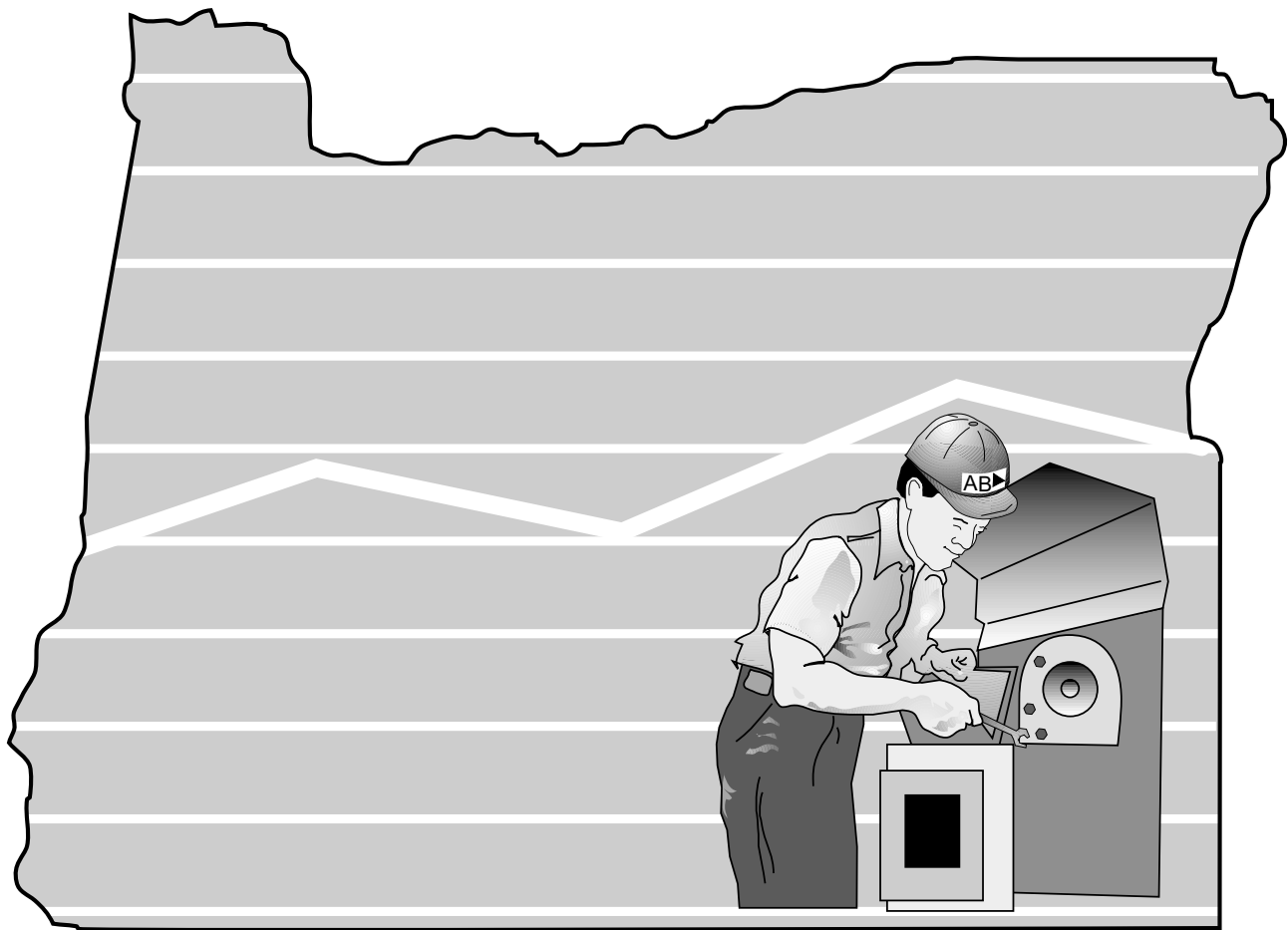


# Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 2000



**Research & Analysis Section  
Oregon Department of Consumer  
& Business Services**



**January 2002**

# Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 2000

**Department of Consumer & Business Services**  
Director, Mary Neidig

**Information Management Division**  
Administrator, Dan Adelman

**Research & Analysis Section**  
Manager, Ed Bissell  
Assistant Manager, Ronni Rachele  
Research Analyst, Elizabeth Priddy

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Research & Analysis Section  
350 Winter St. NE, Room 300  
Salem, OR 97301-3880  
(503) 378-8254

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## Introduction

This report presents data about Oregon's compensable fatalities. It includes data for the fatalities which have been accepted as compensable deaths during the 2000 calendar year, without regard to the date of injury or death. The claims included in this report are those for which the Department of Consumer & Business Services (DCBS) received notification of acceptance by January 31, 2001.

The information presented here may be useful in preventing many work-related fatalities. The Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Department of Consumer & Business Services is taking an active role in preventing fatal accidents. They administer a consultative services program which aids employers in the identification and modification of worksite hazards. They also provide information about personal protective equipment, industrial hygiene and ergonomic worksite design, train employers and employees, and enforce the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health rules and standards.

A glossary of terminology used in this report is found in Appendix A, and further explanation of the scope of the report and the methodology is found in Appendix B. Information on disabling claims can be found in *Oregon Workers' Compensation Claims Characteristics*. More detailed information may be obtained from the Research & Analysis Section of the department's Information Management Division.

The Department of Consumer & Business Services, Information Management Division, also gathers data on work-related fatalities for a federal/state cooperative program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program is a cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and participating states. The fatalities included in the CFOI count are those for which the death or incident occurred in the reference state, during the reference year, and are determined to be work-related according to the CFOI criteria.

As a national program, CFOI provides a uniform definition for work-related fatalities. The program also covers a larger population base than covered by workers' compensation; it includes nearly all workers who are engaged in legal work activities regardless of industry or regulatory coverage of an establishment. A yearly publication, *Oregon Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, can be obtained from the Research & Analysis Section of the department's Information Management Division, or from the DCBS Web site at <http://www.cbs.state.or.us/imd>.

## Findings in Brief

- The Workers' Compensation Division received notification of 45 accepted claims for fatality benefits during the 2000 calendar year. This is a decrease of two from the 47 fatalities in 1999. The 43 fatalities in 1997 were the lowest number of fatalities ever recorded since the Occupational Safety and Health Division began collecting data in 1943. There were an average of 48.2 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1996-2000.
- There were three compensable fatalities in the construction industry in 2000; none of these were in the public sector. There were six compensable fatalities in 1999. During the five years 1996-2000, the construction industry averaged 6.2 fatalities per year.
- The logging industry claimed nine compensable fatalities in 2000, compared to two in 1999.
- Five of the 45 fatalities (11.1 percent) were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, compared to three (6.4 percent) in 1999.
- There was one fatality in the public sector in 2000, compared to six compensable fatalities in 1999.
- In 2000, highway motor vehicle accidents were the leading event, claiming 11 lives, compared to nine fatalities in 1999.
- The event of being struck by or against an object was the second leading type of event, claiming ten lives, compared to four fatalities in 1999.
- There were three aircraft accident fatalities in 2000, compared to five in 1999. One of the aircraft accidents involved two co-workers.
- Twenty-six of the compensable fatalities were considered to be program-related. Program-related fatalities are those in-state fatalities that might have been prevented by following specific safety regulations, general duty clauses or good safety and health practices.
- There were 11 transportation operators killed in 2000 compared to nine in 1999. There were nine loggers, foresters, and fishers killed in 2000, compared to five in 1999.
- The median age of the 45 workers at the time of their injuries was 46. The youngest worker killed was a 15-year-old newspaper carrier that was the passenger in a car that struck a parked semi-truck. The oldest worker was a 71-year-old machinist that fell from a platform while operating a machine.
- Of the 45 people who died in work-related accidents, 42 were men and three were women, compared to 42 men and five women in 1999.
- Ten compensable fatalities occurred outside Oregon, compared to four in 1999. Four occurred in Clackamas county. Three each occurred in Multnomah, Lane, Linn, and Coos county.
- In 2000, August had the most fatalities with six followed by January and June with five each. February and October had the fewest fatalities with two each.

