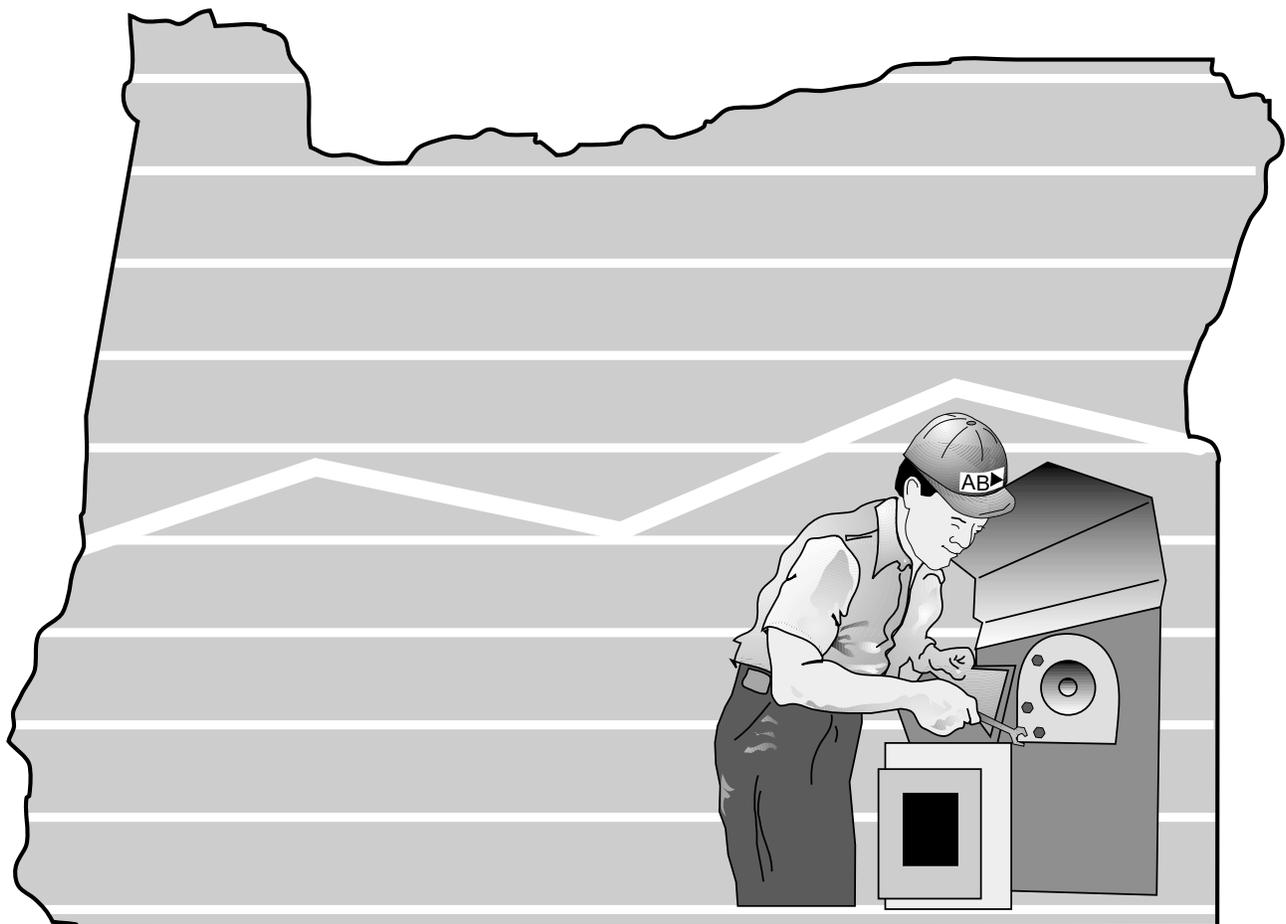


Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 1999



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



March 2001

Oregon Compensable Fatality Report, Calendar Year 1999

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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 1999 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, 2000.

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 47 accepted claims for fatality benefits during the 1999 calendar year. This is a decrease of five from the 52 fatalities in 1998. 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 48.8 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1995-1999.
- There were six compensable fatalities in the construction industry in 1999, one of the six was in the public sector. There were four compensable fatalities in 1998. During the five years 1995-1999, the construction industry averaged 8.4 fatalities per year.
- The logging industry claimed two compensable fatalities in 1999, compared to seven in 1998.
- Three of the 47 fatalities (6.4 percent) were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, compared to nine (17.3 percent) in 1998.
- There were six fatalities in the public sector in 1999, compared to no compensable fatalities in 1998.
- In 1999, accidents where the worker was caught in, between, or under were the leading event, claiming 12 lives.
- There were nine fatalities to workers involved in highway motor vehicle accidents in 1999, compared to 17 fatalities in 1998.
- There were five aircraft accidents in 1999, compared to one in 1998. One of the aircraft accidents involved two co-workers.
- Twenty-seven 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 nine transportation operators killed in 1999, compared to 17 in 1998. There were eight professional & managerial workers killed in 1999, compared to three in 1998.
- The median age of the 47 workers at the time of their injuries was 44. The youngest worker killed was a 16-year-old farm worker killed in a tractor accident. The oldest worker was a 72-year-old funeral escort driver who died from a highway motorcycle accident.
- Of the 47 people who died in work-related accidents, 42 were men and five were women, compared to 50 men and two women in 1998.
- Eight compensable fatalities occurred in Multnomah County. Five each occurred in Lane and Marion County. Four fatalities occurred outside Oregon, compared to 11 in 1998.
- In 1999, February and December had the most fatalities with seven each followed by July with six. April, September, and November had the fewest fatalities with one each.

