

Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Summary, Table, and Appendices **Calendar Year 2021**

December 2022

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Dedicated to **CONSUMER** and **WORKER PROTECTION**

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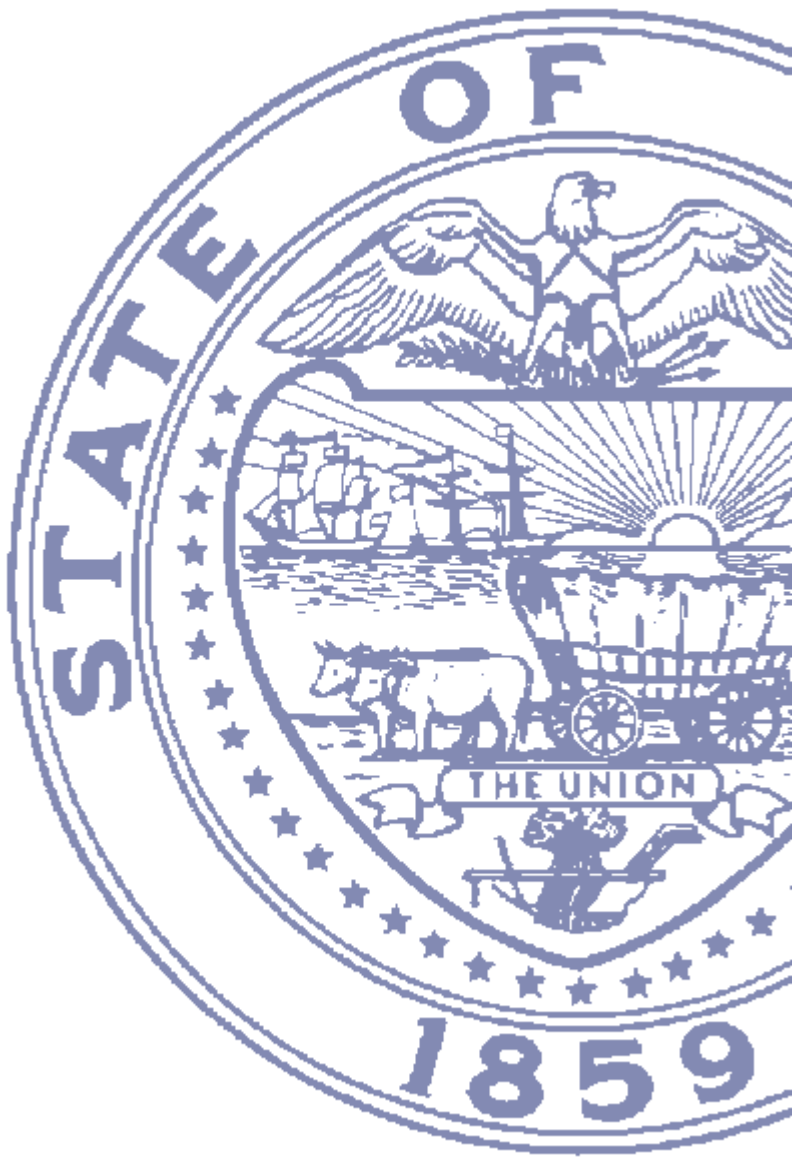
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2021 Oregon Survey of Occupational Injury and Illness Summary

Oregon private and public sectors results

Oregon's private sector and state and local governments suffered work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 3.8 for every 100 full-time employees during the 2021 calendar year. Of the estimated 54,200 total recordable cases in 2021, approximately 64.8 percent resulted in cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

Oregon private sector results

Oregon's private sector workers suffered work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 3.8 for every 100 full-time employees during the 2021 calendar year. Of the estimated 47,800 total recordable cases in 2021, approximately 64.9 percent resulted in cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

DART

The private sector DART rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) was 2.5 in 2021.

In 2021, the highest DART rate among industry divisions was 5.7 for transportation and warehousing. The lowest rate was 0.2 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 recordable cases incidence rate was 3.7 in 2021. The state government total case rate was 3.3, while the local government rate was 3.7. The 2021 overall public sector DART rate was 2.3. The public sector DART rate for state government was 2.6, and the local government rate was 2.2.

National survey results

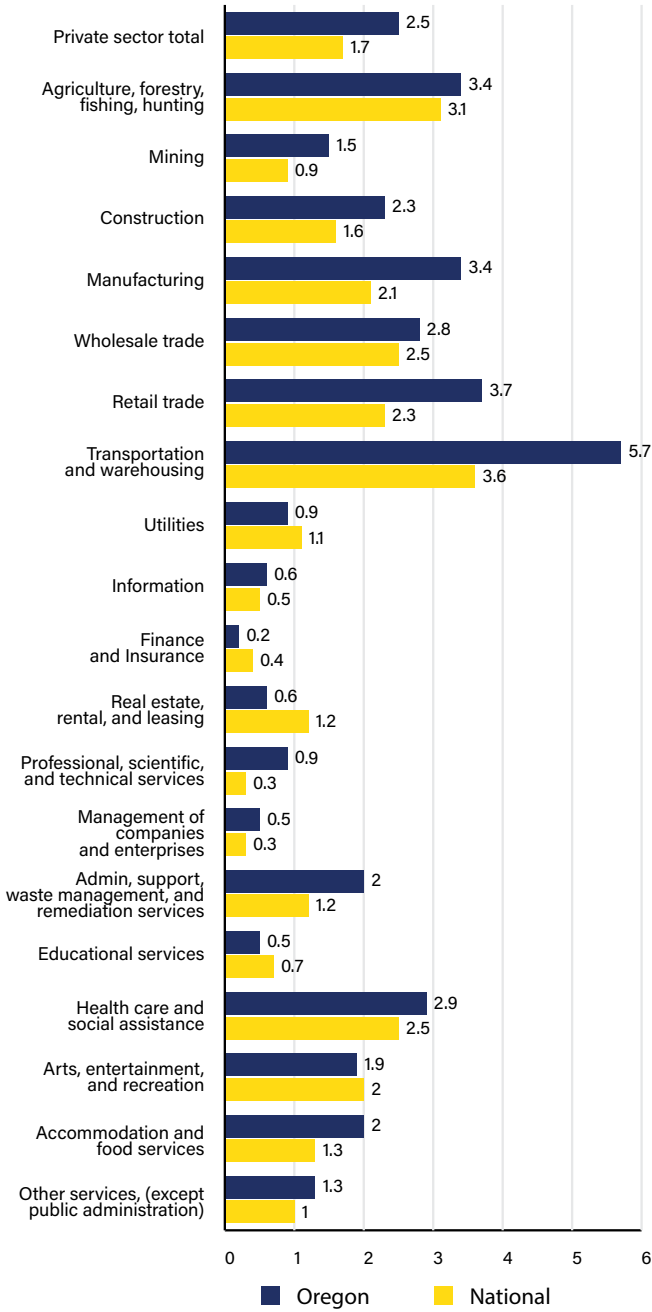
Nationally, the rate of total recordable cases for the private sector was 2.7 in 2021. The DART rate was 1.7. The incidence rate for other recordable cases (those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction) was 1.0. Comparatively, Oregon's other recordable cases incidence rate for the private sector was 1.3.