## Analysis of Compensable Fatalities

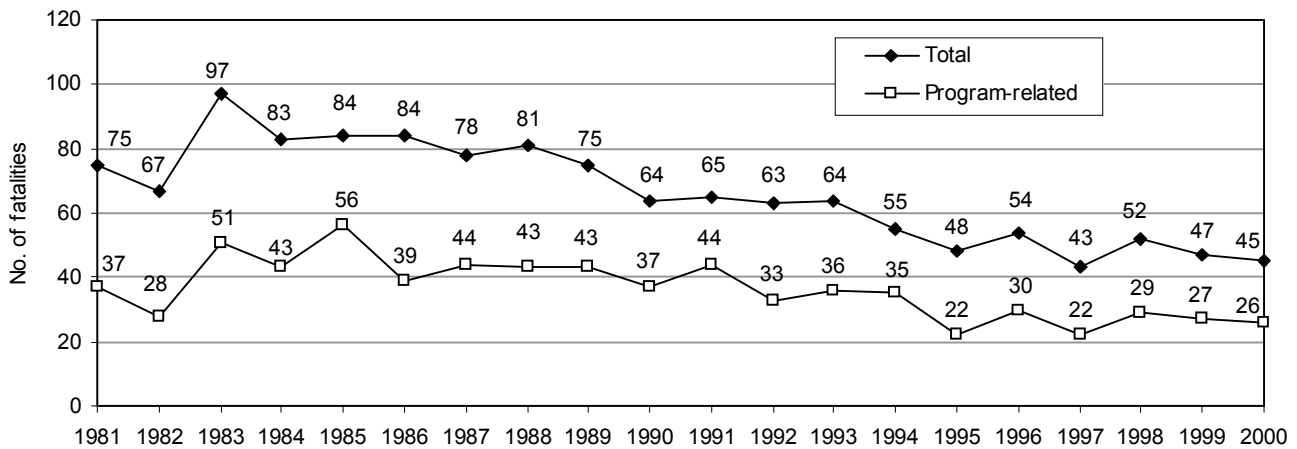
During the 2000 calendar year, the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Consumer & Business Services recorded the acceptance of 45 claims for fatality benefits. This is two fewer than the 47 fatalities in 1999. The 43 fatalities in 1997 were the lowest number of fatalities ever recorded in Oregon since the Occupational Safety and Health Division began collecting data in 1943 (see Figure 1 and Table 9\*). For comparison, there were an average of 48.2 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1996-2000.

Twenty-six of the 2000 fatalities were program-related. Program-related fatalities are those which might have

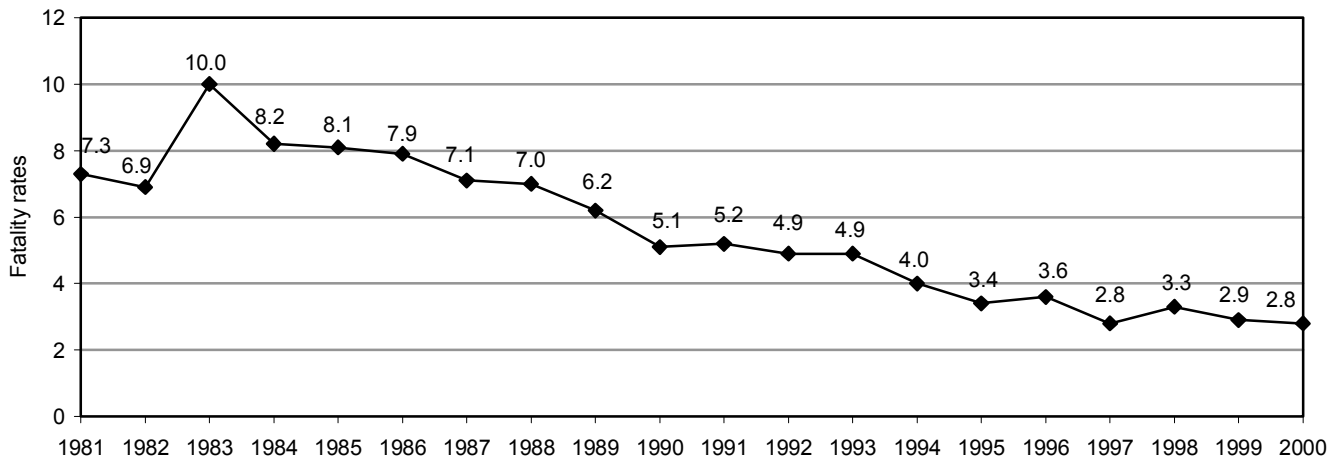
been prevented by following specific safety regulations, general duty clauses, or good safety and health practices. Out-of-state fatal accidents are not considered program-related because they are not within Oregon's jurisdiction. Of the 2000 compensable fatalities, 58 percent were program-related, compared to 57 percent in 1999.

The fatality rates in Figure 2 are the numbers of fatalities per 100,000 subject employees. The employment figures are estimated workers' compensation covered employment based on data supplied by the State of Oregon Employment Department. Employment has grown from approximately 1,026,200 subject workers in 1981 to 1,624,300 in 2000.

**Figure 1. Compensable fatalities, Oregon, calendar year 1981-2000**



**Figure 2. Fatality rates (per 100,000 workers), Oregon, calendar year 1981-2000**



\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254.

## Accident event

Highway motor vehicle accidents were the most common event of compensable fatalities, and accounted for 11 deaths in 2000. Seven fatalities in this category were the result of collisions with another vehicle, two occurred when the worker's vehicle overturned, and two occurred when the worker's vehicle struck a stationary object. Only one of these fatalities was program-related. Transportation accidents are generally not program-related because there are too many variables for safety regulations to control.

The event of being struck by or against an object was the second leading type of event, claiming ten lives in 2000. Five workers were struck by falling objects, one worker was killed by an accidental discharge from a gun, one worker was killed by being struck in the head while unloading a pedestal, one was struck when a piece from a lathe broke off, one was struck by a rolling log, and one was killed by a log that kicked back and struck the worker.

Three workers were involved in aircraft accidents. One of the aircraft accidents involved two co-workers. There was also one water vehicle accident.

In 2000, there was one homicide (see Text Table 2) where a truck driver was killed in a parking lot. More information about workplace hazards can be found in another department publication, *Violence in the Workplace*.

Attention should be paid to the events that caused fatal accidents to occur so that similar accidents can be prevented in the future. The 2000 fatal accidents are summarized in [Table 8\\*](#) and [Appendix C](#).

**Text table 1. Compensable fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 2000**

Accident event	Work-related	
	1996-2000 Average	2000
Struck by object	6.4	10
Caught in/under/between	7.0	6
Falls	4.4	4
Contact with electric current	1.2	0
Toxic/caustic substances	1.6	0
Drowning	0.2	1
Highway motor vehicle accidents	12.8	11
Industrial vehicle accidents	4.0	6
Pedestrian accidents	3.0	0
Aircraft accidents	4.4	3
Fires & explosions	0.8	2
Assaults & violent acts	1.8	1
Other	0.6	1
Total	48.2	45

**Text table 2. Compensable fatalities due to homicide, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Year of acceptance	No. of fatal claims	Claims due to homicide	Homicides as % of total
1991	65	3	4.6%
1992	63	8	12.7%
1993	64	1	1.6%
1994	55	6	10.9%
1995	48	3	6.3%
1996	54	0	0.0%
1997	43	3	7.0%
1998	52	2	3.8%
1999	47	3	6.4%
2000	45	1	2.2%

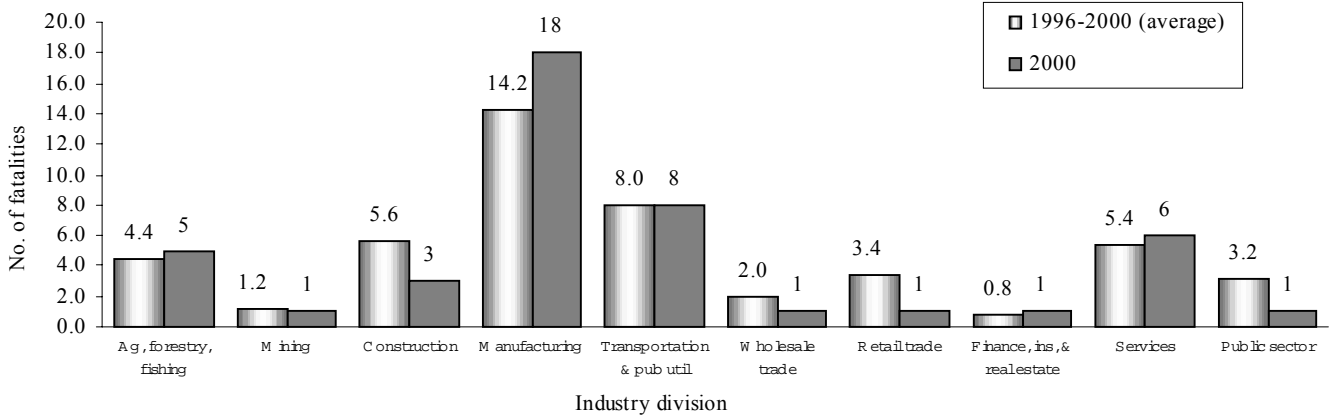
\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254.

