



Violence in the Workplace: Accepted Disabling Claims due to Assaults and Violent Acts, Oregon, 2001-2005

Information Management Division

Department of Consumer & Business Services

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 14,560 U.S. workers were assaulted on the job in 2005, accounting for 1.2 percent of the workplace injuries that required recuperation time away from work, an 18 percent decrease from 2004.¹ BLS also reported that workplace homicides in the U.S. have declined during the past 10 years and have dropped from the second most frequent work-related fatal event to the fourth most frequent; in 2005, 564 workers were victims of workplace homicides.²

Between 2001 and 2005, the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services received notification of 1,338 accepted disabling claims (ADCs) due to assaults and violent acts committed by persons. Accepted disabling claims from assaults have remained steady during the past five years, averaging 268 claims per year (see Table 1). Approximately 1.6 of every 10,000 Oregon workers had an accepted disabling claim resulting from an assault. There were five compensable homicides from 2001 to 2005, accounting for 2.5 percent of all compensable work-related fatalities in Oregon.

Table 1. Accepted disabling claims by event of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Contact with objects and equipment	4,768	19.4	4,413	18.8	4,107	18.8	4,106	18.4	4,168	18.8	21,562	18.9
Falls	4,451	18.1	4,365	18.6	3,934	18.0	4,431	19.8	4,128	18.7	21,309	18.6
Bodily reaction and exertion	12,406	50.4	11,631	49.6	10,482	48.0	10,645	47.7	10,556	47.7	55,720	48.7
Exposure	683	2.8	677	2.9	625	2.9	590	2.6	564	2.6	3,139	2.7
Transportation accidents	1,038	4.2	1,059	4.5	1,018	4.7	1,031	4.6	942	4.3	5,088	4.5
Fires and explosions	26	0.1	40	0.2	32	0.1	32	0.1	45	0.2	175	0.2
Assaults and violent acts	340	1.4	347	1.5	324	1.5	335	1.5	333	1.5	1,679	1.5
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	276	1.1	296	1.3	246	1.1	262	1.2	258	1.2	1,338	1.2
Assaults by animals	64	0.3	51	0.2	78	0.4	73	0.3	75	0.3	341	0.3
Event unknown	896	3.6	932	4.0	1,302	6.0	1,153	5.2	1,381	6.2	5,664	5.0
Total	24,608	100.0	23,464	100.0	21,824	100.0	22,323	100.0	22,117	100.0	114,336	100.0

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

Highlights

- ◆ Private sector service industries and state and local government each accounted for 39 percent and 41 percent of violent ADCs respectively.
- ◆ The violent assailant in 41 percent of compensable assault claims was a health care or residential care patient.
- ◆ Nursing aides was the occupation with the highest percentage of assault claims (17 percent), followed by police officers (12 percent), guards (6 percent), and teachers (6 percent).
- ◆ While female claimants only accounted for 33 percent of ADCs, they accounted for 59 percent of claimants with assault claims.
- ◆ Most assaults occurred during the normal business day; however, retail workers were more likely to be injured in the evening and late night than other workers.
- ◆ Assault claims closed during 2001-2005 averaged 58 days of time loss and \$12,258 in claim costs per claim.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). More information regarding SOII and CFOI can be found on the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) Web site.

Accepted disabling claims are claims arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death. Oregon law requires insurers to report all accepted disabling claims and all denied claims to the Oregon Workers' Compensation Division; insurers are not required to report accepted nondisabling (medical-only) claims. The current publication uses data reported to the state of Oregon from 2001 to 2005 for accepted disabling claims caused by assaults and violent acts. For simplicity, these claims may be referred to as "assault claims." Claims are counted based on the year of acceptance, which may be later than the year of injury.

Table 2. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by nature of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Nature of injury or illness	Total	%
Traumatic injuries (e.g. sprains, fractures, etc.)	1,145	85.6
Illness or disease (except mental disorder)	23	1.7
Both traumatic injury and illness (except mental disorder)	55	4.1
Mental disorders (without other injury or illness)	97	7.2
Mental disorders with injury or illness	18	1.3
Total	1,338	100.0

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

Table 3. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by part of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Part of body injured	All ADCs		Violent claims	
	Total	%	Total	%
Head	3,411	3.0	140	10.5
Neck	2,398	2.1	79	5.9
Trunk	43,763	38.3	303	22.6
Upper extremities	26,330	23.0	193	14.4
Lower extremities	23,849	20.9	138	10.3
Body systems	629	0.6	99	7.4
Multiple body parts	13,873	12.1	384	28.7
Unknown/other	83	0.1	2	0.1
Total	114,336	100.0	1,338	100.0

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

Table 4. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by event of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury	Total	%
Hitting, kicking, beating	554	41.4
Squeezing, scratching, twisting	103	7.7
Multiple assaults	96	7.2
Verbal assaults	79	5.9
Shooting	17	1.3
Biting	12	0.9
Stabbing	11	0.8
Sexual assault and rape	8	0.6
Unspecified or other	458	34.2
Total	1,338	100.0

Nature of injury or illness

Of the 1,338 claims that resulted from assaults and violent acts, 85.6 percent were for traumatic injuries. Almost one-third (32.9 percent) of assault claims were for sprains and strains. From 2001 to 2005, there were 115 accepted disabling claims for mental disorders from an assault, 18 of which were coupled with another injury or illness. The majority of these 115 claims (73 percent) came from female claimants. An extended table detailing the nature of injury is available in Appendix A.

Workplace assaults most commonly resulted in claims for injuries to multiple body parts, which accounted for 28.7 percent of assault claims, compared with 12.1 percent of all accepted disabling claims. The trunk, which includes the shoulder and back, was the second most commonly injured body part in assault claims. Head injuries are also commonly found in assault claims; assaults account for 4.1 percent of all claims for head injuries.

"Body systems" refers to claims in which the functioning of an entire body system – rather than a specific part of the body – was affected, such as suffocations, some viral diseases, or more applicable here, mental illness. While these claims are relatively rare, accounting for less than 1 percent of all accepted disabling claims, 15.7 percent of body system claims are caused by assaults and violent acts.

Event of injury in assault claims

Hitting, kicking, and beating characterized more than 41 percent of the accepted assault claims. These claims also include instances where the claimant is hit with an object, although most assault cases do not involve a weapon (see Appendix B). Verbal assaults, which accounted for almost 6 percent of assault claims, include threats, hostile racism, robberies with no other incident, and sexual harassment.

Industry at injury

The majority of assault claims occurred in private sector service industries and state and local government, accounting for 39.2 percent and 40.9 percent of violent ADCs respectively. Assault claims also constituted a disproportionate number of ADCs in these industries. For most industries, assault claims accounted for less than 1 percent of all accepted disabling claims, but they accounted for 2.2 percent of claims in the service industry and 4.5 percent of claims from government.

The retail trade industry reported the third highest number of assault claims from 2001 to 2005, although the 159 assaults accounted for less than 1 percent of all of the claims for that industry.

Violent attacker

Many people assume that workplace violence refers to assaults perpetrated by violent employees. However, Oregon workers' compensation data (as well as national data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics) do not support this assertion. Co-workers and former employees only accounted for 10 percent of assault claims from 2001 to 2005. The majority of assaults were committed by health care and residential care patients, who were responsible for 41 percent of assault claims.

Criminal offenders were the second most common violent attackers, accounting for almost 21 percent of assault claims. The criminal offenders category combines three distinct groups: criminal suspects, robbers and shoplifters, and correctional inmates. (See reference box on the right.)

Table 5. Accepted disabling claims by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

Industry (SIC)	Total ADCs	Total violent assaults	Assaults as a % of all ADCs
State and local government	12,244	547	4.5
Services	24,027	525	2.2
Retail trade	19,034	159	0.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,957	28	1.4
Manufacturing	21,531	24	0.1
Transportation, public utilities	12,018	23	0.2
Construction	12,208	13	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	5,116	10	0.2
Wholesale trade	5,846	8	0.1
Mining	264	1	0.4
Total	114,340	1,338	1.2

Criminal offenders

A criminal suspect is defined as someone who, at the time of the claimant's injury, is being apprehended for an unlawful act. Examples of claims due to attacks by criminal suspects might include a police officer injured while arresting a combative suspect, or a security guard assaulted while attempting to detain a suspicious person as part of his or her duties.

