



Oregon Compensable Fatality Characteristics Calendar Year 2019

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The Workers' Compensation Division received notification of 41 compensable fatalities in 2019, six more workplace fatal accidents than during 2018, and nearly 11 higher than the 10-year average of 30.3 fatalities. The number of compensable fatalities in 2019 is the highest since 2008 when 46 notifications were received for workers who perished on the job.

OREGON COMPENSABLE FATALITIES 2010-2019

Year	WC covered employment	Fatal claims	Fatal rate
2010	1,623,300	17	1.05
2011	1,641,300	28	1.71
2012	1,664,000	30	1.80
2013	1,697,600	30	1.77
2014	1,743,800	31	1.78
2015	1,796,400	27	1.50
2016	1,855,600	29	1.56
2017	1,899,400	35	1.84
2018	1,943,000	35	1.80
2019	1,972,500	41	2.08

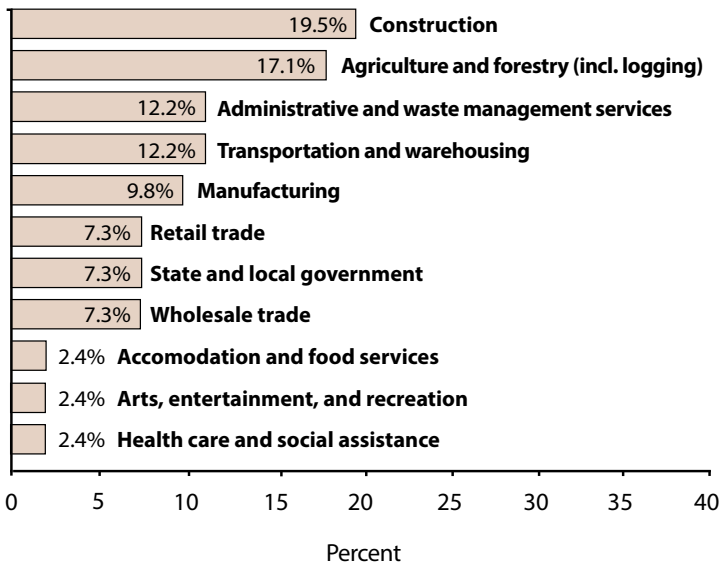
Note: Employment figures are based on data from the Oregon Employment Department. Fatality rates are the number of accepted fatal claims per 100,000 workers. The 2019 employment and fatality rate estimates are preliminary.

Data exclude deaths of workers not subject to Oregon workers' compensation coverage, such as workers who were self-employed, who worked for out-of-state employers, City of Portland police and fire employees, and federal employees.

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OREGON INDUSTRIES by percent of 2019 compensable fatalities



Note: Due to rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

SOURCE of injury or disease	2019 fatalities	Percent of total
Vehicles	18	43.9
Structures and surfaces	8	19.5
Machinery	7	17.1
Parts and materials	2	4.9
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	2	4.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2	4.9
Chemicals and chemical products	1	2.4
Other sources	1	2.4

Trucks were the source for 9 of the 18 vehicles involved in fatal accidents, eight of which involved semi-trucks.

Note: Due to rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

EVENT resulting in injury	2019 fatalities	Percent of total
Roadway accidents	12	29.3
Fall or jump to lower level	9	22.0
Struck by or against object	5	12.2
Pedestrian accident	4	9.8
Caught in, compressed by	3	7.3
Aircraft accident	2	4.9
Contact with electrical current	1	2.4
Fall on same level	1	2.4
Harmful exposure	1	2.4
Homicides	1	2.4
Non-roadway accident	1	2.4
Struck, caught in, or crushed by collapsing structure	1	2.4

Of the 12 workers killed in roadway accidents, six were wearing seat belts. It is unknown if four decedents were wearing seat belts.

Note: Due to rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

TENURE of worker	2019 fatalities	Percent of total
1st year	7	17.1
<i>One month or less</i>	1	2.4
<i>2nd-3rd months</i>	4	9.8
<i>4th-6th months</i>	-	-
<i>7th-12th months</i>	2	4.9
2nd year	3	7.3
3rd year	1	2.4
4th-5th years	3	7.3
6th-10th years	5	12.2
11th-25th years	7	17.1
26 or more years	3	7.3
Unknown	12	29.3

Note: Tenure is the amount of time the worker worked for the employer at injury and is not necessarily indicative of the worker's level of experience.

