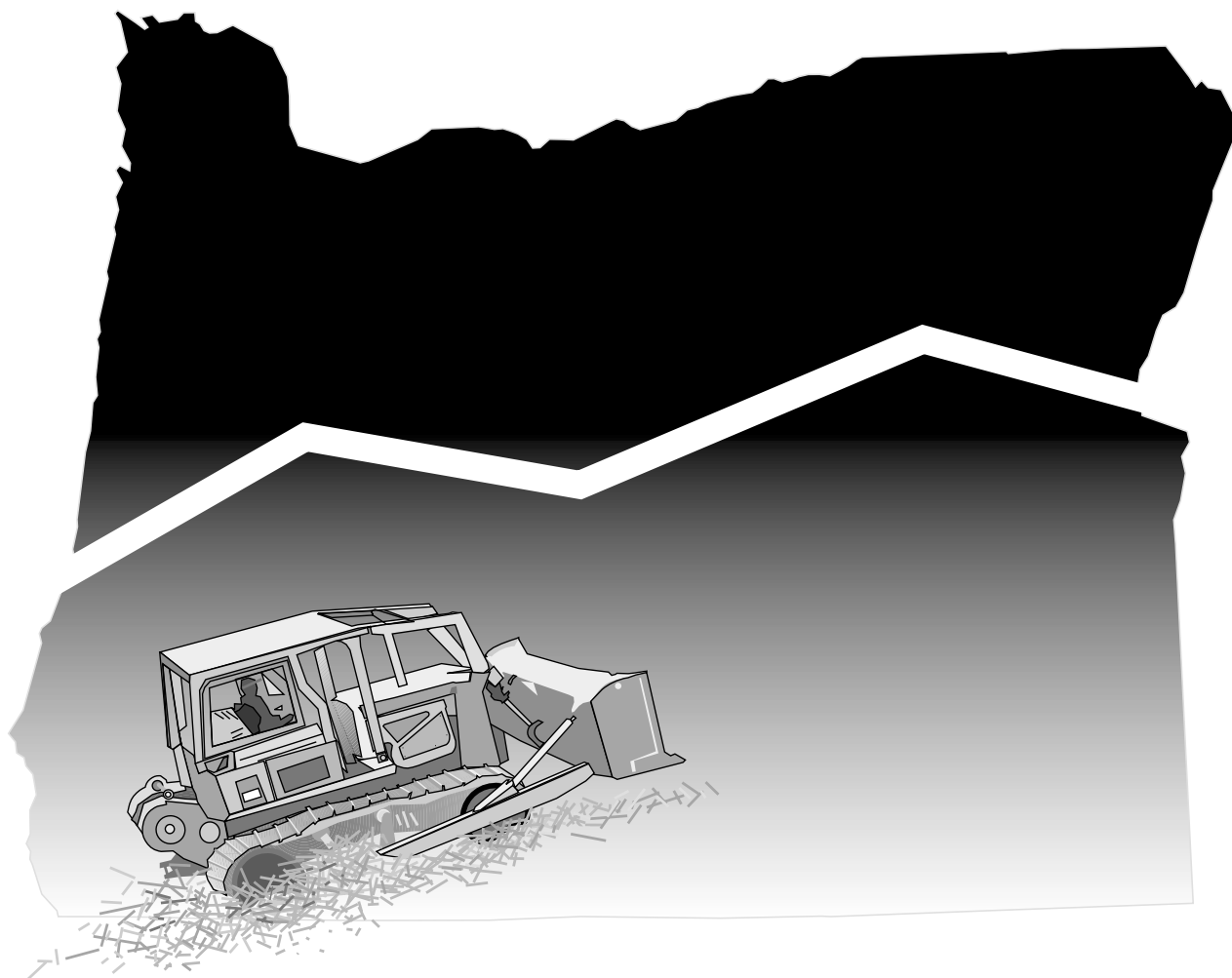




Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Tables and Appendices 2000

Research & Analysis Section
Oregon Department of Consumer
& Business Services



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Glossary

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

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of workdays lost divided by the number of lost workday cases.

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

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.) Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location (such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

Incidence rate: Number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays, per 100 full-time workers per year. The rate is calculated as:

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

where: IR = Incidence rate

N = Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays

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

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

First aid treatment: One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care.

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

Lost workdays: Days which, because of an occupational injury or illness, an employee:

- (1) would have worked but could not (days away from work);
- (2) was assigned to a temporary job (restricted days);
- (3) worked at a permanent job less than full time (restricted days); or
- (4) worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all the duties normally assigned to it (restricted days).

Lost workdays does not include the day of injury.

Medical treatment: Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with the employment. Includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. All diagnosed occupational illnesses are recordable.

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

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in:

- (1) **Fatalities**, regardless of the time between the injury and death or the length of illness;
- (2) **Lost workday cases**, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or,
- (3) **Nonfatal cases without lost workdays** which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. Includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses that are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workdays cases.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office to the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in classifying establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of

information available. Beginning with the 1989 survey, establishments are classified in industry groups based on the 1987 SIC manual. The 1972 SIC manual was used to define industry groups prior to 1989.

Total cases: Includes all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses.

Appendix B

Scope of Survey

The scope of the survey was limited to those private sector employers in the state of Oregon who had at least one employee during calendar year 2000 and included the following private industries: agriculture, forestry, and fishing, SIC 01-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-49; wholesale trade, SIC 50-51; retail trade, SIC 52-59; finance, insurance, and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-89. In addition, all state and local government SICs were in scope.

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

A total of 4,252 sample units were selected to participate in the 2000 survey. The original and two follow-up mailings, plus telephone calls, resulted in 3,571 usable replies, a 99.8 percent overall usable response rate. About 19 percent of the sample units were excluded from the final tabulation from which the usable response rate was generated. These excluded sample units were found to be either out of business, outside the scope of the survey, included in the report for another location, in receipt of duplicate survey forms for the same location, or without adequate address.

Additional data were obtained to supplement the mailed questionnaires. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining enterprises in Oregon were obtained from the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which has statutory authority affecting occupational safety and health in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. MSHA provided data for 249 mining establishments. Data from 19 establishments engaged in railroad transportation were obtained from the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation.

In total, the 2000 survey data included reports from over 3,000 private establishments. Sixty reports were received from state government units, and 98 local government units reported.