A robber or shoplifter is someone who is either suspected of or is engaged in some kind of theft at the time he or she injured the claimant. Claims in this category often involve a retail worker injured by a shoplifter or injuries that occur during an armed robbery.

Inmates and correctional youth include all persons detained by a correctional facility at the time they injured the claimant, including juveniles in the custody of the Oregon Youth Authority.

Figure 1. Percent of accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker, Oregon, 2001-2005

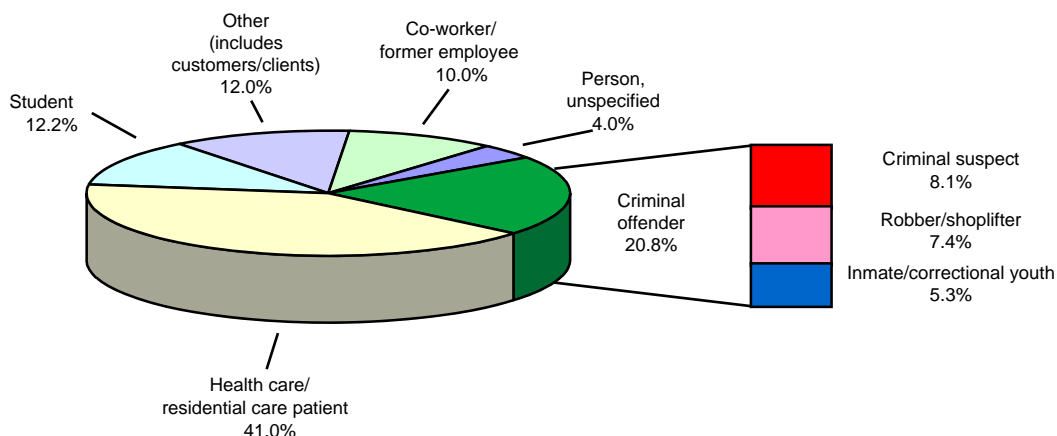
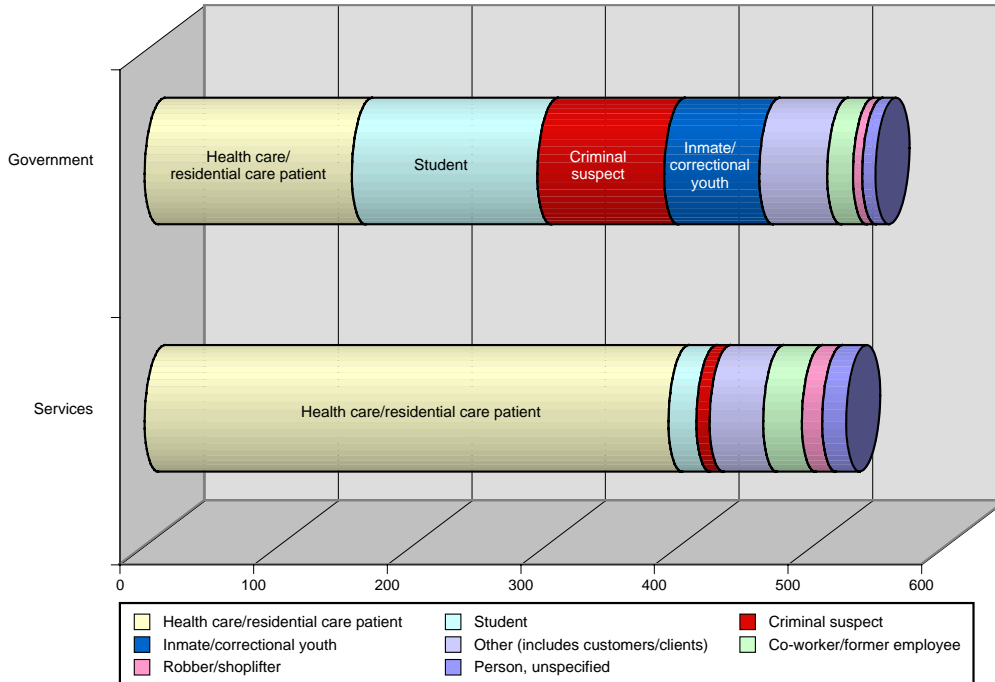
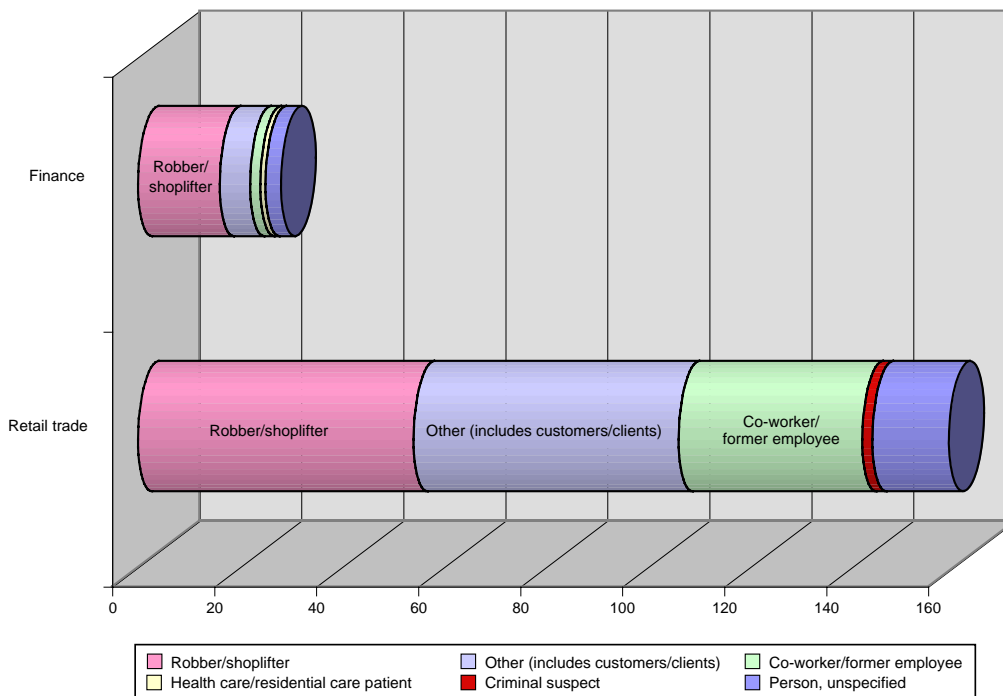


Figure 2. Service and government industries, accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker, Oregon, 2001-2005



Employees working in government — which includes state hospitals, public schools, protective services, and correctional facilities — were most often assaulted by health care patients, students, suspects, and inmates. Service workers in the private sector, including private health care and social services, were most often assaulted by health care patients, who were responsible for 74.6 percent of the assault claims in this industry group.

