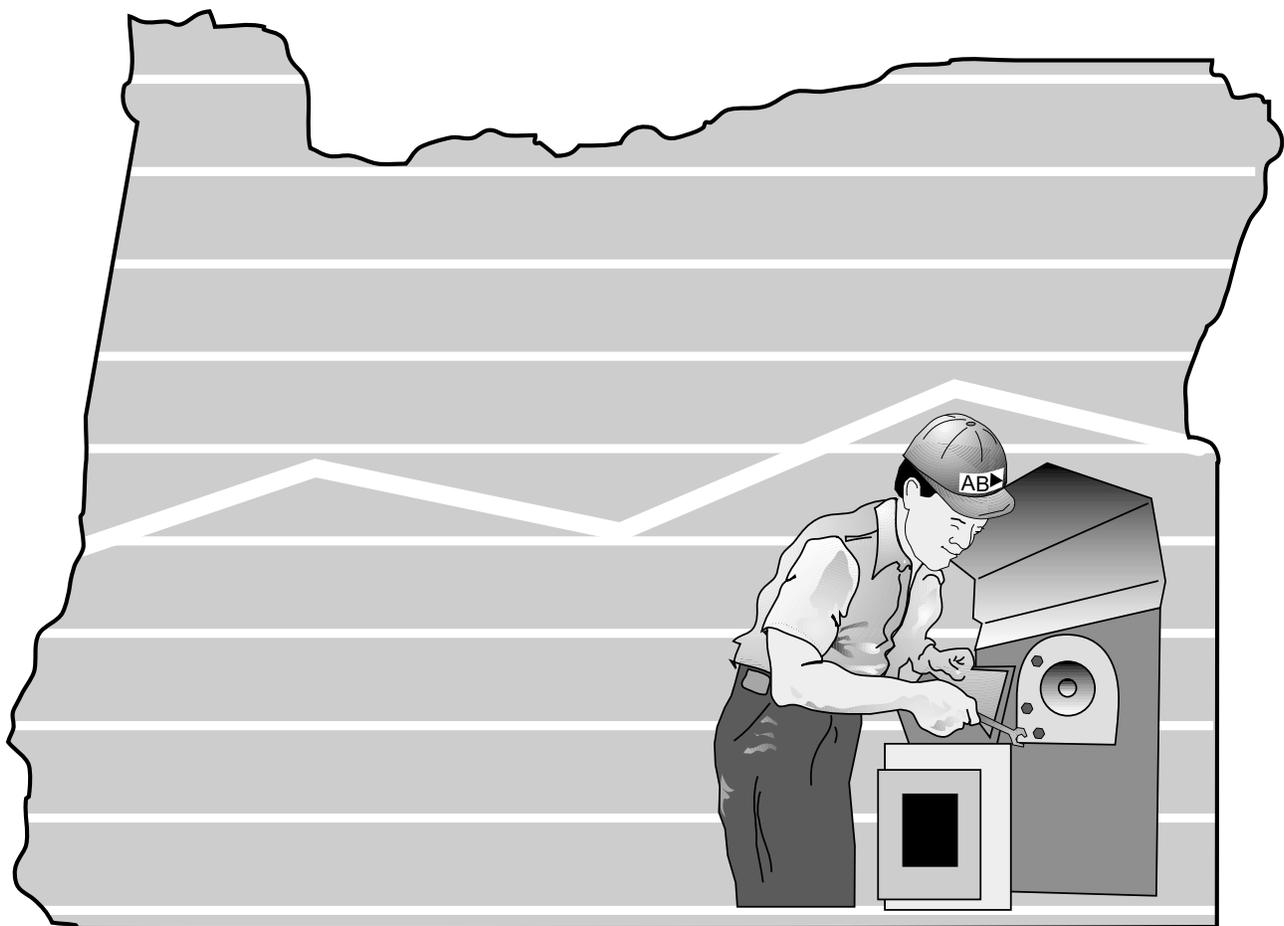


Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 2001



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



November 2002

Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 2001

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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 2001 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, 2002.

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>. In addition, Compensable Fatality tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254, or on the internet at: <http://www.cbs.state.or.us/imd/>

Findings in Brief

- The Workers' Compensation Division received notification of 34 accepted claims for fatality benefits during the 2001 calendar year. This is a decrease of eleven from the 45 fatalities in 2000. The 34 fatalities this year 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 44.2 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1997-2001.
- There were four compensable fatalities in the construction industry in 2001, all were in the private sector. There were three compensable fatalities in 2000. During the five years 1997-2001, the construction industry averaged 5.4 fatalities per year.
- The logging industry claimed five compensable fatalities in 2001, compared to nine in 2000.
- Three of the 34 fatalities (8.8 percent) were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, compared to five (11.1 percent) in 2000.
- There were four fatalities in the public sector in 2001, compared to one compensable fatality in 2000.
- In 2001, being struck by or against an object was the leading event, claiming six lives, compared to ten fatalities in 2000.
- Highway motor vehicle accidents and falls were the second leading types of event, claiming five lives each. This compares to 11 highway motor vehicle accidents and four falls in 2000.
- There were four aircraft accidents in 2001, compared to three in 2000. One of the aircraft accidents involved three co-workers.
- Twenty 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 seven transportation operators killed in 2001 compared to 11 in 2000. There were also seven service occupation employees killed in 2001, compared to two in 2000.
- The median age of the 34 workers at the time of their injuries was 43. The youngest worker killed was a 22-year-old truck driver that lost control of a truck carrying two tankers of bunker oil. The vehicle crashed into a rock embankment, flipped over, and was engulfed in flames. The oldest worker was a 77-year-old volunteer firefighter who fell while climbing a fence and died of complications related to the injury.
- Of the 34 people who died in work-related accidents, 33 were men and one was a woman, compared to 42 men and three women in 2000.
- Eight compensable fatalities occurred outside Oregon, compared to ten in 2000. Six occurred in Multnomah county. Three occurred in Marion county.
- In 2001, August and September had the most fatalities with six each, followed by February and November with four each. June had the fewest fatalities with zero, followed by March with one fatality.

Analysis of Compensable Fatalities

During the 2001 calendar year, the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Consumer & Business Services recorded the acceptance of 34 claims for fatality benefits. This is eleven fewer than the 45 fatalities in 2000. The 34 fatalities this year 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 44.2 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1997-2001.

Twenty of the 2001 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 2001 compensable fatalities, 59 percent were program-related, compared to 58 percent in 2000.