Survey questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requests information regarding employment, total hours worked, and the tabulation of occupational injuries and illnesses by type, i.e., fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Additional information is sought regarding the type of illnesses contracted, and the number of lost workdays and days of restricted work activity resulting from work-related injuries and illnesses. (See Appendix E 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 sample of Oregon's private and public sector employers was selected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses at a certain level of precision. Because the Occupational Safety and Health program required estimates by industry, the universe was first stratified into state government, local government, and private ownership, and then stratified into industries according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

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

The number of injuries and illnesses experienced by an establishment varies according to its number of employees. For this reason, all establishments within an industry were stratified into employment size groups. The selection of sample units was optimized by distributing the industry sample among the size groups in

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

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 was assigned a weight of four. The data it reported were multiplied by four in the estimation procedure.

The data were also benchmarked, or adjusted for nonresponse and for any new establishments which became part of the universe after the sample was drawn. Benchmarking equalizes the employment in each estimating cell to a known employment for the survey period. A benchmark factor was calculated for each estimating cell by dividing current employment estimates of the universe, or target employment by the weighted employment produced from the sample¹. Weighted data for each industry were then benchmarked to generate final estimates².

The Standardized Industry Mix (SIM) was used to compare Oregon incidence rates to national incidence rates. National employment figures (in hundreds) were

Footnotes (Estimation procedures)

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

where: B = Benchmark factor for an estimating cell
 T = Target employment for the same estimating cell
 S = Number of size classes in the estimating cell
 N_i = Number of sample units in size class "i"
 W_{ji} = Weight of sample unit "j" in size class "i"
 E_{ji} = Survey employment for sample unit "j" in size class "i"

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

where: X = Benchmarked estimate of characteristics for an estimating cell
 S = Number of size classes in the estimating cell
 N_i = Number of sample units in size class "i"
 W_{ji} = Weight of sample unit "j" in size class "i"
 X_{ji} = Characteristics reported by sample unit "j" in size class "i"
 B = Benchmark factor for an estimating cell

used for target employment for the Oregon estimating cells. The resulting benchmark factors produce a standardized industry mix for computing SIM incidence rates at each aggregate industry level.

Industrial classification

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity. Data for a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity are included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity. Reporting units were classified according to the 1987 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.

Publication guidelines

The Occupational Safety and Health Survey tabulating system generates injury and illness estimates for over 1200 SIC industry levels in Oregon. This publication includes estimates at the four-digit SIC level in manufacturing, the three-digit SIC level in nonmanufacturing, and generally at the two-digit SIC level in government, unless one of the following situations occurs:

- (1) Estimates are for an industry with fewer than three companies. Moreover, if three or more companies are in the industry, the employment of one firm could not constitute more than 60 percent of the employment for the industry. This publication restriction was waived if permission in writing was secured from officials of the concerned companies.
- (2) 2000 annual average employment for the industry was less than 2,000 with the exception of the mining division.
- (3) The estimate was for an industry whose total cases incidence rate relative error exceeded 30.
- (4) The benchmark factor for an estimating cell was less than 0.82 or greater than 1.49.

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, variations that occur by chance because only a sample of establishments are included in the survey. The relative standard error taken together with the characteristic's estimated value serves to define the confidence intervals or ranges that would include the comparable complete-coverage value. The chances are about two out of three that the estimate would have been produced in the range of one standard error above to one standard error below the estimated value, and about 19 out of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of two standard errors above and below the estimated value. Furthermore, the chances are about 997 out of 1,000 that the estimated value of the characteristic would have been in the range of three relative standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard errors for the private sector estimates overall are displayed in Table B1. The use of these relative standard errors may be clarified by an example. The private sector has an estimated incidence rate for total recordable cases of 6.3 per 100 full-time workers and a relative standard error of 2.5 percent. The chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would produce a rate between 6.1 and 6.5 and the chances are 19 out of 20 that the rate produced from the complete count would be between 6.0 and 6.6. The chances are 997 out of 1,000, or 99.7 percent of the time, that the rate generated from a complete census would be between 5.8 and 6.8. Similar confidence intervals can be developed for the other survey-generated estimates by using the same methodology described above.

Table B1. Relative standard errors, private sector, Oregon, 2000

Division	Relative standard errors ²			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	Total lost workdays
Private sector¹	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ¹	12.1	15.3	11.8	17.6
Construction	6.6	8.4	9.0	11.1
Manufacturing	3.3	4.6	4.9	6.2
Transportation & public utilities	7.7	7.9	9.2	13.9
Wholesale trade	6.8	10.8	6.8	15.2
Retail trade	5.3	7.1	6.8	11.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	18.9	27.3	21.2	29.9
Services	7.9	7.8	12.1	11.3

¹ Excludes agricultural production employers with ten or fewer employees.

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

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

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

σ = The standard deviation for the characteristic, and

X = Weighted benchmarked estimate of the characteristic

Appendix C

Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Firm

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

The formula requires: (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:

(1) Determine the total number of lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. This may be done by adding the total for columns 2, 6, 9 and 13 of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Log (OSHA No. 200).

(2) Determine the total number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked figure should not include any nonwork 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:

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

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, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, 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 semi-annual basis or even by department, or any other groupings 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 figure (2) in the 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 D

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major

recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

1. 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: (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, 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.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries are recordable if they require medical treatment or involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries:

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury required medical treatment, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical Treatment:

The following are generally considered medical treatment. Work-related injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable:

- Treatment of **infection**
- Application of **antiseptics** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **second or third degree burn(s)**
- Application of **sutures** (stitches)
- Application of **butterfly adhesive dressing(s)** or **steri strip(s)** in lieu of sutures
- Removal of **foreign bodies embedded in eye**
- Removal of **foreign bodies** from wound; if procedure is **complicated** because of depth of embedment, size, or location
- Use of **prescription medications** (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)

- Use of hot or cold **soaking therapy** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Application of hot or cold **compress(es)** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **Cutting away dead skin** (surgical debridement)
- Application of **heat therapy** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Use of **whirlpool bath therapy** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **Positive X-ray diagnosis** (fractures, broken bones, etc.)
- **Admission to a hospital** or equivalent medical facility for treatment
- Use of **nonprescription medication** and administration of single dose of **prescription medications** on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- **Soaking therapy** on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by **soaking**
- Application of hot or cold **compress(es)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Application of **ointments** to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- Application of **heat therapy** during first visit to medical personnel
- Use of **whirlpool bath therapy** during first visit to medical personnel
- **Negative X-ray diagnosis**
- **Observation** of injury during visit to medical personnel