Analysis of Compensable Fatalities

During the 1999 calendar year, the Workers' Compensation Division of the Department of Consumer & Business Services recorded the acceptance of 47 claims for fatality benefits. This is five fewer than the 52 fatalities in 1998. 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 48.8 compensable fatalities per year for the five-year period 1995-1999.

Twenty-seven of the 1999 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 1999 compensable fatalities, 57 percent were program-related, compared to 56 percent in 1998.

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 1,055,100 subject workers in 1979 to 1,597,000 in 1999.

Figure 1. Compensable fatalities, Oregon, calendar year 1980-1999

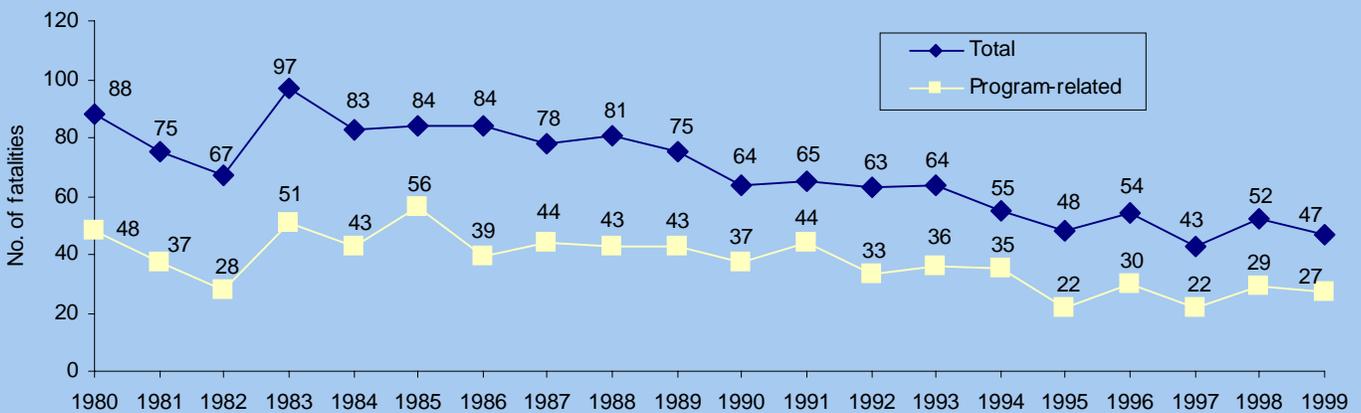


Figure 2. Fatality rates (per 100,000 workers), Oregon, calendar year 1980-1999



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

Accident event

The event of being caught in, between, or under equipment or objects, was the leading type of accident in job-related deaths, claiming 12 lives in 1999. Seven fatalities in this category involved workers caught between equipment or object; three workers died from collapsing material, two of those three workers died in a massive mudslide, and two workers were caught in running machinery.

Highway motor vehicle accidents were the second most common event of compensable fatalities, and accounted for nine fatalities in 1999. Seven fatalities in this category were the result of collisions with another vehicle; one fatality occurred when the worker's truck collided into a parked truck, and one fatality occurred when a vehicle overturned. Only two of these fatalities were program-related. Transportation accidents are generally not program-related because there are too many variables for safety regulations to control.

Five workers were involved in aircraft accidents. One of the aircraft accidents involved two co-workers.

In 1999, there were three homicides (see Text Table 2). One worker was killed during a robbery attempt, one worker was killed while escorting a co-worker to the car, and one worker was killed while at work. More information about workplace hazards can be found in another department publication, *Violence in the Workplace*. (To compare 1999 Accident events to previous years' see Table 1*.)

Attention should be paid to the events that lead to the fatal accidents so that similar accidents can be prevented in the future. The 1999 fatal accidents are summarized in Table 8* and Appendix C.