**Text table 3. Compensable fatalities by accident event within industrial classification, Oregon, 2000**

Industry	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/ under/ between	Falls	Drowning	Hwy motor vehicle accident	Industrial vehicle accident	Water vehicle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Fires & explosions	Assault & violent acts
Ag, forestry & fishing	5				1	1	2	1			
Mining	1			1							
Construction	3	1		2							
Manufacturing (18)											
Other manufacturing	6	1	3	1		1					
Logging	9	4	1			1	3				
Sawmills	0										
Other woods	3	1				1				1	
Transportation & pub. util.	8	2	1			2			2		1
Wholesale trade	1					1					
Retail trade	1									1	
Finance, ins, real estate	1								1		
Services	6		1			4	1				
Government	1	1									
Total	45	10	6	4	1	11	6	1	3	2	1



**Figure 3. Compensable fatalities by industry division, Oregon, 2000**



**Industry**

Eighteen of the 45 compensable fatalities occurred in the manufacturing industry in 2000 (see Figure 3). This is a 28.6 percent increase over the 14 workers killed in 1999. Six fatalities occurred in other manufacturing. Three of those six workers were killed by being caught in, under, or between objects, one was killed by being struck by an object, one was killed in a fall, and one worker was killed in an highway motor vehicle accident. Three fatalities occurred in other wood products manufacturing. One worker was struck by an object, one was in a highway motor vehicle accident, and one was in a building fire. No fatalities occurred in sawmills. Nine fatalities occurred in logging. Four were killed by being struck by an object, three were industrial vehicle accidents, one was a highway motor vehicle accident, and one was caught in, under, between objects.

Eight workers in the transportation and public utilities industry died in 2000. This is a 11.1 percent decrease from the 9 fatalities in 1999. Two were killed in motor vehicle accidents, two were struck by an object, two workers were killed in the same aircraft accident, one

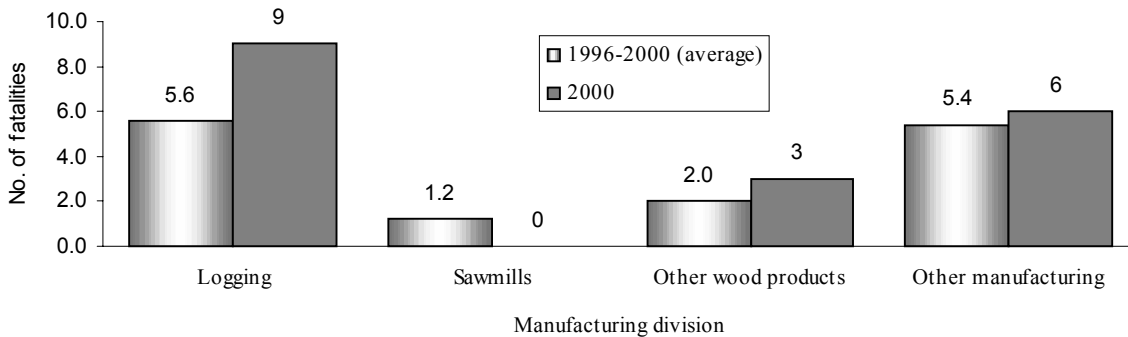
was caught between objects, and one was killed in a homicide.

Six of the 45 compensable fatalities occurred in the services industry in 2000 (see Figure 3). This number hasn't changed from the six workers killed in 1999. Four of the six fatalities were killed in motor vehicle accidents, one was caught in an object, and one was killed in an industrial vehicle accident.

The public sector recorded one fatality in 2000 compared to six compensable fatalities in 1999. The worker was killed when a gun was accidentally discharged.

As mentioned earlier, 58 percent of the 2000 fatalities were program-related (see Table 2\*). Those industries with the highest percentage of program-related fatalities are: construction, mining, retail trade, public administration, and agriculture, forestry, and fishing with 100 percent; manufacturing with 66.7 percent; and services with 33.3 percent.

**Figure 4. Compensable fatalities within manufacturing, Oregon, 2000**



\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254.

## Occupation

Eleven transportation operators were among the 45 fatalities in 2000 (see Text table 4 and Table 3\*). Three of the eleven were killed in motor vehicle accidents; two each were killed in: industrial vehicle accidents, falls, and being caught between objects; one died from being struck by an object, and one worker was killed in a homicide.

Nine loggers were killed in 2000 compared to two loggers killed in 1999. Five were struck by objects,

two were killed in highway motor vehicle accidents, one was in an industrial vehicle accidents, and one was caught between objects.

## Employer

Of the three size classes, employers with 10 or fewer employees had the highest number of fatalities (see Text table 5).

**Text table 5. Compensable fatalities by employer size class, Oregon, 2000**

Number of employees	Program-related	Total
10 or fewer	10	20
11-99	11	15
100 or more	5	10
Total	26	45

**Text table 4. Compensable fatalities by accident event within occupational classification, Oregon, 2000**

Occupation	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/ under or between	Falls	Drowning	Hwy motor veh acc	Industrial vehicle accident	Water vehicle accident	Aircraft accident	Fires & explosions	Assault & violent acts
Professional & managerial	3					2			1		
Technical, admin support	3		1			1			1		
Sales occupations	2					1				1	
Service occupations	2	1				1					
Farm laborers & managers	4				1		2	1			
Loggers, foresters, fishers	9	5	1			2	1				
Mechanics & repairers	2		1			1					
Construction trades	3	1		1						1	
Precision product, mining	2	1		1							
Operators, exc transport	2						1		1		
Transport operators	11	1	2	2		3	2				1
Laborers, except farm	2	1	1								
Total	45	10	6	4	1	11	6	1	3	2	1

## Tenure

An employee's tenure is the length of time the employee had worked for the employer at the time of the injury or the diagnosis of the illness which led to the fatality.

Eighteen of the workers (40 percent) were with their employer for a year or less at the time of their injury. While this does not indicate whether or not these workers had similar jobs prior to their employment

with their last employer, it does indicate the need for training and supervision of new employees.

Text table 6 shows the distribution of tenure and age at the time of injury. The deaths of experienced workers point out the need for programs to reinforce safety and to combat worker complacency.

\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254.

**Text table 6. Compensable fatalities by tenure and age group, Oregon, 2000**

Tenure	Age at the time of injury										Total
	20 & Under	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61 & over	
A month or less	2	1		1	2		2		1		9
2nd - 3rd months	1		1					1		1	4
4th - 6th months		1	1							2	4
7th - 12th months								1			1
2nd year	1		1				2	1			5
3rd year							1				1
4th - 5th years	1			1					1		3
6th - 10th years				2		1		1		2	6
11th - 25th years						1	1	1			3
26th and more							1	1		1	3
Unknown	1				1	1	1	2			6
Total	6	2	3	4	3	3	8	8	2	6	45

### Age and gender

During the past five years, 1996-2000, the 41-45, 46-50, and 51-55 age groups have been the groups with the most work-related fatalities (see Text table 7). In 2000, the 46-50 and 51-55 age groups had the most fatalities with eight each, followed by the 61 and over age group with six.

The median age of the 2000 compensable fatalities was 46 while the median age for 1996-2000 fatalities was 42. In 2000, the youngest worker killed was a 15-year-old newspaper carrier that was the passenger in a car that struck a parked semi-truck. The oldest worker was a 71-year-old machinist that fell from a platform while operating a machine. Four of the eight fatalities to workers 25 and under were program-related.

Of the 45 compensable fatalities, 42 were men and three were women. One woman was crushed when a retaining wall fell on a structure, one woman was killed in a highway accident, and one was crushed under a trailer door that fell. This compares to five women killed in 1999.