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:

- Application of **antiseptics** during first visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **first degree burn(s)**
- Application of **bandage(s)** during any visit to medical personnel
- Use of **elastic bandage(s)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Removal of **foreign bodies not embedded in eye** if only irrigation is required
- Removal of **foreign bodies** from wound, if procedure is **uncomplicated**, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment:

- Administration of **tetanus shot(s)** or **booster(s)**. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with the more serious injuries. Consequently, injuries requiring tetanus shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only First Aid Treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above are not recordable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2000

Appendix E



US Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Read our letter for important information

Please correct Your Company Address

W

We estimate that it will take an average of 45 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 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 and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No.1220-0045
Approval expires 12-31-01
BLS-9300 W06

Part 1: Summary of 2000 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 2000. This form tells us about the number of employees in your establishment and the number of hours they worked. It also gives us a summary of any occupational injuries and illnesses that did occur during 2000.

If you have already provided the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration** (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing Part 1. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to *What's Next*.

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- ▶ information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- ▶ your completed copy of the 2000 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers **only** to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under *Reporting Site*.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 2000?

If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

- ▶ **Add** together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 2000. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- ▶ **Divide** that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 2000. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- ▶ **Round** the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Example
Acme construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 2000,

in this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
4	30
5	40
↓	↓
24	20
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.
830 divided by 26 = 31.92
Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average*.

Employment average

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees actually work during 2000)?

Do **not** include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

Total hours worked

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Optional Worksheet

_____ **Find** the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 2000.

X _____ **Multiply** by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.

_____ This is the number of full-time hours worked.

+ _____ **Add** the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).

_____ **Round** the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked*.

3. Put an X in the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing unusual happened | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster or adverse weather condition |
| <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: _____ |

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 2000?

- Yes. Go to the next section, ***Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2000.***
- No. Go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2000

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 2000, follow these steps.

- 1 Go to your completed 2000 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) Form.
- 2 Look at the total line on the last page.
- 3 Copy the 2000 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, add together the total lines from all OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 2000 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these total from columns (1)-(6):

Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work (column 3)	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a)-(7g):

Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8)-(13):

Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work (column 10)	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

What's next

Look at the totals you copied into column (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines).

- ▷ If you had NO cases in both columns (3) and (10), you are finished with the survey. Go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.
- ▷ If you HAD cases in either column (3) or column (10), go to ***Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.***

