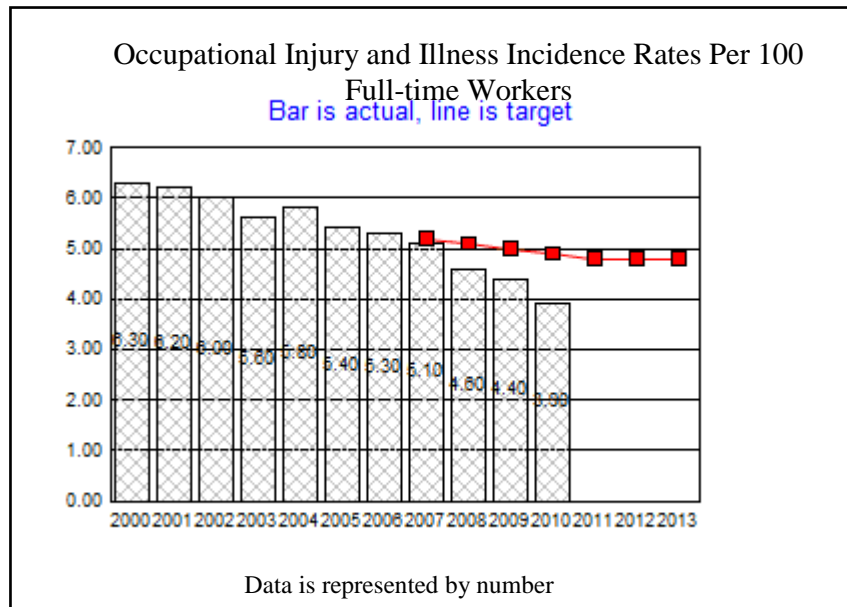


<b>KPM #3</b>	OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES – Number of occupational injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.	2007
<b>Goal</b>	DCBS Goal # 1: Protect consumers and workers in Oregon.	
<b>Oregon Context</b>	Oregon Benchmark #9: Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business.	
<b>Data Source</b>	Data are reported on an annual basis via an employer-based survey collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
<b>Owner</b>	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.

## 2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This measure relies upon and tracks private sector occupational injury and illness rates as a primary indicator of Oregon OSHA performance. These rates are a measure of all recordable Oregon workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Targets for this measure are set to achieve continuous reduction in the rate of workplace injuries and illnesses each year and reflect our continued focus on making Oregon's workplaces safer and healthier.

## 3. HOW WE ARE DOING

During 2010, Oregon's occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 3.9 per 100 full-time workers, which exceeds our targeted goals and represents an improvement over the 2009 rate of 4.4. This performance marks the sixth consecutive year of injury and illness rate declines and a 50 percent rate decrease since 1998, 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 and health trends. Oregon's rate is slightly higher than the national injury and illness rate calculated by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics; however, because each state has a different workforce composition (e.g., relative proportions of clerical staff to construction), results are not directly comparable to the national level or across jurisdictions.

## 5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The injury and illness incidence rates are based on an annual survey of Oregon employers. The Federal Bureau of Labor and Statistics guides the survey sample selection. For the survey, approximately 4,000 Oregon employers are selected to participate and the sample size is consistent with other states. Ultimately, the safety and health practices of Oregon employers and employees affect this measure. Also, 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 affect the injury and illness incidence rates.

## 6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Oregon OSHA will continue to deploy the programs such as inspections, consultations, and ongoing education that enhance workplace safety and health and contribute to reductions in the overall 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, conducted by

the DCBS Information Management Division. The total-cases incidence rate is a measure of all recordable Oregon workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. 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.