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 968,700 subject workers in 1982 to 1,619,000 in 2001.

Figure 1. Compensable fatalities, Oregon, calendar year 1982-2001

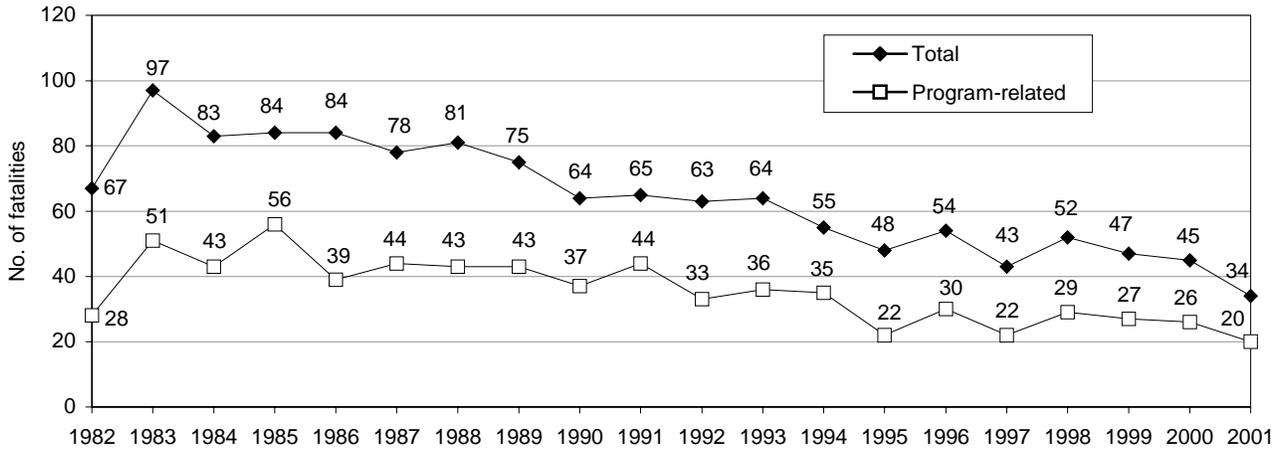
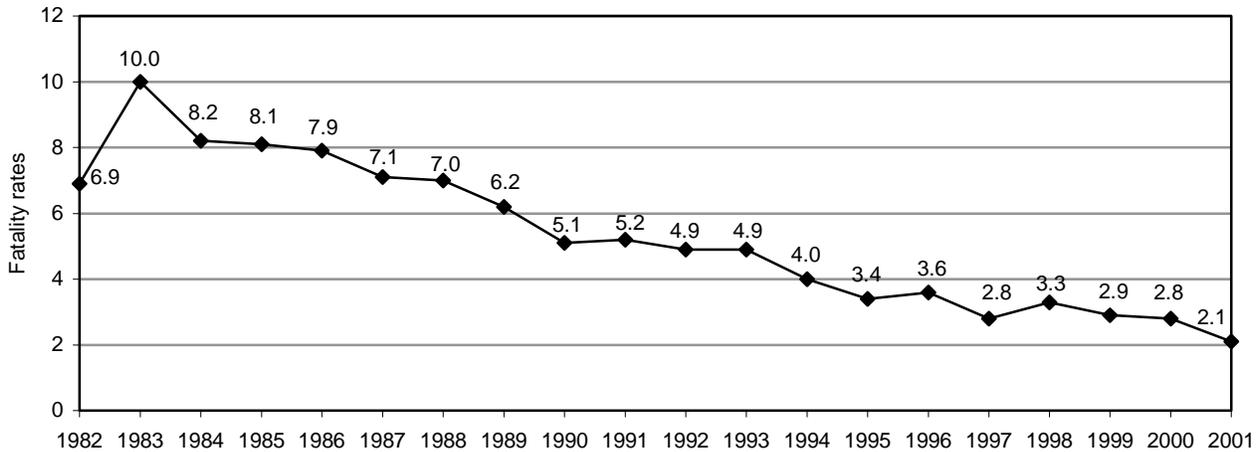


Figure 2. Fatality rates (per 100,000 workers), Oregon, calendar year 1982-2001



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

Accident event

Particular attention should be paid to the events of fatal accidents that have occurred so that similar accidents can be prevented in the future. The 2001 fatal accidents are summarized in [Table 8](#) and [Appendix C](#).

Being struck by or against an object was the most common event of compensable fatalities, and accounted for six deaths in 2001. Three workers were struck by falling objects, one worker was struck by the tail end of a haul-back, one was killed by being struck by a branch while bucking a tree, and one was killed by a rolling trailer. Four of the six fatalities were program-related.

Falling and highway motor vehicle accidents were the second leading types of event, claiming five lives each in 2001. One worker fell through a skylight, another fell 10 feet from a ladder, one fell from a man-cage, one fell from a bridge, and the last fell from a fence. For highway motor vehicle accidents: one fatality was the result of a collision with another vehicle, two occurred when the worker's vehicle overturned, one occurred when the worker's vehicle struck a stationary object, and one worker was killed in an unknown motor vehicle accident.

Four workers were involved in aircraft accidents. One of the aircraft accidents involved three co-workers.

In 2001, there were no homicides (see Text Table 2). More information about workplace hazards can be found in another department publication, [Violence in the Workplace](#).

Text table 1. Compensable fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 2001

Accident event	Work-related	
	1997-2001 Average	2001
Struck by object	5.8	6
Caught in/under/between	6.6	3
Falls	4.4	5
Contact with electric current	1.2	0
Toxic/caustic substances	1.6	2
Drowning	0.2	0
Highway motor vehicle accidents	10.8	5
Industrial vehicle accidents	4.0	2
Pedestrian accidents	2.8	4
Aircraft accidents	3.2	4
Fires & explosions	0.8	1
Assaults & violent acts	1.8	0
Other	0.4	2
Total	44.2	34

