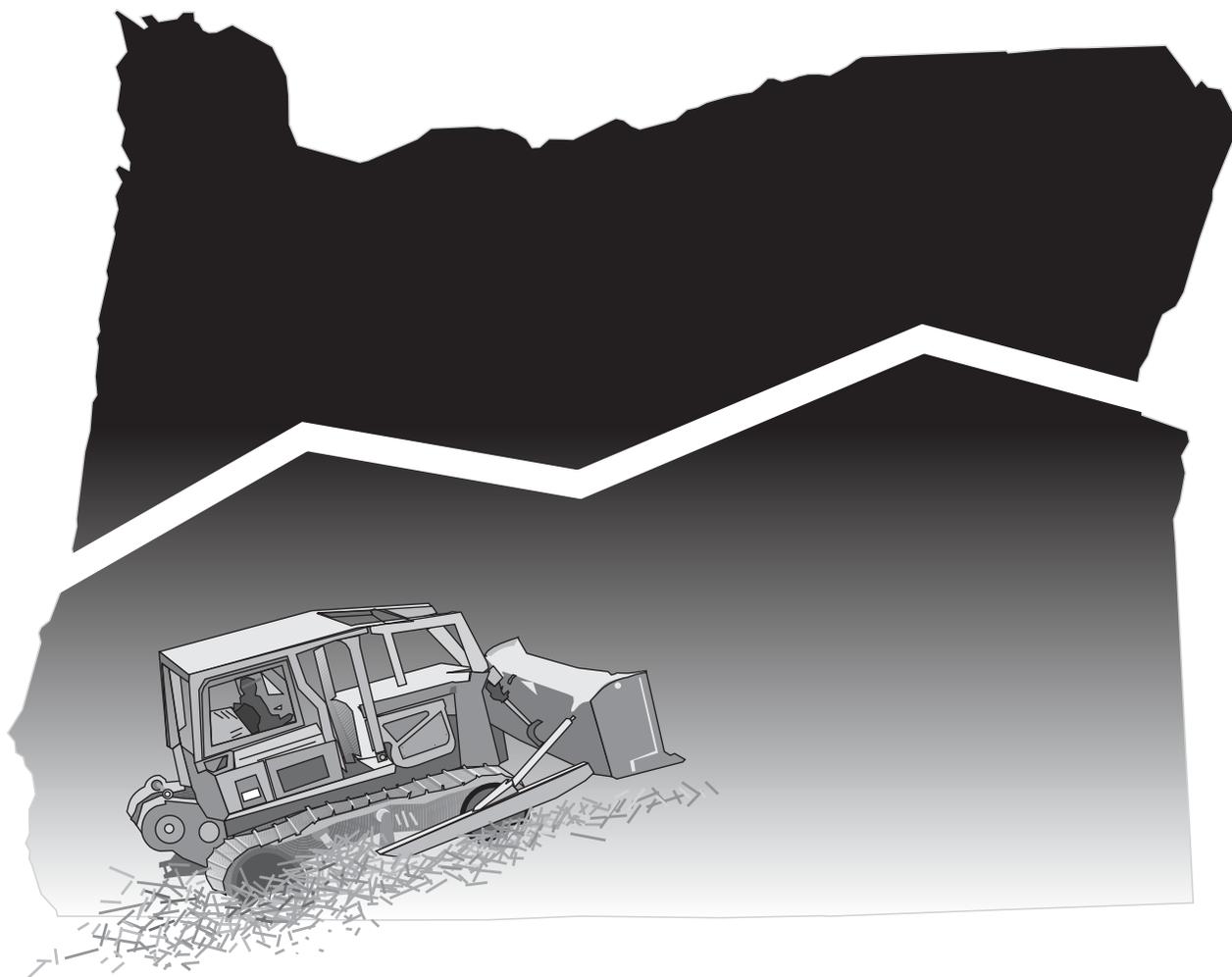




Oregon Occupational Injury and Illness Survey Tables and Appendices 2001

Research & Analysis Section
Oregon Department of Consumer
& Business Services



April 2003

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 2001 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 4,258 sample units were selected to participate in the 2001 survey. The original and two follow-up mailings, plus telephone calls, resulted in 3,689 usable replies, a 99.4 percent overall usable response rate. About 13 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 256 mining establishments. Data from 21 establishments engaged in railroad transportation were obtained from the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation.

In total, the 2001 survey data included reports from over 3,500 private establishments. Fifty-eight reports were received from state government units, and 103 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.

