

# Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Table and Appendices

*Calendar Year 2008*

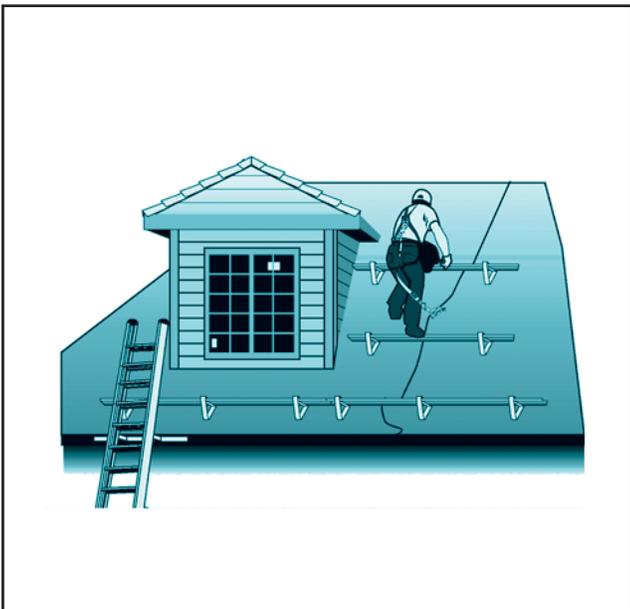
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*Information Management  
Division*

