



2003 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Summary

Information Management Division

Department of Consumer & Business Services

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Private sector results based on revised requirements

Oregon workers employed in the private sector during calendar year 2003 suffered work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 5.6 for every 100 full-time employees. The 2003 total-cases-incidence rate of 5.6 is a 6.7 percent decrease from the 6.0 rate recorded in 2002. Of the 58,087 total recordable cases in 2003, 54.8 percent resulted in lost work time.

Beginning in 2003, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Substantial differences in these systems result in breaks in the continuity of industry data; estimates by industry from the 2003 survey are not comparable to those from prior years.

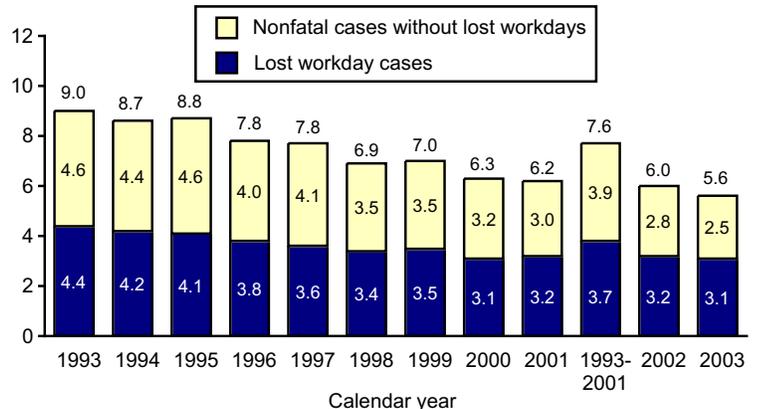
The 2002 and 2003 rates are based on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses, which became effective January 1, 2002. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, the primary source for the estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses in this summary, is based on employers' records of injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised requirements, the estimates from the 2002 and 2003 survey are not comparable to those from prior years.

Industry lost-workday-cases rates

The private-sector cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction rate (DART) is 3.1 in 2003. The DART rate replaces the lost-workday-cases incidence rate (LWDCIR), and includes injury and illness cases that resulted in one or more days away from work. The following figures compare 1993-2001 occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates and 2002 and 2003 rates based on the revised requirements.

The highest rate in 2003 among industry divisions, 7.1, was recorded by the transportation and warehousing division. Finance and insurance reported the lowest rate of 0.2.

Occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates, private sector, 1993-2003



Note: Due to rounding, lost-workday cases and nonfatal-without-lost-workday cases may not sum to the total-cases rate.

Incidence rates of lost-workday cases by industry division, private sector, 2003

Industry	2003
Private sector total	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	4.0
Construction	4.4
Manufacturing	3.8
Wholesale trade	3.2
Retail trade	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	7.1
Utilities	--
Information	--
Finance and insurance	0.2
Real estate, rental and leasing	2.8
Professional, scientific, & technical service	0.8
Management of companies & enterprises	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3.0
Education services	--
Health care & social assistance	3.5
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	2.3
Accommodation & food services	2.6
Other services, (except public administration)	2.0

The 2003 rates are based on the NAICS and are not comparable to results from previous years.

-- Indicates data not available.

Public-sector results

The public sector reported a total-cases-incidence rate of 6.0 in 2003. State government recorded a total-cases rate of 5.4, while local government registered a rate of 6.2.

The 2003 public-sector DART rate consists of the state and local government rate of 2.2 each.

National survey results

The total-cases-incidence rate for the private sector nationwide was 5.0 in 2003. The DART rate was 2.6, and the incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.4.

The Oregon total-cases-incidence rate and DART rate exceeded the national rates by 12.0 and 19.2 percent, respectively. The Oregon cases-without-lost-workdays incidence rate was 4.2 percent higher than the national figure. One reason Oregon rates are higher than national rates is attributable to a higher proportion of Oregon's workforce in hazardous industries.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

Comparison of Oregon and national incidence rates

	Total cases					Lost-workday cases					Cases without lost workdays				
	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003*	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003*	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003*
Oregon rates	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5
National rates	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4

Note: Due to rounding, lost-workday cases and nonfatal-without-lost-workday cases rates may not sum to total-cases rates.

*The 2002 and 2003 rates are based on revised recordkeeping requirements and are not comparable to previous years' rates.

Data in this summary are based upon the annual Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) survey, which collects data from a scientifically selected sample of employer establishments across the state. This should be distinguished from the data collected from workers' compensation claims submitted to the department by insurers.

For further information or to access the 2003 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness tables and appendices, please call the Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services, Research & Analysis Section, (503) 378-8254.

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