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

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) 2001 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 0.84 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 6.2 per 100 full-time workers and a relative standard error of 2.3 percent. The chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would produce a rate between 6.1 and 6.3 and the chances are 19 out of 20 that the rate produced from the complete count would be between 5.9 and 6.5. 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 6.6. 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, 2001

Division	Relative standard errors ²			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	Total lost workdays
Private sector¹	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ¹	9.5	12.9	12.1	19.2
Construction	7.3	9.6	10.7	11.8
Manufacturing	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.1
Transportation & public utilities	9.7	11.6	8.4	16.8
Wholesale trade	6.5	7.9	9.0	12.7
Retail trade	5.6	7.6	7.4	8.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	17.6	22.2	24.3	37.6
Services	5.8	7.3	7.3	11.0

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:

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

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, 2001

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 10-31-04
BLS-9300 W06

Part 1: Summary of 2001 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 2001. 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 2001.

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 2001 *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 2001?

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 2001. 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 2001. 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 2001,

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.

$$830 \text{ divided by } 26 = 31.92$$
 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 2001)?

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 2001.

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 2001?

- Yes. Go to the next section, ***Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2001.***
- No. Go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2001

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 2001, follow these steps.

- 1 Go to your completed 2001 *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 2001 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 2001 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

<i>Total Injuries</i> 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)
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

<i>Total Types of Illnesses</i> 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)
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

<i>Total Illnesses</i> 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, 2001