*Oregon Department of Consumer  
and Business Services*



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**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>6</sup></b> .....		1,689.2	4.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.1
<b>PRIVATE INDUSTRY<sup>6</sup></b> .....		1,463.4	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.1
<b>Goods-producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		346.1	5.6	3.2	1.7	1.4	2.5
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>6,7</sup></b> .....		44.1	5.6	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.6
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>6</sup></b> .....	11	42.0	5.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.7
Crop production <sup>6</sup> .....	111	22.1	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.9
Fruit and tree nut farming <sup>6</sup> .....	1113	6.1	3.9	2.0	1.8	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.9
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production <sup>6</sup> .....	1114	11.4	4.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.8
Forestry and logging .....	113	7.2	7.6	5.0	2.8	--	2.5
Logging .....	1133	6.8	7.9	5.4	3.0	--	2.5
Support activities for agriculture and forestry .....	115	10.5	8.9	4.0	2.8	1.2	5.0
Support activities for forestry .....	1153	4.5	9.8	3.4	3.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	6.4
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b> .....	21	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	101.3	5.4	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.4
Construction of buildings .....	236	25.0	5.0	3.0	1.6	1.3	2.1
Residential building construction .....	2361	15.1	5.8	3.6	--	--	2.2
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	9.9	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	12.2	4.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	3.2
Utility system construction .....	2371	4.7	4.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	4.7	3.9	1.6	1.4	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.2
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	64.1	5.7	3.4	2.3	1.0	2.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	13.3	9.2	5.5	4.0	1.5	3.6
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors .....	23811	2.4	9.0	3.8	3.4	( <sup>10</sup> )	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors . . . . .	23816	3.7	8.8	6.5	4.3	2.2	2.3
Building equipment contractors . . . . .	2382	25.4	4.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.7
Electrical contractors . . . . .	23821	11.3	4.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors . . . . .	23822	11.8	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	3.6
Other building equipment contractors . . . . .	23829	2.2	1.7	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	--	1.3
Building finishing contractors . . . . .	2383	16.1	5.3	3.8	3.3	0.5	1.5
Drywall and insulation contractors . . . . .	23831	4.6	8.3	5.2	3.5	1.7	3.2
Other specialty trade contractors . . . . .	2389	9.3	3.8	2.9	0.7	--	--
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Food manufacturing . . . . .	311	23.3	7.8	4.8	2.4	2.4	3.0
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing . . . . .	3114	9.8	7.9	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.9
Animal slaughtering and processing . . . . .	3116	1.3	11.4	7.4	3.6	3.7	4.1
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing . . . . .	3118	4.5	7.8	5.1	2.5	2.6	2.7
Other food manufacturing . . . . .	3119	2.8	6.6	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing . . . . .	312	3.2	7.9	4.6	2.9	1.7	3.3
Wood product manufacturing . . . . .	321	28.9	6.6	3.8	1.7	2.1	2.8
Sawmills and wood preservation . . . . .	3211	7.9	7.7	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.6
Sawmills and wood preservation . . . . .	32111	7.9	7.7	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.6
Sawmills . . . . .	321113	7.4	7.6	4.2	1.8	2.3	3.4
Wood preservation . . . . .	321114	0.5	9.2	3.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	6.1
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3212	9.8	4.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.7
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing . . . . .	32121	9.8	4.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.7
Softwood veneer and plywood manufacturing . . . . .	321212	4.8	4.5	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
Other wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3219	11.1	8.2	5.0	2.3	2.7	3.2
Millwork . . . . .	32191	7.8	7.6	4.4	2.2	2.2	3.2
Wood window and door manufacturing . . . . .	321911	3.3	8.2	4.8	1.8	2.9	3.4
Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planing . . . . .	321912	3.2	7.8	4.7	2.7	2.0	3.0
Other millwork (including flooring) . . . . .	321918	1.3	5.5	2.6	1.6	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.9
Paper manufacturing . . . . .	322	6.1	3.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills . . . . .	3221	3.6	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.0
Paper mills . . . . .	32212	2.3	2.8	1.4	0.9	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.4
Converted paper product manufacturing . . . . .	3222	2.5	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	6.9	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.3
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	3231	6.9	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.3
Printing . . . . .	32311	6.4	3.7	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.4
Commercial lithographic printing . . . . .	323110	3.3	3.3	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	3.8	5.3	3.8	2.5	1.3	1.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	6.2	6.3	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Plastics product manufacturing . . . . .	3261	5.6	6.3	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	5.5	6.1	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	2.5	6.9	5.5	2.6	2.9	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	9.5	8.6	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.0
Foundries . . . . .	3315	5.7	10.4	5.7	3.5	2.2	4.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	17.2	9.1	4.0	2.5	1.5	5.1
Cutlery and handtool manufacturing . . . . .	3322	2.5	8.2	3.9	1.8	2.1	4.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	4.4	10.4	4.1	3.0	1.1	6.3
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing . . . . .	3327	3.7	7.4	3.1	1.5	--	4.3
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	12.1	6.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	3.5
Industrial machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3332	3.9	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	39.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing . . . . .	3344	28.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing . . . . .	3345	6.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	2.4	3.7	2.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.8	1.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	16.5	8.8	5.7	2.3	3.4	3.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing . . . . .	3361	4.1	14.4	9.7	2.8	6.9	4.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	3.9	8.4	4.6	2.6	2.1	3.8
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing . . . . .	3363	2.4	6.5	4.3	1.9	2.4	2.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	7.2	8.1	5.7	1.6	4.1	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	8.7	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.3
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		<b>1,117.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>		<b>340.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	36.8	5.6	2.9	2.0	0.9	2.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	31.2	4.3	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types,  
Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers .....	4244	11.6	6.5	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	44-45	201.4	5.0	3.0	1.5	1.4	2.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	441	26.9	5.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.9
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores .....	4413	7.8	6.8	5.0	3.1	1.9	1.7
Electronics and appliance stores .....	443	7.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers .....	444	15.6	5.3	4.3	2.0	2.3	1.0
Building material and supplies dealers .....	4441	13.5	5.6	4.7	2.1	2.5	1.0
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores .....	4442	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.3
Food and beverage stores .....	445	38.8	7.0	3.9	2.5	1.4	3.1
Grocery stores .....	4451	33.9	7.1	3.9	2.4	1.5	3.2
Health and personal care stores .....	446	8.2	2.5	1.0	--	--	--
Gasoline stations .....	447	10.6	2.3	1.0	0.7	--	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	448	17.4	2.7	1.3	0.8	--	1.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores .....	451	10.5	6.3	1.9	1.4	--	4.3
General merchandise stores .....	452	39.3	6.6	4.7	2.2	2.5	1.9
Miscellaneous store retailers .....	453	11.4	3.0	2.0	1.0	--	1.0
Nonstore retailers .....	454	7.3	5.4	4.1	0.8	3.3	1.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup></b> .....	48-49	52.1	6.9	4.9	3.0	1.9	2.0
Air transportation .....	481	4.7	6.4	5.2	3.0	2.2	1.1
Truck transportation .....	484	19.1	5.6	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.5	6.7	3.5	3.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	3.2
Support activities for transportation .....	488	7.7	5.6	3.4	2.3	1.1	2.2
Couriers and messengers .....	492	6.8	13.6	10.3	5.2	5.1	3.3
Warehousing and storage .....	493	8.0	9.6	7.2	3.1	4.1	2.3
<b>Utilities</b> .....	22	4.7	6.6	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.8
Utilities .....	221	4.7	6.6	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution .....	2211	3.1	7.6	4.6	3.0	1.6	3.0
<b>information</b> .....		35.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types,  
Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	15.9	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	7.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		88.0	2.6	1.5	1.0	--	1.0
<b>Finance and insurance</b> . . . . .	52	60.6	1.7	0.9	--	--	0.8
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> . . . . .	53	27.4	4.9	3.2	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b> . . . . .		199.8	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> . . . . .	55	31.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> . . . . .	56	94.8	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.3
Administrative and support services . . . . .	561	89.3	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.4
Waste management and remediation services . . . . .	562	5.4	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.0	0.8
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		209.8	6.1	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.1
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	24.8	3.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.6
Educational services . . . . .	611	24.8	3.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.6
Colleges, universities, and professional schools . . . . .	6113	8.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> . . . . .	62	185.1	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.5	3.3
Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	66.7	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.5
Hospitals . . . . .	622	51.8	8.0	3.6	2.1	1.5	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	39.1	9.5	5.5	2.6	2.9	3.9
Social assistance . . . . .	624	27.4	5.4	4.0	1.8	2.2	1.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> . . . . .		180.5	4.4	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types,  
Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	71	24.5	5.4	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.4
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	72	156.0	4.2	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.4
Accommodation .....	721	26.5	4.7	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.7
Food services and drinking places .....	722	129.5	4.1	1.5	1.4	--	2.6
<b>Other services</b> .....		63.7	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.7
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	81	63.7	3.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.7
Repair and maintenance .....	811	17.6	5.1	1.7	1.1	0.6	3.4
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b> .....		225.8	4.8	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.4
<b>State government</b> .....		51.9	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		3.8	6.3	4.8	2.3	2.5	1.5
<b>Construction</b> .....		3.5	6.3	5.0	2.4	2.6	1.2
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	3.5	6.3	5.0	2.4	2.6	1.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	3.5	6.3	5.0	2.4	2.6	1.2
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		48.1	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.9
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		20.5	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.7
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	15.3	2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9
Educational services .....	611	15.3	2.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	6113	--	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	5.2	6.3	5.2	3.8	1.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types,  
Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals .....	622	--	19.8	16.5	14.2	2.3	3.4
<b>Public administration</b> .....		26.5	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.0
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	26.5	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	10.2	4.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	9221	10.2	4.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.6
Police protection .....	92212	1.2	6.8	2.7	2.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	4.1
Correctional institutions .....	92214	5.5	6.1	2.8	2.3	0.5	3.3
<b>Local government</b> .....		174.0	5.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.6
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		172.5	5.0	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup></b> .....		7.8	8.5	5.2	3.8	1.5	3.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup></b> .....	48-49	5.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	1.7	3.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.0
<b>Utilities</b> .....	22	--	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.9
Utilities .....	221	--	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.9
Water, sewage and other systems .....	2213	1.5	4.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	--	3.2
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		103.2	4.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.4
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	96.9	4.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Educational services .....	611	96.9	4.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Elementary and secondary schools .....	6111	71.2	4.2	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	6.3	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
Hospitals .....	622	2.4	4.2	3.1	2.3	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2008**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	0.3	8.7	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b> .....		50.8	5.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	3.0
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	50.8	5.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	3.0
Fire protection .....	92216	2.2	8.6	4.5	3.0	1.5	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## Glossary