Text table 1. Compensable fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1999

Accident event	Work-related	
	1995-1999 Average	1999
Struck by object	5.4	4
Caught in/under/between	6.4	12
Falls	4.8	3
Contact with electric current	1.2	2
Toxic/caustic substances	2.0	2
Drowning	0.6	0
Highway motor vehicle accidents	13.2	9
Industrial vehicle accidents	3.6	4
Pedestrian accidents	3.8	3
Aircraft accidents	4.8	5
Fires & explosions	0.4	0
Assaults & violent acts	2.2	3
Other	0.4	0
Total	48.8	47

Text table 2. Compensable fatalities due to homicide, Oregon, 1990-1999

Year of acceptance	No. of fatal claims	Claims due to homicide	Homicides as % of total
1990	64	2	3.1%
1991	65	3	4.6%
1992	63	8	12.7%
1993	64	1	1.6%
1994	55	6	10.9%
1995	48	3	6.2%
1996	54	0	0.0%
1997	43	3	7.0%
1998	52	2	3.8%
1999	47	3	6.4%

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

Text table 3. Compensable fatalities by accident event within industrial classification, Oregon, 1999

Industry	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/under/between	Falls	Contact w/ electric current	Toxic/caustic substances	Hwy motor vehicle accident	Industrial vehicle accident	Pedestrian accidents	Aircraft accidents	Assault & violent acts
Ag, forestry & fishing	3		1		1			1			
Mining	0										
Construction	5		4	1							
Manufacturing (14)											
Other manufacturing	6	2						1		3	
Logging	2	2									
Sawmills	3		3								
Other woods	3		3								
Transportation & pub. util.	9			2		1	5	1			
Wholesale trade	1								1		
Retail trade	2										2
Finance, ins, real estate	1							1			
Services	6						3		1	2	
Government	6		1		1	1	1		1		1
Total	47	4	12	3	2	2	9	4	3	5	3

Figure 3. Compensable fatalities by industry division, Oregon, 1999



Industry

Fourteen of the 47 compensable fatalities occurred in the manufacturing industry in 1999 (see Figure 3). This is a 17.6 percent decrease over the 17 workers killed in 1998. Six fatalities occurred in other manufacturing. Of those six workers, three were killed in aircraft accidents, two were killed by being struck by an object, and one worker was killed in an industrial vehicle accident. Three fatalities occurred in other wood products. All three workers were killed by being caught in running machinery or crushed by collapsing material. Three fatalities occurred in sawmills. Two of those three workers were buried in the same massive mudslide, and one worker was caught between two objects. Two fatalities occurred in logging. Both workers were struck by objects.

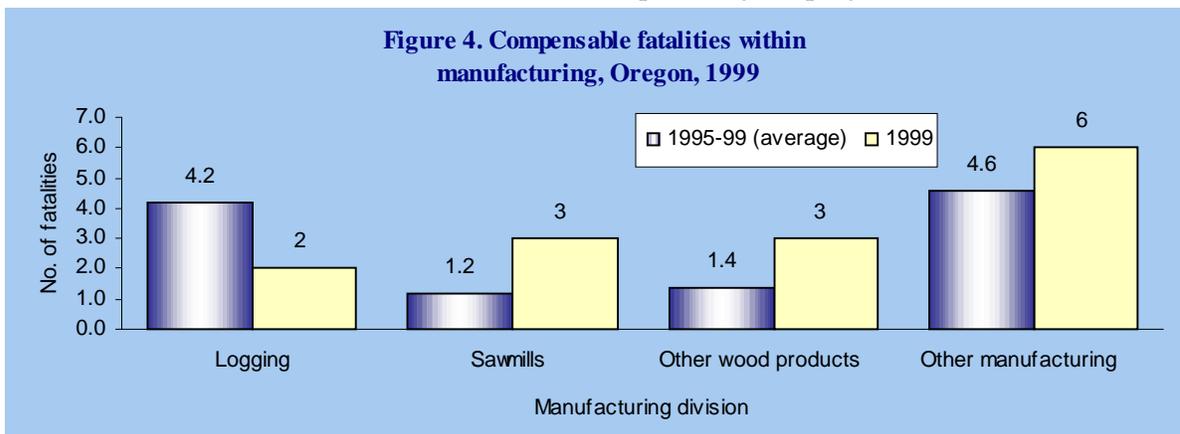
Nine workers in the transportation and public utilities industry died in 1999. This is a 12.5 percent increase from the 8 fatalities in 1998. Five were killed in motor vehicle accidents, two workers were killed from falls, one worker died from inhalation of gasoline, and one worker died from an industrial vehicle accident.

Six of the 47 compensable fatalities occurred in the services industry in 1999 (see Figure 3). This is a 50.0 percent increase over the four workers killed in 1998. Three of the six fatalities were killed in motor vehicle accidents, two workers were killed in the same aircraft accident, and one worker was run over by a truck.

The public sector recorded six fatalities in 1999 compared to no compensable fatalities in 1998. One worker was caught in a collapsing tunnel, one worker was electrocuted, one worker died while diving, one worker was in a motor vehicle accident, one worker was run over by a truck, and one worker was shot to death.

As mentioned earlier, 57 percent of the 1999 fatalities were program-related. Table 2* shows construction; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, & real estate with 100 percent, manufacturing with 71.4 percent, agriculture, forestry, and fishing with 66.7 percent, and transportation with 44.4 percent, as the industries with the highest percentage of program-related fatalities.

