

2009 Safety and Health table updates

Accepted disabling claims, employment, and claims rates, 1987-2008			
Year	Accepted disabling claims	Employment	Claims rate
1987	41,033	1,105,200	3.7
1988	43,660	1,161,100	3.8
1989	39,170	1,214,900	3.2
1990	35,857	1,258,600	2.8
1991	31,479	1,258,600	2.5
1992	30,786	1,280,500	2.4
1993	30,741	1,317,100	2.3
1994	31,530	1,378,800	2.3
1995	30,564	1,431,600	2.1
1996	28,389	1,487,300	1.9
1997	27,922	1,547,800	1.8
1998	27,020	1,576,100	1.7
1999	25,769	1,602,700	1.6
2000	25,325	1,627,600	1.6
2001	24,607	1,616,400	1.5
2002	23,464	1,596,100	1.5
2003	21,823	1,585,800	1.4
2004	22,320	1,630,500	1.4
2005	22,111	1,677,500	1.3
2006	23,370	1,734,400	1.3
2007 *	23,431	1,762,700	1.3
2008 *	21,660	1,749,000	1.2

The number of accepted disabling claims grew over the period 2003-2007 before falling by 8 percent in 2008. Prior to 2003, the number of accepted disabling claims had declined nearly every year since 1988. There were half as many accepted disabling claims in 2003 as in 1988.

The claims rate was at a record low in 2008, with 1.2 accepted disabling claims per 100 workers. The 2008 claims rate is 33 percent of the 1988 claims rate.

* Notes: The 2007 and 2008 employment figures are estimates and will be revised. The 2008 accepted disabling claims figure may be revised slightly.

Permanent partial disability claims, 1987-2008		
Year	Claims with first PPD closure	PPD rate per 100,000 Oregon workers
1987	12,825	1,160
1988	12,147	1,046
1989	13,586	1,118
1990	13,582	1,079
1991	9,803	779
1992	9,460	739
1993	9,193	698
1994	9,362	679
1995	9,369	654
1996	8,919	600
1997	7,922	512
1998	7,652	486
1999	7,329	457
2000	6,939	426
2001	6,912	428
2002	6,759	423
2003	6,259	395
2004	6,361	390
2005	6,278	374
2006	6,354	366
2007	6,328	359
2008	5,984	342

Permanent partial disability indicates the severity of workplace injuries. The number of accepted disabling claims for which permanent partial disability has been awarded declined nearly every year from 1987 through 2003 with an average annual rate of decline of about 5 percent. The greatest decline occurred in 1991 when the number of PPD claims dropped by 28 percent compared to the previous year. From 2003 to 2007 the number of PPD claims grew by an average annual rate of 2 percent. In 2008, however, the number of PPD claims decreased.

The PPD rate, the number of claims with PPD awards per 100,000 workers, declined by 2.8 percent per year from 2003 to 2008 compared to the average annual decline of 7 percent from 1987 through 2003. Again, the greatest decline took place in 1991 when the PPD rate shrank by 28 percent. The PPD rate in 2008 was slightly lower than in 2007.

Note: PPD claims are reported by the year of the first PPD award. The counts don't include PPD claims resolved by claim disposition agreements prior to the closure date. Historical data will change by small amounts.

Compensable fatalities, 1987-2008			
Year	Compensable fatalities	Fatality rate	
1987	78	7.1	<p>There were 45 compensable fatalities in 2008, the most since 2004 when 45 fatalities were also reported. The number of deaths has declined an average of 4 percent per year from 1987 through 2008.</p> <p>The fatality rate, the number of compensable fatalities per 100,000 workers, has declined by an annual rate of 6 percent over the same period.</p> <p>Yearly fatality counts often vary because of multiple-fatality incidents. In 2008, one incident resulted in the deaths of 8 Oregon employees.</p>
1988	81	7.0	
1989	76	6.3	
1990	64	5.1	
1991	65	5.2	
1992	63	4.9	
1993	64	4.9	
1994	55	4.0	
1995	48	3.4	
1996	54	3.6	
1997	43	2.8	
1998	52	3.3	
1999	47	2.9	
2000	45	2.8	
2001	34	2.1	
2002	52	3.3	
2003	41	2.6	
2004	45	2.8	
2005	31	1.8	
2006	37	2.1	
2007	35	2.0	
2008	45	2.6	