Text table 2. Compensable fatalities due to homicide, Oregon, 1992-2001

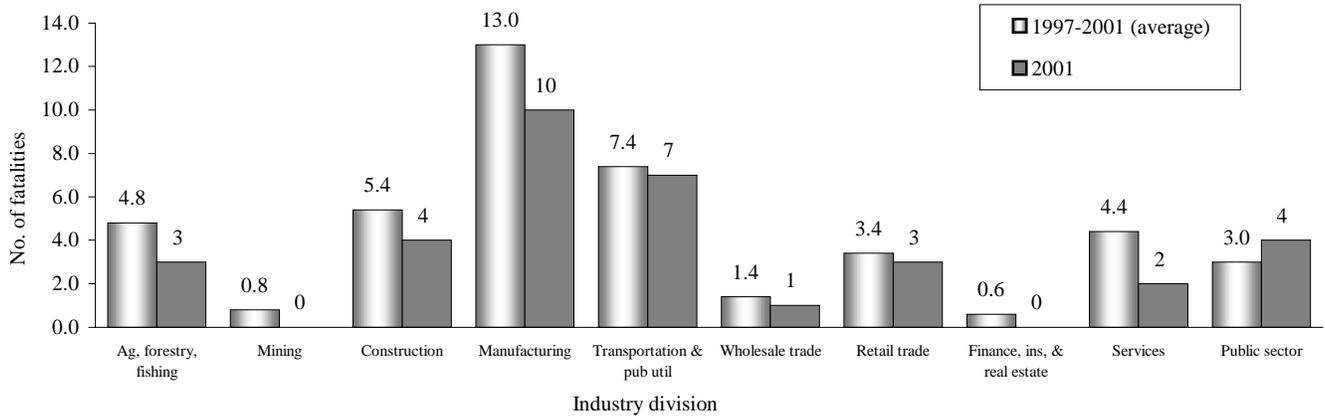
Year of acceptance	No. of fatal claims	Claims due to homicide	Homicides as % of total
1992	63	8	12.7%
1993	64	1	1.6%
1994	55	6	10.9%
1995	48	3	6.3%
1996	54	0	0.0%
1997	43	3	7.0%
1998	52	2	3.8%
1999	47	3	6.4%
2000	45	1	2.2%
2001	34	0	0.0%

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

Text table 3. Compensable fatalities by accident event within industrial classification, Oregon 2001

Industry	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/under/between	Falls	Other	Toxic/caustic substance	Hwy motor vehicle accident	Industrial vehicle accident	Pedestrian accident	Aircraft accident	Fires & explosions
Ag., forestry, & fishing	3	1					1		1		
Mining	0										
Construction	4		1	1	1			1			
Manufacturing (10)											
Other manufacturing	4			1		2	1				
Logging	5	4								1	
Sawmills	0										
Other woods	1			1							
Transportation & pub. util.	7	1	1				2			3	
Wholesale trade	1										1
Retail trade	3				1			1	1		
Finance, ins, & real estate	0										
Services	2		1						1		
Government	4			2			1		1		
Total	34	6	3	5	2	2	5	2	4	4	1

Figure 3. Compensable fatalities by industry division, Oregon, 2001



Industry

Ten of the 34 compensable fatalities occurred in the manufacturing industry in 2001 (see Figure 3). This is a 44.4 percent decrease from the 18 workers killed in 2000. Four fatalities occurred in other manufacturing. One of those four workers was killed in a fall, one was exposed to chemicals, one worker was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident, and one worker inhaled asbestos and died of cancer. One fatality occurred in other wood products manufacturing. The worker died in a fall. No fatalities occurred in the sawmills industry. Five fatalities occurred in logging. Four workers were killed after being struck by an object, and one was killed in an aircraft accident.

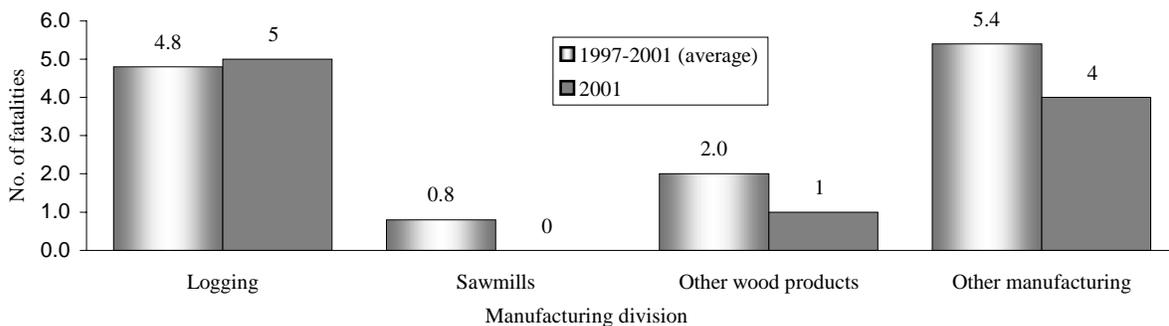
Seven workers in the transportation and public utilities industry died in 2001. This is a 12.5 percent decrease from the eight fatalities in 2000. One worker was struck by an object, one worker was caught between objects, two died in highway motor vehicle accidents, and three died in the same aircraft accident.

Construction had four of the 34 compensable fatalities (see Figure 3) in 2001. This is a 33.3 percent increase over the three workers killed in the construction industry in 2000. One worker was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident, one was caught in an object, one fell, and one died of a complication following an overexertion injury.

The public sector also recorded four fatalities in 2001 compared to one compensable fatality in 2000. Two workers died in falls, one was killed in a motor vehicle accident, and one was killed as a pedestrian.

As mentioned earlier, 59 percent of the 2001 fatalities were program-related (see Table 2*). Those fatalities with the highest percentage of program-related fatalities are: construction, wholesale trade, services, and agriculture, forestry, and fishing with 100 percent; public administration with 50.0 percent; and retail trade with 33.3 percent.

Figure 4. Compensable fatalities within manufacturing, Oregon, 2001



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

Occupation

Seven transportation operators were among the 34 fatalities in 2001 (see Text table 4 and Table 3*). Three of the seven were killed in motor vehicle accidents, two were killed by being caught between objects, one died from being struck by an object, and one worker was killed as a pedestrian.

Seven workers in service occupations were killed in 2001 compared to two in 2000. One worker was struck by an object, one was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident, one died of a heart attack, two were killed as pedestrians, one worker died in a fall, and one died in an aircraft accident.

Text table 4. Compensable fatalities by accident event within occupational classification, Oregon, 2001

Occupation	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/ under/ between	Falls	Other	Toxic/caustic substance	Hwy motor vehicle accident	Industrial vehicle accident	Pedestrian accident	Aircraft accident	Fires & explosions
Professional & managerial	0										
Technical, admin support	3									3	
Sales occupations	0										
Service occupations	7	1		1	1		1		2	1	
Farm laborers & managers	0										
Loggers, foresters, fishers	5	4					1				
Mechanics & repairers	0										
Construction trades	3			2	1						
Precision product, mining	0										
Operators, exc transport	5			1		1		1	1		1
Transport operators	7	1	2				3		1		
Laborers, except farm	4		1	1		1		1			
Total	34	6	3	5	2	2	5	2	4	4	1

Employer

Of the three size classes, employers with 11-99 employees had the highest number of fatalities (see Text table 5).

