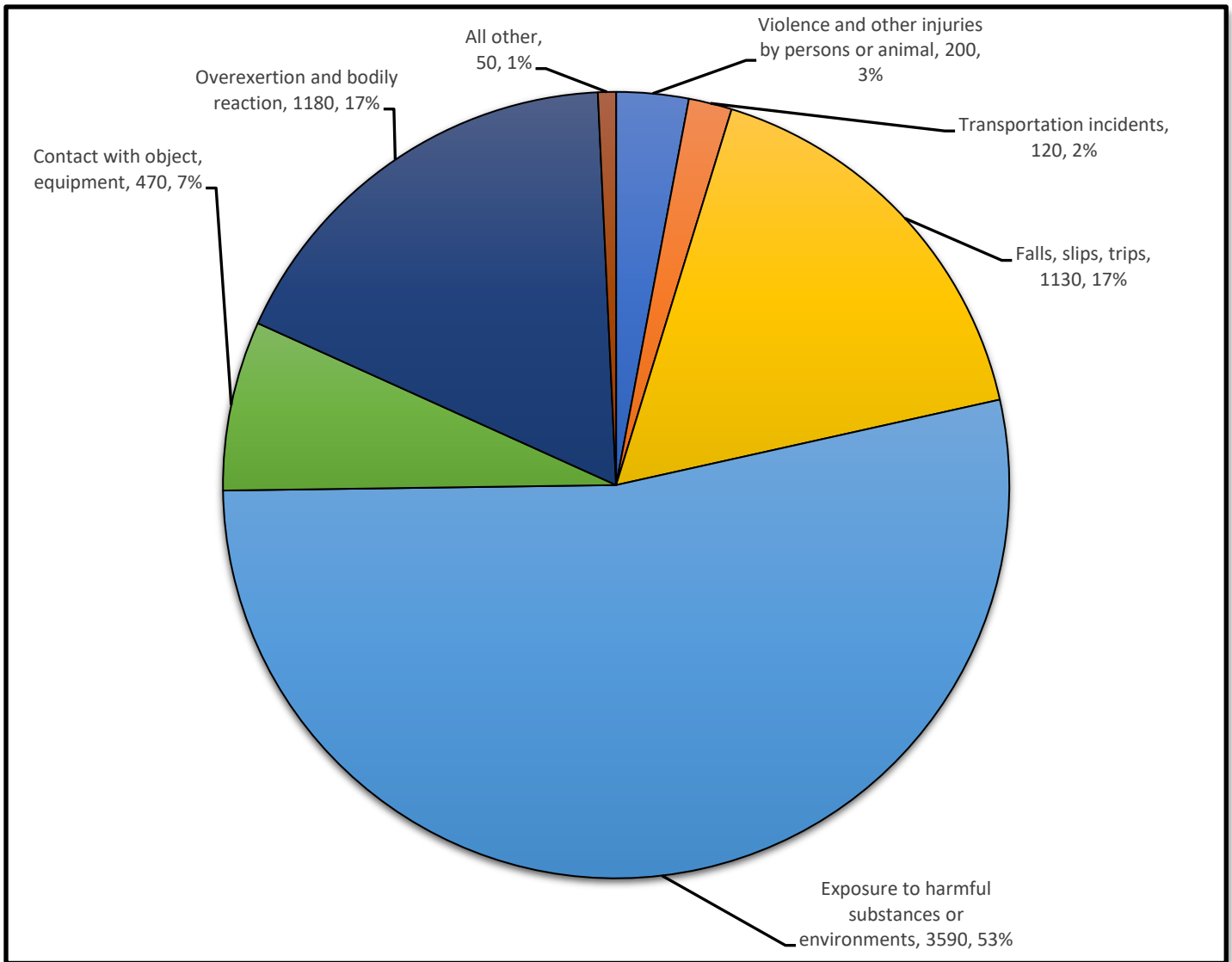
Oklahoma's Young workers (Age 16-19) had one of the highest incidence rates of all the age groups with 261 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. The 35-44 Age group had an incidence rate of 81 per 10,000 FTE employees. For more information on SOII demographic data, such as age classification, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/soii-data.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR EVENT OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY REPORTED GENDER (MEN), OKLAHOMA, 2020