The public sector total recordable cases incidence rate was 4.5 in 2021. The state government total recordable case incidence rate was 3.2, and the local government rate was 5.0 in 2021. The overall public sector DART rate was 2.4.

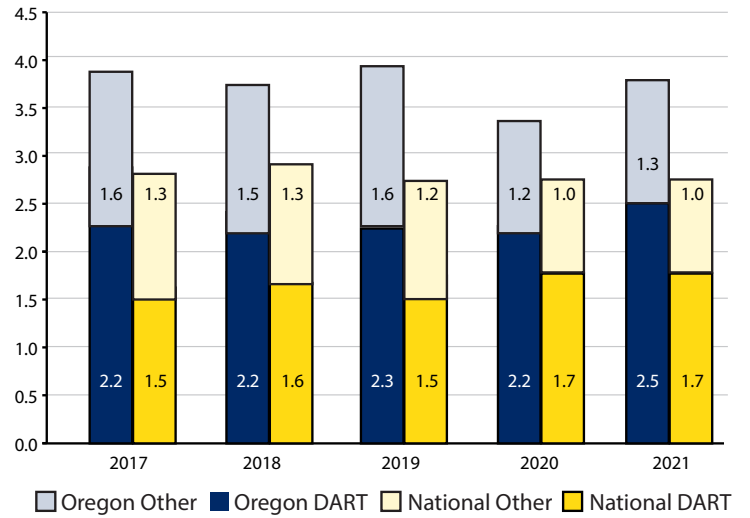
Data in this summary are based upon the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which collects data from a statistically selected sample of employer establishments across the state. SOII data should be distinguished from the data collected from workers' compensation claims submitted to the Department of Consumer and Business Services by insurers.

For more information, or to access the 2021 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness tables and appendices, visit our website at oregon.gov/dcbs or call the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, at 503-378-8254.

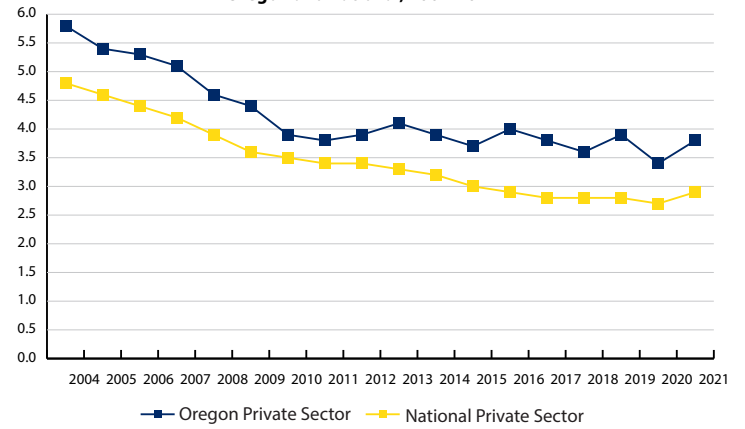
DART rates by industry division, private sector, 2021



Occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates, private sector, Oregon and national 2017-2021



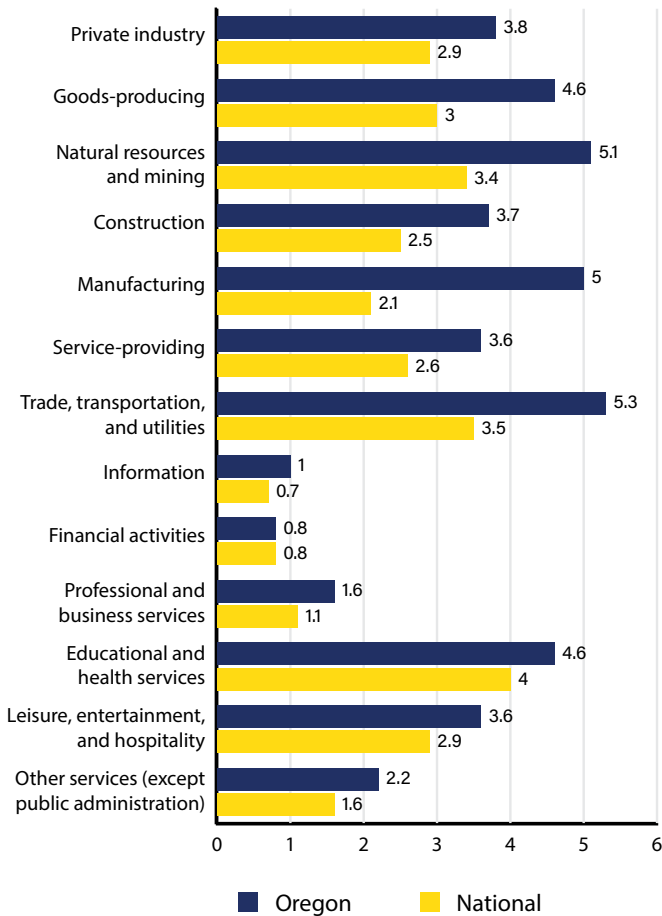
Private-sector incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Oregon and national, 2004-2021