**Annual average employment:** This is the average number of full- and part-time employees who worked during the calendar year. It includes all classes of employees (i.e., administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, and service personnel, as well as operating and related workers).

**Days away from work, restriction, or job transfer (DART):** Days that an employee, due to occupational injury or illness:

- Missed one or more days of work
- Could not perform one or more routine job functions, or work the full day that would have otherwise been worked (job transfer or restriction)
- Could work, but the physician or other licensed health care professional recommended the employee not perform one or more routine job functions, or not work the full day that would have otherwise been worked (job transfer or restriction)
- Had work restriction that only affected one or more routine job functions (job transfer or restriction)
- Worked a partial day of work, except for the day on which the injury occurred or the illness began (job transfer or restriction)

**Employment size group:** A grouping of establishments within a specified employment range.

**Establishment:** A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (for example, a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.) It is a single physical location where distinctly separate activities are performed (such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard); each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

**First-aid treatment:** One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth that do not ordinarily require medical care, even if care is provided by a physician or registered professional.

**Hours worked:** Total hours worked by all employees. It includes all time on duty, but excludes vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other nonwork time, even though paid.

**Incidence rate (IR):** Number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers per year. The rate is calculated as:

$$IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$$

where: N = number of injuries and illnesses or days away from work, restriction, or job transfer

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

**Medical treatment:** Treatment administered by a physician or a registered professional under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first-aid treatment provided by a physician or registered professional, nor does it include treatment ordinarily considered diagnostic or preventive in nature.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):** A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS divides the economy into 20 sectors. Establishments are grouped into industries according to the similarity of production processes. Establishments may be classified in 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, or 6-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

From 1989 to 2002, survey establishments were classified in industry groups based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual. The 1972 SIC manual was used to define industry groups prior to 1989.

**Occupational illness:** Any abnormal condition or disorder, not resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. All diagnosed occupational illnesses are recordable.

**Occupational injury:** Any injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., resulting from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

**Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses:** An injury or illness is recordable if an event or exposure in the work environment causes

or contributes to the resulting condition or significantly aggravates a pre-existing injury or illness and results in any of the following:

- Fatalities, regardless of the time between the injury and death or the length of illness
- Days away from work, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays
- Nonfatal cases without days away from work that result in restriction of work, transfer to another job or termination of employment; require medical treatment beyond first aid; or result in loss of consciousness. Includes significant injuries or illnesses (cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum) diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional not classified as fatalities or days-away-from-work cases

**Total recordable cases:** All recordable occupational injuries and illnesses.

## Appendix B

### Revisions to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience but also the employers' understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules declared by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

On Jan. 19, 2001, OSHA revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. These revisions became effective Jan. 1, 2002.

Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, the estimates from the 2002-2008 surveys are not comparable with those from previous years. The survey was not designed to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

Details about the revised recordkeeping requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and new

requirements, are available from the federal OSHA Web site at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or its Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses lists establishments that are classified by industry based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the U.S. economy, most of which are in the service-providing sector. The NAICS classifies establishments into a detail industry based on the production processes and provided services. As a result of the conversion to the NAICS, the estimates by industry from the 2008 survey are not comparable with those from 2002 and earlier.

Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Department of Transportation's

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), respectively. Neither of these agencies adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements

prior to 2003. Therefore, 2008 estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

## Appendix C

### Scope of Survey

The scope of the survey includes employers in the state of Oregon with at least one employee during calendar year 2008 and included the following private sector industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, NAICS 11; utilities, NAICS 21; construction, NAICS 23; manufacturing, NAICS 31-33; wholesale trade, NAICS 42; retail trade, NAICS 44-45; transportation and warehousing, NAICS 48-49; information, NAICS 51; finance and insurance, NAICS 52; real estate and rental and leasing, NAICS 53; management of companies and enterprises, NAICS 55; administrative support and waste management and remediation services, NAICS 56; educational services, NAICS 61; health care and social assistance, NAICS 62; arts, entertainment, and recreation, NAICS 71; accommodation and food services, NAICS 72; and other services (except public administration), NAICS 81. In addition, all state and local government NAICS were included.

Excluded from the survey were the federal government, agricultural production employers with 10 or fewer employees, self-employed individuals, private households, railroad employers, and employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts. Although railroads and mining, except oil and gas extraction, were excluded from the survey, data for these industries were collected by federal agencies and are included in this report.

A total of 4,426 sample units were selected to participate in the 2008 survey, with 3,987 collectable units. The original and two follow-up mailings, plus telephone calls, resulted in 3,886 usable replies, a 94.5 percent overall usable response rate. About 12.2 percent of the sample units were excluded from the final

tabulation from which the usable response rate was generated. The most common reasons for exclusion were that the sample was out of business or was outside the scope of the survey. Some other reasons for a unit not to be included in the survey are: a unit's employees may have been included in another unit's survey; the survey may have been a duplicate for the same location; or an adequate address could not be found.

Additional data were obtained to supplement the mailed questionnaires. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining enterprises in Oregon were obtained from the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which has statutory authority affecting occupational safety and health in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. MSHA provided data for 309 mining establishments. Data from 22 establishments engaged in railroad transportation were obtained from the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation.

