Private sector results

Oregon’s private sector workers suffered work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 3.9 for every 100 full-time employees in the 2012 calendar year. Of the 42,898 total recordable cases in 2012, 57.0 percent resulted in cases with lost work time (days away from work, restriction, or transfer).

DART

The private sector cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction rate (DART) was 2.2 in 2012. The 2002 to 2012 rates are based on the revised recordkeeping requirements and are not comparable with those from prior years. In 2012, the highest DART rate among industry divisions was 4.3, recorded by transportation and warehousing. Information and management of companies and enterprises tied for the lowest rate of 0.4. Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification system as the means of classifying businesses by the type of activity in which they are primarily engaged. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses first reported NAICS-based data in 2003.

Public sector results

The public sector reported a total case-incidence rate of 4.2 in 2012. State government recorded a total case rate of 2.7, while local governments’ rate was 5.0. The 2012 public sector DART rate consists of the state government rate of 1.6 and local government rate of 2.1. The overall public sector DART rate was 2.0.

The 2012 rates are based on the NAICS and are not comparable to results from years prior to 2003.
National survey results
The total case incidence rate for the private sector nationwide was 3.4 in 2012. The DART rate was 1.8, and the incidence rate for other recordable cases was 1.6. The Oregon total-cases incidence rate and DART rate exceeded the national rates by 14.7 and 22.2 percent, respectively. The Oregon and national cases-without-lost-workdays incidence rates were 1.7 and 1.6, respectively. One reason Oregon rates are higher than national rates is attributable to a higher proportion of Oregon’s workforce in hazardous industries.

The national public sector rates were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injury and Illnesses for reference year 2008. The total-cases incidence rate of 5.6 in 2012 has decreased from 5.7 in 2011. State government recorded a total case incidence rate of 4.4, while local governments’ rate was 6.1 in 2012. The overall public sector DART rate was 2.4.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year can be influenced by many factors, including 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, private sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>DART cases</th>
<th>Cases without lost workdays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon rates</td>
<td>4.6  4.4  3.9  3.8  3.9</td>
<td>2.5  2.3  2.2  2.1  2.2</td>
<td>2.1  2.1  1.7  1.7  1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National rates</td>
<td>3.9  3.6  3.5  3.5  3.4</td>
<td>2.0  1.8  1.8  1.8  1.8</td>
<td>1.9  1.8  1.7  1.7  1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Due to rounding, the rates of DART cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not sum to the total cases incidence rates.

Data in this summary are based upon the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), 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 2012 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness tables and appendices, please visit our website at [http://www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/imd/external/](http://www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/imd/external/) or call the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, 503-378-8254.