Tenure

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

Seventeen of the workers (50 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.

Text table 5. Compensable fatalities by employer size class, Oregon, 2001

Number of employees	Program-related	Total
10 or fewer	8	9
11-99	9	14
100 or more	3	11
Total	20	34

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

Text table 6. Compensable fatalities by tenure and age group, Oregon, 2001

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		1		1	1	2	1				6
2nd - 3rd months			1	1					1		3
4th - 6th months		1					1				2
7th - 12th months		1	2		1	1		1			6
2nd year			1								1
3rd year						1		1	1	1	4
4th - 5th years					1		1	1	1		4
6th - 10th years					3		1		1		5
11th - 25th years											0
26th and more											0
Unknown		1						1		1	3
Total	0	4	4	2	6	4	4	4	4	2	34

Text table 7. Compensable fatalities by age group, Oregon, 2001

Age and gender

During the past five years, 1997-2001, the 41-45 and 51-55 age groups have been the groups with the most work-related fatalities (see Text table 7). In 2001, the 36-40 age group had the most fatalities with six.

The median age of the 2001 compensable fatalities was 43. This is the same as the median age for all 1997-2001 fatalities. In 2001, the youngest worker killed was a 22-year-old truck driver that lost control of a truck carrying two tankers of bunker oil. The vehicle crashed into a rock embankment, flipped over, and was engulfed in flames. The oldest worker was a 77-year-old volunteer firefighter who fell while climbing a fence and died of complications related to the injury. Two of the four fatalities to workers 25 and under were program-related.

Age group	1997-2001		2001
	Average	2001	Program-related
17 and under	0.6	0	0
18-20	2.4	0	0
21-25	3.8	4	2
26-30	5.0	4	3
31-35	3.6	2	2
36-40	5.2	6	4
41-45	5.8	4	1
46-50	4.6	4	2
51-55	5.8	4	2
56-60	3.2	4	2
61 and over	4.6	2	2
Total	44.6	34	20
Median age	43	43	39

Of the 34 compensable fatalities, 33 were men and one was a woman. The woman was killed in 2001 as a pedestrian. This compares to three women killed in 2000.

Month of injury

On the average, for the last five years, the most work-related fatalities have occurred in August (see Figure 5). In 2001, June had the least number of fatalities, with zero. August and September had the most, with six fatalities each.

Text table 8. Compensable fatalities by gender, Oregon, 2001

Gender	1997-2001	
	average	2001
Male	41.8	33
Female	2.8	1
Total	44.6	34

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

County of occurrence

In Oregon, Multnomah county had the most fatalities with six, followed by Marion county, with three. In 2000, Clackamas county had the most fatalities, accounting for four.

The six fatalities in Multnomah county consisted of a worker who was caught between a flatbed trailer and a steel pipe, a worker exposed to sodium hydroxide, a worker who had inhaled asbestos, a worker killed by the explosion of a compactor machine, a worker whose shirt got caught in a conveyor causing asphyxiation, and a worker whose vehicle struck a tree.

Eight of the 34 fatalities in 2001 occurred outside of Oregon, compared to ten in 2000. In California, a truck driver was killed in a motor vehicle accident. In Tennessee, a timber cutter was struck by a snag. In Montana, there were two separate helicopter crashes: one crash killed three workers and the other crash killed one worker. In Utah, a truck driver was struck by a pipe falling off his load. In Washington, a truck driver was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident.

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

Figure 5. Compensable fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 2001

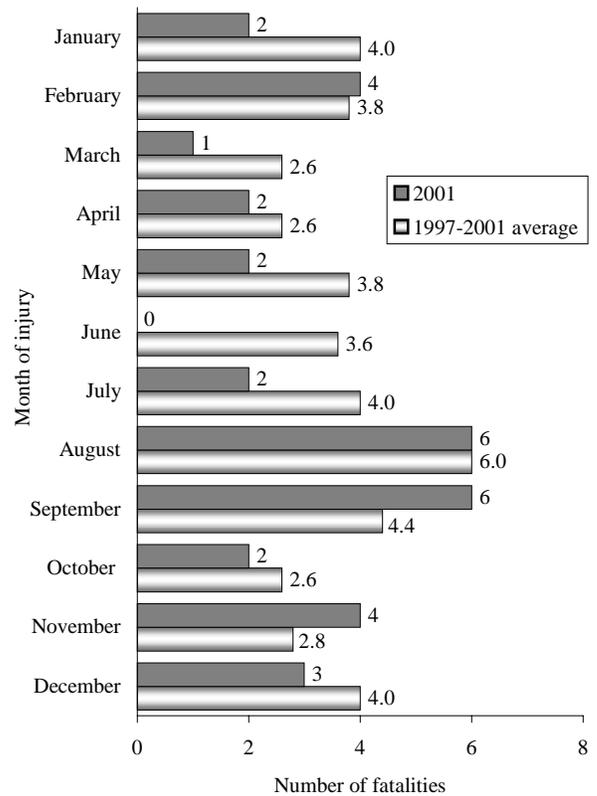
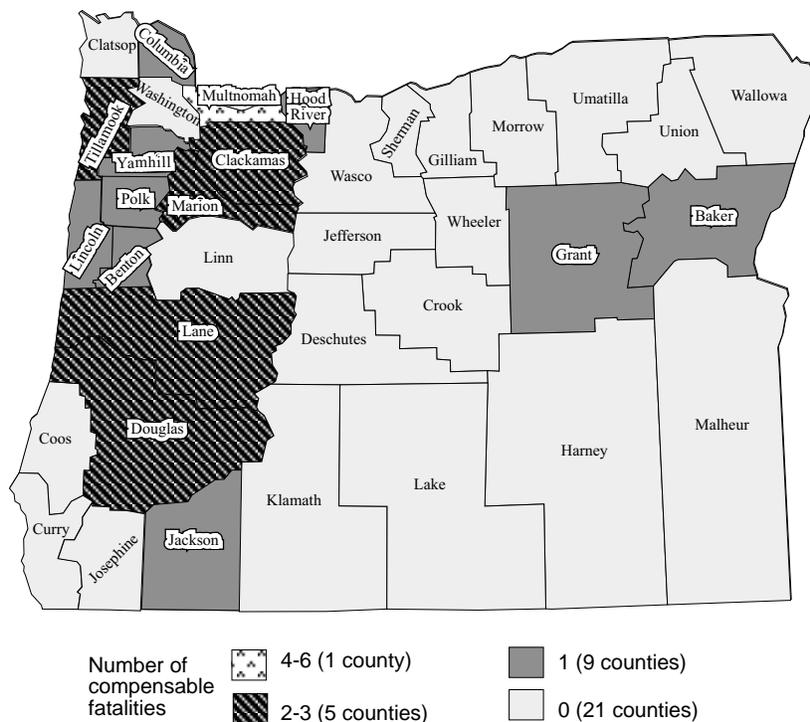


Figure 6. Distribution of compensable fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 2001



Note: Eight fatalities occurred outside Oregon.