### Month of injury

On the average, for the last five years, the most work-related fatalities have occurred in August (see Figure 5). In 2000, February and October had the least number of fatalities with two fatalities each. August had the most with six fatalities.

**Text table 7. Compensable fatalities by age group, Oregon, 2000**

Age group	1996-2000		2000
	Average	2000	Program-related
17 and under	0.6	1	0
18-20	2.4	5	2
21-25	4.4	2	2
26-30	5.4	3	2
31-35	4.8	4	3
36-40	4.6	3	3
41-45	6.8	3	1
46-50	5.8	8	4
51-55	5.6	8	3
56-60	3.2	2	1
61 and over	4.6	6	5
Total	48.2	45	26
Median age	42	46	45

**Text table 8. Compensable fatalities by gender, Oregon, 2000**

Gender	1996-2000	
	average	2000
Male	45.2	42
Female	3.0	3
Total	48.2	45

\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to 503-378-8254.

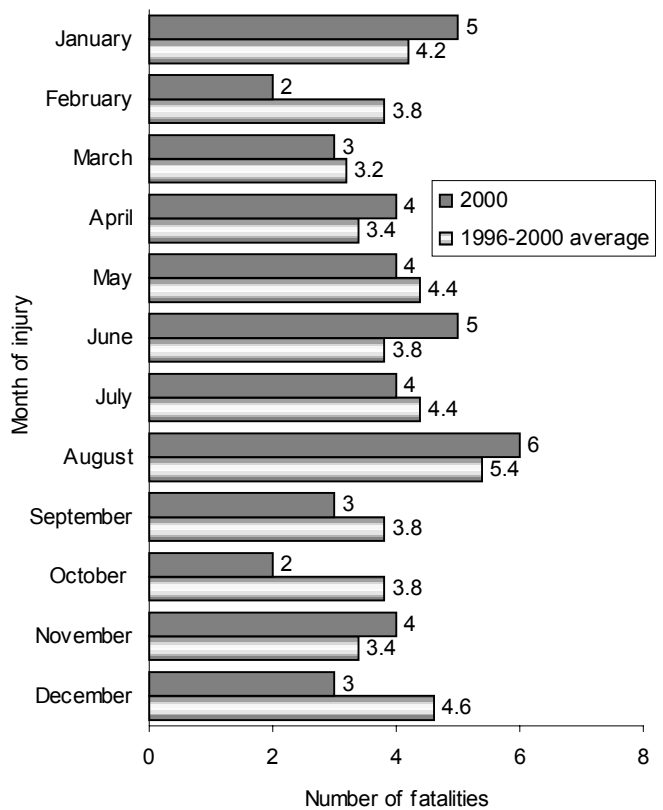
### County of occurrence

In Oregon, Clackamas county had the most fatalities with four, and Multnomah, Lane, Linn, and Coos county had three each. In 1999 Multnomah county had the most fatalities, accounting for eight.

The four fatalities in Clackamas county consisted of a worker who fell from a ladder, a worker that was struck by a pedestal while unloading it, a worker that was crushed between two trailers, and a worker that was crushed in a structure when a retaining wall fell onto it.

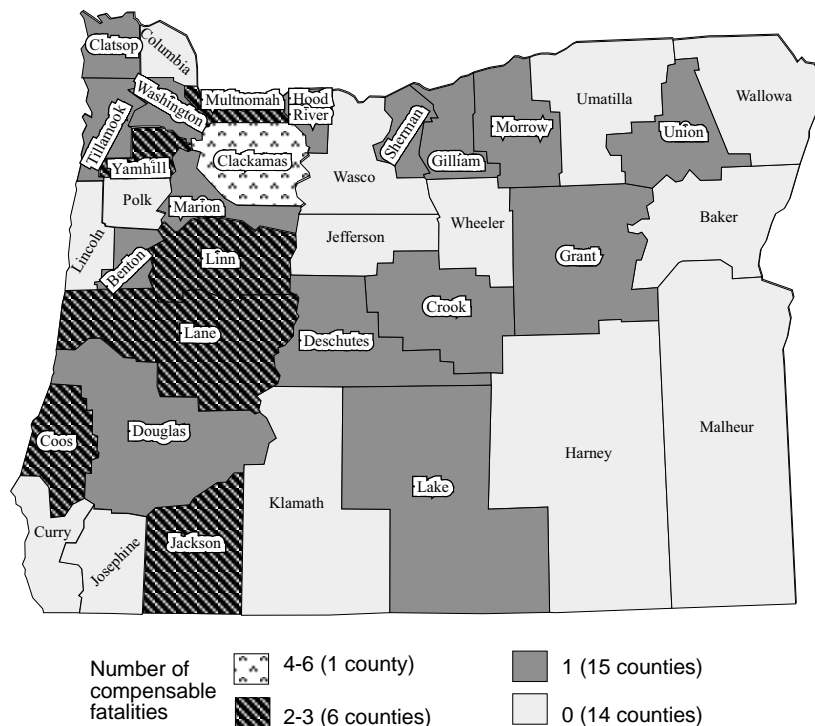
Ten of the 45 fatalities occurred outside of Oregon, compared to 4 in 1999. In Washington, a logger was struck by a log. In California, a truck driver was struck by a falling load of doors, a skidder operator was crushed when it overturned, and a timber faller was crushed between two logs. In North Carolina a hook tender was killed by a falling tree. In Arkansas a manager was killed in an aircraft accident. In Nevada a truck driver was killed in a homicide. In New Mexico two helicopter operators were killed in a crash. And in Utah, a truck driver was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident.

Figure 5. Compensable fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 2000



\*Tables are available in printed form, by request to 503-378-8254.

Figure 6. Distribution of compensable fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 2000



Note: Ten fatalities occurred outside Oregon.

# Appendices

Appendix A Glossary of terminology

Appendix B Technical notes: scope and methodology

Appendix C Descriptions of 2000 fatal cases by industry

## Glossary of Terminology

**Accepted fatality claims:**

Claims accepted by insurers and received by the Workers' Compensation Division for fatal benefits. Also called work-related or compensable fatalities.

**Occupation:**

Identification of the nature of work of the employee. The occupation is classified in accordance with the 1990 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations.

**Program-related fatality:**

A compensable fatality that might have been prevented by following a specific safety regulation, general duty clause, or good safety and health practices. (For specific criteria, see Appendix B.)

**Standard industrial classification (SIC):**

A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Man-

agement and Budget, for use in classifying firms by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment of a firm is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. The 1987 Edition of the SIC manual was utilized for coding all fatalities from 1980 forward.

**Tenure:**

The length of time, in months, that an employee had been working for the employer at the time of the fatal injury or the diagnosis of the fatal illness.

**The department:**

Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services.

**Accident event or exposure:**

Identification of the event or exposure situation which directly resulted in the injury or illness.

---

**Appendix B**

## Technical Notes

### Scope

The data presented in this report are based on accepted disabling work injury and illness claim documents received by the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Consumer & Business Services during the 2000 calendar year for employees covered under the Oregon Workers' Compensation Law. The law covers every employer who employs one or more subject workers in Oregon. Excluded from mandatory coverage are the following nonsubject workers: household employees; casual labor; employees subject to federal laws (Railroad Retirement Act, Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Jones Act, and Federal Employees' Compensation Act); City of Portland police and firefighters; workers engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce of goods, persons, or property by rail, water, aircraft, or motor vehicle and whose employer has no fixed place of business in Oregon, sole proprietors, partners and officers of corporations; amateur athletes; newspaper carriers; employees of religious, charitable, or relief organizations who work primarily for board and lodging or who receive only nominal reimbursements; owners of boating equipment engaged in the transportation of

the public for recreational down-river boating activities pursuant to a federal permit; and owners and leaseholders of motor vehicles used as taxicabs or to transport logs, poles, pilings, rocks, gravel, sand, dirt, or asphalt concrete (see ORS 656.027). Any employer who has nonsubject workers may elect coverage by purchasing workers' compensation insurance to cover compensation liability.

Due to an increased demand by users for a more detailed coding structure, the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS) recognized that a new, comprehensive, detailed coding scheme would be needed.

Starting in 1992, the new classification structure known as the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System was implemented by the BLS. In 1996, Oregon converted the old coding structure to the new redesigned coding. As a result of this change, "Type of Accident" is now "Accident event." Historical data were also converted to the new coding structure. As a result, data may differ from previous years' publications.