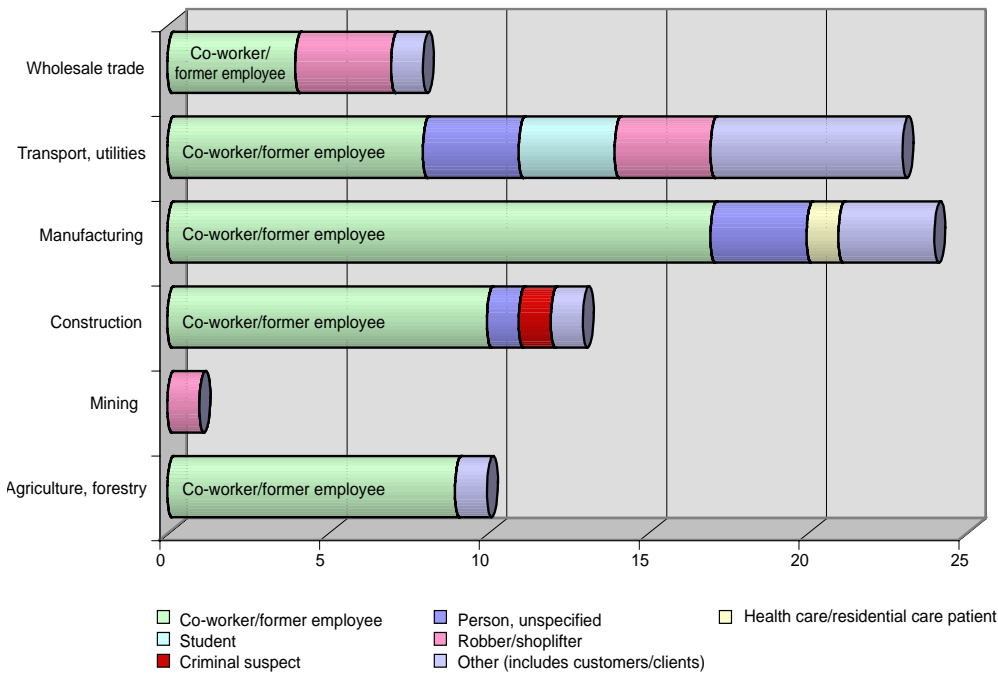
Figure 3. Finance and retail industries, accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker, Oregon, 2001-2005



The majority of the assaults by robbers occurred in the finance and retail trades (70.7 percent). Assaults during robberies accounted for 37.4 percent of the violent assault claims in these industries. “Other persons,” which includes customers and clients, were the second most common attacker and accounted for 31 percent of the assault claims in these two industries from 2001 to 2005.

Note: Categories “Inmate/correctional youth” and “Student” are not shown due to having no incidences in these industries.

Figure 4. All other industries, accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker, Oregon, 2001-2005



Note: Category "Inmate/correctional youth" is not shown due to having no incidences in these industries.

For the remaining industry groups (shown in Figure 4), the most common attacker in an assault claim was a co-worker or former employee. While these industries made up a small portion of the assault claims (only 79 claims, or 5.9 percent of violent claims from 2001-2005), 60.8 percent of the assault claims in these industries were due to attacks by co-workers.

Occupation at injury

The occupation that suffered the most assaults in Oregon from 2001 to 2005 was nursing aides, accounting for 16.8 percent of the accepted disabling claims due to workplace violence. The health care occupations (nursing aides, RNs, health aides) and social workers were most often injured by health care patients.

Police officers and guards placed second and third on the list respectively and most often were injured by criminal offenders. (Portland police and fire employees are covered by a city disability fund, and are therefore excluded from Oregon workers' compensation coverage and the present data.)

Teachers and teachers' aides were most often injured by students. Bus drivers were most often injured by "other persons" (including customers and clients) and students, depending on the driver's industry. Half of the injuries sustained by sales workers were from robbers and shoplifters.

Table 6. Top 10 occupations with the most accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	Total	% of assault claims
Nursing aide	225	16.8
Police and detectives	158	11.8
Guards	84	6.3
Teachers, except postsecondary	77	5.8
Registered nurses	76	5.7
Health aide, except nursing	74	5.5
Teacher's aide	46	3.4
Bus driver	44	3.3
Social worker	44	3.3
Retail sales worker	41	3.1

Compensable homicides

Unlike nonfatal assaults, which are most often caused by health care patients, compensable homicides most often occur during a criminal act. Three of the five compensable homicides during the past five years occurred during robberies. In a fourth case, a police officer was shot while responding to a disturbance, and in the fifth case a worker at a currency exchange company was sexually assaulted and strangled at work. Complete descriptions of the five compensable homicides from 2001 to 2005 can be found Appendix I.

Other claim characteristics

In Oregon, more than two-thirds of accepted disabling claims were filed by male workers from 2001 to 2005. However, as Figure 5 shows, the trend reverses for claims due to assaults and violent acts, as women filed a higher proportion of assault claims.

Assault claims were more prevalent in areas of dense population. The five counties with the most claims for assaults (Multnomah, Marion, Washington, Lane, and Clackamas) accounted for almost two-thirds (65.3 percent) of all assault claims. These counties house Oregon's three largest cities: Portland, Salem, and Eugene.

Figure 5. Gender of claimant, accepted disabling claims, Oregon, 2001-2005

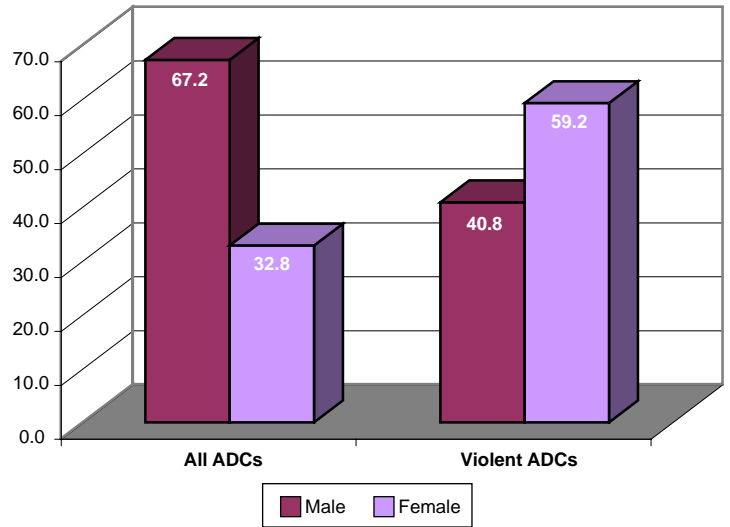
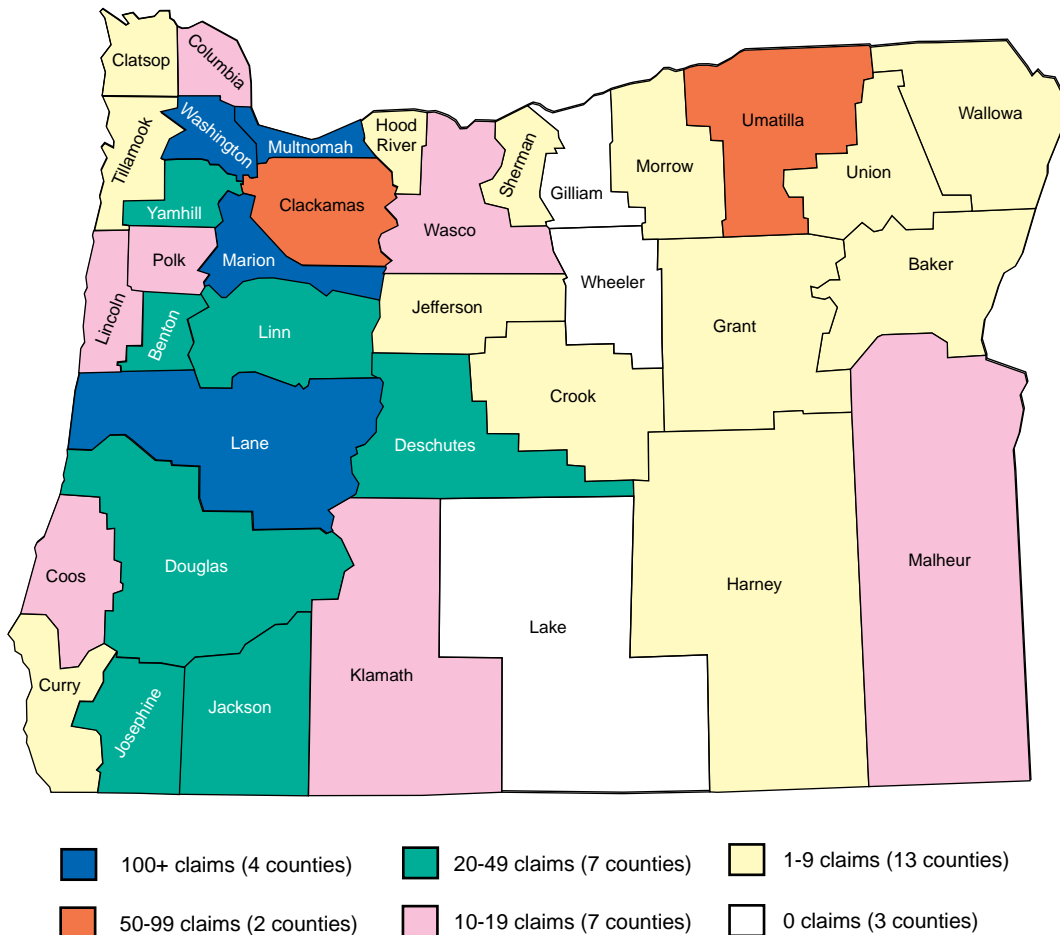


Figure 6. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by county of occurrence, Oregon, 2001-2005



Note: Twenty-nine claims occurred either outside of Oregon or in an unknown county.