Appendices

Appendix A Glossary of terminology

Appendix B Technical notes: scope and methodology

Appendix C Descriptions of 2001 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual.

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

Management 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 2001 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, and 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Coding Manual.

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 2001 Fatal Compensable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry

**Agriculture, forestry & fishing - 3 fatalities
SIC 01-09**

- A fire watchman was watching blocks to prevent a fire and was near a tail-hold. It appears the shackle came loose, the haul-back cable stripped through the block, and the tail end of the haul-back whipped and struck the victim (program-related).
- A farm laborer was transporting Christmas trees on a trailer pulled by a tractor. The brakes failed on the tractor, causing the worker to miss a curve and overturn (program-related).
- A flagger was struck by a sedan traveling 30-35 m.p.h., while directing traffic around a tree-trimming project. The victim had been wearing the proper, bright orange, safety gear; orange reflective vest, hard hat, & holding a red stop sign (program-related).

**Construction - 4 fatalities
SIC 15-17**

- A truck driver was reaching for a piece of lumber from a flatbed trailer. A loader operator (co-worker), controlling a forklift toting a 5000 lb. steel pipe, was waiting for the victim. The steel pipe rolled from the forks and crushed the victim between the flatbed trailer and the pipe (program-related).
- A roofer was working on a four-story building with a flat roof. He either tripped on the curb of the skylight or stepped back onto the domed skylight cover. He fell through the bubble skylight falling 30 feet to the concrete below (program-related).
- A drywall finisher tore a meniscus in his knee when he slipped while moving sheetrock on a residential construction site. The worker died of pulmonary thrombo emboli (complication) caused by his immobility from the initial injury (program-related).
- A utility worker was attempting to load a front loading tractor onto the back of a lowboy trailer when it rolled over and off the side of the trailer. The victim was pinned underneath the equipment (program-related).

**Manufacturing - 10 fatalities
SIC 20-39**

- A plant operator was attempting to climb into a hopper bin which was being filled with fertilizer and which was loaded on the back of a flat bed truck. The employee intended to spread the fertilizer in order to completely fill the hopper bin. The worker fell ten feet to another level, landing on a hard surface (program-related).
- A chemical cleaner was standing on a catwalk above a 20x8x6 foot deep tank of sodium hydroxide (160-180 degrees). While attempting to fix a jammed castpart in an overhead hoist, the victim fell into the tank and died of severe chemical burns (program-related).
- A driver was killed when his semi-truck crashed in a motor vehicle accident.
- A hand packer died of cancer due to inhalation of asbestos fibers. He had packaged bundles of shingles off a conveyor.
- A logging chaser was going to unbelt chokers on a turn of logs. The carriage (weighing 1000-2000 lbs.) fell from approximately ten feet and struck the worker, crushing him between the carriage and the logs (program-related).
- A choker setter was setting chokers underneath a carriage. The chaser got hung up and the worker hollered for the Yard Engineer (co-worker) to put on the haywire brake. The relief yarder hit the skyline brake by mistake and dropped the carriage 80 feet onto the worker (program-related).
- A truck driver was unhooking a log truck. It rolled back and crushed the victim. The brake was not set (program-related).
- A timber cutter was struck in the back of the head with a snag as he was bucking a log off a red oak tree.
- A helicopter pilot died when his helicopter crashed.
- A carpenter fell from a man-cage that was about 6 feet 6 inches in the air secured to a forklift. The victim had been working on the topside of a building installing wood strips. He leaned against the gate and fell through it (program-related).

Appendix C (cont.)

Transportation and public utilities - 7 fatalities SIC 40-49

- A truck driver was unloading a load of pipes at a jobsite when a pipe rolled off the trailer and struck him in the head.
- A truck driver was trapped between the door and cab of his truck after having run into a large container. The truck was wedged against the container (program-related).
- A truck driver was driving an empty tractor-trailer rig that rear-ended a large dump truck loaded with asphalt on the interstate. The dump-truck driver had been slowing to deliver asphalt for a road-widening project on the side of the road.
- A truck driver was driving a commercial truck towing two tanker trailers filled with an estimated 6,000 gallons of grade 6 bunker oil. While attempting to negotiate a left-hand curve, the tractor-trailer went off the highway, crashed into a rock embankment, and then flipped over. The tankers split and the tractor-trailer caught fire and was fully engulfed in flames (youngest worker, age 22).
- A command helicopter pilot died when the helicopter went down and crashed due to probable flight mechanical failure.
- A crew chief was a passenger in a helicopter crash that was caused by probable flight mechanical failure.
- The co-pilot of a helicopter was involved in an aircraft accident when the helicopter went down and crashed due to probable mechanical failure.

Wholesale trade - 1 fatality SIC 50-51

- A welder was killed by an explosion of a compactor machine when a metal rod got stuck in the machine. Threads of hydraulic hose were found to be broken. The machine applies 75,000 lbs. of pressure, which creates 300 psi within the hoses. A hard hat was worn (program-related).

Retail trade – 3 fatalities SIC 52-59

- A safety field specialist was driving a car on company business. It appears the employee sustained a heart attack while trying to stop the vehicle.
- A laborer was operating a forklift when it tipped over onto him. He was not wearing a seat belt (program-related).

- A truck driver was killed as a pedestrian in a 3-vehicle accident. A passenger vehicle had a rear flat tire, causing the vehicle to fish-tail and hit the semi-truck trailer's tire. The semi-truck pulled to the shoulder of the road. An on-coming sports utility vehicle (SUV) swerved to avoid the passenger car, struck the rear of the tractor-trailer, causing the SUV to lose control and begin rolling. The rolling vehicle struck the truck driver who was exiting the cab. The roads were overcast at dawn.