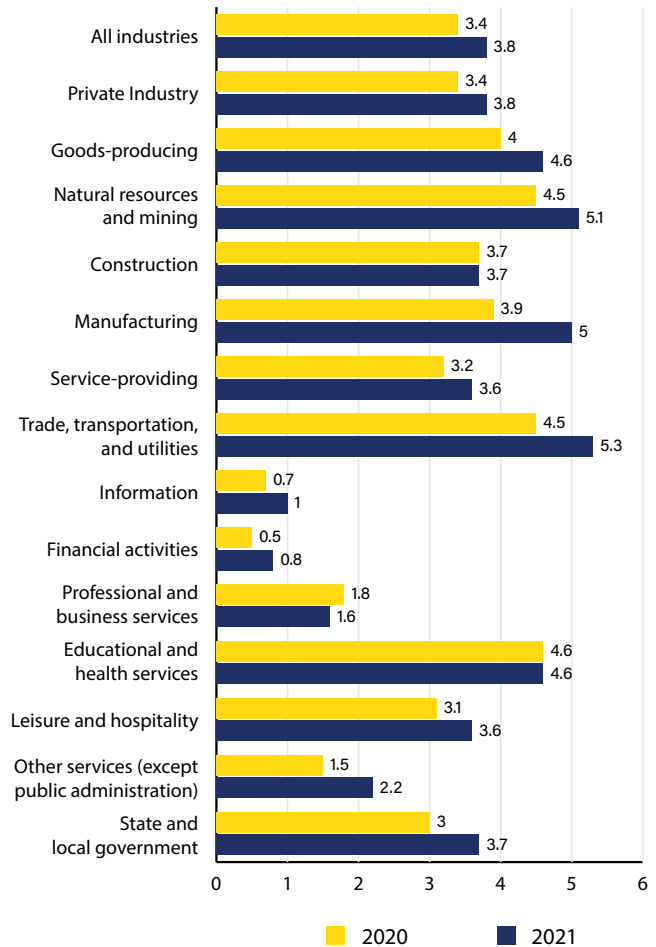
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry and Case Types