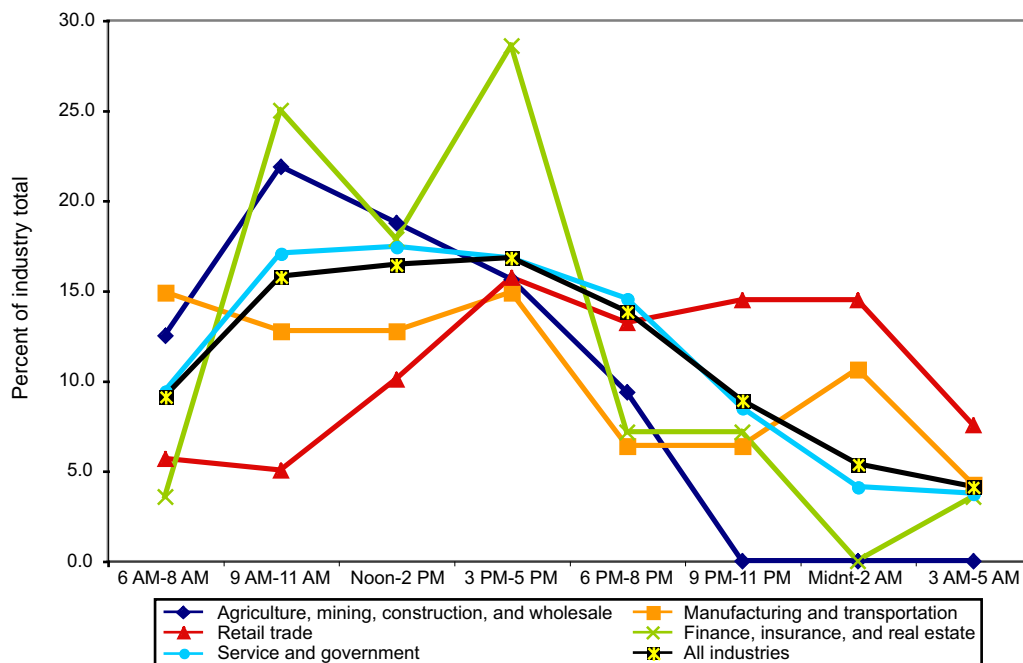
Time of injury

Figure 7 shows the time of day when workers were violently injured grouped by industry. For the purpose of simplicity, industries with similar trends have been grouped together.

Oregon workers' compensation data show that most assaults between 2001 and 2005 took place during the normal workday (9 a.m.–5 p.m.); however, there was some variation to this trend based on the type of industry in which the worker was employed. Employees in the retail trade, for example, were more likely to be injured during evening and late-night hours than other workers.

The data show that workers in the finance industry were most likely to be attacked mid-morning or late afternoon. However, because there were only 28 accepted disabling assault claims from workers in the finance industry, the numbers are highly subject to statistical variation and may not represent the true risks these workers face.

Figure 7. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, reported time of injury by industry, Oregon 2001-2005



Note: Graph excludes 129 claims with unknown time of injury.

Costs

Table 7 shows the costs at first closure for accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts closed between 2001 to 2005. Medical treatments were the largest expenditure, accounting for 55.7 percent of total costs for assaults. Replacement of wages due to time loss accounted for 32.3 percent of total claim costs, and permanent partial disability (PPD) payments comprised the remaining 12 percent of costs.

Table 7. Costs at closure of accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, Oregon, 2001-2005

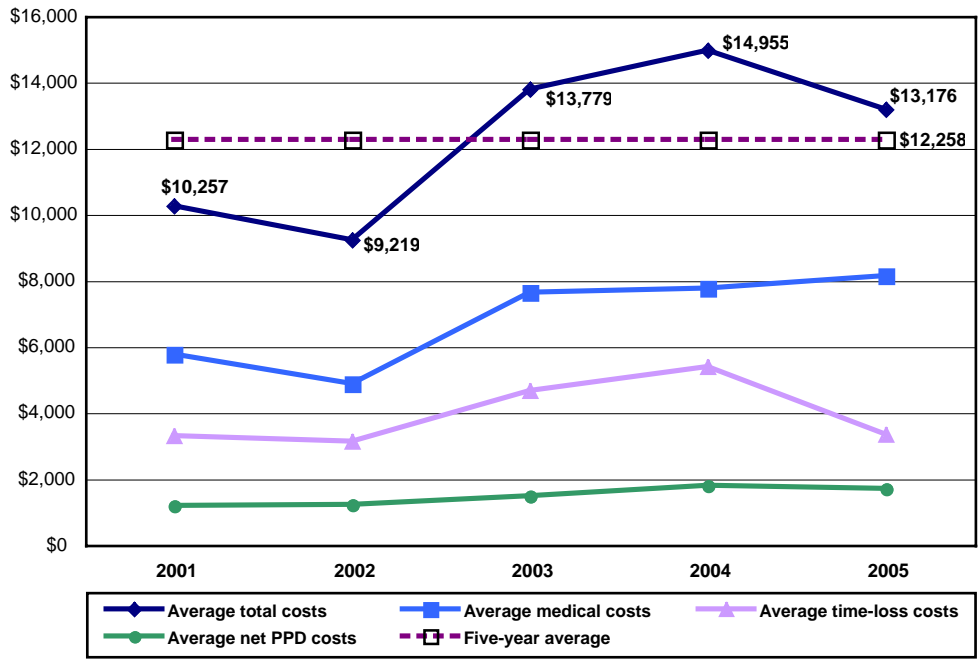
Closure year	2001-2005
Total claims closed	1,359
Total medical costs	\$9,281,382
Average medical costs per claim	\$6,830
Total time-loss costs	\$5,375,263
Average time-loss costs per claim	\$3,955
Total time-loss days	79,124
Average time-loss days per claim	58
Median time-loss days per claim	14
Total net PPD costs	\$2,002,648
Average PPD costs per claim	\$1,474
Total costs	\$16,659,293
Average total costs per claim	\$12,258

Claim costs data exclude PTSD and fatal indemnity costs; vocational assistance; medical-only claim costs; settlements; time loss paid prior to claim denial or prior to settlement where claim was never closed; and compensation modified on appeal.

Average PPD costs are calculated across all claims determined, rather than only claims with PPD.

The average cost for assault claims increased from 2001 to 2005, matching the general trend of rising costs for all accepted disabling claims. The average total cost of assault claims closed in 2003 and 2004 (\$13,799 and \$14,995, respectively) trumped the average cost of all claims closed in those years (\$13,106 and \$14,334, respectively). In 2005, the trend reversed; the average cost of an assault claim closed in 2005 (\$13,176) was lower than the average cost of all accepted disabling claims closed in 2005 (\$14,499).

Figure 8. Average total costs at closure of accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by year of claim closure, Oregon, 2001-2005



Note: Claim costs data exclude PTD and fatal indemnity costs; vocational assistance; medical-only claim costs; settlements; time loss paid prior to claim denial or prior to settlement where claim was never closed; and compensation modified on appeal.
Average PPD costs are calculated across all claims determined, rather than only claims with PPD.