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Private Sector <i>5/</i>		1,354,800	6.3	3.1	1.9	3.2	72.9	32.1	40.8
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing <i>5/</i>		41,700	7.2	3.6	2.2	3.7	94.2	48.8	45.4
Agricultural Production	01-02	21,200	7.0	4.0	2.2	2.9	107.2	56.1	51.1
Agricultural Production- Crops	01	19,400	6.9	3.9	2.1	3.0	108.4	55.6	52.8
Field Crops, Ex. Cash Grains	013	2,600	7.2	3.8	3.3	3.4	139.0	111.0	28.0
Fruits and Tree Nuts	017	7,300	3.7	1.8	1.2	1.8	75.0	69.2	5.8
Horticultural Specialties	018	9,600	8.1	5.3	1.8	2.7	115.5	24.0	91.5
Agricultural Services	07	15,100	7.0	2.3	1.4	4.7	39.2	15.5	23.7
Forestry	08	5,000	9.9	5.7	4.4	4.2	211.6	122.6	89.0
Forestry Services	085	3,500	12.1	6.5	4.8	5.6	261.6	158.5	103.2
Mining		2,000	5.5	3.2	2.5	2.2	135.6	110.2	25.4
Construction		83,500	9.0	4.3	3.2	4.7	94.6	54.4	40.3
General Building Contractors	15	20,000	10.8	5.2	4.3	5.6	106.4	60.8	45.6
Residential Building Construction	152	11,600	9.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	66.3	37.4	28.8
Nonresidential Building Construction	154	8,300	12.5	5.6	4.4	6.9	157.0	90.2	66.8
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	10,300	11.6	6.3	4.7	5.3	147.5	95.4	52.1
Highway and Street Construction	161	3,400	10.0	4.0	4.0	5.9	100.2	83.7	16.5
Heavy Construction, Ex. Highway	162	6,900	12.4	7.4	5.1	5.0	170.5	101.1	69.4
Special Trade Contractors	17	53,200	7.9	3.6	2.5	4.3	80.2	44.1	36.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11,700	8.6	4.2	2.8	4.3	62.5	22.7	39.7
Painting and Paper Hanging	172	3,500	5.0	1.8	1.7	3.2	23.1	17.6	5.5
Electrical Work	173	11,900	7.9	2.7	1.4	5.2	93.1	60.4	32.7
Masonry, Stonework, and Plastering	174	5,800	5.0	3.1	2.7	1.8	77.8	30.4	47.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Carpentry and Floor Work	175	4,300	7.3	3.2	2.0	4.0	74.0	57.2	16.8
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	176	3,700	15.7	9.4	6.2	6.3	271.6	97.2	174.5
Concrete Work	177	3,300	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	22.9	10.2	12.7
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	8,700	9.0	3.6	3.2	5.4	66.9	55.3	11.6
Manufacturing		242,700	9.2	4.6	2.2	4.5	103.4	35.8	67.6
Food and Kindred Products	20	23,900	11.2	7.0	3.7	4.2	166.8	50.7	116.1
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	10,500	9.9	6.0	3.0	4.0	132.7	31.8	100.9
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, & Vegetables	2037	7,100	8.2	5.4	2.7	2.8	133.0	31.8	101.3
Bakery Products	205	3,000	8.5	7.0	1.8	1.5	129.1	15.8	113.4
Bread, Cake, and Related Products	2051	2,300	5.6	4.6	0.9	1.0	81.9	13.2	68.7
Misc. Foods and Kindred Products	209	3,100	12.6	6.3	2.5	6.3	162.9	48.6	114.2
Lumber and Wood Products	24	48,900	13.4	5.9	2.4	7.5	134.8	41.1	93.7
Logging	241	7,800	13.9	4.3	3.7	9.6	117.6	102.7	14.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	14,300	11.0	5.1	2.1	5.9	131.3	27.7	103.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	13,700	10.6	4.7	2.0	5.9	118.3	27.1	91.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	243	19,700	13.8	6.9	2.3	6.9	146.2	29.6	116.7
Softwood, Veneer, and Plywood	2436	8,100	12.0	5.7	1.5	6.3	155.1	17.3	137.8
Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	245	2,900	19.6	10.4	3.4	9.2	182.5	70.7	111.8
Mobile Homes	2451	2,500	20.6	11.5	3.7	9.1	203.6	79.5	124.1
Misc. Wood Products	249	3,700	13.1	3.0	0.9	10.0	85.8	19.2	66.6
Reconstituted Wood Products	2493	2,600	8.1	2.7	0.8	5.4	102.1	23.7	78.4
Furniture and Fixtures	25	4,200	11.2	6.6	3.0	4.6	86.8	31.5	55.4
Paper and Allied Products	26	7,900	6.7	3.6	2.4	3.1	99.8	52.2	47.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Misc. Converted Paper Products	267	2,000	10.0	6.0	4.1	3.9	142.0	74.2	67.8
Printing and Publishing	27	17,000	4.9	2.6	1.8	2.4	32.2	16.3	15.8
Newspapers Publishing, Printing	271	4,900	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.6	8.8	1.3	7.5
Commercial Printing	275	6,700	5.3	3.7	2.9	1.6	54.8	33.2	21.6
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	4,900	5.0	3.4	2.5	1.7	70.1	41.8	28.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	3,500	5.6	2.8	1.1	2.8	44.6	7.2	37.4
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	30	6,900	10.1	4.7	3.0	5.4	87.7	31.8	56.0
Misc. Plastics Products, NEC	308	6,000	9.5	5.1	3.4	4.5	88.8	36.6	52.2
Plastics Products, NEC	3089	3,900	7.7	3.6	2.7	4.1	32.2	21.7	10.4
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	3,400	10.0	4.7	3.4	5.3	117.8	50.9	67.0
Primary Nonferrous Metals	333	2,600	9.5	5.4	1.3	4.2	120.1	30.1	90.0
Fabricated Metal Products	34	15,100	11.7	5.6	2.8	6.0	118.8	38.3	80.4
Cutlery, Handtools, and General Hardware	342	2,400	10.7	6.7	2.0	4.0	110.1	15.6	94.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	349	4,100	15.1	8.0	4.3	7.1	218.4	93.1	125.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	20,700	6.4	2.8	1.9	3.6	87.7	37.9	49.7
Construction and Related Machinery	353	2,700	10.1	4.0	4.0	6.1	303.8	181.9	121.8
Special Industry Machinery	355	4,400	8.2	3.3	2.2	4.9	40.8	23.8	17.0
Computer and Office Equipment	357	5,200	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	39.3	6.0	33.3
Industrial Machinery, NEC	359	3,000	6.6	3.0	2.3	3.6	65.3	27.4	37.9
Industrial Machinery, NEC	3599	2,600	7.1	3.1	2.3	3.9	72.4	27.4	45.0
Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	36	39,000	3.1	1.5	0.8	1.6	29.4	9.2	20.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	33,300	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.6	23.6	7.0	16.6
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	25,800	2.0	0.9	0.4	1.1	16.5	6.3	10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Transportation Equipment	37	20,000	16.0	8.7	3.6	7.3	199.9	66.0	133.9
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	371	11,200	18.7	9.1	3.6	9.6	201.6	69.4	132.2
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	3714	2,100	10.7	5.8	3.7	4.9	271.0	212.7	58.3
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	2,200	18.2	11.4	5.5	6.9	302.8	170.7	132.1
Instruments and Related Products	38	10,300	3.7	1.4	0.7	2.3	45.0	12.5	32.4
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	39	4,200	7.2	4.4	2.6	2.8	57.5	18.5	39.0
Transportation and Public Utilities		80,200	6.1	4.0	2.7	2.2	131.0	59.9	71.1
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	5,000	9.7	4.3	2.7	5.4	59.5	42.7	16.7
Trucking and Warehousing ^{6/}	42	26,700	6.1	3.7	2.5	2.4	157.6	54.8	102.8
Trucking and Courier Services, Ex. Air ^{6/}	421	24,500	6.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	166.3	58.3	108.0
Public Warehousing and Storage	422	2,200	6.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	52.7	12.5	40.2
Transportation by Air ^{6/}	45	12,600	11.2	9.5	5.7	1.7	233.2	82.2	151.0
Air Transportation, Scheduled ^{6/}	451	10,500	12.0	10.0	6.1	2.0	242.2	83.4	158.9
Transportation Services ^{6/}	47	5,100	3.1	2.7	1.8	0.5	95.8	60.1	35.7
Passenger Transportation Arrangement	472	2,800	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.0
Communications	48	15,300	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.6	45.4	13.9	31.6
Telephone Communications	481	9,700	2.9	0.9	0.6	2.0	32.5	17.7	14.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	9,900	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.6	31.1	11.0	20.1
Sanitary Services	495	2,000	6.9	4.6	3.3	2.3	69.4	23.6	45.8
Wholesale Trade		93,900	6.6	3.8	2.4	2.8	80.6	36.4	44.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50	52,000	5.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	67.6	30.7	36.9
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Supplies	501	7,500	8.5	5.0	3.3	3.5	108.5	82.2	26.3
Lumber and Construction Materials	503	5,500	6.6	4.2	3.2	2.4	87.6	30.5	57.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Professional and Commercial Equipment	504	9,700	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Electrical Goods	506	6,700	3.6	2.8	2.8	0.8	42.6	38.4	4.2
Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Equipment	507	4,200	7.0	3.8	2.9	3.2	134.6	17.6	117.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	11,700	7.0	3.0	1.9	4.0	70.0	33.4	36.6
Misc. Durable Goods	509	3,200	8.7	6.8	4.1	1.9	118.4	22.2	96.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	42,000	7.9	4.8	2.6	3.0	97.3	43.7	53.6
Paper and Paper Products	511	3,600	3.5	1.8	1.1	1.7	16.3	4.4	11.9
Groceries and Related Products	514	13,900	12.3	8.6	3.9	3.7	172.6	68.7	103.9
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	517	2,300	5.1	1.0	0.0	4.1	10.1	0.0	10.1
Misc. Nondurable Goods	519	8,600	6.7	3.1	1.5	3.6	47.5	22.3	25.2
Retail Trade		300,700	5.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	49.3	19.8	29.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	12,700	9.6	5.6	3.0	3.9	102.1	22.8	79.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials	521	7,700	12.7	7.4	3.3	5.3	133.3	31.7	101.7
General Merchandise Stores	53	41,100	7.9	4.4	3.1	3.5	97.3	39.7	57.6
Department Stores	531	36,800	7.9	4.4	3.3	3.4	100.0	42.6	57.4
Variety Stores	533	3,300	8.4	3.5	1.3	5.0	79.1	9.4	69.7
Food Stores	54	40,900	6.9	2.2	1.8	4.7	39.3	12.6	26.7
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	55	36,400	5.8	2.8	2.3	3.0	54.4	25.4	29.0
New and Used Car Dealers	551	15,000	5.4	2.3	2.0	3.1	45.1	24.2	20.9
Auto and Home Supply Stores	553	6,900	10.2	6.3	5.1	4.0	149.2	66.1	83.1
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10,900	3.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	14.8	5.3	9.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	14,200	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	44.1	12.6	31.5
Family Clothing Stores	565	7,800	6.3	3.1	1.9	3.2	74.0	24.4	49.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	57	14,300	5.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	46.1	24.3	21.8
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	571	7,900	5.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	56.0	37.3	18.7
Radio, Television, and Computer Stores	573	5,300	3.2	1.2	0.6	2.0	12.3	2.2	10.1
Eating and Drinking Places	58	107,500	4.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	31.7	14.1	17.5
Miscellaneous Retail	59	33,500	3.8	1.6	1.0	2.2	18.7	9.3	9.4
Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	594	14,500	3.8	1.2	0.7	2.6	15.8	4.7	11.1
Nonstore Retailers	596	6,200	5.2	2.9	2.0	2.3	34.1	20.9	13.2
Retail Stores, NEC	599	6,200	3.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	11.9	4.1	7.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		82,700	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	24.2	11.3	12.9
Commercial Banks	602	14,000	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	5.8	3.1	2.7
Insurance Carriers	63	15,400	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	11.9	8.1	3.8
Medical Service and Health Insurance	632	5,500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	16.4	16.0	0.4
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	633	5,300	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.5	16.5	8.0	8.5
Real Estate	65	21,700	3.6	2.7	1.1	0.9	44.1	3.7	40.3
Real Estate Operators and Lessors	651	8,500	6.5	5.8	2.1	0.7	92.0	7.9	84.2
Services		427,400	4.9	2.1	1.4	2.8	55.2	27.8	27.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	70	22,400	7.9	4.2	2.6	3.7	45.5	11.9	33.5
Hotels and Motels	701	20,800	8.3	4.5	2.8	3.8	49.0	12.9	36.1
Personal Services	72	12,200	5.3	3.3	1.7	1.9	63.5	17.1	46.4
Laundry, Cleaning, and Garment Services	721	4,300	8.9	6.0	3.5	2.8	112.1	33.5	78.6
Beauty Shops	723	4,000	4.2	2.5	0.6	1.7	51.2	8.5	42.7
Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	75	15,700	6.9	3.2	2.4	3.7	38.2	23.7	14.5
Automotive Repair Shops	753	9,700	7.3	2.8	2.6	4.5	28.8	24.4	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Automotive Services, Ex. Repair	754	3,200	7.3	3.9	3.5	3.3	30.5	27.4	3.1
Misc. Repair Services	76	4,000	6.1	4.7	3.3	1.4	151.1	98.9	52.1
Misc. Repair Shops	769	2,500	4.3	3.2	2.9	1.0	169.5	116.8	52.7
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	22,200	4.8	1.8	1.3	3.0	45.7	17.1	28.6
Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	799	17,900	5.3	1.9	1.4	3.5	51.3	18.1	33.2
Health Services	80	109,000	7.6	2.7	1.7	4.9	77.8	22.3	55.6
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors	801	26,500	3.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	21.0	3.4	17.6
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	802	11,600	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	15,000	11.3	8.6	4.7	2.6	203.0	60.7	142.3
Hospitals	806	41,600	13.3	3.3	2.3	10.1	118.3	35.2	83.0
Medical and Dental Laboratories	807	2,500	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	7.2	1.1	6.1
Misc. Health and Allied Services	809	2,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	82	17,900	2.9	0.9	0.6	2.0	21.7	7.6	14.0
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	6,600	2.7	0.5	0.5	2.2	30.5	16.4	14.0
Social Services	83	44,000	6.9	4.2	2.6	2.7	131.1	75.8	55.3
Job Training and Related Services	833	5,900	9.7	7.8	1.7	1.9	188.4	15.8	172.6
Child Day Care Services	835	7,900	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	50.4	32.5	17.9
Residential Care	836	19,000	6.5	3.2	1.3	3.2	83.7	40.3	43.4
Membership Organizations	86	26,400	3.2	0.9	0.7	2.3	23.3	20.8	2.5
Civic and Social Associations	864	5,900	6.0	1.6	1.6	4.2	23.5	23.2	0.3
Religious Organizations	866	15,900	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.5	28.0	23.9	4.0
Engineering and Management Services	87	29,400	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	23.5	9.2	14.3
Engineering and Architectural Services	871	11,200	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	27.4	5.3	22.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOYMENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS		
			TOTAL <u>4/</u>	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK				
Accounting, Auditing, & Bookkeeping	872	6,100	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.3	6.2	4.1
Research and Testing Services	873	5,300	4.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	12.0	4.4	7.6
Management and Public Relations	874	6,700	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	35.2	21.4	13.8
Public Sector		221,100	5.7	2.4	1.8	3.3	50.1	22.6	27.5
State Government		57,800	4.3	1.8	1.2	2.5	37.1	14.2	22.9
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	4,800	3.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	42.1	18.3	23.8
Health Services	80	1,300	13.9	11.6	7.5	2.3	222.6	74.3	148.3
Educational Services	82	21,800	3.7	1.2	1.0	2.6	18.4	11.4	7.0
Colleges and Universities	822	13,300	3.7	1.2	1.0	2.6	18.4	11.4	7.0
Social Services	83	3,500	3.6	1.4	1.1	2.2	22.9	7.6	15.2
Justice, Public Order, and Safety	92	9,000	5.6	2.9	2.1	2.7	37.1	14.5	22.5
Administration of Human Resources	94	6,900	3.1	0.5	0.5	2.6	12.0	11.2	0.8
Environmental Quality and Housing	95	2,900	6.5	2.6	0.6	3.9	63.8	3.3	60.5
Local Government		163,300	6.3	2.6	2.0	3.7	55.4	26.1	29.3
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	3,200	8.1	5.7	4.8	2.4	156.6	65.0	91.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	2,400	9.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	143.6	75.8	67.8
Health Services	80	3,100	10.6	3.7	3.2	6.9	85.3	52.6	32.7
Educational Services	82	95,900	5.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	44.1	22.3	21.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	72,500	5.6	2.1	1.9	3.6	44.4	25.0	19.4
Executive, Legislature, and General	91	44,600	7.1	3.5	2.4	3.6	62.4	22.8	39.6
Administration of Human Resources	94	4,800	6.2	1.7	1.0	4.4	38.8	19.4	19.4