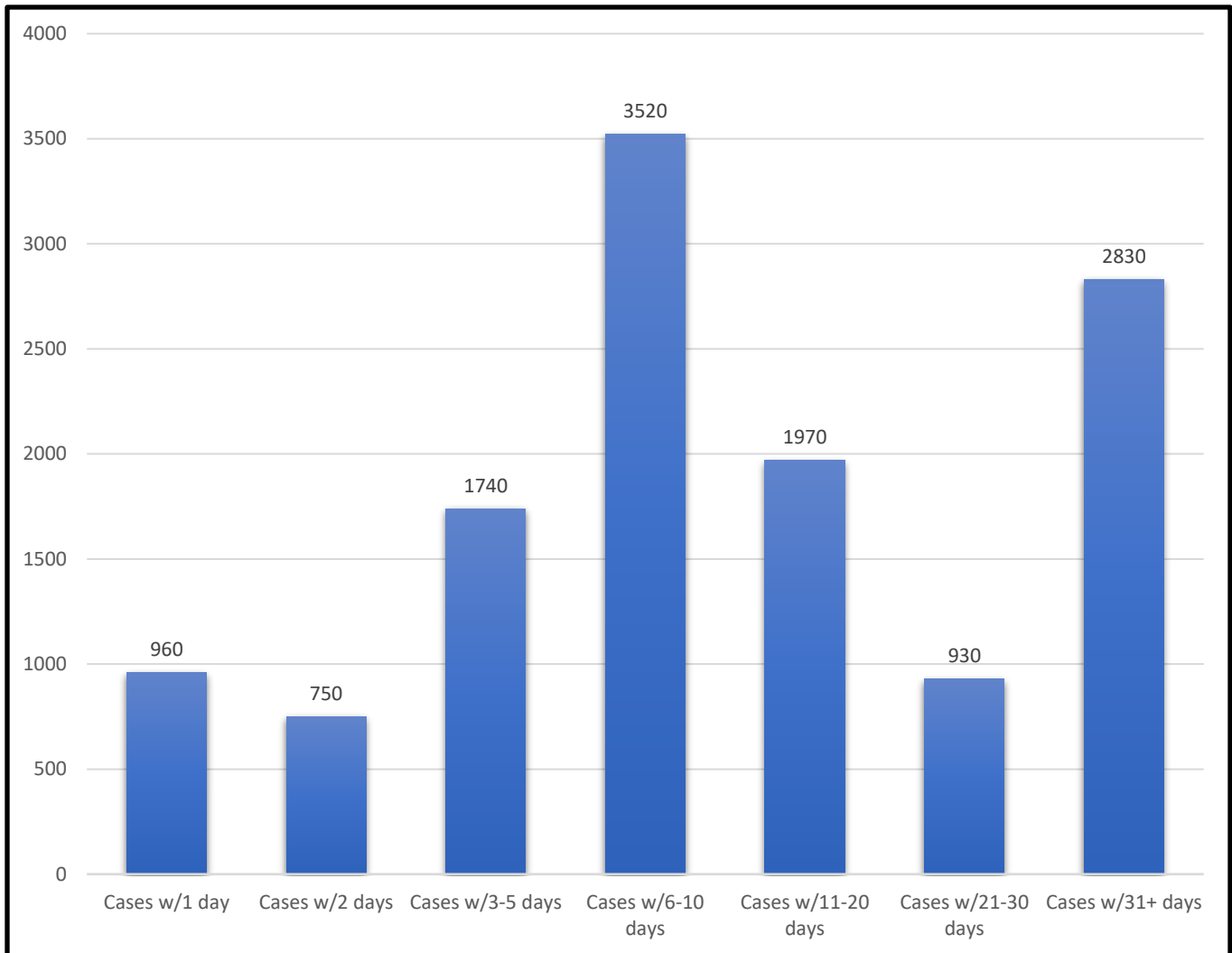
Under the Event category of injury or illness for reported gender of male, “Overexertion and bodily reaction” accounted for approximately 28 percent of missed workday cases. Another notable event category for men was “Contact with object, equipment,” accounting for 22 percent. For more information on injury categories and classification, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR EVENT OF INJURY OR ILLNESS, BY REPORTED GENDER (WOMEN), OKLAHOMA, 2020



Survey responses showed “Exposure to harmful substances or environments” to account for 53 percent of the total injury/illness cases resulting in missed workdays for reported gender of female. “Overexertion and bodily reaction” and “Falls, slips, trips” both accounted for 17 percent each of all reported injuries among women. For more information on injury categories and classification, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh/iics.htm>.

PRIVATE SECTOR MEDIAN COUNT OF CASES INVOLVING MISSED WORKDAYS, OKLAHOMA, 2020



2020 Findings indicate the median number of workdays missed per individual injury and/or illness case was 10 days. The figure above illustrates that out of the total case count for all missed workday cases, 3,520 of those cases missed between 6 and 10 days, among the largest of the categories. Also among the largest categories were cases that resulted in 31 or more missed workdays. For more information on SOII missed workdays, visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm#soii-definitions>.