Methodology

Nature, body part, event, source and secondary source of injury were classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#). The Department of Consumer and Business Services also added “Oregon-specific codes” to the OIICS system and uses these additional codes to fulfill the information needs of the department.

Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#). Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 edition](#).

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Appendix tables

[Appendix A.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by nature of injury (extended table), Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix B.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker and weapon used, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix C.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix D.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in the retail trade by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix E.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in private sector services by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix F.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in state and local government by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix G.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix H.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation within industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix I.](#) Compensable work-related homicides (listing and descriptions), Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix J.](#) Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by age of claimant at injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

[Appendix K.](#) Costs at closure of accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by year of closure, Oregon, 2001-2005

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Appendix A. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by nature of injury (extended table),
Oregon, 2001-2005

Nature of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	276	100.0	296	100.0	246	100.0	262	100.0	258	100.0	1,338	100.0
Traumatic injuries	235	85.1	258	87.2	206	83.7	221	84.4	225	87.2	1,145	85.6
Trauma to bones, nerves, spinal cord	35	12.7	35	11.8	20	8.1	31	11.8	15	5.8	136	10.2
<i>Dislocations</i>	5	1.8	9	3.0	7	2.8	10	3.8	5	1.9	36	2.7
<i>Fractures</i>	30	10.9	26	8.8	13	5.3	21	8.0	10	3.9	100	7.5
Sprains, strains	98	35.5	94	31.8	81	32.9	79	30.2	88	34.1	440	32.9
Open wounds	11	4.0	11	3.7	7	2.8	7	2.7	8	3.1	44	3.3
<i>Amputations</i>	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Cuts, lacerations</i>	6	2.2	3	1.0	3	1.2	3	1.1	2	0.8	17	1.3
<i>Gunshot wounds</i>	-	-	6	2.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	3	1.2	12	0.9
<i>Punctures, except bites</i>	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8	4	0.3
Surface wounds and bruises	42	15.2	47	15.9	46	18.7	31	11.8	35	13.6	201	15.0
<i>Abrasions, scratches</i>	1	0.4	3	1.0	3	1.2	-	-	1	0.4	8	0.6
<i>Bruises, contusions</i>	39	14.1	44	14.9	42	17.1	31	11.8	33	12.8	189	14.1
Intracranial injuries	5	1.8	6	2.0	6	2.4	4	1.5	2	0.8	23	1.7
Multiple traumatic injuries	42	15.2	65	22.0	45	18.3	67	25.6	76	29.5	295	22.0
Other traumatic injuries	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	6	0.4
<i>Asphyxiations, suffocations</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Soreness, pain (exc. back)</i>	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Diseases (except mental disorders)	4	1.4	5	1.7	8	3.3	3	1.1	3	1.2	23	1.7
Hearing loss	-	-	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Hernias	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	4	0.3
Musculoskeletal disorders	3	1.1	3	1.0	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.8	12	0.9
<i>Dorsopathies</i>	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	2	0.1
<i>Rheumatism, except the back</i>	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	6	0.4
<i>Tendonitis</i>	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Tenosynovitis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
Diseases of the skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Exposure to harmful substance	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Multiple injury and disease	7	2.5	5	1.7	9	3.7	19	7.3	15	5.8	55	4.1
Mental disorders or syndromes	26	9.4	23	7.8	22	8.9	15	5.7	11	4.3	97	7.2
Mental disorder with injury or illness	4	1.4	5	1.7	1	0.4	4	1.5	4	1.6	18	1.3

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Nature of injury or illness is classified according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix B. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker and weapon used, Oregon, 2001-2005

Name attacker and object used as a weapon	Event of injury or illness									
	Violent assault, unspecified	Biting	Hitting, kicking, beating	Shooting	Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	Stabbing	Sexual assault (including rape)	Threats and verbal assaults	Multiple violent assaults	Violent assaults, NEC
Total assaults	121	12	554	17	103	11	8	79	96	337
Person, unspecified										
Total	11	0	20	1	1	2	0	4	4	10
Wood, lumber	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine, tool and elec. parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Minerals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other structural element	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Other tools and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammunition	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No object	11	-	14	-	1	-	-	4	2	8
Co-worker/former employee										
Total	1	0	51	1	8	1	4	23	5	40
Skids, pallets	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bars and rods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bodily fluids	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floors, ground surface	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Doors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other structural element	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handtools, nonpowered	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cart, dolly	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammunition	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No object	1	-	42	-	8	-	4	23	4	27
Health care/residential care patient										
Total	27	8	274	0	76	3	0	4	47	110
Containers, nonpressurized	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luggage	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Machinery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bars and rods	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fasteners, ropes, ties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other parts and materials	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Person, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Co-worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, ground surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Doors	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Wall	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Handtools, nonpowered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Medical instruments	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care equipment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheelchairs	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other tools and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No object	27	8	248	-	76	-	-	3	42	81

See footnotes at end of table
(continued)

Appendix B. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker and weapon used, Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Name attacker and object used as a weapon	Event of injury or illness									
	Violent assault, unspecified	Biting	Hitting, kicking, beating	Shooting	Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	Stabbing	Sexual assault (including rape)	Threats and verbal assaults	Multiple violent assaults	Violent assaults, NEC
Robber/shoplifter										
Total	8	0	16	3	0	0	0	38	6	28
Containers, nonpressurized	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Co-worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Person, NEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, ground surface	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other structural element	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Firearms	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cart, dolly	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammunition	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No object	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	13	4	17
Student										
Total	6	2	85	0	12	0	0	4	13	41
Containers, nonpressurized	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luggage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Bodily fluids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, ground surface	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Recreational equipment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other tools and equipment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Highway vehicle, nonmotorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other sources	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No object	6	2	78	-	12	-	-	3	11	29
Criminal suspect										
Total	26	1	19	8	0	0	0	0	6	48
Bars and rods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Person, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Co-worker	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Floors, ground surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other structural element	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Handtools, nonpowered	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knives	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ammunition	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
No object	26	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	5	35
Inmate/correctional youth										
Total	17	0	25	0	0	2	0	0	3	24
Containers, nonpressurized	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bodily fluids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Co-worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Floors, ground surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Doors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Handtools, nonpowered	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
No object	17	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	15

See footnotes at end of table

(continued)

Appendix B. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by named attacker and weapon used, Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Name attacker and object used as a weapon	Event of injury or illness									
	Violent assault, unspecified	Biting	Hitting, kicking, beating	Shooting	Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	Stabbing	Sexual assault (including rape)	Threats and verbal assaults	Multiple violent assaults	Violent assaults, NEC
Person, not elsewhere classified										
Total	25	1	64	4	6	3	4	6	12	36
Containers, nonpressurized	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luggage	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Containers, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fasteners, ropes, ties	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other parts and materials	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Animals and animal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food products	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Person, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bodily fluids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Floors, ground surface	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Doors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Handtools, nonpowered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Knives	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Recreational equipment	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wheelchairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other tools and equipment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Highway vehicle, motorized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cart, dolly	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ammunition	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
No object	24	1	48	-	6	-	4	5	7	18

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Source and secondary source of injury or illness (person and weapon) are classified according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

NEC: Not elsewhere classified

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix C. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by industry,
Oregon, 2001-2005

Industry (SIC)	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1	0.4	3	1.0	-	0.0	1	0.4	5	1.9	10	0.7
Mining	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	0.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	0.1
Construction	4	1.4	3	1.0	1	0.4	3	1.1	2	0.8	13	1.0
Manufacturing	10	3.6	8	2.7	3	1.2	-	0.0	3	1.2	24	1.8
Transportation, public utilities	5	1.8	10	3.4	2	0.8	3	1.1	3	1.2	23	1.7
Wholesale trade	4	1.4	1	0.3	2	0.8	-	0.0	1	0.4	8	0.6
Retail trade	37	13.4	34	11.5	31	12.6	31	11.8	26	10.1	159	11.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	4	1.4	7	2.4	6	2.4	7	2.7	4	1.6	28	2.1
Services	108	39.1	118	39.9	95	38.6	102	38.9	102	39.5	525	39.2
State and local government	103	37.3	112	37.8	105	42.7	115	43.9	112	43.4	547	40.9
Total	276	100.0	296	100.0	246	100.0	262	100.0	258	100.0	1,338	100.0