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 1: INCIDENCE RATES OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

1/ Industry, division, and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2/ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.*

3/ Annual average employment for nonfarm industries is estimated from the Oregon Employment Security 202 Program. Agricultural production employment is generated from weighted data in the annual OSH survey.

4/ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated as:

$$IR = N * 200,000 / EH$$

Where: IR = Incidence rate
N = Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays
EH = Total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

5/ Excludes agricultural production employers with ten or fewer employees.

6/ In 1996, air courier establishments previously classified in SICs 421, 423, 452, and 473 were reclassified to SIC 451. Data for these SICs are not comparable to estimates for prior years.

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Private Sector <i>5/</i>		1,354,800	71,976	35,564	22,183	36,393	834,058	367,050	467,008	23
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing <i>5/</i>		41,700	2,713	1,342	811	1,368	35,298	18,287	17,011	26
Agricultural Production	01-02	21,200	1,435	830	462	602	22,124	11,578	10,546	27
Agricultural Production- Crops	01	19,400	1,285	732	391	550	20,175	10,347	9,828	28
Field Crops, Ex. Cash Grains	013	2,600	295	156	136	139	5,670	4,528	1,142	36
Fruits and Tree Nuts	017	7,300	176	89	59	87	3,607	3,329	278	41
Horticultural Specialties	018	9,600	630	415	141	212	9,013	1,872	7,141	22
Agricultural Services	07	15,100	896	293	178	603	4,991	1,968	3,023	17
Forestry	08	5,000	382	219	171	163	8,183	4,741	3,442	37
Forestry Services	085	3,500	352	189	141	163	7,613	4,611	3,002	40
Mining		2,000	89	52	41	36	2,184	1,775	409	42
Construction		83,500	6,710	3,185	2,363	3,525	70,518	40,515	30,003	22
General Building Contractors	15	20,000	1,811	871	724	940	17,799	10,164	7,635	20
Residential Building Construction	152	11,600	881	457	397	424	6,109	3,450	2,659	13
Nonresidential Building Construction	154	8,300	930	414	327	516	11,690	6,714	4,976	28
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	10,300	1,097	594	443	503	13,923	9,005	4,918	23
Highway and Street Construction	161	3,400	308	125	122	183	3,093	2,583	510	25
Heavy Construction, Ex. Highway	162	6,900	789	469	321	320	10,830	6,422	4,408	23
Special Trade Contractors	17	53,200	3,802	1,720	1,196	2,082	38,796	21,346	17,450	23
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	11,700	940	466	310	474	6,856	2,495	4,361	15
Painting and Paper Hanging	172	3,500	141	50	48	91	654	498	156	13
Electrical Work	173	11,900	927	316	165	611	10,870	7,050	3,820	34
Masonry, Stonework, and Plastering	174	5,800	238	151	129	87	3,739	1,460	2,279	25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Carpentry and Floor Work	175	4,300	278	124	78	154	2,831	2,189	642	23
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	176	3,700	439	263	173	176	7,573	2,709	4,864	29
Concrete Work	177	3,300	93	52	29	41	678	302	376	13
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	8,700	740	295	261	445	5,485	4,533	952	19
Manufacturing		242,700	21,794	10,979	5,341	10,811	245,788	85,068	160,720	22
Food and Kindred Products	20	23,900	2,555	1,604	840	951	38,078	11,576	26,502	24
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	10,500	979	590	293	389	13,061	3,129	9,932	22
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, & Vegetables	2037	7,100	565	370	183	195	9,114	2,176	6,938	25
Bakery Products	205	3,000	263	216	57	47	3,994	488	3,506	18
Bread, Cake, and Related Products	2051	2,300	136	111	22	25	1,985	320	1,665	18
Misc. Foods and Kindred Products	209	3,100	350	174	70	176	4,523	1,351	3,172	26
Lumber and Wood Products	24	48,900	6,546	2,895	1,183	3,648	65,986	20,111	45,875	23
Logging	241	7,800	978	300	259	675	8,300	7,249	1,051	28
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	14,300	1,583	737	307	846	18,871	3,986	14,885	26
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	13,700	1,461	646	280	815	16,262	3,732	12,530	25
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	243	19,700	2,865	1,428	483	1,437	30,387	6,144	24,243	21
Softwood, Veneer, and Plywood	2436	8,100	994	470	124	524	12,844	1,436	11,408	27
Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes	245	2,900	565	300	97	265	5,258	2,037	3,221	18
Mobile Homes	2451	2,500	522	292	93	230	5,149	2,010	3,139	18
Misc. Wood Products	249	3,700	453	105	30	348	2,974	667	2,307	28
Reconstituted Wood Products	2493	2,600	200	67	20	133	2,518	585	1,933	38
Furniture and Fixtures	25	4,200	473	277	127	196	3,667	1,329	2,338	13
Paper and Allied Products	26	7,900	529	287	193	242	7,891	4,128	3,763	27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Misc. Converted Paper Products	267	2,000	198	120	82	78	2,820	1,473	1,347	24
Printing and Publishing	27	17,000	772	403	279	369	5,040	2,562	2,478	13
Newspapers Publishing, Printing	271	4,900	98	32	9	66	367	53	314	11
Commercial Printing	275	6,700	350	245	191	105	3,627	2,198	1,429	15
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	4,900	245	164	124	81	3,422	2,041	1,381	21
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	3,500	195	97	39	98	1,539	249	1,290	16
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	30	6,900	686	322	206	364	5,961	2,159	3,802	19
Misc. Plastics Products, NEC	308	6,000	560	298	198	262	5,207	2,147	3,060	17
Plastics Products, NEC	3089	3,900	288	135	100	153	1,207	815	392	9
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	3,400	352	166	119	186	4,156	1,794	2,362	25
Primary Nonferrous Metals	333	2,600	292	164	41	128	3,682	923	2,759	22
Fabricated Metal Products	34	15,100	1,732	839	410	892	17,656	5,699	11,957	21
Cutlery, Handtools, and General Hardware	342	2,400	301	189	57	112	3,102	441	2,661	16
Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	349	4,100	617	326	174	291	8,912	3,799	5,113	27
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	20,700	1,312	567	398	745	18,040	7,808	10,232	32
Construction and Related Machinery	353	2,700	286	114	112	172	8,577	5,137	3,440	75
Special Industry Machinery	355	4,400	358	144	97	214	1,779	1,037	742	12
Computer and Office Equipment	357	5,200	95	68	34	27	2,001	306	1,695	29
Industrial Machinery, NEC	359	3,000	193	88	67	105	1,902	797	1,105	22
Industrial Machinery, NEC	3599	2,600	174	77	56	97	1,778	673	1,105	23
Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	36	39,000	1,202	587	293	615	11,374	3,539	7,835	19
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	33,300	946	430	217	516	7,822	2,327	5,495	18
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	25,800	507	227	100	280	4,262	1,631	2,631	19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Transportation Equipment	37	20,000	3,095	1,688	688	1,407	38,604	12,742	25,862	23
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	371	11,200	2,036	995	388	1,041	21,945	7,551	14,394	22
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	3714	2,100	189	103	66	86	4,797	3,765	1,032	47
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	373	2,200	388	242	118	146	6,447	3,635	2,812	27