## Appendix B (cont.)

The BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System will enable safety and health professionals and other data users to better monitor work injuries and illnesses, educate workers about hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer

work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and target research.

### Methodology

Fatal claims are reported to the Workers' Compensation Division on Form 801, Worker's and Employer's Report of Occupational Injury or Disease. The Workers' Compensation claims file is matched with the employer file to obtain the SIC. The victim's age, sex, tenure, and the county of occurrence are obtained directly from the claim document. Data are subject to change due to new, updated information and may differ slightly from previous years' publications.

The nature of business of the employer is classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. The industrial code (SIC) is assigned to the employer registration account. The industrial groupings used in this report are defined as follows:

Industry	2-digit SIC
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	01-09
Mining	10-14
Construction	15-17
Manufacturing	20-39
Logging	(241)
Sawmills	(242)
Other wood	(243-249)
Other manufacturing	(20-23, 25-39)
Transportation & public utilities	40-49
Wholesale trade	50-51
Retail trade	52-59
Finance, insurance & real estate	60-67
Services	70-89
Government	91-97

Note that government claims include all claims against publicly owned employers, regardless of the SIC assigned.

Claims for workers employed by leasing companies are counted in the industry in which they were employed at the time of injury, i.e. the SIC of the client employer.

Fatalities for the years 1980-88 were reclassified from the 1972/1977 Edition SICs to 1987 Edition SICs. This conversion resulted in a recount of 1988 fatalities.

The occupation of the worker is classified in accordance with the 1990 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries

and Occupations. The occupational groupings used in this report are:

Occupation	Codes
Professional and managerial	003 - 199
Technical, administrative support	203 - 235 and 303 - 389
Sales occupations	243 - 280
Service occupations	400 - 469
Farm laborers and managers	470 - 489
Loggers, foresters, fishers	494 - 499 and 890 - 901
Mechanics and repairers	503 - 549
Construction trades	550 - 599
Precision products, mining	613 - 699
Operators, except transport	704 - 799
Transport equipment operators	803 - 859
Laborers, except farm	863 - 899

A fatal case is recorded as program-related if it occurred at a workplace over which the [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division](#) had the primary jurisdiction, and if OR-OSHA plans to conduct an investigation. OR-OSHA would investigate an incident based on the assumption that the fatal injury or illness resulted from the violation of a specific Oregon Safe Employment Act rule or the general duty clause. OR-OSHA would also investigate if there was a violation of a good safety or health practice that would be the subject of a safety or expanded enforcement letter. The plans to investigate an incident are indicated on the OR-OSHA 36(S) form.

If there is not an OR-OSHA 36(S) form, the case is recorded as program-related if the narrative description of the case indicates that there is a high probability that the injury or illness resulted from a violation of a specific Oregon Safe Employment Act rule, general duty clause, or good safety and health practice.

Fatalities that occur out-of-state are not considered to be under this jurisdiction. Transportation accidents are rarely considered to be program-related since there are too many variables for safety regulations to attempt to control. Homicides are not regarded as program-related.

## Descriptions of 2000 Fatal Compensable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry

### Agriculture, forestry & fishing - 5 fatalities SIC 01-09

- A farm laborer was at a pump site to drain a pond and was standing on top of a concrete structure. The worker fell 6 ½ feet onto a cement slab, sustaining a head injury, and then rolled face-down into a pool of water behind the structure (program-related).
- A truck driver was hauling lumber on a semi-truck with a flatbed and failed to negotiate a corner. The truck/trailer rolled and the trailer slid off the road and landed on the driver. The driver was not wearing a seat-belt (program-related).
- A farm worker was traveling through an orchard at an accelerated rate of speed on a 4-wheel, all-terrain vehicle. The worker failed to notice an unmarked 3/8" cable, strung between two trees approximately four feet off the ground, and drove into it (program-related).
- A farm laborer had tried to ride on the tongue of a moving flatbed trailer being pulled by a tractor. The worker slipped when the trailer moved forward, causing him to fall and be run over by the trailer (program-related).
- An irrigator, in a 12 foot aluminum boat, was placing sandbags in a pond to remove air bubbles from the pond liner. The boat, tethered to shore, began to take on water due to the heavy sandbags. The worker jumped into 14 feet of water, but didn't know how to swim and drowned (program-related).

### Mining – 1 fatality SIC 10-14

- A loader operator was helping assist a backhoe operator with a backhoe. The arm of the backhoe swung around and struck the worker in the chest with the bucket. This pushed the worker backwards forcefully, the worker tripped and fell backwards, striking head on the hard ground (program-related).

### Construction - 3 fatalities SIC 15-17

- A pipefitter was unloading material from a truck and was struck in the head by an 11' x 5' square framework pedestal, weighing 750 to 1000 lbs (program-related).
- A roofer repositioned a ladder before coming down from the roof, slipped off the ladder, and fell 24 feet to the ground. The metal catch locks that lock the ladder into a fixed object, apparently had come free and were not locked when the victim was on the ladder (program-related).
- A machine operator was filling the water tank on a road grinder. The worker lost footing and fell six feet off of the grinder, striking head on pavement (program-related).

### Manufacturing - 18 fatalities SIC 20-39

- A machinist was viewing a 40 pound metal pump impeller turning in a lathe; the impeller broke loose from the lathe, flew through the viewing window, knocking the victim backwards off the raised work area. The victim slid 12 feet across the shop floor (program-related).
- A forklift operator was working on a conveyor belt at a food processing plant. The worker's hand got caught in the pinch point and the arm became entangled in the conveyor belt mechanism, causing the arm to be amputated. The victim died from a large amount of blood loss (program-related).
- A mechanic had been operating a loader and leaned out to inspect the bin where sawdust had just been dumped. It is believed that the worker's foot made contact with the pedal control, lowering the boom and crushing him between the boom and the sawdust bin (program-related).
- A secretary was inside a portable toilet unit when a 27,000 lb. retaining wall fell against it. The wall was pushed over by a 52,000 lb. load of bark dust that was being off-loaded from a truck. The victim was pinned inside the unit (program-related).



## Appendix C (cont.)

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### Manufacturing (cont.)

- A machinist fell off of a platform while operating a machine (oldest worker, age 71, program-related).
- A newspaper carrier was delivering newspapers from the passenger seat of a car. The driver of the car fell asleep at the wheel, causing the car to collide into a parked tractor trailer rig on the side of the street (youngest worker, age 15).
- A log hooker was hooking up logs for a helicopter. The victim had completed hooking a turn out and was walking to another turn when he was hit by a snag tree that was falling to the ground. Apparently the rotator-prop wash of the helicopter knocked the dead tree down on the victim.
- A timber faller was working in a road construction clearing, and fell a tree in close proximity to another tree. The felled tree kicked back behind the stump, striking the victim (program-related).
- A timber cutter was in the process of cutting down a tree. The 18 foot tree had grown at an angle uphill and had long and heavy limbs. After the tree was cut, it kicked back and struck the victim (program-related).
- A rigging slinger was attaching cables to a 31-inch log. Eighteen feet above the worker, another worker had attached a choker to a log which then broke loose and tumbled down the steep hill, missing three other co-workers before barreling into the victim (program-related).
- A logger had been bucking logs for the helicopter to pick up. The area was very steep and in rugged terrain. While the victim was downhill, a 40 foot section of log on the up-hill side rolled down, crushing him.
- A log truck driver lost control of the truck while rounding a curve. The truck struck a pick-up truck that was going to turn. The log truck swerved to try to avoid hitting the pick-up and overturned.
- A choker setter was riding in the bucket of a yarder and fell out on a steep incline (program-related).
- A truck driver was thrown from a rock dump truck after it went off the edge of the road and rolled down a steep embankment. The front tire got caught off the embankment on a narrow spot of the graveled logging road and the truck rolled down the 175 foot embankment (program-related).
- An equipment operator was operating a skidder. The skidder rolled over and down the hill with the victim in it.
- A loader was sweeping the floor in shipping when two units of particle boards, weighing approximately 4800 pounds, fell from a tier and landed on the worker (program-related).
- A field service technician was driving a pick-up that crossed the center lane and then struck an on-coming log truck.
- An electrical apprentice was working in a lift near the ceiling of a wood processing mill. The worker was changing a light bulb filled with sawdust. For unknown reasons, a spark ignited and caused a dust explosion which ignited a dust fire (program-related).

