



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Oklahoma Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses 2021

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 32,000 work-related injury and illness cases were documented resulting in 12,000 cases with days away from work and 5,800 cases with on-the-job transfers or duty restrictions.

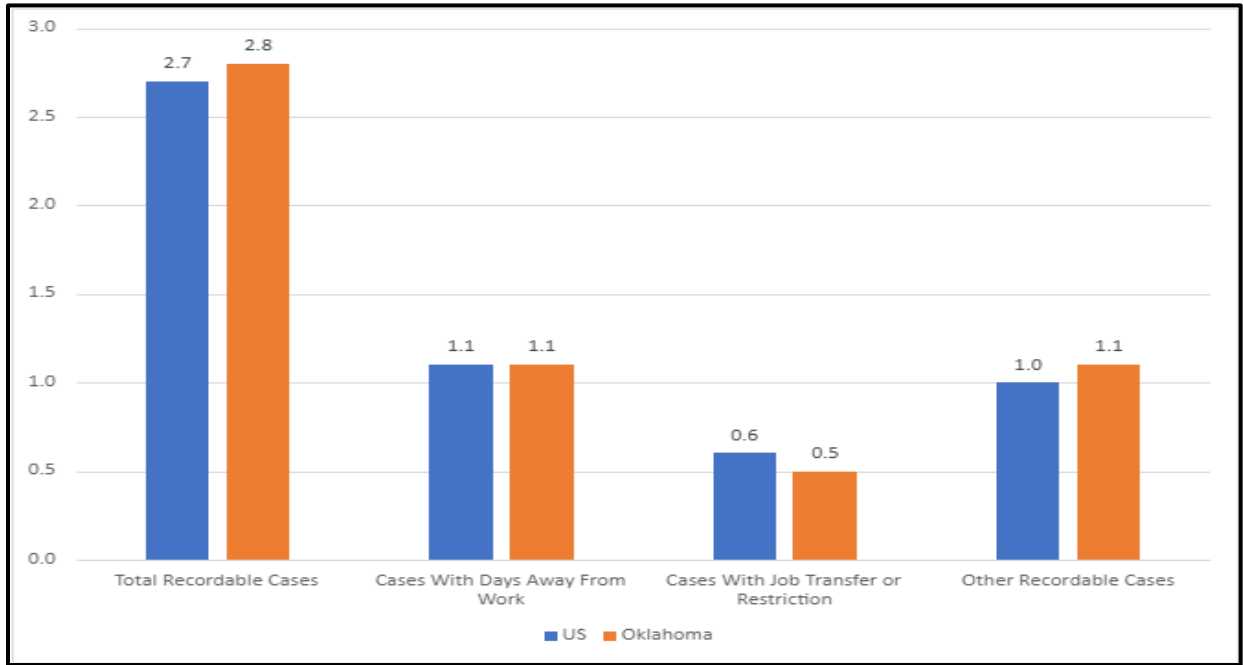
"The Department of Labor collects Occupational data on our Public and Private sector workforce for fatalities, injuries, and illnesses to determine which industries need help in protecting their workforce." said Labor Commissioner Leslie Osborn. "We are very pleased to announce that, in 2021, our rate of workplace injuries and illnesses in Oklahoma's private sector workforce remained similar to those in 2020, despite collecting data from approximately twice as many private sector employers. 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

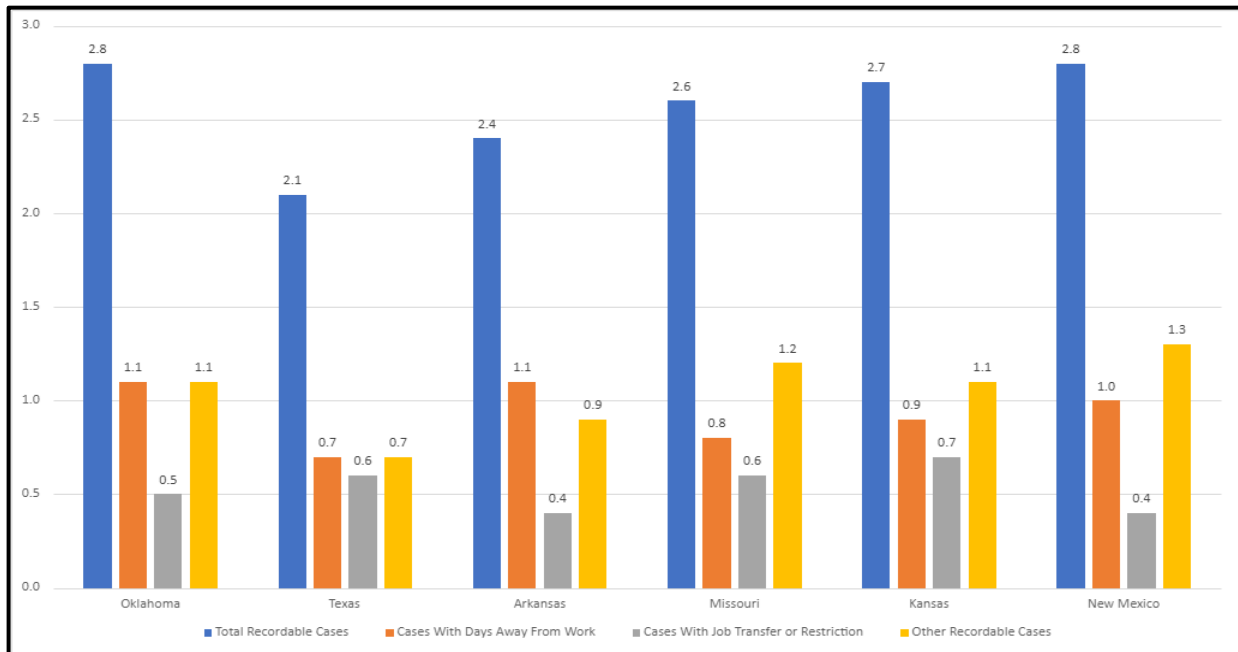
Key Findings of the 2021 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Private Sector)

- Injury and illness incidence rate in the surveyed private sector workforce was 2.8 per 100 full time employees.
- 79% of all reported illnesses were respiratory compared to 80% in 2020.
- Employers with 1,000 or more employees had one of the highest incidence rates of all the size classes at 5.6 per 100 full time employees.
- Among the highest incidence rates for individual industry sectors were
 - Health care and social assistance
 - Manufacturing
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
 - Transportation and warehousing
 - Retail trade

Private Sector Workplace Injury/Illness Incidence Rates, National & Oklahoma, 2021



Private Sector Workplace Injury/Illness Incidence Rates, Oklahoma & Neighboring States, 2021



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 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 ODOL's Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Division (PEOSH). For Survey Year 2021, ODOL collected data from around 4,000 individual private sector establishments within the State. The sample size effectively doubled from 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.

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

<http://labor.ok.gov>