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix D. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in the retail trade by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

Industry (SIC)	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All retail trade	37	100.0	34	100.0	31	100.0	31	100.0	26	100.0	159	100.0
Building and hardware stores	-	-	1	2.9	-	-	1	3.2	2	7.7	4	2.5
General merchandise stores	3	8.1	7	20.6	7	22.6	5	16.1	5	19.2	27	17.0
Food stores	11	29.7	10	29.4	9	29.0	4	12.9	4	15.4	38	23.9
Auto dealers and gas stations	3	8.1	4	11.8	2	6.5	3	9.7	4	15.4	16	10.1
<i>Motor vehicle dealers</i>	2	5.4	1	2.9	2	6.5	-	-	1	3.8	6	3.8
<i>Auto and home supply stores</i>	-	-	1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
<i>Gasoline service stations</i>	1	2.7	2	5.9	-	-	3	9.7	3	11.5	9	5.7
Apparel and accessory stores	1	2.7	1	2.9	-	-	2	6.5	-	-	4	2.5
Home furnishings stores	1	2.7	1	2.9	-	-	1	3.2	-	-	3	1.9
Eating and drinking places	16	43.2	8	23.5	12	38.7	13	41.9	10	38.5	59	37.1
<i>Eating places</i>	13	35.1	7	20.6	9	29.0	10	32.3	9	34.6	48	30.2
<i>Drinking places (alcohol)</i>	3	8.1	1	2.9	3	9.7	3	9.7	1	3.8	11	6.9
Miscellaneous retail	2	5.4	2	5.9	1	3.2	2	6.5	1	3.8	8	5.0

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix E. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in private sector services by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

Industry (SIC)	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All private sector services	108	100.0	118	100.0	95	100.0	102	100.0	102	100.0	525	100.0
Hotels and other lodging	-	-	2	1.7	1	1.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	6	1.1
<i>Hotels and motels</i>	-	-	1	0.8	1	1.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	5	1.0
<i>Boarding houses</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Personal services	-	-	-	-	2	2.1	1	1.0	-	-	3	0.6
Business services	13	12.0	19	16.1	7	7.4	9	8.8	7	6.9	55	10.5
<i>Advertising</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Credit reporting and collection</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Services to buildings</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	0.2
<i>Personnel supply services</i>	7	6.5	9	7.6	2	2.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	21	4.0
<i>Misc. business services</i>	6	5.6	8	6.8	5	5.3	7	6.9	5	4.9	31	5.9
Auto repair, services, and parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	1	0.2
Amusement and recreation	4	3.7	2	1.7	1	1.1	-	-	2	2.0	9	1.7
<i>Dance studios</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Producers and entertainers</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Commercial sports</i>	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Misc. amusement and recreation</i>	3	2.8	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	6	1.1
Health services	40	37.0	41	34.7	37	38.9	43	42.2	45	44.1	206	39.2
<i>Medical clinics</i>	6	5.6	3	2.5	6	6.3	2	2.0	3	2.9	20	3.8
<i>Dental clinics</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Other health practitioners</i>	2	1.9	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.6
<i>Nursing facilities</i>	14	13.0	18	15.3	13	13.7	13	12.7	9	8.8	67	12.8
<i>Hospitals</i>	14	13.0	17	14.4	16	16.8	24	23.5	30	29.4	101	19.2
<i>Home health care</i>	1	0.9	-	-	1	1.1	2	2.0	1	1.0	5	1.0
<i>Other health services</i>	3	2.8	1	0.8	1	1.1	2	2.0	2	2.0	9	1.7
Legal services	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Educational services	3	2.8	3	2.5	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0	8	1.5
<i>Elementary and secondary schools</i>	2	1.9	1	0.8	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0	5	1.0
<i>Colleges and universities</i>	1	0.9	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4
<i>Vocational schools</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Social services	46	42.6	47	39.8	42	44.2	44	43.1	42	41.2	221	42.1
<i>Individual and family services</i>	5	4.6	8	6.8	10	10.5	6	5.9	9	8.8	38	7.2
<i>Job training</i>	9	8.3	3	2.5	3	3.2	4	3.9	3	2.9	22	4.2
<i>Child day care services</i>	4	3.7	5	4.2	2	2.1	4	3.9	2	2.0	17	3.2
<i>Residential care</i>	25	23.1	30	25.4	25	26.3	29	28.4	26	25.5	135	25.7
<i>Other social services</i>	3	2.8	1	0.8	2	2.1	1	1.0	2	2.0	9	1.7
Membership organizations	2	1.9	1	0.8	5	5.3	-	-	1	1.0	9	1.7
<i>Labor organizations</i>	1	0.9	-	-	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.6
<i>Religious organizations</i>	1	0.9	1	0.8	3	3.2	-	-	1	1.0	6	1.1
Engineering and management services	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	1	1.0	3	2.9	6	1.1
<i>Research and testing services</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Management and public relations</i>	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	1	1.0	3	2.9	5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Table excludes public employers.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix F. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in state and local government by industry, Oregon, 2001-2005

Industry (SIC)	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All public sector (government) industries	103	100.0	112	100.0	105	100.0	115	100.0	112	100.0	547	100.0
Transportation and public utilities	3	2.9	9	8.0	6	5.7	9	7.8	10	8.9	37	6.8
Local passenger transit	3	2.9	9	8.0	4	3.8	7	6.1	9	8.0	32	5.9
<i>Local and suburban transit</i>	3	2.9	8	7.1	4	3.8	7	6.1	9	8.0	31	5.7
<i>School buses</i>	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Water transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-	-	-	-	2	1.9	2	1.7	-	-	4	0.7
<i>Combination utilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Water supply</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	0.9	-	-	2	0.4
<i>Irrigation systems</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Public sector services	41	39.8	52	46.4	50	47.6	57	49.6	58	51.8	258	47.2
Business services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.2
Amusement and recreation	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	2	0.4
Health services	13	12.6	16	14.3	15	14.3	29	25.2	27	24.1	100	18.3
<i>Nursing facilities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Hospitals</i>	13	12.6	16	14.3	15	14.3	26	22.6	27	24.1	97	17.7
<i>Home health care</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	-	-	2	0.4
Educational services	21	20.4	32	28.6	32	30.5	20	17.4	27	24.1	132	24.1
<i>Elementary and secondary schools</i>	20	19.4	31	27.7	30	28.6	20	17.4	25	22.3	126	23.0
<i>Colleges and universities</i>	1	1.0	1	0.9	2	1.9	-	-	2	1.8	6	1.1
Social services	6	5.8	3	2.7	3	2.9	6	5.2	3	2.7	21	3.8
<i>Individual and family services</i>	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	2	0.4
<i>Residential care</i>	6	5.8	2	1.8	3	2.9	6	5.2	2	1.8	19	3.5
Museums, zoos, gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.2
Engineering and management services	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Public administration	59	57.3	51	45.5	48	45.7	48	41.7	44	39.3	250	45.7
Executive and legislative	15	14.6	14	12.5	12	11.4	13	11.3	15	13.4	69	12.6
<i>Executive offices</i>	2	1.9	1	0.9	1	1.0	-	-	2	1.8	6	1.1
<i>Executive and legislative combined</i>	13	12.6	13	11.6	11	10.5	13	11.3	13	11.6	63	11.5
Justice, public order and safety	22	21.4	23	20.5	30	28.6	29	25.2	21	18.8	125	22.9
<i>Police protection</i>	10	9.7	12	10.7	11	10.5	13	11.3	12	10.7	58	10.6
<i>Legal counsel and prosecution</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
<i>Correctional institutions</i>	11	10.7	11	9.8	15	14.3	15	13.0	9	8.0	61	11.2
<i>Fire protection</i>	1	1.0	-	-	3	2.9	1	0.9	-	-	5	0.9
Human resources	21	20.4	14	12.5	6	5.7	6	5.2	7	6.3	54	9.9
<i>Administration of educational programs</i>	4	3.9	1	0.9	3	2.9	2	1.7	1	0.9	11	2.0
<i>Administration of public health programs</i>	16	15.5	13	11.6	3	2.9	4	3.5	6	5.4	42	7.7
<i>Administration of social and manpower</i>	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Economic programs	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	2	0.4
Other public sector industries	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	0.9	-	-	2	0.4