### Transportation and public utilities - 8 fatalities SIC 40-49

- A tree cutter was struck by a falling log and was knocked 70 feet down the hillside.
- A truck driver was checking a load of doors, when the load shifted and the strap burst causing the doors to fall onto the victim.
- A truck driver was standing between a tractor-trailer and a trailer, trying to re-attach them. The rear trailer slipped forward on a wet and muddy incline, and the worker was crushed between the two trailers (program-related).
- A truck driver lost control of the truck, overcorrected, and struck a rock.
- A truck driver was driving around a corner and was struck head-on by an oncoming truck-trailer that was loaded with logs. It had flipped onto its side and swung into the victim's lane.
- A lineman was a passenger in a helicopter that struck a power-line, crashed, and burned.
- A pilot of a helicopter was involved in an aircraft accident when the helicopter struck a power-line, crashed, and burned.
- A truck driver was shot to death in the parking lot of a hotel (homicide).

**Wholesale trade - 1 fatality**  
**SIC 50-51**

- A sales manager was traveling in the company pick-up truck on a three-lane highway with a passing lane. The victim was passing a semi-truck in the passing lane, and collided head-on with an oncoming semi-truck.

**Retail trade – 1 fatality**  
**SIC 52-59**

- A manager was filling a 700 x 12 industrial tire. The rim failed, causing the tire to explode. Metal fragments from the tire rim struck the victim in the head (program-related).

**Finance, insurance & real estate - 1 fatality**  
**SIC 60-67**

- A general manager was ferrying a company aircraft to an aviation trade show and was involved in an aircraft accident.

**Services - 6 fatalities**  
**SIC 70-89**

- A shop laborer was getting a chip hauler/trailer ready for some welding and repair. A forklift, while removing wood pallets from inside the trailer, bumped the door causing it to come down on the worker who was pinned between the door and floor of the trailer (program-related).

- A surveyor was a passenger in a pick-up. A car attempted to pass the victim's vehicle in a marked no-passing lane. When the car attempted to merge back into traffic, it struck the pick-up, spinning it into the intersection and causing a three-vehicle wreck.
- A truck driver, hauling machinery, drifted across the center-line on a straight stretch of highway. The truck side-swiped the left side of an oncoming semi-truck/trailer combination that was loaded with lumber.
- A janitor was driving a van, crossed the center line, and collided head-on into an oncoming pick-up.
- A counselor was driving a van with studded tires in icy conditions. The van fish-tailed, went into a ditch, and then went airborne striking a telephone pole.
- A tow truck driver was towing a bulldozer. The worker attempted to back-up and turn around with the trailer/bulldozer. The trailer got stuck at a 30 degree angle. The worker tried backing up the bulldozer off the trailer, when the bulldozer overturned, pinning the worker (program-related).

**Government - 1 fatality**  
**SIC 91-97**

- A deputy sheriff was participating in SWAT training exercises. During the training, the victim was in a building simulating a town. Only blanks were intended to be used in the guns, but the victim was struck by a real bullet and killed (program-related).

**Table 1. Accident event****Table 1a. Work-related fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Struck by or against	11	7	8	10	5	9	4	5	4	10	73
Caught in/under/between	5	7	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	6	64
Falls	6	5	10	7	6	5	6	4	3	4	56
Bodily reaction	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Contact with electric current	8	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	18
Toxic/caustic substances	7	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	0	25
Drownings	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Highway motor vehicle accidents	14	22	18	13	13	15	12	17	9	11	144
Industrial vehicle accidents	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	6	31
Pedestrian accidents	4	1	5	5	4	5	2	5	3	0	34
Aircraft accidents	2	1	3	0	5	10	3	1	5	3	33
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Water vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fires & explosions	1	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	12
Assaults & violent acts	3	8	1	6	3	0	3	2	3	1	30
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>536</b>

**Table 1b. Program-related fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Struck by or against	11	6	7	10	4	9	2	2	3	7	61
Caught in/under/between	5	6	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	5	62
Falls	5	5	9	5	5	4	6	4	2	4	49
Bodily reaction	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Contact with electric current	8	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	16
Toxic/caustic substances	7	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	0	24
Drowning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Highway motor vehicle accidents	3	6	1	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	28
Industrial vehicle accidents	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	5	25
Pedestrian accidents	2	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	0	22
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Water vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fires & explosions	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	10
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>304</b>

## Table 2. Industry

Table 2a. Work-related fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1991-2000

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5	10	6	4	3	1	4	9	3	5	50
Mining	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	8
Construction	11	6	11	9	14	5	11	4	5	3	79
Manufacturing subtotal	28	11	20	14	5	16	6	17	14	18	149
Logging	13	3	11	7	3	9	1	7	2	9	65
Sawmills	4	3	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	18
Other wood products	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	3	17
Other manufacturing	9	2	6	3	2	4	4	7	6	6	49
Transportation & public utilities	4	9	9	4	8	10	5	8	9	8	74
Wholesale trade	2	5	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	24
Retail trade	1	5	4	7	4	3	6	5	2	1	38
Finance, insurance & real estate	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	9
Services	11	8	4	8	8	7	4	4	6	6	66
Private sector subtotal	62	55	57	51	47	49	39	52	41	44	497
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>											
State government											
Construction	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Services	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Government	0	1	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	14
Subtotal	0	3	3	4	1	1	4	0	3	0	19
Local government											
Construction	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Transportation & public utilities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Services	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Government	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	13
Subtotal	3	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	20
Public sector subtotal	3	8	7	4	1	5	4	0	6	1	39
<b>Total</b>	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	536

Note: Fatalities are classified according to the 1987 Edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.

**Table 2. Industry (continued)**

**Table 2b. Program-related fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5	7	4	3	2	1	2	6	2	5	37
Mining	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	5
Construction	10	6	9	7	11	3	10	3	5	3	67
Manufacturing subtotal	23	10	13	13	3	13	5	13	10	12	115
Logging	11	3	6	6	1	8	1	6	1	5	48
Sawmills	3	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	16
Other wood products	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	15
Other manufacturing	7	1	5	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	36
Transportation & public utilities	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	4	1	14
Wholesale trade	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	11
Retail trade	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	9
Finance, insurance & real estate	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Services	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	22
Private sector subtotal	42	30	34	31	22	27	19	29	24	25	283
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>											
State government											
Construction	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Services	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Government	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	8
Subtotal	0	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	2	0	12
Local government											
Construction	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Government	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	7
Subtotal	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	9
Public sector subtotal	2	3	2	4	0	3	3	0	3	1	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>304</b>

Note: Fatalities are classified according to the 1987 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.

### Table 3. Occupation

**Table 3a. Work-related fatalities by occupation, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Professional and managerial	4	9	2	3	5	11	4	3	8	3	52
Technical, administrative support	3	4	5	2	7	4	3	1	2	3	34
Sales occupations	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	2	19
Service occupations	3	5	4	5	3	2	5	2	4	2	35
Farm laborers and managers	4	4	5	3	2	2	3	9	2	4	38
Loggers, foresters, fishers	14	11	12	9	5	10	1	7	5	9	83
Mechanics and repairers	9	2	7	6	2	3	3	3	4	2	41
Construction trades	5	4	8	6	6	4	7	3	2	3	48
Operators, except transport	5	1	3	2	1	0	2	4	2	2	22
Precision products, mining	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	11
Transportation operators	6	13	9	9	10	9	10	17	9	11	103
Laborers, except farm	10	5	5	6	5	6	3	1	7	2	50
Total	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	536

**Table 3b. Program-related fatalities by occupation, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Professional and managerial	1	3	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	12
Technical, administrative support	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	6
Sales occupations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Service occupations	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	10
Farm laborers and managers	4	3	4	3	1	2	2	5	1	4	29
Loggers, foresters, fishers	12	9	5	8	4	10	0	6	4	4	62
Mechanics and repairers	8	1	5	6	1	2	2	3	3	1	32
Construction trades	5	4	8	6	5	4	7	2	2	3	46
Operators, except transport	5	1	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	18
Precision products, mining	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	9
Transportation operators	1	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	4	7	39
Laborers, except farm	6	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	7	2	39
Total	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	304

Note: Occupations are classified according to the 1990 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations.

