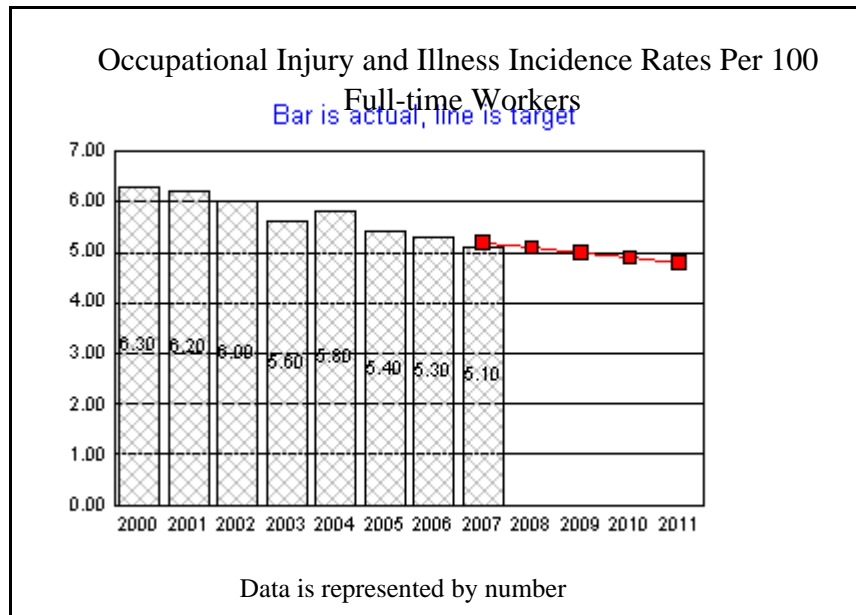


KPM #13	OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES – Number of occupational injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.	2007
Goal	DCBS Goal # 1: Protect consumers and workers in Oregon.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #9: Oregon’s national rank in the cost of doing business.	
Data Source	Data are reported on an annual basis via an employer-based survey collected for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
Owner	Michael Wood, Administrator, Oregon OSHA, (503) 947-7400	



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 clear standards. This measure reflects the highest level measure of workplace safety in Oregon.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Oregon OSHA has historically relied upon the overall occupational injury and illness rate for the private sector as one of the primary indicators of the program's performance. In addition, Oregon OSHA uses industry-specific rates and other data to identify areas that deserve further attention. Targets are based on past trends and our desire to continually reduce the rate of workplace injuries each year; a rate below the targeted level is desired for this measure. For 2010 and 2011 we propose targets of 4.9 and 4.8 respectively, reflecting our continued focus on making Oregon's workplaces safer and reducing the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses each year.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

During 2007, Oregon's occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 5.1 per 100 full-time workers, which outperforms our targeted value. Rates have dropped during eight consecutive years and have decreased 42 percent since 1995, indicating our continued success in partnering with employers to promote safer work environments in Oregon.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Monitoring Oregon's occupational injury and illness rate over time gives us valuable information on workplace safety trends. However, because each state has a different workforce composition (e.g. relative proportions of clerical staff to construction), results are not directly comparable across jurisdictions. We do monitor the nationwide occupational injury and illness incidence rate; the 2007 national rate was 4.2 and the 2006 rate was 4.4. Though Oregon's rate is higher than the national rate, over the past 20 years Oregon's rate has typically declined faster than the national rate – Oregon's rates have decreased 53 percent while national rates have decreased 49 percent.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The injury and illness 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. Economic factors, such as the relative number of new employees in the workforce or the availability of employer resources to invest in safety training and equipment, can also impact the overall injury and illness incidence rate.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Oregon OSHA will continue its programs that enhance workplace safety. Additionally, Oregon OSHA has submitted a policy option package for

added enforcement and training staff to increase its enforcement presence and education support for employers. The package also includes a research analyst to help the division better target high-risk industries. These efforts, combined with increased productivity among the staff, are expected to help continue to reduce the injury and illness rate.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Data is reported on a calendar year basis using results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) national survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. For Oregon, this survey is conducted by the DCBS Information Management Division. The total-cases occupational injury and illness incidence rate is a measure of all recordable Oregon workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in the private sector. Beginning with the 2002 BLS survey, 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. Note, DCBS reports final values to 1 decimal place. The automated annual report system shows a 0 as the second decimal place, which is a placeholder for measures that may require a second decimal place.