Table 3b. Program-related fatalities by industry (SIC), Oregon, 2000-2004

Industry		Acceptance year					Five year	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	%	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	5	3	4	1	3	16	14.4	
Mining	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	
Construction	3	4	3	5	2	17	15.3	
Manufacturing	12	6	11	7	9	45	40.5	
Logging	5	3	5	5	3	21	18.9	
Sawmills	-	-	1	-	1	2	1.8	
Other wood products	2	1	1	2	3	9	8.1	
Other manufacturing	5	2	4	-	2	13	11.7	
Transportation, public utilities	1	1	-	2	-	4	3.6	
Wholesale trade	-	1	-	1	1	3	2.7	
Retail trade	1	1	3	-	2	7	6.3	
Finance, insurance, real estate	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Services	2	2	4	1	-	9	8.1	
State and local government	1	2	5	-	1	9	8.1	
Total	26	20	30	17	18	111	100.0	

## Footnotes:

Compensable fatalities are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from a fatal occupational injury or disease that entitles workers and/or their survivors to compensation. Data exclude deaths of workers not subject to Oregon Workers' Compensation coverage, such as workers who were self-employed, worked in Oregon for out-of-state employers, city of Portland police and fire employees, or federal employees. For additional information about employer coverage requirements, you may contact the Employer Compliance Program at <a href="wcd.employerinfo@state.or.us">wcd.employerinfo@state.or.us</a> or call (888) 877-5670.

Program-related fatalities are a subset of compensable fatalities that resulted from incidents the DCBS Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) determined may have been prevented by complying with safety and health standards and/or implementing a safety and health management program. Please contact Oregon OSHA at (503) 378-3272 for information about Oregon OSHA fatality investigations.

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

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

During 2004, the Oregon Workers' Compensation Division began converting claims data from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This conversion will allow the United States to make data comparisons with Canada and Mexico. This year, tables are available for fatalities by SIC and NAICS codes. Previous years' tables were presented using SIC codes only.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

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

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