Figure 4. Compensable fatalities within manufacturing, Oregon, 1999



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

Occupation

Nine transportation operators were among the 47 fatalities in 1999 (see Text table 4 and Table 3*). Five of the nine were killed in motor vehicle accidents, two were killed in industrial vehicle accidents, one died from a fall, and one worker was caught in a dump truck.

Eight professional and managerial workers were killed in 1999, compared to three in 1998. Four of the eight were killed in airplane crashes, one was killed in an industrial vehicle accident, one worker was killed in a highway

motor vehicle accident, one worker was shot to death, and one worker died from an air embolism during a dive.

Two loggers were killed in 1999 compared to seven loggers killed in 1998. One worker was killed by being struck by a falling log and one worker was killed by being struck by a tailhold line.

Employer

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

Text table 5. Compensable fatalities by employer size class, Oregon, 1999

Number of employees	Program-related	Total
10 or fewer	7	10
11-99	13	21
100 or more	7	16
Total	27	47

Text table 4. Compensable fatalities by accident event within occupational classification, Oregon, 1999

Occupation	Total	Struck by or against	Caught in/ under or between	Falls	Contact w/elec current	Toxic/caustic subst	Hwy motor veh acc	Ind'l vehicle accidents	Pedestrians	Aircraft accidents	Assaults & violent acts
Professional & managerial	8					1	1	1		4	1
Technical, admin support	2								1	1	
Service occupations	4						2				2
Farm laborers & managers	2		1					1			
Loggers, foresters, fishers	5	2	2		1						
Mechanics & repairers	4	1		1		1	1				
Construction trades	2		2								
Precision product, mining	2		2								
Operators, exc transport	2	1	1								
Transport operators	9		1	1			5	2			
Laborers, except farm	7		3	1	1				2		
Total	47	4	12	3	2	2	9	4	3	5	3

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.

Sixteen of the workers (34 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, 1999

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					3
2nd - 3rd months	1		1	1							3
4th - 6th months	1	1				1					3
7th - 12th months	1	1	1				2	2			7
2nd year			1	1	1	1		1			5
3rd year			1		2	1	1				5
4th - 5th years			1	1		1		1	1	1	6
6th - 10th years			1			2	1				4
11th - 25th years						3		2			5
26th and more							1	1	1		3
Missing				1			1			1	3
Total	5	2	6	4	3	10	6	7	2	2	47

Text table 7. Compensable fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1999

Age and gender

During the past five years, 1995-1999, the 26-30, 31-35, and the 41-45 age groups have been the groups with the most work-related fatalities (see Text table 7). In 1999, the 41-45 age group had the most fatalities with ten, followed by the 51-55 age group with seven.

The median age of the 1999 compensable fatalities was 44 while the median age for 1995-1999 fatalities was 40. In 1999, the youngest worker was a 16-year-old farm worker who died from a tractor accident. The oldest worker was a 72-year-old funeral escort driver who died from a highway motorcycle accident. Five of the seven fatalities to workers 25 and under were program-related.

Of the 47 compensable fatalities, 42 were men and five were women. This compares to two women killed in 1998. Three women were run over by a vehicle, one woman was killed in a motor vehicle accident, and one woman was killed during a robbery attempt. (For more information on age and gender see Tables 4 & 5)*

Month of injury

On the average, for the last five years, the most work-related fatalities have occurred in December (see Figure 5). In 1999, April, September, and November had the least number of fatalities with one fatality each. February and December had the most with seven fatalities each. (See Table 7* for month of injury 1990-1999)

Age group	1995-1999		1999 Program-related
	Average	1999	
17 and under	0.4	1	0
18-20	1.4	4	3
21-25	4.6	2	2
26-30	6.4	6	4
31-35	6.0	4	2
36-40	5.8	3	0
41-45	7.0	10	6
46-50	5.8	6	4
51-55	4.2	7	4
56-60	3.2	2	1
61 and over	4.0	2	1
Total	48.8	47	27
Median age	40	44	44

Text table 8. Compensable fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1999

Gender	1995-1999	
	average	1999
Male	45.6	42
Female	3.2	5
Total	48.8	47

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

County of occurrence

Nineteen percent of the 1999 compensable fatalities occurred in Multnomah county (eight). Multnomah is the state's most populous county, followed by Washington and Lane counties.

The eight fatalities in Multnomah county consisted of two workers killed from being caught in equipment or object, two workers were killed from violent acts, one worker was struck by a machine part, one worker was in an airplane crash, one worker was in a highway motor vehicle accident, and one worker was run over by a truck. (Table 6* provides fatality rates for each county for 1990-1999)

Four of the 47 fatalities occurred outside of Oregon, compared to 11 in 1998. In Washington, a farm worker was in an industrial vehicle accident, and a logger was struck by a tailhold line. In California, a truck driver fell to same level and died later from the injury, and in Utah, a truck driver was killed in a highway motor vehicle accident.