In total, the 2008 survey data included reports from close to 4,000 private establishments. One hundred seventeen reports were received from state government units, and 239 local government units reported.

#### Survey questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requests information regarding employment, total hours worked, and the tabulation of occupational injuries and illnesses by type (i.e., fatalities, days away from work, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays). Additional information is sought regarding the type of illnesses contracted, the number of days away from work, and days of restricted work or job transfer resulting from work-related injuries and illnesses. (See Appendix H for a sample of the survey form and instructions.) Federal grant

arrangements specify that the respondent fill out a single reporting form. The data are then used to develop both state and national estimates. This elimination of reporting duplication by respondents, in conjunction with the use of identical statistical techniques at the state and national levels, ensures maximum comparability of the estimates.

### Sample design

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics selected the sample of Oregon’s private and public sector employers to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses at a certain level of precision. Because the Occupational Safety and Health program required estimates by industry, the universe was first stratified into state government, local government, and private ownership, and then stratified into industries according to the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition.

Studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have generated the variance in incidence rates within the specified groups of industries. Using this measure of variance, number of establishments in an industry, and the employment in large establishments, a sample size was determined for each industry. Industries with higher expected incidence rates tend to be subject to more variability and were allotted a proportionately larger sample than industries with lower rates. Industries dominated by a few large establishments required proportionately smaller samples (if all of the large establishments were sampled) than industries composed of small establishments.

The number of injuries and illnesses experienced by an establishment varies according to its number of employees. For this reason, all establishments within an industry were stratified into employment size groups.

The selection of sample units was optimized by distributing the industry sample among the size groups in proportion to the total employment in the industry and the variation in the size groups. Larger establishments, then, were more likely to be part of the sample than small ones. Usually, establishments with more than 100 employees were certain to be sampled, although that figure was lower for industries with a relatively small total work force.

### Estimation procedures

The injury and illness data reported by the sampling units in each estimating cell were weighted (multiplied) by the inverse of the sampling ratio. For example, a sampled establishment representing itself and three other establishments were assigned a weight of four. The reported data were multiplied by four in the estimation procedure.

The data were also benchmarked or adjusted for nonresponse and for any new establishments that became part of the universe after the sample was drawn. Benchmarking equalizes the employment in each estimating cell to a known employment for the survey period. A benchmark factor was calculated for each estimating cell by dividing current employment estimates of the universe, or target employment, by the weighted employment produced from the sample.<sup>1</sup> Weighted data for each industry were then benchmarked to generate final estimates.<sup>2</sup>

Footnotes (Estimation procedures)

$$1/ \quad B = T \left/ \begin{matrix} S \ N_i \\ \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} W_{ji} \ E_{ji} \end{matrix} \right.$$

- where: B = Benchmark factor for an estimating cell
- T = Target employment for the same estimating cell
- S = Number of size classes in the estimating cell
- N<sub>i</sub> = Number of sample units in size class “i”
- W<sub>ji</sub> = Weight of sample unit “j” in size class “i”
- E<sub>ji</sub> = Survey employment for sample unit “j” in size class “i”

$$2/ \quad X = \left( \begin{matrix} S \ N_i \\ \sum_{i=1} \sum_{j=1} W_{ji} \ X_{ji} \end{matrix} \right) B$$

- where: X = Benchmarked estimate of characteristics for an estimating cell
- S = Number of size classes in the estimating cell
- N<sub>i</sub> = Number of sample units in size class “i”
- W<sub>ji</sub> = Weight of sample unit “j” in size class “i”
- X<sub>ji</sub> = Characteristics reported by sample unit “j” in size class “i”
- B = Benchmark factor for an estimating cell

## Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries on a production-oriented or supply-based conceptual framework that groups establishments into industries according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services. Reporting units were classified according to the 2002 edition of the North American Industry Classification System Manual.

## Publication guidelines

The Occupational Safety and Health Survey tabulating system generates injury and illness estimates for more than 1,200 NAICS industry levels in the United States. This publication includes estimates at the three- to six-digit NAICS level in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors and generally at the two- to four-digit NAICS level in government, unless one of the following situations occurs:

- Estimates are for an industry with fewer than three companies. Moreover, if three or more companies are in the industry, the employment of one company cannot constitute more than 60 percent of the employment for the industry. This publication restriction is waived if officials of the concerned companies secure permission in writing.
- 2008 annual average employment for the industry is less than 2,000 with the exception of the mining division.
- The estimate is for an industry whose total-cases-incidence rate relative error exceeds 30.
- The benchmark factor for an estimating cell is less than 0.9 or greater than 1.5.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total shown for the more comprehensive industry level of which it is a part.