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Oregon and national, 2021

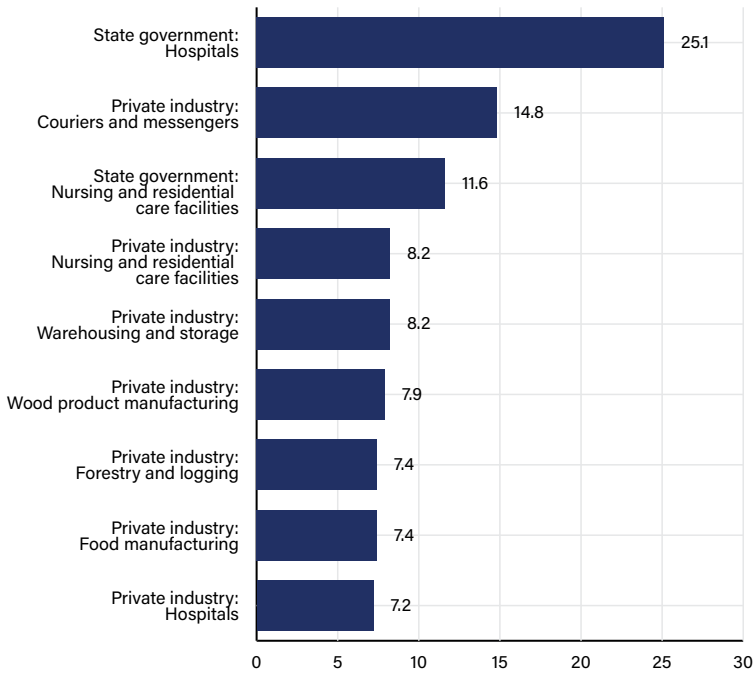


Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Oregon, 2020-2021

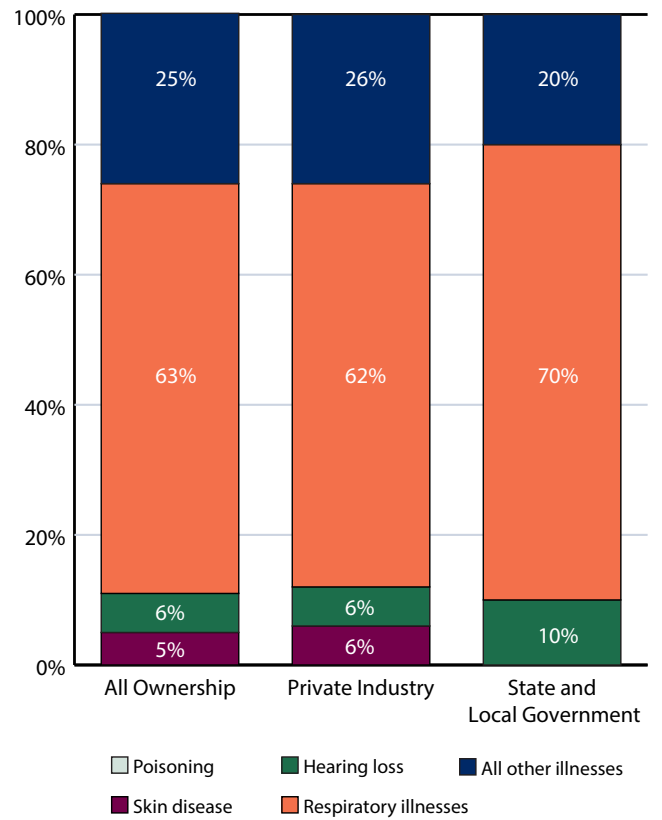


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Oregon 2021

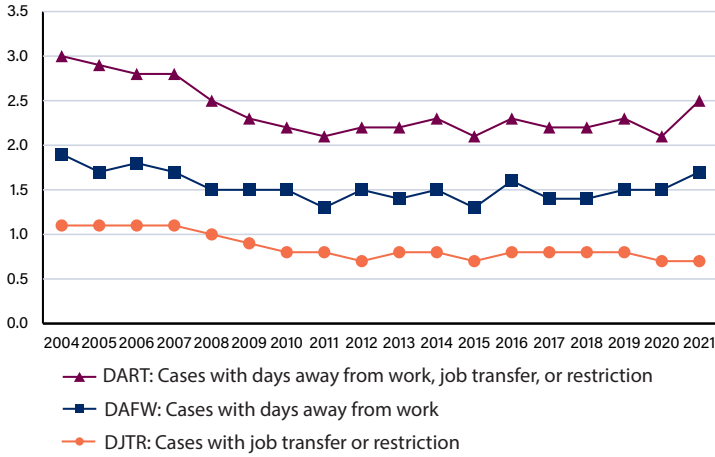


Distribution of illnesses, total recordable cases by ownership, 2021

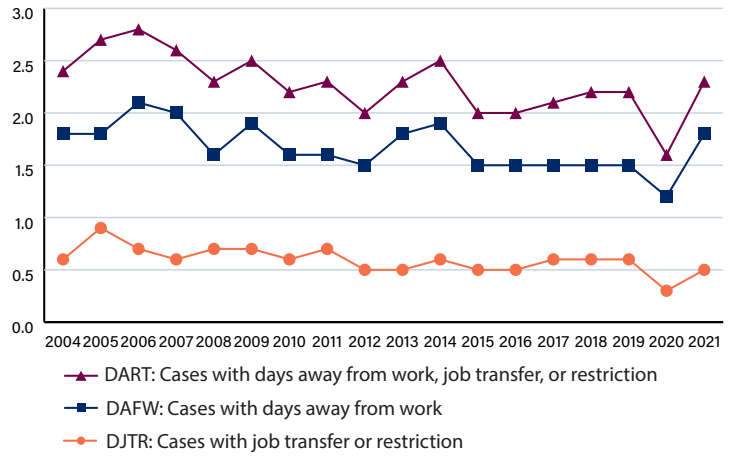


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

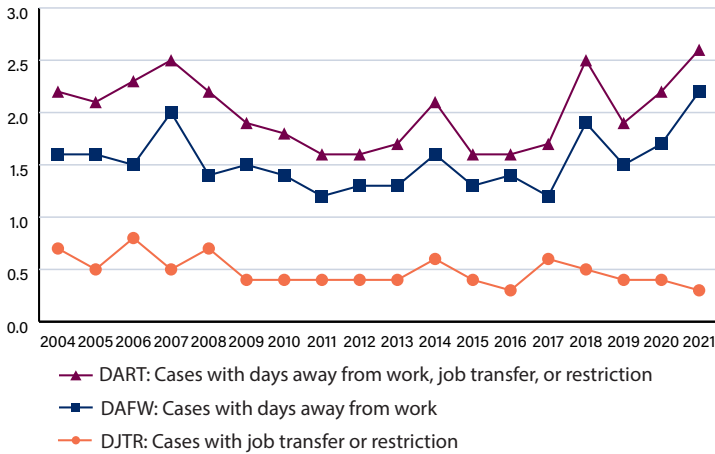
All ownership, nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Oregon, 2004-2021



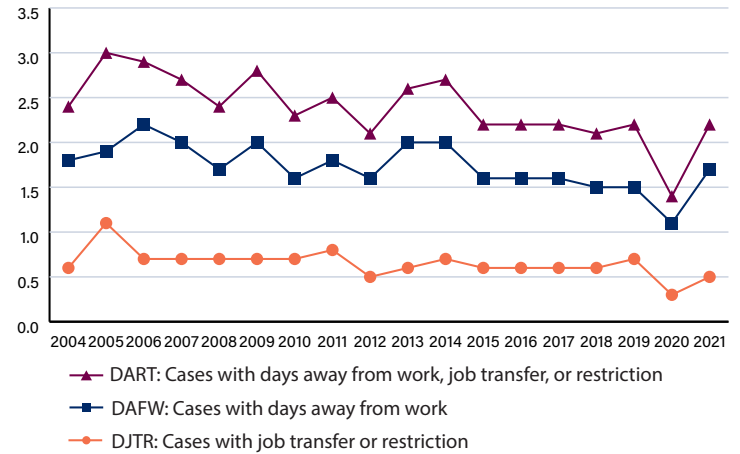
State and local government, nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Oregon, 2004-2021



State government, nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Oregon, 2004-2021