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>		1,333,300	6.2	3.2	1.9	3.0	77.8	35.6	42.2
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing <i>5/</i>		40,400	8.4	4.2	2.6	4.3	128.2	66.5	61.8
Agricultural Production	01-02	18,900	7.9	4.1	1.7	3.8	149.6	50.6	98.9
Agricultural Production- Crops	01	17,400	8.1	4.3	1.7	3.8	155.6	50.4	105.2
Field Crops, Ex. Cash Grains	013	2,400	4.2	1.2	1.2	3.0	28.5	28.5	0.0
Fruits and Tree Nuts	017	7,200	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	94.1	18.6	75.5
Horticultural Specialties	018	9,900	11.8	6.7	2.1	5.0	248.2	80.7	167.4
Agricultural Services	07	15,600	7.5	2.8	2.2	4.7	54.6	42.1	12.5
Landscape and Horticultural Services	078	7,000	8.2	3.6	2.9	4.6	86.2	67.3	18.9
Forestry	08	5,500	13.0	8.0	6.9	5.0	247.7	191.5	56.1
Forestry Services	085	3,900	16.5	10.0	9.2	6.4	332.5	259.7	72.8
Mining		1,800	4.8	2.3	1.7	2.5	60.4	40.6	19.8
Construction		78,900	8.9	3.8	2.6	5.1	85.9	50.8	35.1
General Building Contractors	15	18,400	9.1	3.7	1.9	5.4	76.2	35.8	40.5
Residential Building Construction	152	9,600	8.4	4.4	2.5	4.0	90.1	39.3	50.7
Nonresidential Building Construction	154	8,600	9.9	3.1	1.2	6.8	63.8	32.6	31.2
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	9,500	8.7	4.2	3.1	4.5	113.9	67.4	46.5
Highway and Street Construction	161	2,900	7.9	4.5	4.1	3.4	187.6	130.9	56.7
Heavy Construction, Ex. Highway	162	6,600	9.0	4.0	2.7	5.0	82.5	40.4	42.1
Special Trade Contractors	17	51,000	8.8	3.7	2.7	5.1	83.8	53.0	30.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10,500	11.9	2.5	1.1	9.4	56.2	26.5	29.7
Painting and Paper Hanging	172	3,400	8.3	2.2	1.4	6.1	35.8	25.7	10.1
Carpentry and Floor Work	175	4,000	10.1	6.9	6.4	3.2	45.1	42.2	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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				
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	176	3,400	11.3	8.1	5.1	2.9	150.6	103.3	47.3
Concrete Work	177	3,300	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.5	88.6	53.4	35.2
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	9,000	9.5	4.7	3.3	4.8	113.0	84.5	28.5
Manufacturing		236,400	8.1	4.3	2.1	3.8	104.1	41.1	63.0
Food and Kindred Products	20	23,500	10.3	5.7	3.2	4.6	136.2	38.1	98.1
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	9,800	8.3	4.4	2.5	3.9	107.8	29.8	78.0
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, & Vegetables	2037	6,700	6.9	3.9	2.1	3.0	81.4	23.8	57.6
Bakery Products	205	3,000	14.3	8.3	3.7	6.0	311.7	66.9	244.8
Bread, Cake, and Related Products	2051	2,200	15.0	7.8	4.7	7.2	290.4	97.6	192.8
Misc. Foods and Kindred Products	209	3,100	15.9	9.1	6.6	6.8	94.0	31.9	62.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	23	2,600	3.5	1.2	1.1	2.3	19.6	8.9	10.7
Lumber and Wood Products	24	46,000	11.6	6.0	2.9	5.6	174.1	80.1	94.0
Logging	241	7,600	11.0	5.4	4.9	5.6	281.5	214.0	67.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	13,200	12.3	6.9	2.8	5.4	192.8	70.8	122.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	12,700	12.0	6.7	2.8	5.3	193.2	72.9	120.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	243	19,200	11.2	5.3	2.6	5.9	128.4	54.0	74.4
Millwork	2431	5,700	9.9	4.6	2.2	5.3	96.7	38.6	58.1
Softwood, Veneer, and Plywood	2436	7,800	11.0	5.8	2.5	5.2	126.7	66.5	60.1
Furniture and Fixtures	25	4,000	11.6	5.8	2.4	5.8	133.5	53.6	79.9
Paper and Allied Products	26	7,500	5.9	2.9	1.9	3.0	91.1	44.4	46.7
Printing and Publishing	27	16,200	5.5	2.7	1.6	2.8	52.0	20.6	31.4
Commercial Printing	275	6,400	7.8	4.7	2.9	3.1	97.7	43.6	54.1
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	4,800	7.9	4.7	2.8	3.2	90.7	34.5	56.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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				
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	3,600	5.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	49.6	10.6	39.0
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	30	6,400	10.7	6.3	2.2	4.4	94.6	15.3	79.3
Misc. Plastics Products, NEC	308	5,500	10.8	6.8	2.3	3.9	107.4	17.1	90.3
Plastics Products, NEC	3089	3,700	12.3	8.3	2.5	3.9	127.1	16.6	110.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	32	5,600	9.3	6.0	2.3	3.3	86.9	16.4	70.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	327	2,700	7.8	4.6	2.7	3.2	60.4	12.6	47.8
Primary Metal Industries	33	10,300	14.5	8.0	3.5	6.5	189.7	73.6	116.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	3,500	13.5	7.3	3.4	6.2	182.3	58.6	123.7
Fabricated Metal Products	34	14,400	10.4	6.5	3.0	3.9	129.7	60.1	69.6
Cutlery, Handtools, and General Hardware	342	2,400	12.7	7.5	1.4	5.3	100.2	4.1	96.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	349	4,000	7.4	6.3	3.0	1.1	106.0	35.8	70.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	20,800	6.5	2.4	1.5	4.1	71.5	36.4	35.1
Construction and Related Machinery	353	2,400	8.8	2.9	1.7	5.9	86.7	56.0	30.6
Special Industry Machinery	355	4,900	10.5	3.6	2.8	6.9	133.8	97.3	36.5