Instruments and Related Products	38	10,300	331	122	62	209	4,020	1,121	2,899	33
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	39	4,200	287	176	103	111	2,288	735	1,553	13
Transportation and Public Utilities		80,200	4,521	2,925	1,968	1,596	96,844	44,281	52,563	33
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	5,000	353	156	98	197	2,164	1,555	609	14
Trucking and Warehousing ^{6/}	42	26,700	1,635	999	679	636	42,408	14,746	27,662	42
Trucking and Courier Services, Ex. Air ^{6/}	421	24,500	1,504	930	627	574	41,317	14,487	26,830	44
Public Warehousing and Storage	422	2,200	131	69	52	62	1,091	259	832	16
Transportation by Air ^{6/}	45	12,600	1,085	920	550	165	22,651	7,985	14,666	25
Air Transportation, Scheduled ^{6/}	451	10,500	1,004	839	508	165	20,274	6,978	13,296	24
Transportation Services ^{6/}	47	5,100	149	127	88	22	4,587	2,879	1,708	36
Passenger Transportation Arrangement	472	2,800	14	8	8	6	102	102	0	13
Communications	48	15,300	413	185	97	228	6,467	1,975	4,492	35
Telephone Communications	481	9,700	280	88	61	192	3,100	1,685	1,415	35
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	9,900	333	181	116	152	2,892	1,026	1,866	16
Sanitary Services	495	2,000	135	90	65	45	1,357	462	895	15
Wholesale Trade		93,900	5,799	3,359	2,070	2,440	70,762	31,938	38,824	21
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50	52,000	2,777	1,506	1,085	1,271	33,411	15,171	18,240	22
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Supplies	501	7,500	613	363	241	250	7,848	5,947	1,901	22
Lumber and Construction Materials	503	5,500	343	219	165	124	4,581	1,593	2,988	21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Professional and Commercial Equipment	504	9,700	64	6	6	58	6	6	0	1
Electrical Goods	506	6,700	220	169	169	51	2,570	2,319	251	15
Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Equipment	507	4,200	370	202	152	168	7,120	929	6,191	35
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	11,700	769	327	214	442	7,734	3,688	4,046	24
Misc. Durable Goods	509	3,200	260	203	121	57	3,522	659	2,863	17
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	42,000	3,022	1,853	985	1,169	37,351	16,767	20,584	20
Paper and Paper Products	511	3,600	110	57	36	53	511	137	374	9
Groceries and Related Products	514	13,900	1,596	1,117	509	479	22,454	8,932	13,522	20
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	517	2,300	106	21	0	85	210	0	210	10
Misc. Nondurable Goods	519	8,600	532	243	120	289	3,763	1,770	1,993	15
Retail Trade		300,700	12,726	5,845	4,219	6,881	111,530	44,748	66,782	19
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	12,700	1,107	652	344	455	11,791	2,635	9,156	18
Lumber and Other Building Materials	521	7,700	913	534	240	379	9,570	2,274	7,296	18
General Merchandise Stores	53	41,100	2,693	1,496	1,061	1,197	33,282	13,570	19,712	22
Department Stores	531	36,800	2,453	1,383	1,015	1,070	31,126	13,274	17,852	23
Variety Stores	533	3,300	207	85	32	122	1,945	231	1,714	23
Food Stores	54	40,900	2,131	692	553	1,439	12,103	3,881	8,222	17
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	55	36,400	1,934	923	764	1,011	18,043	8,428	9,615	20
New and Used Car Dealers	551	15,000	780	333	280	447	6,472	3,474	2,998	19
Auto and Home Supply Stores	553	6,900	691	423	344	268	10,071	4,462	5,609	24
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10,900	333	152	135	181	1,344	479	865	9
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	14,200	425	163	105	262	4,358	1,245	3,113	27
Family Clothing Stores	565	7,800	306	149	91	157	3,589	1,182	2,407	24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	57	14,300	635	314	210	321	5,675	2,995	2,680	18
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	571	7,900	353	176	110	177	3,834	2,552	1,282	22
Radio, Television, and Computer Stores	573	5,300	132	49	26	83	503	90	413	10
Eating and Drinking Places	58	107,500	2,776	1,177	906	1,599	21,185	9,463	11,722	18
Miscellaneous Retail	59	33,500	1,025	428	276	597	5,093	2,531	2,562	12
Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	594	14,500	419	132	77	287	1,763	520	1,243	13
Nonstore Retailers	596	6,200	327	182	122	145	2,128	1,305	823	12
Retail Stores, NEC	599	6,200	143	73	54	70	483	167	316	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		82,700	1,173	827	559	346	17,259	8,032	9,227	21
Commercial Banks	602	14,000	167	103	102	64	750	404	346	7
Insurance Carriers	63	15,400	192	91	79	101	1,668	1,140	528	18
Medical Service and Health Insurance	632	5,500	18	18	18	0	651	634	17	36
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	633	5,300	139	53	46	86	970	472	498	18
Real Estate	65	21,700	571	431	176	140	7,075	597	6,478	16
Real Estate Operators and Lessors	651	8,500	413	369	134	44	5,815	498	5,317	16
Services		427,400	16,451	7,050	4,811	9,390	183,875	92,406	91,469	26
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	70	22,400	1,292	684	418	608	7,435	1,953	5,482	11
Hotels and Motels	701	20,800	1,255	684	418	571	7,435	1,953	5,482	11
Personal Services	72	12,200	485	308	155	177	5,845	1,576	4,269	19
Laundry, Cleaning, and Garment Services	721	4,300	361	246	141	115	4,565	1,363	3,202	19
Beauty Shops	723	4,000	105	62	14	43	1,280	213	1,067	21
Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	75	15,700	985	457	342	528	5,409	3,357	2,052	12
Automotive Repair Shops	753	9,700	559	216	197	343	2,212	1,877	335	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Automotive Services, Ex. Repair	754	3,200	216	117	103	99	907	815	92	8
Misc. Repair Services	76	4,000	227	175	123	52	5,645	3,697	1,948	32
Misc. Repair Shops	769	2,500	99	75	68	24	3,930	2,709	1,221	52
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	22,200	667	246	175	421	6,340	2,369	3,971	26
Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	799	17,900	621	217	158	404	5,989	2,115	3,874	28
Health Services	80	109,000	6,182	2,202	1,393	3,980	63,530	18,189	45,341	29
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors	801	26,500	759	202	130	557	5,165	827	4,338	26
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	802	11,600	131	23	23	108	76	76	0	3
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	15,000	1,277	981	529	296	23,033	6,891	16,142	23
Hospitals	806	41,600	3,889	952	677	2,937	34,523	10,284	24,239	36
Medical and Dental Laboratories	807	2,500	37	20	20	17	158	24	134	8
Misc. Health and Allied Services	809	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	82	17,900	332	100	69	232	2,505	881	1,624	25
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	6,600	97	19	19	78	1,102	594	508	58
Social Services	83	44,000	2,320	1,425	864	895	44,097	25,485	18,612	31
Job Training and Related Services	833	5,900	466	373	83	93	9,046	761	8,285	24
Child Day Care Services	835	7,900	63	63	63	0	2,667	1,719	948	42
Residential Care	836	19,000	850	424	166	426	10,982	5,287	5,695	26
Membership Organizations	86	26,400	535	145	122	379	3,920	3,498	422	27
Civic and Social Associations	864	5,900	283	76	75	196	1,103	1,088	15	15
Religious Organizations	866	15,900	221	69	47	152	2,817	2,410	407	41
Engineering and Management Services	87	29,400	514	224	194	290	6,162	2,417	3,745	28
Engineering and Architectural Services	871	11,200	232	57	45	175	2,958	573	2,385	52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