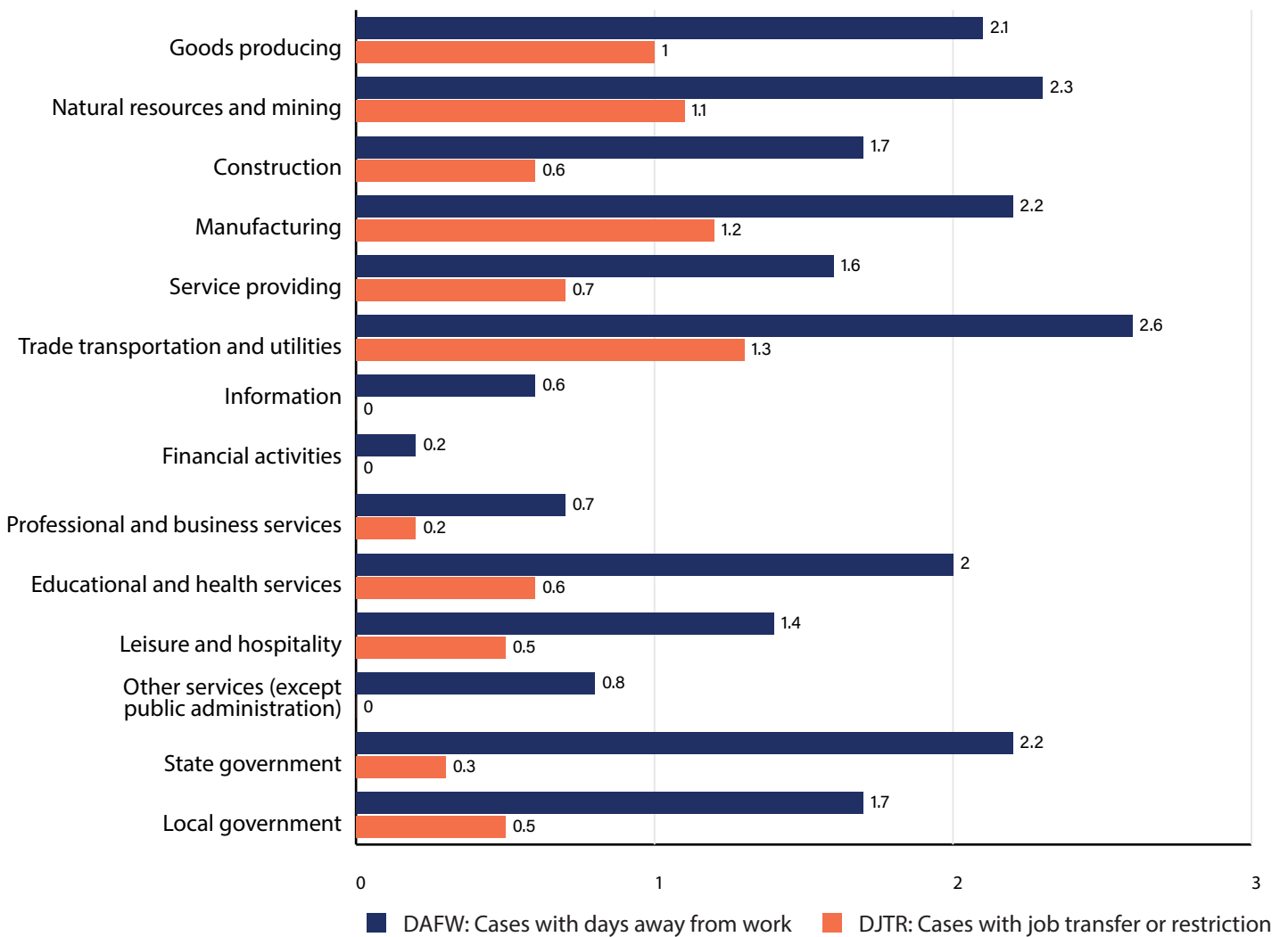


Local government, nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Oregon, 2004-2021



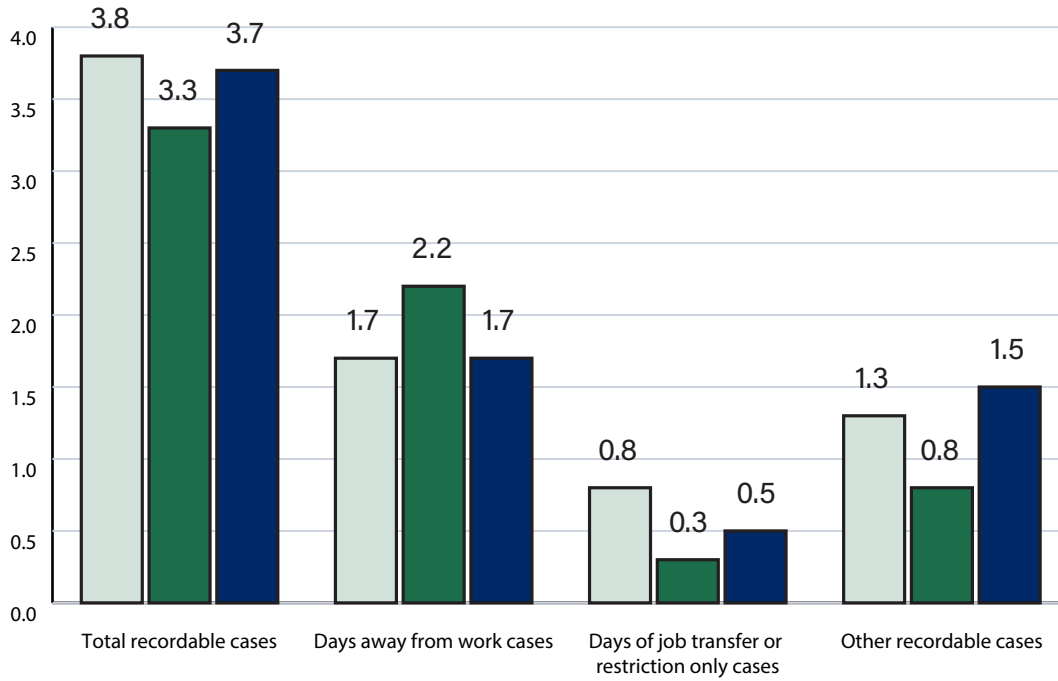
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

Private industry sector, state government, and local government, number in thousands of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, Oregon, 2021

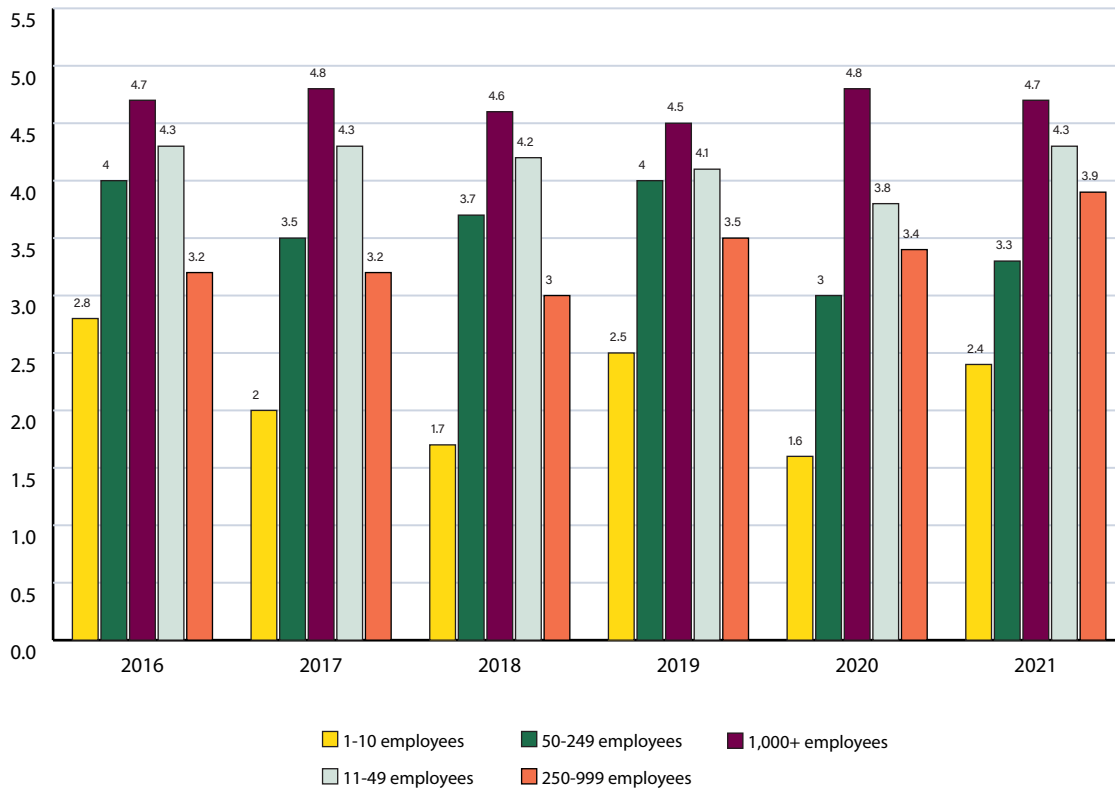


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Oregon, 2021



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by year and company size, Oregon, 2016-2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2022.