## Appendix D

### Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Company

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or company may be calculated by employers by using the same formula used to calculate industry wide incidence rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. Employers may then compare their own work injury and illness rates to the overall rates in their industry in Oregon or the nation.

The formula requires the following: (1) the number of injuries and illnesses and (2) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate determine the following:

- (1) The total number of cases with days away from work, restriction, or job transfer and other recordable cases. This may be done by adding the total for columns H, I, and J on the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300). To determine the DART rate, add columns H & I only.
- (2) The total number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked

figure should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

- (1) 
$$\frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$
- (2)

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure or 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Oregon and the nation.

An employer may compute rates for injuries; illnesses; days-away-from-work cases, including days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction; other recordable cases (medical-

treatment cases); or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses (1) in the formula with the measure for which the rate is being computed.

It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semiannual basis, by department, or any other grouping of employees. The formula, including the constant 200,000, remains the same.

However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the hours worked, (2) in the incidence rate formula. For example, to compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked for that month in the denominator.

## Appendix E

### Reliability of the Estimates

The incidence rates and case estimates are based on an annual sample of Oregon employers and, as a result, may differ from figures that would have been obtained had a complete census of establishments been possible using the same procedures. As in any survey, the results are subject to errors of response and reporting, as well as sampling variability. Errors of response and reporting are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contact with employers. Errors of sampling variability are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability; that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of establishments is included in the survey. The relative standard error taken together with the characteristic's estimated value serves to define the confidence intervals or ranges that would include the comparable complete-coverage value. The chances are about two out of three that the estimate would have been produced in the range of one standard error above to one standard error below the estimated value, and about 19 out

of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated value. Furthermore, the chances are about 997 out of 1,000 that the estimated value of the characteristic would have been in the range of three relative standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard errors for the private sector estimates overall are displayed in Table 1 (page 6). The use of these relative standard errors may be clarified by an example. The private sector has an estimated incidence rate for total recordable cases of 4.6 per 100 full-time workers and a relative standard error of 2.8 percent. The chances are two out of three that a complete census would produce a rate between 4.5 and 4.7 and the chances are 19 out of 20 that the rate produced from the complete count would be between 4.3 and 4.9. The chances are 997 out of 1,000, or 99.7 percent of the time, that the rate generated from a complete census would be between 4.2 and 5.0. Similar confidence intervals can be developed for the other survey-generated estimates by using the same methodology described above.

Table E1. Relative standard errors, private sector, Oregon 2008

Division	Percent relative standard errors <sup>2</sup>				
	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, restriction, or job transfer			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>3</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private sector <sup>1</sup>	2.8	3.6	4.7	5.3	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	9.2	13.0	10.5	27.4	11.5
Construction	8.6	12.3	15.0	22.9	11.9
Manufacturing	2.4	3.1	3.1	5.4	3.5
Wholesale trade	11.2	13.9	19.0	20.8	15.8
Retail trade	6.1	6.9	9.9	9.2	9.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.7	11.3	13.4	13.4	13.1
Utilities	12.9	12.6	14.2	15.6	21.4
Information	17.4	29.6	31.4	37.2	20.3
Finance and insurance	53.3	51.8	65.7	87.0	59.5
Real estate, rental and leasing	40.7	56.0	77.5	84.5	68.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	40.9	81.9	99.2	100.1	45.4
Management of companies and enterprises	19.8	28.6	28.2	52.5	25.4
Admin. and support, waste mgmt., remediation serv.	13.4	15.4	17.5	27.1	24.2
Educational services	51.1	56.0	65.0	8.4	48.4
Health care and social assistance	5.7	8.4	7.3	13.6	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15.7	19.0	22.6	19.0	21.0
Accommodation and food services	14.4	23.7	26.3	33.3	16.6
Other services, except public administration	25.4	34.6	40.8	32.5	41.2

<sup>1</sup>Excludes agricultural production employers with 10 or fewer employees.