INDUSTRY <u>1/</u>	SIC <u>2/</u>	EMPLOY- MENT <u>3/</u>	CASES				LOST WORKDAYS			AVG LOST WORK DAYS PER LOST WORK DAY CASE
			TOTAL	LOST WORKDAY		NONFATAL WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	TOTAL	DAYS AWAY FROM WORK	DAYS OF RESTRICTED WORK ACTIVITY	
				TOTAL	AWAY FROM WORK					
Accounting, Auditing, & Bookkeeping	872	6,100	35	18	18	17	580	349	231	32
Research and Testing Services	873	5,300	149	82	82	67	416	153	263	5
Management and Public Relations	874	6,700	98	67	49	31	2,208	1,342	866	33
Public Sector		221,100	9,025	3,769	2,835	5,255	78,959	35,684	43,275	21
State Government		57,800	1,972	823	571	1,149	17,086	6,530	10,556	21
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	4,800	158	61	46	97	2,040	887	1,153	33
Health Services	80	1,300	166	139	90	27	2,660	888	1,772	19
Educational Services	82	21,800	474	148	126	326	2,335	1,448	887	16
Colleges and Universities	822	13,300	474	148	126	326	2,335	1,448	887	16
Social Services	83	3,500	117	45	34	72	739	247	492	16
Justice, Public Order, and Safety	92	9,000	459	240	173	219	3,043	1,193	1,850	13
Administration of Human Resources	94	6,900	195	33	33	162	758	707	51	23
Environmental Quality and Housing	95	2,900	164	66	16	98	1,610	84	1,526	24
Local Government		163,300	7,053	2,946	2,264	4,106	61,873	29,154	32,719	21
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	3,200	181	128	106	53	3,492	1,450	2,042	27
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	2,400	195	100	73	95	3,104	1,638	1,466	31
Health Services	80	3,100	262	91	78	171	2,104	1,298	806	23
Educational Services	82	95,900	3,240	1,165	988	2,075	25,905	13,079	12,826	22
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	72,500	2,492	917	820	1,575	19,680	11,094	8,586	21
Executive, Legislature, and General	91	44,600	2,502	1,225	841	1,276	21,982	8,043	13,939	18
Administration of Human Resources	94	4,800	198	55	32	143	1,249	625	624	23

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2000

1/ Industry, division, and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2/ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.*

3/ Annual average employment for nonfarm industries is estimated from the Oregon Employment Security 202 Program. Agricultural production employment is generated from weighted data in the annual OSH survey.

4/ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

5/ Excludes agricultural production employers with ten or fewer employees.

6/ In 1996, air courier establishments previously classified in SICs 421, 423, 452, and 473 were reclassified to SIC 451. Data for these SICs are not comparable to estimates for prior years.

Source: Research and Analysis Section, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.