Services - 2 fatalities SIC 70-89

- A laborer was shoveling rocks from soil underneath a conveyor. The victim's shirt got caught in the tail pulley. He died of asphyxiation (program-related).
- A belt worker was apparently walking behind another worker and stepped in front of a moving, loaded forklift. The forklift unavoidably backed over him (program-related).

Government – 4 fatalities SIC 91-97

- A bridge laborer was using a jack to work on a railroad bridge walkway. Either the jack handle slipped or the victim's foot slipped, causing the victim to fall through a hole in the bridge (where planks had been removed the day before). He fell 20 feet onto a steel brace. The worker had been lifting the rail for repairs.
- A firefighter was climbing over a fence and caught the top wire and fell. He broke two ribs, was hospitalized one night, and then sent home. He died 10 days later from a pulmonary embolism caused by a colonic pseudo obstruction (Ogilvie's syndrome – a complication of blunt trauma injuries, oldest worker, age 77, program-related).
- A volunteer firefighter was driving a fire tender (tanker truck). As the truck was moving from the left lane to the right lane, its right front tire blew out. The truck went off the highway into a heavily wooded area where it struck a tree head-on.
- A state trooper stopped with fellow officers to assist a disabled vehicle. A pickup truck (whose driver was asleep at the wheel) crossed traffic and struck the rear of a patrol car and three police officers that had been standing to the right of the disabled vehicle. An off-duty police officer was also killed (program-related).

Table 1. Accident event**Table 1a. Work-related fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1992-2001**

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Struck by or against	7	8	10	5	9	4	5	4	10	6	68
Caught in/under/between	7	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	6	3	62
Falls	5	10	7	6	5	6	4	3	4	5	55
Bodily reaction	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Contact with electric current	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	10
Toxic/caustic substances	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	0	2	20
Drownings	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Highway motor vehicle accidents	22	18	13	13	15	12	17	9	11	5	135
Industrial vehicle accidents	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	6	2	32
Pedestrian accidents	1	5	5	4	5	2	5	3	0	4	34
Aircraft accidents	1	3	0	5	10	3	1	5	3	4	35
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Water vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Fires & explosions	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	12
Assaults & violent acts	8	1	6	3	0	3	2	3	1	0	27
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

Table 1b. Program-related fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1992-2001

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Struck by or against	6	7	10	4	9	2	2	3	7	4	54
Caught in/under/between	6	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	5	3	60
Falls	5	9	5	5	4	6	4	2	4	4	48
Bodily reaction	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Contact with electric current	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	8
Toxic/caustic substances	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	0	1	18
Drowning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Highway motor vehicle accidents	6	1	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	26
Industrial vehicle accidents	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	5	2	26
Pedestrian accidents	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	0	3	23
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Water vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aircraft accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fires & explosions	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	10
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

Table 2. Industry

Table 2a. Work-related fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1992-2001

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
PRIVATE SECTOR											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10	6	4	3	1	4	9	3	5	3	48
Mining	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	8
Construction	6	11	9	14	5	11	4	5	3	4	72
Manufacturing subtotal	11	20	14	5	16	6	17	14	18	10	131
Logging	3	11	7	3	9	1	7	2	9	5	57
Sawmills	3	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	14
Other wood products	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	3	1	16
Other manufacturing	2	6	3	2	4	4	7	6	6	4	44
Transportation & public utilities	9	9	4	8	10	5	8	9	8	7	77
Wholesale trade	5	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	23
Retail trade	5	4	7	4	3	6	5	2	1	3	40
Finance, insurance & real estate	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	9
Services	8	4	8	8	7	4	4	6	6	2	57
Private sector subtotal	55	57	51	47	49	39	52	41	44	30	465
PUBLIC SECTOR											
State government											
Construction	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public Administration	1	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	15
Subtotal	3	3	4	1	1	4	0	3	0	1	20
Local government											
Construction	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Transportation & public utilities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Services	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Public Administration	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	13
Subtotal	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	3	20
Public sector subtotal	8	7	4	1	5	4	0	6	1	4	40
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

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, 1992-2001

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
PRIVATE SECTOR											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	7	4	3	2	1	2	6	2	5	3	35
Mining	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
Construction	6	9	7	11	3	10	3	5	3	4	61
Manufacturing subtotal	10	13	13	3	13	5	13	10	12	6	98
Logging	3	6	6	1	8	1	6	1	5	3	40
Sawmills	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	13
Other wood products	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	1	14
Other manufacturing	1	5	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	2	31
Transportation & public utilities	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	4	1	1	15
Wholesale trade	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	11
Retail trade	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	10
Finance, insurance & real estate	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Services	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	21
Private sector subtotal	30	34	31	22	27	19	29	24	25	18	259
PUBLIC SECTOR											
State government											
Construction	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Services	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public Administration	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	9
Subtotal	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	13
Local government											
Construction	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public Administration	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	6
Subtotal	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	8
Public sector subtotal	3	2	4	0	3	3	0	3	1	2	21
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

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, 1992-2001

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Professional and managerial	9	2	3	5	11	4	3	8	3	0	48
Technical, administrative support	4	5	2	7	4	3	1	2	3	3	34
Sales occupations	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	19
Service occupations	5	4	5	3	2	5	2	4	2	7	39
Farm laborers and managers	4	5	3	2	2	3	9	2	4	0	34
Loggers, foresters, fishers	11	12	9	5	10	1	7	5	9	5	74
Mechanics and repairers	2	7	6	2	3	3	3	4	2	0	32
Construction trades	4	8	6	6	4	7	3	2	3	3	46
Operators, except transport	1	3	2	1	0	2	4	2	2	5	22
Precision products, mining	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	9
Transportation operators	13	9	9	10	9	10	17	9	11	7	104
Laborers, except farm	5	5	6	5	6	3	1	7	2	4	44
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

Table 3b. Program-related fatalities by occupation, Oregon, 1992-2001

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Professional and managerial	3	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	11
Technical, administrative support	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Sales occupations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Service occupations	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	14
Farm laborers and managers	3	4	3	1	2	2	5	1	4	0	25
Loggers, foresters, fishers	9	5	8	4	10	0	6	4	4	4	54
Mechanics and repairers	1	5	6	1	2	2	3	3	1	0	24
Construction trades	4	8	6	5	4	7	2	2	3	3	44
Operators, except transport	1	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	5	18
Precision products, mining	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	7
Transportation operators	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	4	7	2	40
Laborers, except farm	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	7	2	2	35
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