2021 Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Table



Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2021

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.8	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.3
Private industry⁵		3.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.3
Goods-producing⁵		4.6	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		5.1	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting⁵		5.2	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.8
Crop production ⁵	111	5.0	3.4	2.3	1.2	1.6
Fruit and tree nut farming ⁵	1113	5.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	2.5
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁵	1114	5.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	0.9
Forestry and logging	113	7.4	4.2	3.9	--	3.2
Logging	1133	7.9	4.6	4.2	--	3.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.0	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.2
Support activities for forestry	1153	5.5	3.4	2.9	--	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.2	1.5	1.1	--	--
Construction		3.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.3
Construction		3.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.3
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.2
Residential building construction	2361	2.3	1.8	1.6	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	4.2	2.0	--	1.1	2.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.4	1.7	1.1	--	0.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.0	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	8.0	5.6	3.8	1.8	2.4
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	--	1.8	--	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	8.2	5.7	4.3	1.3	2.5
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.8
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.7
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.3
Other building equipment contractors	23829	1.1	1.0	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	4.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	--
Manufacturing		5.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing		5.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.5
Food manufacturing	311	7.4	5.2	3.5	1.7	2.2
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	5.5	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.8
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	13.8	8.3	4.9	3.3	5.6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	8.2	6.7	5.7	1.0	1.5
Other food manufacturing	3119	4.9	3.3	2.4	0.9	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	7.9	5.5	3.7	1.8	2.4
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	6.9	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2021

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Sawmills and wood preservation	32111	6.9	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.0
Sawmills	321113	7.4	4.2	2.8	1.4	3.2
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	7.8	5.6	3.9	1.6	2.2
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	32121	7.8	5.6	3.9	1.6	2.2
Softwood veneer and plywood manufacturing	321212	5.6	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.7
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.9	6.9	4.5	2.4	2.1
Millwork	32191	9.4	6.6	4.5	2.1	2.8
Wood window and door manufacturing	321911	5.4	3.7	2.7	1.0	1.8
Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planing	321912	12.5	9.0	6.4	2.6	3.6
Paper manufacturing	322	4.8	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	6.2	4.9	2.9	2.0	1.3
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	3.7	2.7	1.4	--	0.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.1
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	3.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7
Foundries	3315	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	3.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.1
Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	3322	2.7	2.1	1.4	--	--
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.3	3.3	2.5	0.8	1.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	1.9	1.0	1.0	--	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.4
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	2.1	1.1	0.7	--	0.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.2	5.4	3.8	1.6	1.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	13.1	8.4	5.6	2.9	4.7
Service providing		3.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.3
Trade transportation and utilities		5.3	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.4
Wholesale trade		4.0	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	4.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	5.0	4.1	3.2	1.0	0.8
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	8.5	7.7	5.8	2.0	0.8
Retail trade		5.3	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	5.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.6
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4.2	2.6	1.7	0.8	--
Building material, garden equipment, and supplies dealers	444	5.5	4.1	2.5	1.6	1.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	5.7	4.6	2.9	1.7	1.1
Food and beverage stores	445	6.8	4.6	3.2	1.4	2.2
Grocery stores	4451	7.1	4.7	3.4	1.3	2.4
Health and personal care stores	446	5.5	4.8	4.8	--	--
Gasoline stations	447	2.2	1.8	--	--	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.9	1.5	1.3	--	--
General merchandise stores	452	6.4	4.7	3.0	1.7	1.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.5	2.6	--	--	--
Nonstore retailers	454	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸		7.0	5.7	3.4	2.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2021

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	481	4.5	4.0	2.6	1.4	--
Truck transportation	484	4.3	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.2
General freight trucking	4841	4.2	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.0
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4.6	2.8	2.1	--	1.7
Support activities for transportation	488	3.4	2.4	2.0	--	1.0
Couriers and messengers	492	14.8	12.5	7.1	5.4	2.3
Warehousing and storage	493	8.2	7.0	3.6	3.4	1.2
Utilities						
Utilities	221	1.2	0.9	0.9	--	--
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	2211	0.9	0.5	--	--	--
Information						
Information	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	--	0.3
Telecommunications	517	4.2	3.5	3.5	--	0.3
Financial activities						
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	0.6
Real estate, rental, and leasing						
Real estate, rental, and leasing	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1
Professional and business services						
Professional and business services	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	--	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises						
Management of companies and enterprises	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7
Administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services						
Administrative and support services	3.1	0.7	0.5	--	--	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	561	3.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.1
Educational and health services						
Educational and health services	562	4.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.2
Educational services	611	4.6	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.3
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	0.9	0.5	0.4	--	0.4
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.9	0.5	0.4	--	0.4
Health care and social assistance						
Health care and social assistance	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	--	0.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	4.9	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.1
Hospitals	622	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.2	4.0	3.2	0.8	3.2
Social assistance	624	8.2	5.9	4.2	1.7	2.3
Leisure and hospitality						
Leisure and hospitality	3.6	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation						
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.7
Accommodation and food services						
Accommodation	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.3
Food services and drinking places	721	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.7
Other services (except public administration)						
Other services (except public administration)	722	3.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.5
Repair and maintenance	811	2.2	1.3	0.8	--	0.9
State and local government⁵						
State and local government ⁵	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	--	0.9
Goods-producing⁵						
Goods-producing ⁵	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	--	--
Construction						
Construction	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.3	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.8
		4.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	1.1
		3.8	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.9
		3.8	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.9
		3.8	2.9	2.3	0.5	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Oregon, 2021

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service providing		3.2	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.7
Educational and health services		7.2	5.7	5.3	0.4	1.5
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		7.3	5.8	5.3	0.4	1.5
Hospitals	622	25.1	19.4	18.0	1.4	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	11.6	11.6	9.9	--	--
Public administration		2.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Public administration		2.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	0.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	0.9
Local government⁵		3.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5
Goods-producing⁵		6.8	3.2	2.5	--	3.6
Service providing		3.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5
Trade transportation and utilities		--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		3.3	2.1	1.1	--	1.1
Utilities	221	3.3	2.1	1.1	--	1.1
Water, sewage, and other systems	2213	3.0	2.3	1.0	--	--
Educational and health services		3.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.4
Educational services		3.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.4
Educational services	611	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	3.4	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.2
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance		2.8	1.2	1.0	--	1.6
Hospitals	622	5.7	2.1	1.8	--	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	1.6
Public administration		4.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, refer to our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the MSHA, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective Jan. 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the MSHA, 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, Nov. 10, 2022.