Industrial Machinery, NEC	359	2,900	8.8	3.3	2.5	5.6	70.5	41.8	28.7
Industrial Machinery, NEC	3599	2,500	8.3	3.5	2.5	4.8	79.7	46.8	32.9
Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	36	42,400	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.5	37.6	10.9	26.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	35,200	2.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	22.0	8.2	13.8
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	28,300	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	12.8	2.9	9.9
Transportation Equipment	37	16,700	11.7	6.4	2.6	5.3	156.1	54.8	101.3
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	371	9,100	11.9	6.5	2.8	5.4	192.7	70.0	122.7
Instruments and Related Products	38	11,000	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	20.7	8.4	12.3
Instruments to Measure Electricity	3825	4,000	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	12.8	7.7	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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. Manufacturing Industries	39	4,100	6.8	3.9	3.1	2.9	82.8	36.7	46.1
Transportation and Public Utilities		79,700	7.5	5.1	3.6	2.4	169.9	103.9	65.9
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	5,100	9.6	4.8	3.4	4.9	110.4	55.7	54.7
Trucking and Warehousing ^{6/}	42	25,400	9.9	6.5	5.2	3.3	260.3	197.3	63.0
Trucking and Courier Services, Ex. Air ^{6/}	421	23,100	10.3	6.9	5.5	3.4	280.9	212.4	68.5
Public Warehousing and Storage	422	2,200	5.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	59.8	50.4	9.4
Transportation by Air ^{6/}	45	12,300	13.2	10.8	5.3	2.4	260.2	105.2	155.0
Air Transportation, Scheduled ^{6/}	451	10,200	14.7	12.4	5.8	2.3	299.8	113.0	186.8
Communications	48	16,200	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.1	107.2	50.9	56.3
Telephone Communications	481	10,400	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	72.8	36.0	36.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	10,300	4.7	2.7	1.7	2.1	58.5	20.3	38.2
Electric Services	491	6,100	4.9	2.1	1.5	2.8	60.1	19.3	40.7
Wholesale Trade		87,900	5.5	3.1	2.0	2.5	69.7	35.4	34.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50	47,800	5.2	2.7	1.8	2.5	64.5	35.3	29.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Supplies	501	7,300	8.3	4.1	2.5	4.2	113.6	68.1	45.5
Lumber and Construction Materials	503	4,900	6.1	3.2	2.1	2.9	195.0	168.9	26.0
Professional and Commercial Equipment	504	8,400	3.0	1.5	0.9	1.5	15.7	6.2	9.5
Electrical Goods	506	6,400	4.7	3.2	2.6	1.5	50.0	12.7	37.3
Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Equipment	507	4,100	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	10,000	5.7	2.8	1.7	2.9	45.1	16.8	28.3
Misc. Durable Goods	509	3,300	9.2	5.3	2.8	3.9	110.5	13.9	96.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	40,100	5.9	3.5	2.3	2.4	76.0	35.6	40.4
Groceries and Related Products	514	12,900	8.3	4.9	3.2	3.4	120.4	51.3	69.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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. Nondurable Goods	519	8,200	7.0	3.1	2.1	3.9	60.4	28.1	32.3
Retail Trade		300,700	5.5	2.7	1.8	2.8	51.6	23.6	28.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	12,100	5.7	2.8	2.1	2.9	73.5	25.1	48.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials	521	7,300	6.4	2.7	1.9	3.7	80.8	29.2	51.6
General Merchandise Stores	53	41,100	8.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	99.1	39.6	59.5
Department Stores	531	36,700	7.9	5.4	3.3	2.5	92.9	37.5	55.5
Food Stores	54	41,000	5.0	2.5	1.6	2.4	57.8	24.4	33.4
Grocery Stores	541	35,800	5.0	2.6	1.6	2.4	59.5	25.6	33.8
Misc. Food Stores	549	2,800	5.0	0.4	0.1	4.6	17.1	0.7	16.3
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	55	35,700	5.6	2.2	1.8	3.4	54.7	30.5	24.2
New and Used Car Dealers	551	14,500	5.4	1.9	1.5	3.5	36.3	14.3	22.0
Auto and Home Supply Stores	553	7,000	7.8	2.9	2.4	4.9	67.5	33.2	34.3
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10,500	5.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	75.0	61.7	13.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	14,300	2.5	1.2	0.4	1.3	40.0	8.3	31.7
Family Clothing Stores	565	8,000	3.2	1.1	0.7	2.1	32.1	14.3	17.7
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	57	14,100	3.5	2.1	1.6	1.4	71.5	30.5	41.1
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	571	7,800	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	67.9	37.6	30.3
Radio, Television, and Computer Stores	573	5,200	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	14.1	3.0	11.1
Eating and Drinking Places	58	108,500	5.8	2.5	1.6	3.3	20.8	11.2	9.6
Miscellaneous Retail	59	33,800	4.1	1.9	1.2	2.2	55.1	31.6	23.5
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	3,600	2.5	2.1	0.7	0.4	40.5	1.3	39.2
Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	594	14,400	3.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	4.1	3.5	0.6