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, 1992-2001

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
17 and under	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
18 - 20	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	5	0	17
21 - 25	4	6	6	3	7	4	7	2	2	4	45
26 - 30	3	10	7	8	6	8	4	6	3	4	59
31 - 35	11	9	6	10	8	4	4	4	4	2	62
36 - 40	8	7	7	9	3	6	8	3	3	6	60
41 - 45	11	11	8	4	9	6	6	10	3	4	72
46 - 50	4	6	5	8	10	3	2	6	8	4	56
51 - 55	5	13	9	1	4	2	7	7	8	4	60
56 - 60	5	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	4	30
61 and over	8	1	2	3	3	3	9	2	6	2	39
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

Table 4b. Program-related fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1992-2001

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
17 and under	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
18 - 20	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	10
21 - 25	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	33
26 - 30	2	5	5	2	5	2	2	4	2	3	32
31 - 35	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	3	2	35
36 - 40	3	3	5	5	1	4	4	0	3	4	32
41 - 45	6	5	6	2	5	2	4	6	1	1	38
46 - 50	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	4	4	2	27
51 - 55	1	10	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	2	33
56 - 60	4	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	14
61 and over	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	5	2	24
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

Table 5. Gender

Table 5a. Work-related fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1992-2001

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Women	7	4	10	4	2	3	2	5	3	1	41
Men	56	60	45	44	52	40	50	42	42	33	464
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

Table 5b. Program-related fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1992-2001

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Women	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	14
Men	30	35	32	21	30	21	29	25	24	19	266
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

Table 6. County of occurrence

Table 6a. Work-related fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1992-2001

County	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Baker	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Benton	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9
Clackamas	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	31
Clatsop	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	5
Columbia	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
Coos	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0	17
Crook	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	7
Curry	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Deschutes	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	13
Douglas	6	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	25
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Grant	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	9
Harney	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Hood River	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Jackson	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	24
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Josephine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Klamath	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	10
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lane	1	9	5	2	5	1	6	5	3	2	39
Lincoln	2	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	14
Linn	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	3	0	16
Malheur	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Marion	3	1	2	1	4	1	4	5	1	3	25
Morrow	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5
Multnomah	8	12	8	5	6	5	6	8	3	6	67
Polk	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	10
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tillamook	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	10
Umatilla	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	10
Union	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
Wallowa	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Wasco	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Washington	4	4	2	8	0	3	1	3	1	0	26
Wheeler	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Yamhill	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	1	15
Out-of-state	6	5	5	11	7	3	11	4	10	8	70
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

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

Table 6b. Program-related fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1992-2001

County	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Benton	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Clackamas	2	5	2	3	1	3	3	2	4	2	27
Clatsop	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Columbia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
Coos	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	7
Crook	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
Curry	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Deschutes	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Douglas	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	17
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Grant	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7
Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Jackson	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	2	2	0	16
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Josephine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Klamath	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lane	1	4	3	1	5	1	4	4	2	2	27
Lincoln	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Linn	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	13
Malheur	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Marion	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	1	3	14
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Multnomah	6	6	4	4	3	4	5	3	2	4	41
Polk	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Umatilla	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
Union	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Wallowa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wasco	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Washington	2	3	1	5	0	3	1	3	1	0	19
Wheeler	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yamhill	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	8
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

Table 7. Month of injury

Table 7a. Work-related fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1992-2001

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
January	4	4	9	2	3	5	3	5	5	2	42
February	5	8	3	2	4	4	2	7	2	4	41
March	3	10	4	5	4	2	3	4	3	1	39
April	8	1	3	3	6	2	4	1	4	2	34
May	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	2	40
June	4	2	3	7	1	6	4	3	5	0	35
July	3	4	8	3	4	4	4	6	4	2	42
August	12	4	2	3	3	4	9	5	6	6	54
September	9	4	5	5	3	4	8	1	3	6	48
October	5	10	5	5	8	3	3	3	2	2	46
November	5	10	5	2	7	1	4	1	4	4	43
December	2	3	4	6	6	3	4	7	3	3	41
Total	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	45	34	505

Table 7b. Program-related fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1992-2001

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
January	1	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	16
February	5	6	2	0	2	3	0	5	1	2	26
March	2	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	18
April	6	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	3	2	18
May	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	21
June	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	2	0	20
July	0	1	6	1	3	3	2	4	3	2	25
August	6	3	2	2	3	2	7	4	4	1	34
September	6	0	1	3	3	3	4	0	2	5	27
October	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	3	2	1	28
November	1	7	3	1	3	0	2	1	3	2	23
December	1	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	2	2	24
Total	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	26	20	280

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, 2001

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
Agriculture, forestry & fishing									
Struck by	+	Struck by tail end of haul back	64	M	28	09/01	Douglas	Fire watchman	0851
HMV accident	+	Tractor missed curve and overturned	35	M	0	11/00	Clackamas	Forester, exc logging	0811
Pedestrian	+	Pedestrian struck by a car	59	M	39	11/01	Benton	Flagger	0782
Construction									
Caught in	+	Caught btwn. flatbed trailer & steel pipe	52	M	*	09/01	Multnomah	Truck driver	1611
Fall	+	Fell through skylight	31	M	3	09/01	Lane	Roofer	1761
Bodily motion	+	Overexertion in moving sheetrock	45	M	0	05/01	Hood River	Drywall finisher	1742
Industrial accident	+	Front loading tractor overturned	30	M	13	07/01	Tillamook	Utility worker	1731
Other manufacturing									
Fall	+	Fell 10 feet from ladder	56	M	78	02/01	Polk	Plant operator	2875
Exposure to	+	Exposure to sodium hydroxide	49	M	6	08/01	Multnomah	Chemical cleaner	3325
HMV accident		Semi-truck crashed	39	M	79	09/01	Out-of-State	Truck driver	3441
Inhalation of		Inhalation of asbestos	23	M	12	12/49	Multnomah	Hand packer	3292
Logging									
Struck by	+	Struck by falling carriage	27	M	10	04/01	Columbia	Logging chaser	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by falling carriage	48	M	0	07/01	Lane	Choker setter	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by rolling trailer	39	M	1	12/00	Grant	Log truck driver	2411
Struck by		Struck by branch	47	M	43	11/00	Out-of-state	Timber cutter	2411
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crash	50	M	82	02/01	Out-of-state	Helicopter pilot	2411
Other woods									
Fall	+	Fell from a man-cage	54	M	33	01/01	Marion	Carpenter	2451
Transportation & public utilities									
Struck by		Struck by falling pipe	56	M	3	05/01	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4213
Caught in	+	Caught between door and cab of truck	30	M	10	12/00	Yamhill	Truck driver	4213
HMV accident		Semi-truck rear-ended dump truck	60	M	35	10/01	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4213
HMV accident		Semi-truck crashed into rock embankment	22	M	6	01/01	Lincoln	Truck driver	4213
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crash	37	M	65	08/01	Out-of-state	Helicopter pilot	4522
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crash	44	M	0	08/01	Out-of-state	Crew chief	4522
Aircraft accident		Helicopter crash	28	M	3	08/01	Out-of-state	Helicopter co-pilot	4522
Wholesale trade									
Explosion	+	Explosion of compactor machine	36	M	44	04/01	Multnomah	Welder	5051
Retail trade									
Bodily condition		Heart attack	53	M	39	08/01	Jackson	Safety field specialist	5311
Industrial accident	+	Forklift overturned	24	M	0	02/01	Clackamas	Laborer	5261
Pedestrian		Pedestrian struck by S.U.V.	42	M	30	02/01	Douglas	Truck driver	5411

