Oregon private sector results

Oregon’s private sector workers suffered work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 3.7 for every 100 full-time employees in the 2015 calendar year. Of the 44,687 total recordable cases in 2015, 55.8 percent resulted in cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

DART

The private sector cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) rate was 2.1 in 2015.

In 2015, the highest DART rate among industry divisions was 4.7 for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and for transportation and warehousing. The lowest rate was 0.3 for finance and insurance. 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.

Oregon public sector results

The public sector total cases incidence rate was 4.0 in 2015. The state government total cases rate was 2.9, while the local government rate was 4.7. The 2015 public sector DART rate consists of the state government rate of 1.6 and the local government rate of 2.2. The overall public sector DART rate was 2.0.

National survey results

Nationally, the total cases incidence rate for the private sector was 3.0 in 2015. The DART rate was 1.6, and the incidence rate for other recordable cases (those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction) was 1.4. The Oregon total cases incidence rate and DART rate exceeded the national rates by 23.3 and 31.3 percent, respectively. The Oregon and national other recordable cases incidence rates were 1.6 and 1.4, respectively.
The public sector total cases incidence rate of 5.1 in 2015 increased from 5.0 in 2014. The state government total cases incidence rate was 3.7, while local government rate was 5.6 in 2015. 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>Other recordable cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon rates</td>
<td>3.8 3.9 4.1 3.9 3.7</td>
<td>2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.1</td>
<td>1.7 1.7 1.9 1.9 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National rates</td>
<td>3.5 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.0</td>
<td>1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.6</td>
<td>1.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.4</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. SOII data should be distinguished from the data collected from workers’ compensation claims submitted to the department by insurers.

For more information or to access the 2015 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness tables and appendices, visit our website at [http://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/reports/Pages/index.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/reports/Pages/index.aspx) or call the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, at 503-378-8254.