Nonstore Retailers	596	6,200	7.4	3.0	1.6	4.4	83.9	34.8	49.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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				
Retail Stores, NEC	599	6,400	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	11.3	0.0	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		84,400	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	21.8	6.7	15.1
Depository Institutions	60	21,300	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	36.2	2.8	33.4
Commercial Banks	602	14,100	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.1	3.1	3.0
Real Estate	65	22,900	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	36.0	17.3	18.7
Real Estate Operators and Lessors	651	8,800	4.5	3.5	2.5	1.0	61.4	30.7	30.7
Services		423,300	5.6	2.7	1.5	2.9	64.1	24.7	39.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	70	21,900	6.1	3.3	2.3	2.8	77.6	37.5	40.1
Hotels and Motels	701	20,300	5.9	3.2	2.4	2.7	78.2	40.4	37.8
Personal Services	72	12,300	4.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	56.0	18.6	37.4
Laundry, Cleaning, and Garment Services	721	4,300	6.0	4.1	2.8	1.8	102.3	37.3	65.0
Beauty Shops	723	4,100	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	75	15,600	6.9	3.0	1.8	3.8	46.7	20.9	25.8
Automotive Repair Shops	753	9,600	7.6	3.1	1.9	4.5	50.0	24.8	25.2
Automotive Services, Ex. Repair	754	3,200	5.3	3.3	1.9	2.0	31.4	12.9	18.6
Misc. Repair Services	76	3,800	8.4	3.9	3.4	4.5	97.3	68.9	28.4
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	18,400	4.1	1.5	1.2	2.6	38.1	21.2	16.9
Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	799	13,900	4.9	1.8	1.5	3.0	47.7	26.2	21.5
Health Services	80	113,500	7.1	3.2	1.7	3.9	66.7	17.9	48.8
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors	801	27,400	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.4	14.5	5.9	8.6
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	802	11,900	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	5.6	4.2	1.4
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	14,900	15.0	9.0	3.3	6.1	180.8	37.2	143.6
Hospitals	806	44,300	10.0	4.4	2.7	5.5	86.9	26.0	60.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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				
Medical and Dental Laboratories	807	2,600	4.7	1.7	0.9	3.1	46.9	12.2	34.7
Home Health Care Services	808	2,700	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	42.3	18.4	24.0
Educational Services	82	15,700	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	11.3	3.5	7.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	7,000	2.3	0.9	0.7	1.4	8.2	1.9	6.2
Social Services	83	46,900	8.9	4.2	2.0	4.8	129.3	67.1	62.3
Individual and Family Services	832	9,900	5.9	2.6	2.4	3.3	124.7	13.7	111.0
Residential Care	836	21,000	11.3	5.2	2.8	6.1	205.0	132.6	72.5
Membership Organizations	86	24,200	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	23.3	11.9	11.5
Civic and Social Associations	864	3,700	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.0	26.7	11.3	15.4
Religious Organizations	866	15,900	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	26.5	13.8	12.7
Engineering and Management Services	87	30,200	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	19.0	15.2	3.8
Engineering and Architectural Services	871	11,400	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	25.7	19.3	6.4
Accounting, Auditing, & Bookkeeping	872	6,400	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	26.0	26.0	0.0
Research and Testing Services	873	5,600	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.3	0.8	2.4
Management and Public Relations	874	6,800	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.7	2.5	4.2
Public Sector		230,000	6.1	2.9	2.0	3.2	73.3	29.0	44.2
State Government		56,100	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.4	53.5	20.4	33.1
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	4,700	3.8	1.4	0.4	2.4	35.2	16.0	19.3
Educational Services	82	20,000	3.8	1.0	0.7	2.8	24.2	10.5	13.7
Colleges and Universities	822	13,600	3.8	1.0	0.7	2.8	24.2	10.5	13.7
Social Services	83	3,500	3.6	2.3	2.2	1.3	76.1	23.3	52.9
Justice, Public Order, and Safety	92	9,200	5.5	2.5	1.4	2.9	67.1	27.6	39.5
Administration of Human Resources	94	6,900	3.7	1.0	0.6	2.8	20.1	5.3	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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				
Local Government		174,000	6.7	3.2	2.2	3.4	80.1	32.0	48.1
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	3,300	9.0	6.0	5.5	3.0	165.5	80.5	85.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	2,400	9.8	6.1	3.1	3.8	189.3	26.7	162.5
Health Services	80	2,900	9.0	3.4	3.2	5.6	85.2	49.1	36.2
Educational Services	82	98,100	5.6	2.5	1.7	3.1	81.4	32.2	49.3
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	73,900	5.7	2.8	1.8	2.9	91.9	37.9	54.0
Executive, Legislature, and General	91	48,000	8.1	4.1	2.8	4.0	72.5	28.1	44.4
Administration of Human Resources	94	5,100	4.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	49.9	22.6	27.3