Appendix

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2020, Oklahoma

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work ⁶	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
		2020	2020	2020	
Private industry³	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.9
Goods producing	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	4.0	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.0
Service providing	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.0
Trade transportation and utilities	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.4
Retail trade	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2
Utilities	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
Information	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Professional and business services	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.5	0.2	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	1.0	0.7	0.6	--	0.4
Administrative/support/waste management/remediation services	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2
Educational and health services	4.8	3.3	2.6	0.7	1.6
Educational services	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Health care and social assistance	5.2	3.5	2.8	0.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.8	2.9	--	0.3	0.8
Accommodation and food services	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.3

1 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).

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>.

3 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

4 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.

5 Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

6 Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

7 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, November 01, 2021

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry², Private industry, Oklahoma, 2020

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}
Total	12,690
Gender:	
Male	5,930
Female	6,740
Age:	
Under 14	--
14 to 15	--
16 to 19	840
20 to 24	1,290
25 to 34	2,730
35 to 44	2,180
45 to 54	2,230
55 to 64	2,780
65 and over	630
Occupation⁶:	
Management, business, and financial	890
Computer, engineering, and science	50
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	120
Healthcare practitioners and technical	1,870
Service	3,530
Sales and related	860
Office and administrative support	470
Farming, fishing, and forestry	130
Construction and extraction	520
Installation, maintenance, and repair	630
Production	1,270
Transportation and material moving	2,370
Length of service with employer:	
Less than 3 months	1,770
3 months to 11 months	2,500
1 year to 5 years	4,760
More than 5 years	3,630
Race or ethnic origin⁷:	
White	4,830
Black or African American	760
Hispanic or Latino	1,230
Asian	50
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	130
American Indian or Alaska Native	620

Hispanic and other	--
Multi-race	30
Not reported	5,030
Number of days away from work:	
Cases involving 1 day	960
Cases involving 2 days	750
Cases involving 3 - 5 days	1,740
Cases involving 6 - 10 days	3,520
Cases involving 11 - 20 days	1,970
Cases involving 21 - 30 days	930
Cases involving 31 or more days	2,830
Median days away from work ⁸	10
Musculoskeletal Disorders⁹:	
Musculoskeletal disorders ⁹	2,710
Event or exposure¹⁰:	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	330
Intentional injury by other person	180
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	60
Animal and insect related incidents	100
Transportation incidents	730
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	170
Fires and explosions	40
Falls, slips, trips	2,110
Slips, trips without fall	330
Fall on same level	1,350
Fall to lower level	410
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4,850
Contact with object, equipment	1,750
Struck by object or equipment	1,080
Struck against object or equipment	250
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	340
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,830
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	180
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	840
All other	60
Nature of injury or illness¹⁰:	
Fractures	1,540
Sprains, strains, tears	2,840
Amputations	100
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	480
Cuts, lacerations	300
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	180
Bruise, contusions	500
Chemical burns and corrosions	20
Heat (thermal) burns	130
Multiple traumatic injuries	120
With sprains and other injuries	50
With fractures and other injuries	--
Soreness, pain	1,160

Carpal tunnel syndrome	120
Tendonitis	20
All other	5,680
Part of body affected¹⁰:	
Head	500
Eye	150
Neck	160
Trunk	1,670
Back	1,250
Upper extremities	2,670
Shoulder	630
Arm	660
Wrist	370
Hand	900
Lower extremities	2,410
Knee	610
Ankle	580
Foot	470
Toe, toenail	130
Body systems	4,730
Multiple	540
All other	30
Primary source of injury or illness¹⁰:	
Chemical, chemical products	30
Containers	1,430
Furniture, fixtures	210
Machinery	420
Parts and materials	550
Person, injured or ill worker	1,260
Worker motion or position	1,200
Person, other than injured or ill workers	440
Health care patient	330
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,020
Handtools	170
Ladder	140
Vehicles	760
Trucks	180
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	80
All other	6,260
Secondary source of injury or illness¹⁰:	
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	390
Machinery	60
Computers and peripheral equipment	40
Tools, instruments, and equipment	200
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	20
Vehicles	170
Highway vehicle, motorized	120
Ice, sleet, snow	160
Liquids-nonchemical	110

Day of Week:	
Sunday	560
Monday	1,930
Tuesday	2,240
Wednesday	2,690
Thursday	2,400
Friday	1,720
Saturday	1,160
Time of Day:	
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	190
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,490
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	2,630
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,010
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	910
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	650
Not reported	4,820
Hours Worked:	
Occurred before shift began	40
Less than 1 hour	1,110
1 -2 hours	900
2 - 4 hours	1,910
4 - 6 hours	1,530
6 - 8 hours	1,550
8 - 10 hours	600
10 - 12 hours	80
12 - 16 hours	80
More than 16 hours	--
Not reported	4,870

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

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>.

3 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

4 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.

5 Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

6 Data are coded using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

7 Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

8 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

9 Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

10 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 02, 2021