## Table 4. Age group

**Table 4a. Work-related fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
17 and under	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	6
18 - 20	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	5	20
21 - 25	8	4	6	6	3	7	4	7	2	2	49
26 - 30	5	3	10	7	8	6	8	4	6	3	60
31 - 35	8	11	9	6	10	8	4	4	4	4	68
36 - 40	4	8	7	7	9	3	6	8	3	3	58
41 - 45	3	11	11	8	4	9	6	6	10	3	71
46 - 50	7	4	6	5	8	10	3	2	6	8	59
51 - 55	11	5	13	9	1	4	2	7	7	8	67
56 - 60	9	5	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	35
61 and over	6	8	1	2	3	3	3	9	2	6	43
Total	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	536

**Table 4b. Program-related fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
17 and under	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
18 - 20	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	13
21 - 25	7	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	38
26 - 30	3	2	5	5	2	5	2	2	4	2	32
31 - 35	7	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	3	40
36 - 40	3	3	3	5	5	1	4	4	0	3	31
41 - 45	1	6	5	6	2	5	2	4	6	1	38
46 - 50	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	29
51 - 55	7	1	10	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	38
56 - 60	5	4	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	17
61 and over	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	5	26
Total	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	304

**Table 5. Gender**

**Table 5a. Work-related fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Women	4	7	4	10	4	2	3	2	5	3	44
Men	61	56	60	45	44	52	40	50	42	42	492
Total	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	536

**Table 5b. Program-related fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Women	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	2	14
Men	43	30	35	32	21	30	21	29	25	24	290
Total	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	304



## Table 6. County of occurrence

**Table 6a. Work-related fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1991-2000**

County	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Baker	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Benton	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
Clackamas	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	33
Clatsop	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	8
Columbia	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Coos	5	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	22
Crook	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	8
Curry	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Deschutes	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	15
Douglas	3	6	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	26
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Grant	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	9
Harney	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Hood River	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Jackson	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	26
Jefferson	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Josephine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Klamath	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	11
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lane	9	1	9	5	2	5	1	6	5	3	46
Lincoln	0	2	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	13
Linn	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	3	18
Malheur	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Marion	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	4	5	1	25
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
Multnomah	11	8	12	8	5	6	5	6	8	3	72
Polk	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	9
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tillamook	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Umatilla	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	13
Union	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
Wallowa	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Wasco	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Washington	3	4	4	2	8	0	3	1	3	1	29
Wheeler	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Yamhill	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	15
Out-of-state	6	6	5	5	11	7	3	11	4	10	68
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>536</b>

**Table 6. County of occurrence (con't.)**

**Table 6b. Program-related fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1991-2000**

County	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Baker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Clackamas	4	2	5	2	3	1	3	3	2	4	29
Clatsop	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
Columbia	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Coos	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	11
Crook	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	7
Curry	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Deschutes	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Douglas	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	18
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Grant	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	7
Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jackson	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	2	2	18
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Josephine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Klamath	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	7
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lane	7	1	4	3	1	5	1	4	4	2	32
Lincoln	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
Linn	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	3	15
Malheur	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Marion	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	1	13
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Multnomah	6	6	6	4	4	3	4	5	3	2	43
Polk	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	6
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Umatilla	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	8
Union	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Wallowa	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wasco	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Washington	3	2	3	1	5	0	3	1	3	1	22
Wheeler	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yamhill	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	8
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	304

**Table 7. Month of injury**

**Table 7a. Work-related fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
January	8	4	4	9	2	3	5	3	5	5	48
February	5	5	8	3	2	4	4	2	7	2	42
March	1	3	10	4	5	4	2	3	4	3	39
April	10	8	1	3	3	6	2	4	1	4	42
May	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	42
June	5	4	2	3	7	1	6	4	3	5	40
July	5	3	4	8	3	4	4	4	6	4	45
August	11	12	4	2	3	3	4	9	5	6	59
September	2	9	4	5	5	3	4	8	1	3	44
October	7	5	10	5	5	8	3	3	3	2	51
November	5	5	10	5	2	7	1	4	1	4	44
December	2	2	3	4	6	6	3	4	7	3	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>536</b>

**Table 7b. Program-related fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
January	6	1	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	21
February	4	5	6	2	0	2	3	0	5	1	28
March	1	2	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	18
April	8	6	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	3	24
May	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	22
June	3	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	2	23
July	5	0	1	6	1	3	3	2	4	3	28
August	7	6	3	2	2	3	2	7	4	4	40
September	1	6	0	1	3	3	3	4	0	2	23
October	4	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	3	2	31
November	2	1	7	3	1	3	0	2	1	3	23
December	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	2	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>304</b>

Note: These data reflect the month of injury for those claims accepted in the calendar year specified. Some workers died in a prior year or were injured in one month and died in another.

**Table 8. Listing of fatalities**

**Table 8. Listing of fatalities by industry, Oregon, 2000**

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>									
HMV accident	+	Semi-truck overturned	20	M	41	12/00	Crook	Truck driver	0139
Water vehicle accident	+	Boat sank in irrigation pond	44	M	136	05/00	Yamhill	Irrigator	0181
Industrial accident	+	ATV struck cable	69	M	318	07/00	Hood River	Orchard worker	0191
Drowning	+	Fell into water and drowned	51	M	184	10/00	Gilliam	Farm worker	0191
Industrial accident	+	Fell from and struck by trailer	20	M	0	11/00	Douglas	Farm worker	0811
<b>Mining</b>									
Fall	+	Fall to ground	56	M	57	06/00	Marion	Loader operator	1429
<b>Construction</b>									
Fall	+	Fell from road grinder	61	M	87	07/00	Lake	Machine operator	1611
Fall	+	Fell from ladder	47	M	0	01/00	Clackamas	Roofer	1761
Struck by	+	Struck by framework pedestal	36	M	*	11/00	Clackamas	Pipefitter	1799
<b>Other manufacturing</b>									
Caught in	+	Caught in incline conveyor	22	M	1	04/00	Morrow	Forklift driver	2037
Caught in	+	Caught between boom and bin	55	M	305	08/00	Linn	Mechanic	2077
HMV accident		Car collided with parked semi-truck	15	M	*	03/00	Multnomah	Newspaper carrier	2711
Caught in	+	Crushed in structure	46	F	19	09/00	Clackamas	Secretary	2873
Struck by	+	Struck by piece from lathe	30	M	6	04/00	Multnomah	Machinist	3561
Fall	+	Fell off platform	71	M	2	01/00	Multnomah	Machinist	3599
<b>Logging</b>									
Industrial accident	+	Fell from yarder	38	M	0	12/99	Lane	Choker setter	2411
Struck by		Struck by falling tree	34	M	78	03/00	Out-of-state	Hooker	2411
Industrial accident	+	Dump truck drove off embankment	50	M	363	03/00	Linn	Skidder/Grader operator	2411
HMV accident		Semi-truck overturned	46	M	243	06/00	Tillamook	Log truck driver	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by tree butt that kicked back	47	M	*	08/00	Grant	Tree cutter	2411
Industrial accident		Skidder overturned	19	M	14	08/00	Out-of-state	Skidder operator	2411
Caught in		Crushed by log	53	M	*	08/00	Out-of-state	Timber faller	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by falling tree	28	M	20	08/00	Union	Bucker/ Cutter/ Faller	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by rolling log	23	M	6	08/00	Coos	Rigging slinger	2411
<b>Other woods</b>									
HMV accident		Pick-up struck oncoming semi-truck	45	M	*	01/00	Yamhill	Window technician	2431
Fire	+	Fire in building	33	M	54	10/00	Linn	Electrical apprentice	2493
Struck by	+	Struck by falling particle boards	61	M	6	11/00	Lane	Machinist	2493
<b>Transportation &amp; public utilities</b>									
Assault/ violent act		Homicide - shot to death	50	M	18	01/00	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4212
Struck by		Struck by falling load of doors	55	M	2	01/00	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4212
Caught in	+	Crushed between cab and trailer of semi truck	54	M	12	02/00	Clackamas	Truck driver	4212
HMV accident		Log truck struck oncoming log truck	47	M	1	02/00	Coos	Truck driver	4212
HMV accident		Semi-truck lost control; struck rock	57	F	1	07/00	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4213
Struck by		Struck by falling tree limb	42	M	78	11/99	Out-of-state	Tree cutter	4522
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crashed when it hit wires	27	M	2	05/00	Out-of-state	Helicopter lineman	4522
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crashed when it hit wires	48	M	31	05/00	Out-of-state	Helicopter pilot	4522