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 1: INCIDENCE RATES OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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, 2001

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>		1,333,300	69,245	35,426	21,194	33,783	862,087	394,669	467,418	24
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing <i>5/</i>		40,400	2,874	1,421	886	1,453	43,775	22,685	21,090	31
Agricultural Production	01-02	18,900	1,357	709	295	648	25,652	8,684	16,968	36
Agricultural Production- Crops	01	17,400	1,257	670	265	587	24,173	7,833	16,340	36
Field Crops, Ex. Cash Grains	013	2,400	67	19	19	48	453	453	0	24
Fruits and Tree Nuts	017	7,200	113	73	43	40	3,667	723	2,944	50
Horticultural Specialties	018	9,900	899	514	158	385	18,955	6,167	12,788	37
Agricultural Services	07	15,600	915	343	274	572	6,691	5,160	1,531	20
Landscape and Horticultural Services	078	7,000	461	201	165	260	4,855	3,790	1,065	24
Forestry	08	5,500	602	369	317	233	11,432	8,841	2,591	31
Forestry Services	085	3,900	558	340	311	218	11,275	8,806	2,469	33
Mining		1,800	67	32	24	35	838	563	275	26
Construction		78,900	6,121	2,593	1,759	3,520	59,252	35,027	24,225	23
General Building Contractors	15	18,400	1,498	613	304	885	12,484	5,856	6,628	20
Residential Building Construction	152	9,600	665	349	202	316	7,154	3,125	4,029	20
Nonresidential Building Construction	154	8,600	827	258	96	569	5,313	2,714	2,599	21
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	9,500	780	373	282	407	10,219	6,051	4,168	27
Highway and Street Construction	161	2,900	213	121	110	92	5,032	3,511	1,521	42
Heavy Construction, Ex. Highway	162	6,600	567	252	172	315	5,187	2,540	2,647	21
Special Trade Contractors	17	51,000	3,843	1,607	1,173	2,228	36,549	23,120	13,429	23
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	10,500	1,158	246	106	912	5,458	2,575	2,883	22
Painting and Paper Hanging	172	3,400	223	59	37	164	962	690	272	16
Carpentry and Floor Work	175	4,000	358	244	228	114	1,600	1,498	102	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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					
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	176	3,400	297	212	135	77	3,965	2,720	1,245	19
Concrete Work	177	3,300	94	57	57	37	2,255	1,359	896	40
Misc. Special Trade Contractors	179	9,000	773	384	271	389	9,187	6,867	2,320	24
Manufacturing		236,400	18,536	9,736	4,866	8,788	238,440	94,053	144,387	24
Food and Kindred Products	20	23,500	2,234	1,232	694	1,002	29,538	8,269	21,269	24
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	203	9,800	796	424	238	372	10,285	2,847	7,438	24
Frozen Fruits, Fruit Juices, & Vegetables	2037	6,700	444	249	137	195	5,210	1,522	3,688	21
Bakery Products	205	3,000	392	227	101	165	8,527	1,830	6,697	38
Bread, Cake, and Related Products	2051	2,200	276	144	87	132	5,342	1,796	3,546	37
Misc. Foods and Kindred Products	209	3,100	386	221	161	165	2,285	775	1,510	10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	23	2,600	81	28	25	53	457	208	249	16
Lumber and Wood Products	24	46,000	5,267	2,706	1,325	2,554	78,833	36,266	42,567	29
Logging	241	7,600	762	373	336	386	19,465	14,800	4,665	52
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	13,200	1,725	969	391	756	27,037	9,920	17,117	28
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	12,700	1,628	912	381	716	26,175	9,885	16,290	29
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	243	19,200	2,126	1,005	490	1,121	24,321	10,235	14,086	24
Millwork	2431	5,700	566	263	124	303	5,557	2,218	3,339	21
Softwood, Veneer, and Plywood	2436	7,800	843	444	189	399	9,750	5,121	4,629	22
Furniture and Fixtures	25	4,000	433	217	88	216	4,963	1,993	2,970	23
Paper and Allied Products	26	7,500	442	215	140	227	6,826	3,326	3,500	32
Printing and Publishing	27	16,200	791	389	232	402	7,520	2,981	4,539	19
Commercial Printing	275	6,400	453	274	170	179	5,712	2,548	3,164	21
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	4,800	336	199	121	137	3,882	1,478	2,404	20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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					
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	3,600	201	114	78	87	1,793	383	1,410	16
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	30	6,400	654	383	136	267	5,787	935	4,852	15
Misc. Plastics Products, NEC	308	5,500	580	368	121	208	5,772	920	4,852	16
Plastics Products, NEC	3089	3,700	438	296	87	138	4,509	590	3,919	15
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	32	5,600	502	322	123	180	4,670	882	3,788	15
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	327	2,700	196	115	69	81	1,525	318	1,207	13
Primary Metal Industries	33	10,300	1,409	778	343	630	18,444	7,152	11,292	24
Iron and Steel Foundries	332	3,500	444	238	111	205	5,983	1,924	4,059	25
Fabricated Metal Products	34	14,400	1,419	882	409	537	17,730	8,212	9,518	20
Cutlery, Handtools, and General Hardware	342	2,400	232	136	25	96	1,827	75	1,752	13
Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products	349	4,000	267	227	107	40	3,820	1,292	2,528	17
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	20,800	1,329	493	306	836	14,555	7,413	7,142	30
Construction and Related Machinery	353	2,400	211	69	41	142	2,083	1,347	736	30
Special Industry Machinery	355	4,900	470	162	126	308	5,975	4,343	1,632	37
Industrial Machinery, NEC	359	2,900	231	86	64	145	1,840	1,090	750	21
Industrial Machinery, NEC	3599	2,500	183	77	55	106	1,754	1,030	724	23
Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	36	42,400	1,282	634	314	648	16,517	4,801	11,716	26
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	35,200	838	338	215	500	8,100	3,025	5,075	24
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	28,300	543	200	106	343	3,833	878	2,955	19
Transportation Equipment	37	16,700	1,884	1,033	424	851	25,038	8,791	16,247	24
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	371	9,100	1,030	562	244	468	16,641	6,046	10,595	30
Instruments and Related Products	38	11,000	259	132	104	127	2,128	863	1,265	16
Instruments to Measure Electricity	3825	4,000	53	15	14	38	447	270	177	30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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. Manufacturing Industries	39	4,100	261	149	117	112	3,170	1,404	1,766	21
Transportation and Public Utilities		79,700	5,514	3,746	2,649	1,754	124,189	75,979	48,210	33
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	5,100	351	174	124	177	4,022	2,029	1,993	23
Trucking and Warehousing <i>6/</i>	42	25,400	2,324	1,532	1,224	779	61,110	46,323	14,787	40
Trucking and Courier Services, Ex. Air <i>6/</i>	421	23,100	2,200	1,467	1,171	720	59,805	45,223	14,582	41
Public Warehousing and Storage	422	2,200	124	65	53	59	1,305	1,100	205	20
Transportation by Air <i>6/</i>	45	12,300	1,357	1,111	547	246	26,788	10,827	15,961	24
Air Transportation, Scheduled <i>6/</i>	451	10,200	1,258	1,058	494	200	25,615	9,654	15,961	24
Communications	48	16,200	556	383	351	173	16,647	7,910	8,737	43
Telephone Communications	481	10,400	284	161	129	123	7,251	3,580	3,671	45
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	10,300	488	277	173	211	6,017	2,090	3,927	22
Electric Services	491	6,100	297	126	92	171	3,645	1,174	2,471	29
Wholesale Trade		87,900	4,602	2,547	1,676	2,055	57,961	29,452	28,509	23
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50	47,800	2,373	1,230	806	1,143	29,432	16,092	13,340	24
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Supplies	501	7,300	576	283	174	293	7,869	4,716	3,153	28
Lumber and Construction Materials	503	4,900	286	149	96	137	9,114	7,897	1,217	61
Professional and Commercial Equipment	504	8,400	238	120	74	118	1,241	490	751	10
Electrical Goods	506	6,400	268	182	150	86	2,856	727	2,129	16
Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating Equipment	507	4,100	33	6	0	27	65	0	65	11
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	10,000	551	271	170	280	4,397	1,642	2,755	16
Misc. Durable Goods	509	3,300	237	137	71	100	2,845	357	2,488	21
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	40,100	2,229	1,317	870	912	28,529	13,360	15,169	22
Groceries and Related Products	514	12,900	1,064	631	415	433	15,520	6,607	8,913	25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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. Nondurable Goods	519	8,200	517	230	151	287	4,448	2,071	2,377	19
Retail Trade		300,700	12,052	5,996	3,963	6,054	112,975	51,678	61,297	19
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	12,100	625	303	235	322	8,095	2,767	5,328	27
Lumber and Other Building Materials	521	7,300	450	192	131	258	5,644	2,038	3,606	29
General Merchandise Stores	53	41,100	2,436	1,655	1,013	779	30,171	12,053	18,118	18
Department Stores	531	36,700	2,082	1,418	861	662	24,553	9,902	14,651	17
Food Stores	54	41,000	1,427	727	454	700	16,556	6,987	9,569	23
Grocery Stores	541	35,800	1,258	661	408	597	14,996	6,466	8,530	23
Misc. Food Stores	549	2,800	70	5	2	65	239	10	229	48
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	55	35,700	1,819	725	578	1,094	17,757	9,898	7,859	24
New and Used Car Dealers	551	14,500	748	264	209	484	5,006	1,975	3,031	19
Auto and Home Supply Stores	553	7,000	531	195	162	336	4,611	2,266	2,345	24
Gasoline Service Stations	554	10,500	463	227	189	236	6,575	5,407	1,168	29
Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	14,300	251	119	38	132	3,975	828	3,147	33
Family Clothing Stores	565	8,000	183	63	38	120	1,854	828	1,026	29
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	57	14,100	411	243	194	168	8,438	3,594	4,844	35
Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	571	7,800	254	148	113	106	4,534	2,508	2,026	31
Radio, Television, and Computer Stores	573	5,200	98	46	32	52	618	132	486	13
Eating and Drinking Places	58	108,500	4,097	1,769	1,156	2,328	14,642	7,904	6,738	8