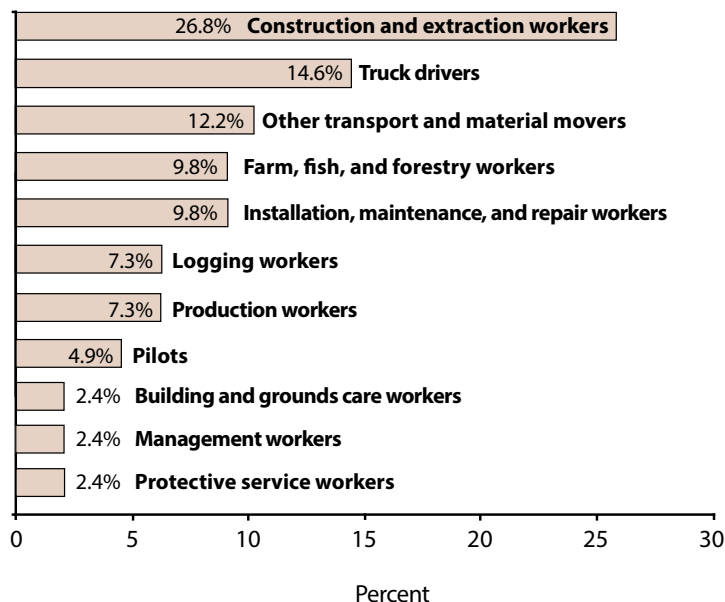
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Compensable Fatality Facts, Oregon, 2019

- The average age of workers with fatal claims accepted during both 2018 and 2019 was 49 years, the highest average age since at least 2005. The average age from 2010 to 2019 was approximately 47 years of age. The previous 10-year average from 2000 to 2009 was about 43 year of age.
- The oldest worker with a fatal claim was an 89-year-old logging-skidder operator whose skidder tipped over and rolled on a slope. The youngest worker was a 23-year-old ski-patrol worker who fell into a tree well while skiing.
- There were four fatal claims accepted for female workers in 2019, an increase from a single case in 2018. During the 5-year period from 2015 to 2019, females accounted for 7.8 percent of accepted fatalities, a slight decrease from the 8.8 percent in the previous 5-year period (2010 to 2014).

- Of the 41 compensable fatalities in 2019, three were workers employed in the public sector. The 5-year average is 1.6 public sector workers.
- Jackson County reported four fatalities in 2019, more than any other Oregon county. Nearly 15 percent (six cases) of accepted fatalities occurred outside of Oregon. There was one fatality each in Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho; and three fatalities in Washington state.
- In 2019, there was one compensable fatality resulting from homicide. The average number of compensable homicides per year in the 10-year period from 2010 to 2019 was 2.2, compared to an average of 1.1 workers in the previous 10-year period from 2000 to 2009.
- During 2019, nine (22 percent) of compensable fatalities occurred to workers of Hispanic ethnicity, compared to three (8.6 percent) during 2018.

**OCCUPATION OF INJURED OREGON WORKERS
by percent of 2019 compensable fatalities**



Note: Due to rounding, percents may not sum to 100.



OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION (Oregon OSHA)

The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) offers a wide range of services to Oregon's employers and workers to improve workplace safety and health. These services include:

- Consultations
- Education/conferences
- Technical resources and film library
- Educational grants
- Hazard abatement assistance

For more information, contact:

350 Winter St. NE
3rd Floor
P.O. Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405

503-378-3272 or **800-922-2689** (toll-free)

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Call 503-378-8254.

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Fatality/claims data

Visit <http://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/reports/Pages/index.aspx> for more workers' compensation claims data and other statistical reports, or call the Information Technology and Research Section at 503-378-8254.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

National work-related fatality data can be found on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' website at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfo1.htm>.

Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation

Information about Oregon Health and Science University's Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program (FACE) can be found at <https://www.ohsu.edu/oregon-fatality-assessment-control-evaluation>.

Employer workers' compensation coverage

For more information about employer coverage requirements, contact the Workers' Compensation Division Employer Compliance Program at wcd.employerinfo@oregon.gov, call 888-877-5670 (toll-free), or visit wcd.oregon.gov.

Classification systems

Data are classified according to the following classification systems:

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), Standard Occupation Classification System (SOC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)



Visit the DCBS website dcbs.oregon.gov and select the "Statistical Reports" link at the bottom of the page for additional claims data and statistical reports, or call 503-378-8254.