**Table 8. Listing of fatalities**

**Table 8. Listing of fatalities by industry, Oregon, 2000**

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
<b>Wholesale trade</b>									
HMV accident		Pick-up struck oncoming semi-truck	51	M	*	06/00	Lane	Sales manager	5044
<b>Retail trade</b>									
Explosion	+	Tire exploded when rim failed	61	M	74	04/00	Jackson	Sales manager	5531
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</b>									
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	53	M	94	04/00	Out-of-state	General manager	6221
<b>Services</b>									
HMV accident		Van struck an oncoming pick-up	18	M	3	05/00	Coos	Janitor	7349
HMV accident		Van struck an oncoming vehicle	55	M	13	06/00	Sherman	Truck driver	7538
Industrial accident	+	Crushed by bulldozer that fell from trailer	38	M	1	07/00	Jackson	Truck driver	7549
Caught in	+	Crushed beneath door of trailer	31	F	0	06/00	Washington	Shop laborer	7692
HMV accident		Van hit ice; struck telephone pole	64	M	6	12/00	Deschutes	Therapist	8062
HMV accident		Pick-up struck by vehicle	20	M	1	09/00	Benton	Surveyor's Aide	8713
<b>Government</b>									
Struck by	+	Struck by bullet	35	M	74	09/00	Clatsop	Deputy Sherriff	9221

Notes: + indicates the fatality was program-related.

Tenure is given in months.

\* indicates the tenure is not known.

**Table 9. Historical record of compensable fatalities**

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 2000-1988**

Industry	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
Ag, forestry & fishing <sup>1</sup>	5	3	9	4	1	3	4	6	10	5	3	3	8
Mining	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	3	5	4	11	5	14	9	11	6	11	8	10	9
Manufacturing subtotal	18	14	17	6	16	5	14	20	11	28	36	33	33
Logging <sup>2</sup>	9	2	7	1	9	3	7	11	3	13	19	22	22
Sawmills	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	2	3	4	5	1	3
Other wood products	3	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	4	5
Other manufacturing	6	6	7	4	4	2	3	6	2	9	9	6	3
Transp & public utilities	8	9	8	5	10	8	4	9	9	4	7	8	10
Wholesale trade <sup>3</sup>	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	2
Retail trade <sup>3</sup>	1	2	5	6	3	4	7	4	5	1	3	5	3
Finance, ins & real estate <sup>3</sup>	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Services <sup>3</sup>	6	6	4	4	7	8	8	4	8	11	4	10	6
Government	1	6	0	4	5	1	4	7	8	3	0	3	10
Total	45	47	52	43	54	48	55	64	63	65	64	75	81

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1987-1976**

Industry	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Ag, forestry & fishing <sup>1</sup>	2	6	3	10	7	5	10	4	22	2	6	5
Mining	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	0
Construction	9	7	11	10	11	7	10	13	11	22	11	10
Manufacturing subtotal	25	32	39	30	40	21	24	33	52	47	61	51
Logging <sup>2</sup>	15	25	27	18	24	14	10	18	26	29	37	28
Sawmills	0	2	3	2	6	1	3	1	12	5	7	8
Other wood products	4	2	4	3	2	2	4	5	5	7	8	4
Other manufacturing	6	3	5	7	8	4	7	9	9	6	9	11
Transp & public utilities	15	20	9	10	12	10	12	7	21	15	9	7
Wholesale trade <sup>3</sup>	5	1	4	2	4	7	6	7	14	16	16	13
Retail trade <sup>3</sup>	8	4	2	4	8	5	2	5				
Finance, ins & real estate <sup>3</sup>	1	2	1	4	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	1
Services <sup>3</sup>	10	9	5	4	7	3	6	4	7	7	6	7
Government	2	3	9	8	5	9	4	8	5	12	12	10
Total	78	84	84	83	97	67	75	88	137	122	124	104

<sup>1</sup>Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.

<sup>2</sup>Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.

<sup>3</sup>Finance, insurance & real estate, wholesale trade, retail trade, and services were combined from 1945-75.

Retail trade was included with wholesale trade from 1976-79.

Note: Fatalities are classified according to the 1987 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.

**Table 9. Historical record of compensable fatalities (con't)**

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1975-1966**

Industry	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Ag, forestry & fishing <sup>1</sup>	9	6	8	6	7	12	17	11	8	5
Mining	0	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	1	1
Construction	15	17	14	24	15	15	19	16	21	21
Manufacturing subtotal	52	48	65	46	59	61	46	51	50	70
Logging <sup>2</sup>	25	26	37	26	42	37	28	40	32	45
Sawmills	8	6	14	4	4	4	8	5	6	5
Other wood products	5	2	4	6	4	6	3	2	1	7
Other manufacturing	14	14	10	10	9	14	7	4	11	13
Transp & public utilities	19	26	17	15	14	12	2	10	15	12
Wholesale trade <sup>3</sup>	25	13	26	30	21	25	29	17	30	12
Retail trade <sup>3</sup>										
Finance, ins & real estate <sup>3</sup>										
Services <sup>3</sup>										
Government	12	10	11	11	15	9	16	8	11	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>126</b>

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1965-1956**

Industry	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Ag, forestry & fishing <sup>1</sup>	2	2	4	4	5	7	9	2	6	10
Mining	3	5	2	3	2	5	2	0	3	0
Construction	27	11	15	29	20	18	15	28	25	22
Manufacturing subtotal	35	48	52	46	59	65	77	61	70	81
Logging <sup>2</sup>	20	34	35	32	37	40	59	42	50	64
Sawmills	2	3	5	3	7	3	9	7	11	5
Other wood products	1	3	3	6	4	8	4	3	7	5
Other manufacturing	12	8	9	5	11	14	5	9	2	7
Transp & public utilities	13	6	6	7	6	6	6	9	5	8
Wholesale trade <sup>3</sup>	9	14	18	17	12	16	9	13	10	7
Retail trade <sup>3</sup>										
Finance, ins & real estate <sup>3</sup>										
Services <sup>3</sup>										
Government	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	7	8	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>140</b>

<sup>1</sup>Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.

<sup>2</sup>Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.

<sup>3</sup>Finance, insurance & real estate, wholesale trade, retail trade, and services were combined from 1945-75. Retail trade was included with wholesale trade from 1976-79.

**Table 9. Historical record of compensable fatalities (con't)**

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon 1955-1945**

Industry	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Ag, forestry & fishing <sup>1</sup>	6	6	4	9	4	4	7	7	9	7	13
Mining	3	2	1	0	6	0	3	2	1	0	2
Construction	12	20	15	19	33	18	21	18	19	19	12
Manufacturing subtotal	97	80	81	102	86	111	65	89	89	74	72
Logging <sup>2</sup>	70	48	58	67	68	90	50	65	50	33	32
Sawmills	14	20	13	26	14	13	8	15	27	27	17
Other wood products	5	2	7	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Other manufacturing	8	10	3	7	4	7	5	8	11	13	23
Transp & public utilities	5	6	8	8	8	3	10	6	9	13	5
Wholesale trade <sup>3</sup>	13	22	8	8	8	9	12	8	7	7	9
Retail trade <sup>3</sup>											
Finance, ins & real estate <sup>3</sup>											
Services <sup>3</sup>											
Government	5	7	8	10	5	10	11	8	7	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>

<sup>1</sup>Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.

<sup>2</sup>Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.

<sup>3</sup>Finance, insurance & real estate, wholesale trade, retail trade, and services were combined from 1945-75. Retail trade was included with wholesale trade from 1976-79.

**Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon 1944-1943**

Industry	1944	1943
Logging & log hauling	42	53
Sawmills & allied	9	14
Shipbuilding	24	34
Other industries	47	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>162</b>

Note: The data were derived from SIAC *Statistical Analysis of Claims* for 1943-1965, APD annual fatality reports for 1966-1971, WCB annual fatality summaries for 1972-1975 (except mining), *Oregon Work Injuries and Illnesses* for 1976-87, and *Oregon Industrial Fatality Report* since 1988.

Data from 1980 forward were coded using the 1987 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. The earlier data remain coded according to the classification originally used.

Not all of the recorded fatalities from 1966-76 were accepted as compensable claims.