Appendix A

Glossary

Annual average employment: The average number of full-time and part-time employees who worked for the establishment during the calendar year. It includes all classes of employees (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 a 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: Categorical 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 paid and non-paid vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other non-work time.

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 two-, three-, four-, five-, or six-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

The survey establishments are classified in industry groups based on the NAICS. The 2019 survey used the 2017 edition, the 2014 through 2018 surveys used the 2012 edition, the 2009 through 2013 surveys used the 2007 edition, and the 2003 through 2008 surveys used the 2002 edition. The 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual was used to define industry groups from 1989 to 2002. Industry groups prior to 1989 used the 1972 SIC manual.

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, and amputation, 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. This 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 logs reflect not only a record of the year's injuries and illnesses, 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 2002-2021 surveys are not comparable with those from previous years. The survey was not designed to determine the effects 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 website at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or its Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

Starting in 2019, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses classifies establishments by industry based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. NAICS revisions are made approximately every five years to add new industry designations and to consolidate existing industries where needed.

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 and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration, respectively. Neither of these agencies adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements prior to 2003. Therefore, 2021 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 2021 and includes the following private sector North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (11); Utilities (22); Construction (23); Manufacturing (31-33); Wholesale trade (42); Retail trade (44-45); Transportation and warehousing (48-49); Information (51); Finance and insurance (52); Real estate and rental and leasing (53); Professional, scientific, and technical services (54); Management of companies and enterprises (55); Administrative support and waste management and remediation services (56); Educational services (61); Health care and social assistance (62); Arts, entertainment, and recreation (71); Accommodation and food services (72); and Other services (except public administration) (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 Act. 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.

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 requested 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. (Refer to Appendix G 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 it was stratified into industries according to the NAICS Manual, 2017 Edition.

Studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have calculated the variance in incidence rates within the specified groups of industries. Using this measure of variance, the number of establishments in an industry, and the proportion of 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 injury and illness profile of 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. This methodology results in larger establishments having a greater propensity for selection into the sample than smaller ones. Typically,

establishments with more than 100 employees are certain to be sampled, however, this threshold is 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 has an assigned 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.

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 2017 edition of the NAICS 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 private sectors and generally at the two- to four-digit NAICS level in government. Some NAICS groups were suppressed from publication if they did not pass confidentiality and benchmarking criteria. Data for suppressed NAICS groups are included in the estimates shown for the more comprehensive industry level of which it is a part.

The Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services acknowledges the support of the U.S. Department of Labor, BLS in producing the Survey of Occupational Injury and Illness data.

Appendix D

Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual company

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or company may be calculated using the same formula used to calculate industrywide 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 days away, restricted, or transfer (DART) rate, add columns H & I only.
- (2) The total number of hours 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)
$$\frac{\text{Number of injuries \& illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$
- (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 values 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 in this survey have been minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow-up contact with employers. Errors of sampling variability were minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques and an optimal distribution of the sample size across industries.

Because only a sample is taken, estimates of an actual characteristic, such as the incidence rate of total recordable injury and illness cases, may vary had another sample been taken. Relative standard error is the measure of this variability. Relative standard error taken together with the characteristic's estimated value defines confidence intervals. These intervals (ranges) serve to show the reliability of the estimates. If the estimates are reliable, the range for the estimate will be small. Using the relative standard error one can determine a range for the estimate according to how confident one wishes to be that the actual value lies within the range. The actual value will lie in an interval one standard error below to one standard error above the estimated value about 66.7 percent of the time. It will lie in the range of two standard errors below to two standard errors above the estimated value 95 percent of the time. To be very confident in finding the true value, the estimate will lie in the range of three standard deviations below to three standard deviations above the estimate 99.7 percent of the time.

Relative standard error is standard error expressed as a percent of the estimated value. The relative standard errors for the private sector estimates are displayed in Table E1.

The use of these relative standard errors may be clarified by an example. For 2021, the private sector has an estimated incidence rate for total recordable cases of 3.8 per 100 full-time workers and a relative standard error of 2.9 percent. The standard error is 2.9 percent of 3.8, or approximately 0.1. One can be 66.7 percent confident that the actual incident rate, the rate that would have been produced by a complete census, is between 3.7 and 3.9. This range is 2.9 percent below and above the estimated rate of 3.8. One can be 95 percent confident that the actual rate is between 3.6 and 4.0. This interval (3.6, 4.0) is the often-used 95 percent confidence interval and is twice as wide as the previous range. Additionally, one can be 99.7 percent confident that the actual rate is between 3.5 and 4.1, a range three times as wide as the first range. Similar confidence intervals can be developed for the other survey-generated estimates by using the methodology described above.

Table E1. Relative standard errors, private sector, Oregon 2021

Division	Percent relative standard errors ²				
	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, restriction, or job transfer			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private sector ¹	2.9	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	11.9	11.9	13.8	18.6	18.4
Construction	12.9	16.9	19.5	22.1	14.4
Manufacturing	7.6	10.4	9.5	14.3	6.0
Wholesale trade	10.9	12.1	12.1	18.6	18.1
Retail trade	5.6	7.0	8.6	9.7	8.7
Transportation and warehousing	7.8	7.4	9.0	9.9	16.5
Utilities	17.5	18.4	18.8	--	23.6
Information	34.8	31.7	32.4	--	57.3
Finance and insurance	38.6	48.4	52.2	--	47.3
Real estate, rental, and leasing	38.0	50.0	52.6	--	47.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	48.4	64.3	--	--	63.8
Admin & support, waste mgmt., remediation serv.	14.0	16.5	17.3	27.8	21.8
Educational services	28.2	42.1	46.0	59.7	26.5
Health care and social assistance	4.9	6.4	7.9	11.5	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	23.5	36.4	45.9	37.2	25.2
Accommodation and food services	12.2	13.9	14.8	29.4	19.4
Other services, except public administration	25.5	33.6	37.1	--	43.2

¹ Excludes agricultural production employers with 10 or fewer employees.