Table 8. Listing of fatalities

Table 8. Listing of fatalities by industry, Oregon, 2001

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
Services									
Caught in	+	Caught shirt in conveyor	25	M	*	10/01	Multnomah	Laborer	7363
Pedestrian	+	Pedestrian struck by forklift	38	M	12	09/01	Marion	Packaging operator	8331
Government									
Fall		Fell 20 feet from hole in bridge	43	M	8	11/01	Tillamook	Bridge laborer	4111
Fall	+	Fell from fence	77	M	*	03/01	Baker	Firefighter	9224
HMV accident		Fire tender (tanker truck) struck a tree	52	M	8	08/01	Multnomah	Volunteer firefighter	9224
Pedestrian	+	Pedestrian struck by pick-up truck	39	F	99	09/01	Marion	Police, public service	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, 2001-1995**

Industry	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	3	5	3	9	4	1	3
Mining	0	1	0	2	1	2	1
Construction	4	3	5	4	11	5	14
Manufacturing subtotal	10	18	14	17	6	16	5
Logging ²	5	9	2	7	1	9	3
Sawmills	0	0	3	0	1	2	0
Other wood products	1	3	3	3	0	1	0
Other manufacturing	4	6	6	7	4	4	2
Transp & public utilities	7	8	9	8	5	10	8
Wholesale trade ³	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Retail trade ³	3	1	2	5	6	3	4
Finance, ins & real estate ³	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Services ³	2	6	6	4	4	7	8
Government	4	1	6	0	4	5	1
Total	34	45	47	52	43	54	48

Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1994-1985

Industry	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	4	6	10	5	3	3	8	2	6	3
Mining	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Construction	9	11	6	11	8	10	9	9	7	11
Manufacturing subtotal	14	20	11	28	36	33	33	25	32	39
Logging ²	7	11	3	13	19	22	22	15	25	27
Sawmills	3	2	3	4	5	1	3	0	2	3
Other wood products	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	4	2	4
Other manufacturing	3	6	2	9	9	6	3	6	3	5
Transp & public utilities	4	9	9	4	7	8	10	15	20	9
Wholesale trade ³	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	5	1	4
Retail trade ³	7	4	5	1	3	5	3	8	4	2
Finance, ins & real estate ³	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	9
Services ³	8	4	8	11	4	10	6	10	9	5
Government	4	7	8	3	0	3	10	2	3	9
Total	55	64	63	65	64	75	81	78	84	84

¹Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.

²Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.

³Finance, 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, 1984-1975**

Industry	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	10	7	5	10	4	22	2	6	5	9
Mining	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0
Construction	10	11	7	10	13	11	22	11	10	15
Manufacturing subtotal	30	40	21	24	33	52	47	61	51	52
Logging ²	18	24	14	10	18	26	29	37	28	25
Sawmills	2	6	1	3	1	12	5	7	8	8
Other wood products	3	2	2	4	5	5	7	8	4	5
Other manufacturing	7	8	4	7	9	9	6	9	11	14
Transp & public utilities	10	12	10	12	7	21	15	9	7	19
Wholesale trade ³	2	4	7	6	7	14	16	16	13	25
Retail trade ³	4	8	5	2	5					
Finance, ins & real estate ³	4	3	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	
Services ³	4	7	3	6	4	7	7	6	7	
Government	8	5	9	4	8	5	12	12	10	12
Total	83	97	67	75	88	137	122	124	104	132

Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1974-1965

Industry	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	6	8	6	7	12	17	11	8	5	2
Mining	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	3
Construction	17	14	24	15	15	19	16	21	21	27
Manufacturing subtotal	48	65	46	59	61	46	51	50	70	35
Logging ²	26	37	26	42	37	28	40	32	45	20
Sawmills	6	14	4	4	4	8	5	6	5	2
Other wood products	2	4	6	4	6	3	2	1	7	1
Other manufacturing	14	10	10	9	14	7	4	11	13	12
Transp & public utilities	26	17	15	14	12	2	10	15	12	13
Wholesale trade ³	13	26	30	21	25	29	17	30	12	9
Retail trade ³										
Finance, ins & real estate ³										
Services ³										
Government	10	11	11	15	9	16	8	11	5	10
Total	123	144	133	132	137	131	118	136	126	99

¹Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.²Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.³Finance, 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 1964-1955**

Industry	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	2	4	4	5	7	9	2	6	10	6
Mining	5	2	3	2	5	2	0	3	0	3
Construction	11	15	29	20	18	15	28	25	22	12
Manufacturing subtotal	48	52	46	59	65	77	61	70	81	97
Logging ²	34	35	32	37	40	59	42	50	64	70
Sawmills	3	5	3	7	3	9	7	11	5	14
Other wood products	3	3	6	4	8	4	3	7	5	5
Other manufacturing	8	9	5	11	14	5	9	2	7	8
Transp & public utilities	6	6	7	6	6	6	9	5	8	5
Wholesale trade ³	14	18	17	12	16	9	13	10	7	13
Retail trade ³										
Finance, ins & real estate ³										
Services ³										
Government	10	9	9	9	9	10	7	8	12	5
Total	96	106	115	113	126	128	120	127	140	141

Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon 1954-1945

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

¹Agriculture, forestry & fishing excludes forestry and fishing from 1966-71.²Logging includes log hauling from 1945-71.³Finance, 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*.

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
Total	122	162

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.