<sup>2</sup>The relative standard error in the range of one standard error is computed as:

$$\%RE(X) = 100 * (\sigma/X)$$

$\%RE(X)$  = Percentage of relative standard error for the characteristic

$\sigma$  = The standard deviation for the characteristic

$X$  = Weighted benchmarked estimate of the characteristic

<sup>3</sup>Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Note: Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining (NAICS 21) and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

## Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions inside the form OSHA No. 300 Log. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

An injury or illness is considered work related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following: (1) the employer's premises and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. When an employee is off the employer's premises, the work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment — not only the primary work facility but also such areas as company storage facilities. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

All deaths, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness are recordable.

All significant injuries or illnesses diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional are recordable.

### Significant work-related cases

Work-related cases involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum must always be recorded under the general criteria at the time of occurrence.

### Recordable and nonrecordable injuries

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided: i.e., if the injury required medical treatment, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria

for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

### Medical treatment

Medical treatment is the management and care of a patient to combat the disease or disorder. For this rule, medical treatment does not include:

- Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counseling
- The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as X-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications solely for diagnostic purposes (e.g., eye drops to dilate pupils)
- First aid, as listed below

### First-aid treatment

The following are generally considered first-aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and should not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- (A) Using a nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and nonprescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a nonprescription medication at prescription strength is medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes)
- (B) Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are medical treatment)
- (C) Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin

- (D) Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound-closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc., are medical treatment)
- (E) Using hot or cold therapy
- (F) Using any nonrigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, nonrigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes)
- (G) Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.)

- (H) Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister
- (I) Using eye patches

This is a complete list of all first-aid treatments for this standard. Treatment not included in this list is considered medical treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration from *Referencing Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR), PART 1904 — Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*



# Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2008

**YOUR RESPONSE IS REQUIRED BY LAW IN 30 DAYS.**

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the survey response. It is positioned on the left side of the page, with a light gray vertical bar to its right.

Please correct your company address as needed.

**For your convenience, you can submit your survey response  
on our website at <https://idcf.bls.gov>.  
See the brochure inside this booklet for more information!**

We estimate it will take you an average of 24 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 10 minutes to 5 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, its employees, agents, and partner statistical agencies, will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only and will hold the information in confidence to the full extent permitted by law. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (Title 5 of Public Law 107-347) and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will not be disclosed in identifiable form without your informed consent.

OMB No. 1220-0045  
Approval expires 09-30-2010  
BLS-9300 N06

# Section 1: Establishment Information

**Instructions:** Using your completed Calendar Year 2008 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300A), copy the establishment information into the boxes. If these numbers are not available on your OSHA Form 300A, or if your establishment does not keep records needed to answer (2) and (3) below, you can estimate using the steps that follow on the next page.

1. Enter your account number from the front cover. →
2. Enter the annual average number of employees for 2008. →
3. Enter the total hours worked by all employees for 2008. →
4. Check any conditions that might have affected your answers to questions 2 and 3 above during 2008:
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Strike or lockout	<input type="checkbox"/> Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual
<input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown or layoff	<input type="checkbox"/> Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual
<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work	<input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened to affect our employment or hours figures
5. Did you have ANY work-related injuries or illnesses during 2008?
  - Yes. Go to Section 2: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2008, directly below.
  - No. Go to Section 4: Contact Information, on the back cover.

# Section 2: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2008

**Instructions:**

1. Refer to the OSHA *Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* for the location referenced on the front cover of the survey under “**Report for this Location.**” If you prefer, you may enclose a photocopy of your *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300A).
2. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover of this survey, be sure to include the OSHA Form 300A for all of the specified establishments.
3. If any total is zero on your OSHA Form 300A, write “0” in that total’s space below.
4. The **total** Number of Cases recorded in G + H + I + J must equal the **total** Injury and Illness Types recorded in M (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6).

**Number of Cases**

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
_____	_____	_____	_____
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)

**Number of Days**

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
_____	_____
(K)	(L)

**Injury and Illness Types**

Total number of ...			
(M)			
(1) Injuries	_____	(4) Poisonings	_____
(2) Skin disorders	_____	(5) Hearing loss	_____
(3) Respiratory conditions	_____	(6) All other illnesses	_____

If you had any work-related deaths in 2008, please tell us on the line below where you assigned/classified each death within the list of items (M1) through (M6) provided under *Injury and Illness Types* above (e.g., “fatal case was due to injury resulting from fall” or “death resulted from respiratory conditions”) \_\_\_\_\_





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