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

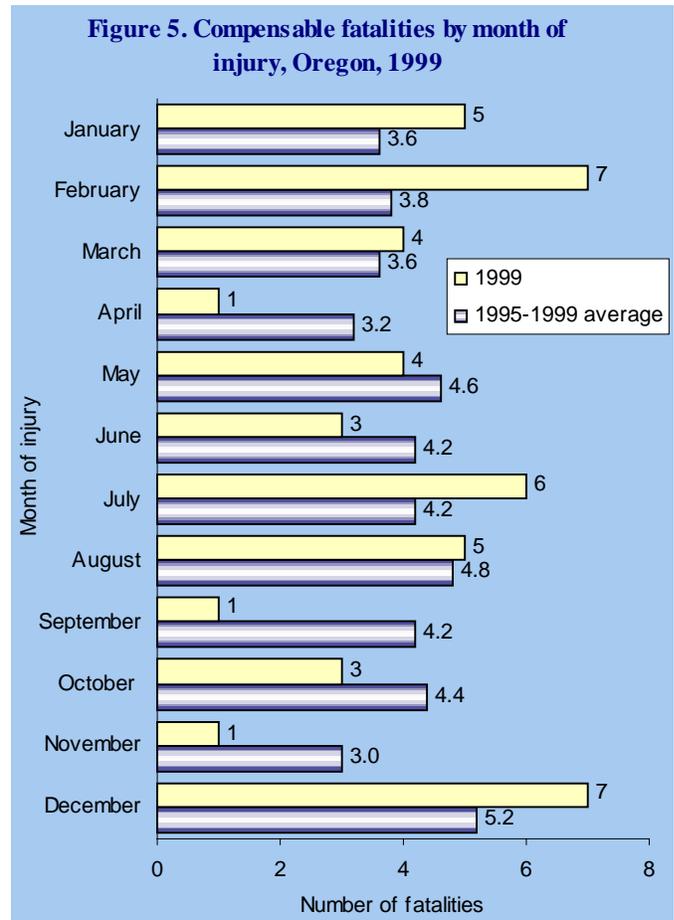
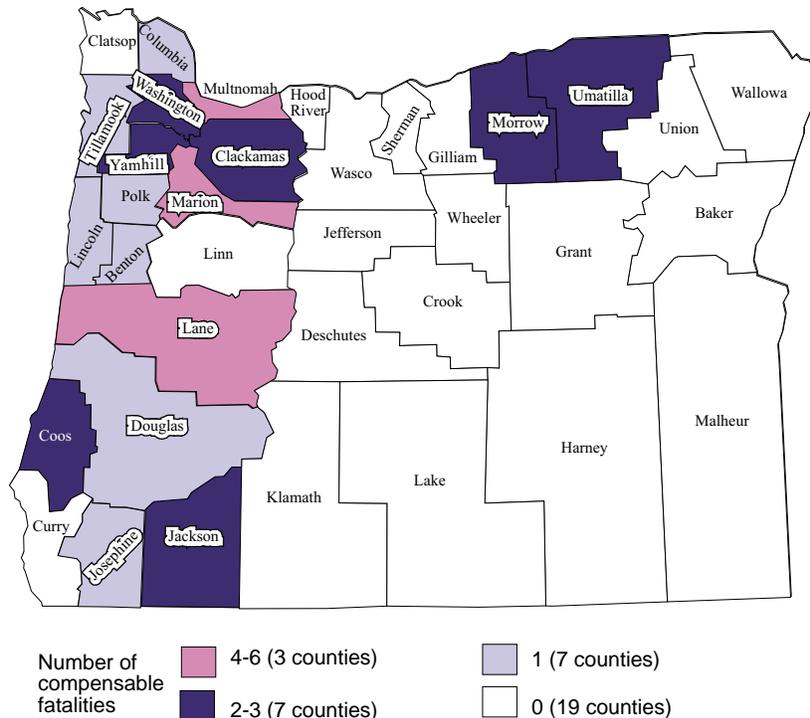


Figure 6. Distribution of compensable fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1999



Note: Eleven fatalities occurred outside Oregon.

Appendices

Appendix A Glossary of terminology

Appendix B Technical notes: scope and methodology

Appendix C Descriptions of 1999 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.

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 1999 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 primary jurisdiction, and if OR-OSHA plans to conduct an investigation. OR-OSHA would investigate an accident 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 1999 Fatal Compensable Injuries and Illnesses by Industry

Agriculture, forestry & fishing - 3 fatalities

SIC 01-09

- A farm worker was trimming a tree. A cut branch fell and the worker was crushed between the branch and the tree. (program-related).
- A forester was using a chainsaw to try and cut a tree that had fallen against a 115,000 volt electrical transmission line. The chainsaw touched the tree and the worker was electrocuted (program-related).
- A farm worker was operating a tractor that left the roadway and rolled down a 10' to 15' embankment (youngest worker, age 16).