Miscellaneous Retail	59	33,800	986	455	295	531	13,341	7,647	5,694	29
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	3,600	72	60	20	12	1,178	37	1,141	20
Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	594	14,400	313	40	40	273	417	353	64	10
Nonstore Retailers	596	6,200	337	136	72	201	3,835	1,589	2,246	28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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					
Retail Stores, NEC	599	6,400	44	29	0	15	419	0	419	14
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		84,400	1,272	689	508	583	16,147	4,936	11,211	23
Depository Institutions	60	21,300	270	190	126	80	6,955	533	6,422	37
Commercial Banks	602	14,100	155	84	52	71	765	386	379	9
Real Estate	65	22,900	579	392	316	187	6,371	3,060	3,311	16
Real Estate Operators and Lessors	651	8,800	363	282	206	81	4,977	2,487	2,490	18
Services		423,300	18,207	8,666	4,863	9,541	208,510	80,296	128,214	24
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	70	21,900	945	517	360	428	12,026	5,812	6,214	23
Hotels and Motels	701	20,300	849	462	346	387	11,206	5,785	5,421	24
Personal Services	72	12,300	353	203	148	150	4,988	1,653	3,335	25
Laundry, Cleaning, and Garment Services	721	4,300	244	169	114	75	4,194	1,529	2,665	25
Beauty Shops	723	4,100	39	21	21	18	31	31	0	1
Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	75	15,600	945	415	243	530	6,445	2,882	3,563	16
Automotive Repair Shops	753	9,600	674	278	169	396	4,421	2,192	2,229	16
Automotive Services, Ex. Repair	754	3,200	137	85	48	52	807	330	477	9
Misc. Repair Services	76	3,800	286	133	118	153	3,330	2,358	972	25
Amusement & Recreation Services	79	18,400	384	139	114	245	3,571	1,983	1,588	26
Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services	799	13,900	360	135	110	225	3,524	1,936	1,588	26
Health Services	80	113,500	6,243	2,818	1,516	3,425	58,318	15,680	42,638	21
Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors	801	27,400	679	132	103	547	3,255	1,330	1,925	25
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	802	11,900	80	25	21	55	425	321	104	17
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	14,900	1,785	1,064	388	721	21,460	4,420	17,040	20
Hospitals	806	44,300	3,354	1,493	919	1,861	29,285	8,757	20,528	20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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					
Medical and Dental Laboratories	807	2,600	89	31	17	58	879	229	650	28
Home Health Care Services	808	2,700	84	51	51	33	717	311	406	14
Educational Services	82	15,700	257	103	63	154	1,296	406	890	13
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	7,000	106	41	32	65	377	90	287	9
Social Services	83	46,900	3,224	1,499	732	1,725	46,678	24,202	22,476	31
Individual and Family Services	832	9,900	320	143	132	177	6,737	738	5,999	47
Residential Care	836	21,000	1,891	868	477	1,023	34,389	22,232	12,157	40
Membership Organizations	86	24,200	294	149	122	145	3,463	1,762	1,701	23
Civic and Social Associations	864	3,700	80	58	45	22	602	255	347	10
Religious Organizations	866	15,900	169	66	52	103	2,605	1,355	1,250	39
Engineering and Management Services	87	30,200	382	117	117	265	5,004	4,012	992	43
Engineering and Architectural Services	871	11,400	204	52	52	152	2,812	2,113	699	54
Accounting, Auditing, & Bookkeeping	872	6,400	67	37	37	30	1,750	1,750	0	47
Research and Testing Services	873	5,600	78	21	21	57	131	33	98	6
Management and Public Relations	874	6,800	33	7	7	26	311	116	195	44
Public Sector		230,000	10,228	4,819	3,316	5,328	123,733	49,042	74,691	26
State Government		56,100	1,854	816	518	1,038	23,196	8,840	14,356	28
Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	16	4,700	188	68	22	120	1,732	785	947	25
Educational Services	82	20,000	387	99	71	288	2,480	1,077	1,403	25
Colleges and Universities	822	13,600	387	99	71	288	2,480	1,077	1,403	25
Social Services	83	3,500	116	74	72	42	2,472	755	1,717	33
Justice, Public Order, and Safety	92	9,200	450	210	119	240	5,537	2,278	3,259	26
Administration of Human Resources	94	6,900	222	58	38	164	1,195	315	880	21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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					
Local Government		174,000	8,374	4,003	2,798	4,290	100,537	40,202	60,335	25
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	3,300	447	296	271	151	8,214	3,996	4,218	28
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	2,400	215	133	68	82	4,132	584	3,548	31
Health Services	80	2,900	218	82	77	136	2,065	1,189	876	25
Educational Services	82	98,100	3,617	1,633	1,092	1,984	52,950	20,910	32,040	32
Elementary and Secondary Schools	821	73,900	2,921	1,455	938	1,466	46,953	19,351	27,602	32
Executive, Legislature, and General	91	48,000	3,270	1,654	1,114	1,616	29,109	11,276	17,833	18
Administration of Human Resources	94	5,100	177	72	62	105	1,877	851	1,026	26

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY, OREGON, 2001

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.