TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Oregon, 2003

	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
Occupation ¹		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	. 75	43	4	13	5	6	3
Management occupations	4	3					
Protective service occupations		9					
Fire fighting and prevention workers	8	8					
Fire fighters		8					
Fire fighters	8	8					
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		10		7			
Fishing and hunting workers	6	6					
Fishers and related fishing workers	6	6					
Fishers and related fishing workers	. 6	6					
Forest, conservation, and logging workers		3		6			
Logging workers	. 9	3		6			
Fallers	. 3			3			
Logging equipment operators	. 3	3					
Logging workers, all other				3			
Construction and extraction occupations					3		
Construction trades workers	. 7						
Construction laborers							
Construction laborers							
Production occupations							
Transportation and material moving occupations		11					
Motor vehicle operators		8					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	. 9	7					
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	. 9	7					

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.