Construction - 5 fatalities

SIC 15-17

- An operating engineer crawled under a dump truck to assist the driver who was having trouble lowering the dump box. The driver was unaware of the worker under the truck and opened the lowering control valve. The worker was pinned under the fuel tank (program-related).
- A construction laborer was laying a gas pipeline in a side pipelayer. The worker stepped out of the crane to adjust the swing when the boom came down and crushed the worker (program-related).
- A drywall installer was squatting outside a manlift. The lift fell, pinning the worker between the manlift and metal support (program-related).
- A pipelayer was climbing down a ladder into a shored ditch. The ground shifted causing the worker to fall against a trench box. The ladder fell, crushing the worker between the ladder and the trench box (program-related).
- A construction laborer was working in a manhole, climbing up a ladder while carrying up a bucket of dirt. The worker fell off the ladder and was impaled by a wooden stake at the bottom of the manhole (program-related).

Manufacturing - 14 fatalities

SIC 20-39

- A machinist was assisting in loading a truck and was working beside a flatbed truck that was being loaded with steel beams. The load on the truck became unstable causing a single beam to roll off the truck and fall on the worker (program-related).
- A lathe operator was operating a lathe. The velocity of the machine caused a metal rod to bend, striking the worker (program-related).
- A production worker was descending a 15 ft. wide earth ramp adjacent to a pit while operating a track-mounted excavator. The ground under the track of excavator failed, causing the machine to roll over into 2 ft. of water (program-related).

- A respiratory therapist was a passenger in a plane that crashed while departing the air strip. The plane collided with terrain, 600 feet from the end of runway.
- A production manager was killed in an aircraft accident shortly after take-off. The worker was a passenger in a twin-engine plane. The weather was very foggy.
- An airplane pilot was piloting a small plane over a river in heavy fog. The plane crashed into the river.
- A chaser was in a helicopter logging landing area, bringing in a load of logs. A log dropped off, landing on worker.
- A choker setter was pulling on tailhold line, the line came down and struck worker (program-related).
- A miscellaneous wood machine operator was standing between two loaded kiln carts. A forklift was pushing the carts and the driver didn't see the worker. The worker was crushed between the forklift and the carts (program-related).
- Two tree cutters were falling timber. Both were working on a 36 percent slope when a massive mudslide buried them. It had been raining for days, so the soil was extremely saturated (program-related).
- A bark cleaner was caught in a bark shredder. The metal detector was in operation, but did not detect the worker's metal clothing rivets or metal toed boots. The worker was carried up the conveyor and dropped into a 30' high bark shredder (program-related).
- A machine feeder was caught between the in-feed frame and accumulator arm of a plywood loading machine (program-related).
- A framing supervisor was standing by a two-ton scaffold. An electric jack was accidentally activated, pushing the scaffold and causing it to tip over, pinning the worker to the floor (program-related).

Transportation and public utilities - 9 fatalities

SIC 40-49

- A television cable installer fell 25 ft. from an extension ladder while installing cable (program-related).
- A truck driver was laying along side the tractor installing chains. After the chains were fastened, the worker tried to get up, but ended up falling and breaking an ankle. The worker died from complications due to injury.
- A mechanic/repairer supervisor was cleaning an underground fuel tank and was overcome by gasoline fumes (program-related).
- A truck driver swerved to avoid a car. The truck was fully loaded with logs. The log load pitched forward, crushing the cab and driver (program-related).
- A truck driver was involved in a head-on collision with another semi-truck that had crossed the center line. The worker's truck went off an embankment and exploded.

Transportation and public utilities (cont.)

- A taxicab driver drove across the center lane and collided head-on with a truck (program-related).
- A truck driver was sleeping in the berth of the truck. The truck crested a hill and collided with a parked tractor trailer.
- A truck driver was traveling with a fully loaded 27-foot trailer. As the driver was rounding the corner to merge, the rig tipped over and slid about 150 feet.
- A truck driver was loading a trailer with a forklift. The worker was thrown off of the forklift.

Wholesale trade - 1 fatality SIC 50-51

- A laborer was helping other workers secure tarps over hay. The worker was standing in front of the forklift as it approached the stack of hay. A co-worker accidentally backed over the worker with the 27,000 pound forklift (program-related).

Retail trade - 2 fatalities SIC 52-59

- A bouncer was escorting a restaurant worker to the car. A customer who had been recently ejected from the club, drove up and shot the bouncer.
- A manager was shot during a robbery.

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

- A forklift operator was operating a forklift and was found by co-workers, pinned underneath the forklift (program-related).

Services - 6 fatalities SIC 70-89

- A rehabilitation counselor was transporting clients in a van. The worker drove the van into the path of a pick-up truck while trying to enter onto the highway.

- A heavy equipment mechanic was involved in a 15 motor vehicle collision. Winds had gusted to 50 MPH, causing dirt from neighboring farmlands to blow across the interstate. The worker was crushed between two trucks.
- A funeral escort driver was trying to get to the head of the funeral procession. A driver pulled into the path of the worker's motorcycle, causing the worker to collide and flip over the car. The motorcycle landed on the worker (oldest worker, age 72).
- A construction laborer was directing traffic and was struck by a semi-truck (program-related).
- Two managers were in a small twin-engine plane that had plunged into trees while approaching the airstrip. The plane exploded upon impact. The weather had been dark and foggy.