Oregon OSHA inspections, federal fiscal years 1988-2008				
Federal fiscal year	Inspections	Workers covered by inspections	Percent in compliance	
1988	5,697	147,414	23.3%	<p>The number of Oregon OSHA inspections per federal fiscal year fluctuates (the federal fiscal year begins each October). The average number of inspections per year from 1988-2008 is 5,235. There were 5,248 inspections in FFY 2008, the highest numbers since FFY 2003.</p> <p>Inspections are classified in several ways. The broadest category identifies each inspection as either a safety inspection or a health inspection. In FFY 2008, 82 percent were safety inspections.</p> <p>Some inspections result in a citation (violations of Oregon or federal standards found at the worksite). When there are no violations of safety or health rules, the inspection is called "in compliance." The percentage of in-compliance inspections was 24 percent in FFY 2008.</p>
1989	5,136	167,432	24.2%	
1990	4,826	164,052	21.4%	
1991	5,506	163,813	18.8%	
1992	5,739	206,170	17.7%	
1993	5,613	245,901	20.1%	
1994	5,022	262,589	20.9%	
1995	5,470	227,412	25.2%	
1996	5,181	195,375	26.2%	
1997	4,555	182,058	28.2%	
1998	5,172	152,324	28.0%	
1999	5,435	168,258	30.7%	
2000	5,069	165,151	28.2%	
2001	5,370	197,722	27.8%	
2002	5,642	196,193	26.1%	
2003	5,355	217,724	26.4%	
2004	5,097	207,463	24.9%	
2005	4,890	274,457	22.2%	
2006	4,873	355,103	26.2%	
2007	5,049	244,111	25.5%	
2008	5,248	221,965	23.7%	

Oregon OSHA consultations, 1988-2008

Year	Number of consultations	Workers reached	Participants in voluntary compliance programs:		Oregon OSHA's consultative services help Oregon employers identify hazards and work practices that could lead to injuries or illnesses. Employers are provided recommendations for correcting identified hazards and for improving their safety and health programs. The number of consultations increased by 21 percent in CY 2008. Consultative services also include the time-intensive process of assisting interested employers as they work toward SHARP recognition, and evaluating worksites for qualification in the Voluntary Protection Program. SHARP is a recognition program that provides guidance and tools for developing an effective safety and health program. The program focuses on the implementation of a system based on management commitment and employee participation. The Voluntary Protection Program was developed by federal OSHA as a way to recognize employers who demonstrate excellence in safety and health management. The key areas are management leadership, employee involvement, worksite analysis, hazard prevention and control, and safety and health training.
			SHARP	VPP	
1988	502	N/A	-	-	
1989	671	N/A	-	-	
1990	943	102,739	-	-	
1991	1,741	250,623	-	-	
1992	2,492	342,696	-	-	
1993	2,089	249,387	-	-	
1994	2,482	256,604	-	-	
1995	2,153	231,113	-	-	
1996	1,854	233,732	4	-	
1997	1,828	153,922	9	1	
1998	2,050	219,565	24	2	
1999	2,127	233,675	42	3	
2000	2,505	241,965	50	4	
2001	2,828	260,695	69	4	
2002	2,457	219,418	75	6	
2003	2,060	230,245	80	9	
2004	2,094	229,130	86	8	
2005	2,124	187,449	104	9	
2006	2,283	221,157	107	13	
2007	2,098	203,369	126	16	
2008	2,540	208,988	142	23	

Safety and health training programs, 1998-2008

Year	Attendance at training sessions	Oregon OSHA has provided education and training to more than 250,000 workers and employers since 1998. These educational forums provide an opportunity to share ideas on occupational safety and health with national experts. The increases in attendance every other year are due to the Governor's Occupational Safety and Health Conference, which is held in odd-numbered years. Conferences are coordinated and presented in partnership with businesses, associations, labor unions, etc. Other than the GOSH conference, there were seven conferences held around Oregon in 2008. These conferences addressed a variety of safety and health issues. In addition to conferences, in 2008 the Public Education Section offered over 702 workshops and on-site trainings on 64 different topics related to safety and health in the workplace.
1998	15,494	
1999	27,104	
2000	19,069	
2001	26,478	
2002	15,844	
2003	26,290	
2004	20,892	
2005	27,129	
2006	22,751	
2007	30,054	
2008	19,754	

Employers' safety committee citations, violations, and penalties, fiscal years 1990-2008

Fiscal year	Citations	Violations	Proposed penalties	In 1990, SB 1197 required safety committees for employers with more than 10 employees and defined situations in which employers with fewer than 10 employees would be required to have safety committees. In 2007, HB 2222 removed all of the specific safety committee requirements from the law and gave the Department of Consumer and Business Services the authority to write rules that require all employers to establish and administer safety committees or hold safety meetings. HB 2222 also allows for alternate forms of safety committees and meetings to address the special needs of small employers, agricultural employers, and employers with mobile work sites. The importance of safety committees is reinforced in Oregon OSHA through a standardized approach to working with employers about safety committees.
1990	128	131	\$13,040	
1991	219	231	24,355	
1992	892	1,024	61,555	
1993	781	963	49,410	
1994	752	925	60,930	
1995	820	980	146,070	
1996	703	858	102,835	
1997	718	878	74,635	
1998	848	953	139,855	
1999	817	1,168	131,890	
2000	679	1,046	150,305	
2001	816	1,274	174,010	
2002	958	1,420	179,085	
2003	956	1,206	141,135	
2004	1,089	1,438	142,340	
2005	1,034	1,379	111,380	
2006	947	1,125	118,775	
2007	961	1,151	131,225	
2008	774	942	\$113,320	