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Table excludes private employers.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix G. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation,
Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		5-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	276	100.0	296	100.0	246	100.0	262	100.0	258	100.0	1,338	100.0
Professional and managerial	70	25.4	68	23.0	62	25.2	74	28.2	71	27.5	345	25.8
Executive and administrative	16	5.8	10	3.4	10	4.1	10	3.8	8	3.1	54	4.0
<i>Food service, lodging manager</i>	3	1.1	1	0.3	-	-	3	1.1	1	0.4	8	0.6
<i>Properties manager</i>	1	0.4	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8	5	0.4
<i>Service organization manager</i>	2	0.7	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
<i>Other management occupations</i>	10	3.6	8	2.7	8	3.3	6	2.3	5	1.9	37	2.8
Engineers, architect, surveyors	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Natural scientists	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.1
Health diagnosing occupation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.8	2	0.1
Health assessing and treating	25	9.1	19	6.4	18	7.3	25	9.5	26	10.1	113	8.4
<i>Registered nurse</i>	16	5.8	10	3.4	13	5.3	15	5.7	22	8.5	76	5.7
<i>Other health assessor, treating</i>	9	3.3	9	3.0	5	2.0	10	3.8	4	1.6	37	2.8
Teachers, postsecondary	-	-	1	0.3	2	0.8	1	0.4	3	1.2	7	0.5
Teachers, except postsecondary	12	4.3	16	5.4	18	7.3	17	6.5	14	5.4	77	5.8
<i>Preschool, elementary teacher</i>	2	0.7	4	1.4	5	2.0	2	0.8	2	0.8	15	1.1
<i>Secondary teacher</i>	2	0.7	2	0.7	3	1.2	3	1.1	3	1.2	13	1.0
<i>Special education teachers</i>	2	0.7	4	1.4	5	2.0	5	1.9	5	1.9	21	1.6
<i>Other teachers</i>	6	2.2	6	2.0	5	2.0	7	2.7	4	1.6	28	2.1
Counselors, education and vocation	2	0.7	3	1.0	3	1.2	4	1.5	8	3.1	20	1.5
Social scientists	8	2.9	2	0.7	2	0.8	3	1.1	2	0.8	17	1.3
Social, recreational, religious workers	7	2.5	14	4.7	7	2.8	14	5.3	7	2.7	49	3.7
<i>Social workers</i>	4	1.4	13	4.4	7	2.8	13	5.0	7	2.7	44	3.3
<i>Other social, recreational, religious</i>	3	1.1	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	5	0.4
Artists, entertainers, athletes	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Technical, sales, administrative support	44	15.9	47	15.9	36	14.6	28	10.7	34	13.2	189	14.1
Technical support workers	7	2.5	7	2.4	9	3.7	6	2.3	10	3.9	39	2.9
<i>Health technologists</i>	4	1.4	5	1.7	9	3.7	6	2.3	9	3.5	33	2.5
Clinical lab technician	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	2	0.8	5	0.4
Licensed practical nurse	-	-	4	1.4	4	1.6	3	1.1	2	0.8	13	1.0
Other health technologists	2	0.7	1	0.3	4	1.6	3	1.1	5	1.9	15	1.1
<i>Engineering technicians</i>	1	0.4	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
<i>Technicians, NEC</i>	2	0.7	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	4	0.3
Sales occupations	13	4.7	15	5.1	16	6.5	9	3.4	11	4.3	64	4.8
<i>Supervisors, sales</i>	4	1.4	1	0.3	5	2.0	4	1.5	4	1.6	18	1.3
<i>Sales representatives</i>	1	0.4	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
<i>Retail sales workers</i>	7	2.5	12	4.1	11	4.5	5	1.9	6	2.3	41	3.1
<i>Sales-related occupations</i>	1	0.4	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table

(continued)

Appendix G. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation,
Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Occupation	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		5-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Administrative support occupations	24	8.7	25	8.4	11	4.5	13	5.0	13	5.0	86	6.4
<i>Supervisors, administrative support</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
<i>Secretaries and typists</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.1
<i>Information clerks</i>	-	-	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
<i>Record processor, except finance</i>	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	3	0.2
<i>Schedulers, distributors, NEC</i>	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	3	0.2
<i>Adjustors, investigators</i>	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8	-	-	4	0.3
<i>Misc. admin. support occupations</i>	21	7.6	22	7.4	8	3.3	10	3.8	10	3.9	71	5.3
General office clerk	2	0.7	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.2
Bank teller	2	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.8	4	1.5	1	0.4	10	0.7
Data entry keyer	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Teacher's aide	11	4.0	17	5.7	5	2.0	6	2.3	7	2.7	46	3.4
Other admin. support, NEC	6	2.2	2	0.7	1	0.4	-	-	2	0.8	11	0.8
Service occupations	124	44.9	141	47.6	116	47.2	129	49.2	112	43.4	622	46.5
Private household workers	1	0.4	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	4	0.3
Protective service workers	45	16.3	52	17.6	53	21.5	55	21.0	43	16.7	248	18.5
<i>Firefighting and prevention</i>	1	0.4	2	0.7	2	0.8	-	-	1	0.4	6	0.4
<i>Police and detectives</i>	25	9.1	35	11.8	35	14.2	33	12.6	30	11.6	158	11.8
<i>Guards</i>	19	6.9	15	5.1	16	6.5	22	8.4	12	4.7	84	6.3
Food preparation services	11	4.0	10	3.4	11	4.5	3	1.1	7	2.7	42	3.1
<i>Supervisor, food preparation</i>	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.1
<i>Bartender</i>	3	1.1	2	0.7	4	1.6	1	0.4	3	1.2	13	1.0
<i>Waiter, waitress</i>	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	4	0.3
<i>Cook</i>	4	1.4	4	1.4	2	0.8	-	-	2	0.8	12	0.9
<i>Kitchen worker, food</i>	1	0.4	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	5	0.4
<i>Waiter's assistant</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Other food preparation worker</i>	-	-	2	0.7	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	5	0.4
Health service occupations	60	21.7	67	22.6	47	19.1	68	26.0	57	22.1	299	22.3
<i>Health aide, except nursing</i>	18	6.5	14	4.7	10	4.1	24	9.2	8	3.1	74	5.5
<i>Nursing aide</i>	42	15.2	53	17.9	37	15.0	44	16.8	49	19.0	225	16.8
Cleaning, building service occupations	4	1.4	4	1.4	2	0.8	-	-	3	1.2	13	1.0
<i>Maid, houseman</i>	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
<i>Janitor, cleaner</i>	2	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.4	-	-	3	1.2	8	0.6
<i>Other building service workers</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Personal service occupations	3	1.1	6	2.0	3	1.2	2	0.8	2	0.8	16	1.2
<i>Welfare service aide</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
<i>Child care, except private</i>	2	0.7	4	1.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	10	0.7
<i>Other personal service occupations</i>	1	0.4	2	0.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-	5	0.4
Farming, forestry, fishing	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.2	6	0.4
Production, craft, repair occupations	5	1.8	7	2.4	3	1.2	3	1.1	3	1.2	21	1.6
Mechanics and repairers	1	0.4	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	5	0.4
Construction trades	1	0.4	3	1.0	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	8	0.6
Precision production occupations	3	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	8	0.6

See footnotes at end of table

(continued)