² The relative standard error in the range of one standard error is computed as:

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

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

= The standard deviation for the characteristic

X = Weighted benchmarked estimate of the characteristic

³ 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).

Appendix F

Recordkeeping summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions inside the form OSHA No. 300 Log. Appendix F 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: 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, the

injury is recordable if it involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

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 non-prescription 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 non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid 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, and back boards)
- (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*

Appendix G

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

OMB No. 1220-0045

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2021



YOUR RESPONSE IS REQUIRED BY LAW WITHIN 30 DAYS.

Please correct your company address as needed.

**For your convenience, you can submit your survey response
on our website at <https://idcf.bls.gov>.**

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 (44 U.S.C. 3572) and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will not be disclosed in identifiable form without your informed consent. Per the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, Federal information systems are protected from malicious activities through cybersecurity screening of transmitted data.

BLS-9300 N06

Steps to Complete this Survey

This survey requires employers to provide information about work-related injuries and illnesses based upon the information you have maintained for Calendar Year 2021 on your Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) *Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*. Copies of these forms were sent to you in late 2020. Under Public Law 91-596, all establishments that receive this **mandatory** survey must complete and return it within 30 days, even if they had **no** work-related injuries and illnesses during 2021. The instructions below outline the steps to complete the survey regardless of whether your establishment did or did not have injuries or illnesses in 2021.

Step 1: Complete this survey only for the establishment(s) noted on the front cover under “**Report for this Location.**” If you are unsure, please call the number(s) listed on the front of this form in the “**For Help Call:**” section.

Step 2: Check “**Your Company Address**” printed on the front cover. Make any necessary corrections directly on the front cover.

Step 3: Refer to your establishment’s OSHA *Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*. Copies of these forms were sent to you in late 2020. Form 300A from that mailing is shown immediately below.

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
 Year 20____
 U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration

All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate before completing this summary.

Using the Log, attach the individual entries you make for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the Log. If you had no cases, write "0".

Establishment name, address, and their representative have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 or its entries. They also have a right of access to the OSHA Form 300 or its entries. See 29 CFR Part 1904.35, in OSHA's recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

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
(a) _____	(b) _____	(c) _____	(d) _____

Number of Days

Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction
(e) _____	(f) _____

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	_____

Establishment Information

Your establishment name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Industry description (e.g., *Manufacture of motor vehicles*) _____

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., *33715*) _____

OR

North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., *336212*) _____

Employment Information (If you don't have these figures, use the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.)

Annual average number of employees _____

Total hours worked by all employees last year _____

Sign Here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

Company executive Title _____

Name _____ Title _____

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search existing data sources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this data collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Washington Headquarters Service, U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-5048, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20540. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Copy this information to Section 2 of this survey.

Copy this information to Section 1 of this survey.

Copy your "User ID" from the label to Section 1.

DATA COLLECTION AGENCY
 SURVEY STAFF
 123 MAIN STREET
 MY CITY, US 12345-0000

Address for Return Envelope:

DATA COLLECTION AGENCY
 SURVEY STAFF
 123 MAIN STREET
 MY CITY, US 12345-0000

Your Establishment ID:
 77-123456789-3

Report for this Location:
 SAME AS YOUR COMPANY ADDRESS

For Help Call: (555) 111-2222

Your Company Address:
 YOUR COMPANY NAME
 987 YOUR STREET
 YOUR CITY, US 98765-0000

Example

User ID: 302123456789

Temporary Password:
 9876Nsu

77-123456789-1
 2020-1 NAICS 238000 12 P 60 00

NAICS code location.

- If you had **no** work-related injuries or illnesses in 2021, answer all questions in Sections 1 and 4 of the survey.
- If you had at least one work-related injury or illness in 2021, answer all questions in Sections 1, 2 and 4 of the survey.
- Report cases with **Days Away From Work, or with Job Transfer or Restriction** in Section 3.

Step 4: In case we have questions, write the name of the person who completed this survey in Section 4: Contact Information, on the last page of this survey.

Step 5: Return this survey and any attachments in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Section 1: Establishment Information

Instructions: Using your completed Calendar Year 2021 *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 "User ID" from the front cover. →
2. Enter the annual average number of employees for 2021. →
3. Enter the total hours worked by all employees for 2021. →
4. Check any conditions that might have affected your answers to questions 2 and 3 above during 2021:

<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 2021?
 - Yes. Go to Section 2: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2021, directly below.
 - No. Go to Section 4: Contact Information, on the back cover.

Section 2: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2021

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)

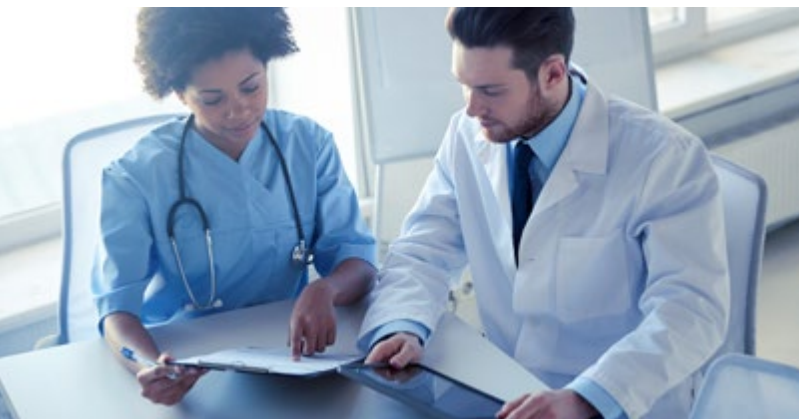
Number of Days

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 2021, 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") _____



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), this publication is available in alternative formats.

Please call 503-378-8254.

Information Technology and Research Section
Central Services Division
350 Winter St. NE, Room 300
P.O. Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-378-8254



Visit the DCBS website oregon.gov/dcbs and select the “Statistical Reports” link at the bottom of the page for additional claims data and statistical reports, or call 503-378-8254.