

II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

Agency Mission: To serve and protect Oregon’s consumers and workers while supporting a positive business climate in the state.

KPM #13	OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES Number of occupational injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.	Measure since: 2007
Goal	DCBS Goal # 1: Protect consumers and workers in Oregon.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #9: Oregon’s national rank in the cost of doing business.	
Data source	Data are reported on an annual basis via an employer-based survey collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
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1. OUR STRATEGY

Advance workplace safety and health and reduce workplace injuries and illnesses by inspecting worksites for safety and health violations; investigating workplace fatalities, serious accidents, and complaints; providing training and consultation; and developing occupational safety and health rules.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Oregon-OSHA has historically relied upon the overall Occupational Injury and Illness Rates as one of the primary indicators of the program’s performance. In addition, Oregon-OSHA uses industry-specific rates and other data as a method of identifying areas that deserve further attention. Our targets reflect a continued steady improvement in the injury and illness rates.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

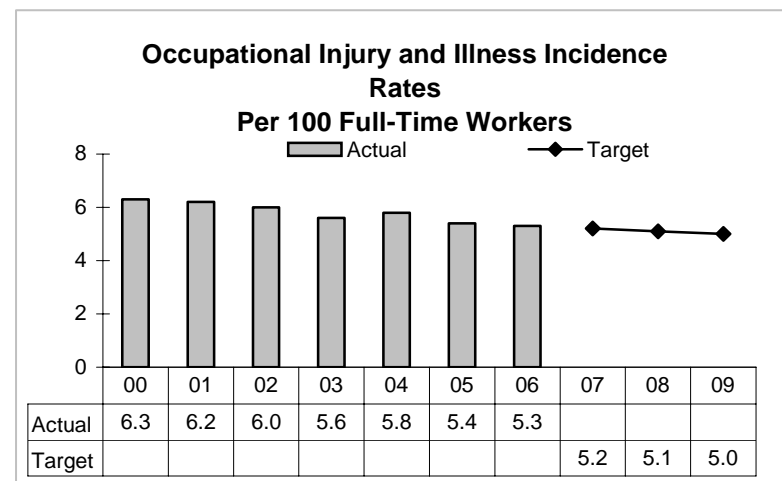
The 2006 total-case-incidence rate of 5.3 is the lowest rate ever recorded by the private sector in Oregon. Since 2000, Oregon has shown a generally consistent downward trend in the case incidence rate.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Although the rate provides a good year to year comparison within Oregon, it is not particularly reliable for state to state comparisons because of a variety of reasons related to sample size, reporting rate and other factors. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor and Statistics calculates the total-case-incidence rate for the private sector nationwide at 4.4 for 2006. Although higher than the national rate, Oregon’s rates have seen more improvement. From 1988 to 2006, Oregon’s rates dropped roughly 52 percent while the national rate dropped almost 49 percent.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The incidence rates are based on an annual sample of Oregon employers. While the survey sample is small (around 4,000 Oregon employers are sampled each survey year), it is consistent with sample sizes used for other states. The safety and health practices of Oregon employers and employees affect this measure.



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6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

As indicated by the performance, Oregonians have enjoyed significant improvement in occupational safety and illness incident rates. Continued efforts will include partnering with business and identifying specific areas to focus safety improvement, such as on-the-job automobile accidents.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data are reported on a calendar year basis. The total case incidence rate is a measure of all recordable workplace injuries and illnesses. Beginning with the 2002 BLS survey, incidence rates are based on revised requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised requirements, the rates since the 2002 survey may not be comparable with those of prior years.