Appendix G. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation,
Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Occupation	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		5-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Operators, assemblers, laborers	30	10.9	30	10.1	21	8.5	19	7.3	21	8.1	121	9.0
Operatives, except transport	4	1.4	3	1.0	2	0.8	2	0.8	3	1.2	14	1.0
<i>Metal, plastic machine operator</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
<i>Textile machine operators</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Machine operators, assorted</i>	2	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	8	0.6
<i>Fabricators, assemblers</i>	2	0.7	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	4	0.3
Transport equipment operators	12	4.3	19	6.4	12	4.9	12	4.6	16	6.2	71	5.3
<i>Motor vehicle operators</i>	10	3.6	19	6.4	12	4.9	12	4.6	15	5.8	68	5.1
Truck driver, except logging	4	1.4	4	1.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	5	1.9	16	1.2
Bus driver	4	1.4	12	4.1	9	3.7	10	3.8	9	3.5	44	3.3
Taxicab driver	-	-	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	3	0.2
Other motor vehicle operator	2	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	5	0.4
<i>Water transport occupations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.1
<i>Material moving equipment operator</i>	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Helpers, laborers, material movers	14	5.1	8	2.7	7	2.8	5	1.9	2	0.8	36	2.7
<i>Construction, mining, production help</i>	3	1.1	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	5	0.4
Construction laborer, help	2	0.7	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
Flaggers, construction	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<i>Freight and material handlers</i>	2	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.4	3	1.1	-	-	9	0.7
Stock handler, stevedore	1	0.4	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	4	0.3
Material handler, NEC	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	-	-	5	0.4
<i>Other laborers</i>	9	3.3	5	1.7	4	1.6	2	0.8	2	0.8	22	1.6
Service station worker	3	1.1	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8	8	0.6
Hand packer	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Laborer, except construction	4	1.4	3	1.0	4	1.6	1	0.4	-	-	12	0.9
Occupation not reported	3	1.1	2	0.7	7	2.8	8	3.1	14	5.4	34	2.5

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Occupation is classified according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\)](#), May 2000 edition.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

NEC: Not elsewhere classified

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix H. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by occupation within industry,
Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	Industry									
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, real estate, and insurance	Services	State and local government
Professional and managers	1	-	-	1	1	-	10	11	154	167
Technical, administrative, and support	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	11	36	65
Sales	-	1	1	1	-	2	52	2	5	-
Service	3	-	-	1	-	-	62	3	292	261
Farm labor and managers	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mechanics and repairers	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Construction trades	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Operators, excluding transport	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	2	2
Precision product and mining	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	1
Transportation operators	-	-	2	2	16	1	2	-	8	40
Laborers, excluding farm	-	-	1	4	2	2	15	-	10	2
Unreported occupation	1	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	15	5

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Occupation is classified according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\)](#), May 2000 edition.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix I. Compensable work-related homicides,
Oregon, 2001-2005

Listing of work-related homicides accepted for Oregon workers' compensation, 2001-2005

Year/ industry	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure in months	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
2002								
Retail trade	Shot during robbery	30	M	27	05/02	Coos	Burl & log buyer	5211
Retail trade	Shot during robbery	49	M	*	12/01	Multnomah	Store clerk	5211
Government	Shot on duty	38	M	37	09/02	Douglas	Deputy sheriff	9221
2003								
Services	Strangled	28	F	2	02/02	Lane	Bank cashier	7363
2005								
Retail trade	Shot during robbery	56	M	110	05/05	Marion	Gas station manager	5541

* indicates that tenure is unknown

Descriptions of work-related homicides accepted for Oregon workers' compensation, 2001-2005

2002

- ◆ *Retail trade* – A burl and log buyer, looking for burls on the beach, was shot and robbed. The victim died of multiple bullet wounds.
- ◆ *Retail trade* – A convenience store clerk was killed in a robbery. The robber demanded cigarettes and the clerk cooperated, but the robber shot the clerk twice in the back and left without the cigarettes.
- ◆ *Government* – A deputy sheriff responded to a disturbance at a motel. The suspect in the disturbance produced a rifle and shot the sheriff in the head. He was wearing a bulletproof vest.

2003

- ◆ *Services* – A temporary employee working for a currency exchange company was sexually assaulted and strangled at work. There were no signs of a robbery. She was the only one at the business at the time.

2005

- ◆ *Retail trade* – A gas station manager was completing daily reports in the early morning when he was shot to death by a co-worker who was robbing the convenience store and gas station. The co-worker shot the victim twice, in the head and neck, with a .22 caliber handgun in the store's back office.

Compensable fatalities are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from a fatal occupational injury or disease that entitles workers and/or their survivors to compensation. Data exclude deaths of workers not subject to Oregon workers' compensation coverage, such as workers who were self-employed, worked in Oregon for out-of-state employers, city of Portland police and fire employees, or federal employees.

Industries are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Injury age is the age of the employee at the time of the fatal injury, which may be different than the age at death.

Tenure is the length of time, in months, that an employee had been working for the employer at the time of the fatal injury.

* indicates the tenure is unknown

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix J. Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by age of claimant at injury,
Oregon, 2001-2005

Age of claimant at injury	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
17 and under	-	-	2	0.7	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	3	0.2
18 to 20	11	4.0	18	6.1	10	4.1	3	1.1	9	3.5	51	3.8
21 to 25	41	14.9	28	9.5	30	12.2	30	11.5	25	9.7	154	11.5
26 to 30	38	13.8	37	12.5	38	15.4	42	16.0	35	13.6	190	14.2
31 to 35	32	11.6	55	18.6	36	14.6	39	14.9	24	9.3	186	13.9
36 to 40	39	14.1	43	14.5	35	14.2	31	11.8	28	10.9	176	13.2
41 to 45	35	12.7	34	11.5	28	11.4	36	13.7	33	12.8	166	12.4
46 to 50	44	15.9	36	12.2	29	11.8	36	13.7	38	14.7	183	13.7
51 to 55	23	8.3	24	8.1	23	9.3	26	9.9	30	11.6	126	9.4
56 to 60	11	4.0	8	2.7	11	4.5	15	5.7	24	9.3	69	5.2
61 and over	2	0.7	11	3.7	5	2.0	4	1.5	8	3.1	30	2.2
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.6	4	0.3
Total	276	100.0	296	100.0	246	100.0	262	100.0	258	100.0	1,338	100.0

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

0.0 percent indicates that the percentage of claims calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix K. Costs at closure of accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts by year of claim closure, Oregon, 2001-2005

Closure year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Claims closed	278	275	264	273	269
Total medical costs	\$1,603,964	\$1,340,854	\$2,016,829	\$2,119,201	\$2,189,252
Average medical costs per claim	\$5,770	\$4,876	\$7,640	\$7,763	\$8,138
Total time-loss costs	\$917,522	\$860,099	\$1,230,627	\$1,471,952	\$898,477
Average time-loss costs per claim	\$3,300	\$3,128	\$4,661	\$5,392	\$3,340
Total time-loss days	14,544	12,221	16,673	19,788	15,865
Average time-loss days per claim	52	44	63	72	59
Median time-loss days per claim	12.0	14.0	14.5	16.0	15.0
Total net PPD costs	\$329,913	\$334,364	\$390,316	\$491,453	\$456,602
Average PPD costs per claim	\$1,187	\$1,216	\$1,478	\$1,800	\$1,697
Total costs	\$2,851,399	\$2,535,317	\$3,637,772	\$4,082,606	\$3,544,331
Average total costs per claim	\$10,257	\$9,219	\$13,779	\$14,955	\$13,176

Accepted disabling claims are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death.

Claim costs data exclude PTD and fatal indemnity costs; vocational assistance; medical-only claim costs; settlements; time loss paid prior to claim denial or prior to settlement where claim was never closed; and compensation modified on appeal.

Average PPD costs are calculated across all claims determined, rather than claims with PPD.

The workers' compensation claim cost estimation technique has been revised to include more closure records. Statistics published prior to February 2001 are no longer current.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services