Government - 6 fatalities SIC 91-97

- A bridge inspector was in a truck-mounted bucket inspecting a section of tunnel roof that had started to leak due to heavy rains. The worker peeled back panel that was bracing rotting timber. The worker was crushed by a large amount of mud and boulders when the traffic tunnel caved-in (program-related).
- A maintenance laborer was repairing a water line while partially standing in water. The worker was uncoiling copper tubing which came into contact with an underground power line (program-related).
- A marine biologist was doing a marine life population survey in 10-40 feet of ocean water. The worker died from an air-embolism while trying to reach the surface of the water (program-related).
- A police supervisor was driving around a corner, when an oncoming pick-up crossed the center lane, striking the worker's car head-on.
- An administrative support worker stepped from behind a parked car and accidentally walked into the path of a truck.
- A park ranger was cleaning a restroom. A gunman emerged, forcing the worker and a co-worker to walk down the trail. The gunman shot both workers. The co-worker survived.

Oregon Compensable Fatality Tables

The following tables are available in printed form, by request to (503) 378-8254.

Table 1	Accident event, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 2	Industry, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 3	Occupation, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 4	Age group, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 5	Gender, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 6	County of occurrence, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 7	Month of injury, Oregon, 1990-1999
Table 8	Listing of fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1999
Table 9	Historical record of compensable fatalities, 1943-1999

Table 1. Accident event

Table 1a. Compensable fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1990-1999

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Struck by or against	13	11	7	8	10	5	9	4	5	4	76
Caught in/under/between	9	5	7	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	67
Falls	1	6	5	10	7	6	5	6	4	3	53
Bodily reaction	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Contact with electric current	6	8	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	24
Toxic/caustic substances	1	7	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	26
Drownings	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Highway motor vehicle accidents	21	14	22	18	13	13	15	12	17	9	154
Industrial vehicle accidents	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	27
Pedestrian accidents	2	4	1	5	5	4	5	2	5	3	36
Aircraft accidents	4	2	1	3	0	5	10	3	1	5	34
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Water vehicle accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fires & explosions	1	1	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	11
Assaults & violent acts	2	3	8	1	6	3	0	3	2	3	31
Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

Table 1b. Program-related fatalities by accident event, Oregon, 1990-1999

Accident event	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Struck by or against	12	11	6	7	10	4	9	2	2	3	66
Caught in/under/between	8	5	6	8	6	3	5	3	9	12	65
Falls	1	5	5	9	5	5	4	6	4	2	46
Bodily reaction	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Contact with electric current	6	8	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	22
Toxic/caustic substances	1	7	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	25
Highway motor vehicle accidents	2	3	6	1	2	2	4	3	4	2	29
Industrial vehicle accidents	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	2	22
Pedestrian accidents	2	2	1	2	4	3	4	1	3	2	24
Railway accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fires & explosions	1	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

Table 2. Industry

Table 2a. Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1990-1999

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
PRIVATE SECTOR											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3	5	10	6	4	3	1	4	9	3	48
Mining	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	7
Construction	8	11	6	11	9	14	5	11	4	5	84
Manufacturing subtotal	36	28	11	20	14	5	15	6	17	14	166
Logging	19	13	3	11	7	3	8	1	7	2	74
Sawmills	5	4	3	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	23
Other wood products	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	17
Other manufacturing	9	9	2	6	3	2	4	4	7	6	52
Transportation & public utilities	7	4	9	9	4	8	11	5	8	9	74
Wholesale trade	2	2	5	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	25
Retail trade	3	1	5	4	7	4	3	6	5	2	40
Finance, insurance & real estate	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	9
Services	4	11	8	4	8	8	7	4	4	6	64
Private sector subtotal	64	62	55	57	51	47	49	39	52	41	517
PUBLIC SECTOR											
State government											
Construction	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Services	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public Administration		0	0	1	3	3	1	0	4	0	2
Subtotal	0	0	3	3	4	1	1	4	0	3	19
Local government											
Construction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Transportation & public utilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Services	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Government	0	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	12
Subtotal	0	3	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	19
Public sector subtotal	0	3	8	7	4	1	5	4	0	6	38
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

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

Table 2. Industry

Table 2a. Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1990-1999

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
PRIVATE SECTOR											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3	5	10	6	4	3	1	4	9	3	48
Mining	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	7
Construction	8	11	6	11	9	14	5	11	4	5	84
Manufacturing subtotal	36	28	11	20	14	5	15	6	17	14	166
Logging	19	13	3	11	7	3	8	1	7	2	74
Sawmills	5	4	3	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	23
Other wood products	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	17
Other manufacturing	9	9	2	6	3	2	4	4	7	6	52
Transportation & public utilities	7	4	9	9	4	8	11	5	8	9	74
Wholesale trade	2	2	5	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	25
Retail trade	3	1	5	4	7	4	3	6	5	2	40
Finance, insurance & real estate	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	9
Services	4	11	8	4	8	8	7	4	4	6	64
Private sector subtotal	64	62	55	57	51	47	49	39	52	41	517
PUBLIC SECTOR											
State government											
Construction	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Services	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Public administration	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	14
Subtotal	0	0	3	3	4	1	1	4	0	3	19
Local government											
Construction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Transportation & public utilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Services	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Public administration	0	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	12
Subtotal	0	3	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	19
Public sector subtotal	0	3	8	7	4	1	5	4	0	6	38
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

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, 1990-1999

Industry	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
PRIVATE SECTOR											
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	5	7	4	3	2	1	2	6	2	32
Mining	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Construction	7	10	6	9	7	11	3	10	3	5	71
Manufacturing subtotal	24	23	10	13	13	3	13	5	13	10	127
Logging	13	11	3	6	6	1	8	1	6	1	56
Sawmills	5	3	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	3	21
Other wood products	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	16
Other manufacturing	3	7	1	5	3	2	2	4	4	3	34
Transportation & public utilities	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	4	16
Wholesale trade	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	12
Retail trade	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	9
Finance, insurance & real estate	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Services	1	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	21
Private sector subtotal	37	42	30	34	31	22	27	19	29	24	295
PUBLIC SECTOR											
State government											
Construction	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Services	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public administration	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	8
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	2	12
Local government											
Construction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Public administration	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Subtotal	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	8
Public sector subtotal	0	2	3	2	4	0	3	3	0	3	20
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

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

Table 3. Occupation

Table 3a. Compensable fatalities by occupation, Oregon, 1990-1999

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Professional and managerial	5	4	9	2	3	5	11	4	3	8	54
Technical, administrative support	4	3	4	5	2	7	4	3	1	2	35
Sales occupations	3	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	20
Service occupations	0	3	5	4	5	3	2	5	2	4	33
Farm laborers and managers	2	4	4	5	3	2	2	3	9	2	36
Loggers, foresters, fishers	17	14	11	12	9	5	10	1	7	5	91
Mechanics and repairers	3	9	2	7	6	2	3	3	3	4	42
Construction trades	4	5	4	8	6	6	4	7	3	2	49
Operators, except transport	6	5	1	3	2	1	0	2	4	2	26
Precision products, mining	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	9
Transportation operators	14	6	13	9	9	10	9	10	17	9	106
Laborers, except farm	6	10	5	5	6	5	6	3	1	7	54
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

Table 3b. Program-related fatalities by occupation, Oregon, 1990-1999

Occupation	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Professional and managerial	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	13
Technical, administrative support	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Sales occupations	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Service occupations	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	9
Farm laborers and managers	0	4	3	4	3	1	2	2	5	1	25
Loggers, foresters, fishers	10	12	9	5	8	4	10	0	6	4	68
Mechanics and repairers	1	8	1	5	6	1	2	2	3	3	32
Construction trades	4	5	4	8	6	5	4	7	2	2	47
Operators, except transport	5	5	1	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	23
Precision products, mining	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7
Transportation operators	8	1	6	3	1	5	3	2	7	4	40
Laborers, except farm	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	7	43
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

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

Table 4. Age group

Table 4a. Compensable fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1990-1999

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
17 and under	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
18 - 20	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	17
21 - 25	15	8	4	6	6	3	7	4	7	2	62
26 - 30	8	5	3	10	7	8	6	8	4	6	65
31 - 35	6	8	11	9	6	10	8	4	4	4	70
36 - 40	5	4	8	7	7	9	3	6	8	3	60
41 - 45	4	3	11	11	8	4	9	6	6	10	72
46 - 50	5	7	4	6	5	8	10	3	2	6	56
51 - 55	7	11	5	13	9	1	4	2	7	7	66
56 - 60	4	9	5	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	37
61 and over	7	6	8	1	2	3	3	3	9	2	44
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

Table 4b. Program-related fatalities by age group, Oregon, 1990-1999

Age group	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
17 and under	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
18 - 20	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	13
21 - 25	9	7	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	45
26 - 30	4	3	2	5	5	2	5	2	2	4	34
31 - 35	3	7	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	40
36 - 40	1	3	3	3	5	5	1	4	4	0	29
41 - 45	3	1	6	5	6	2	5	2	4	6	40
46 - 50	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	4	29
51 - 55	4	7	1	10	4	1	3	1	4	4	39
56 - 60	4	5	4	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	20
61 and over	3	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	24
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

Table 5. Gender

Table 5a. Compensable fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1990-1999

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Women	3	4	7	4	10	4	2	3	2	5	44
Men	61	61	56	60	45	44	52	40	50	42	511
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

Table 5b. Program-related fatalities by gender, Oregon, 1990-1999

Gender	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Women	2	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	14
Men	35	43	30	35	32	21	30	21	29	25	301
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

Table 6. County of occurrence

Table 6a. Compensable fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1990-1999

County	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Baker	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Benton	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
Clackamas	4	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	33
Clatsop	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	7
Columbia	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
Coos	1	5	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	20
Crook	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	8
Curry	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Deschutes	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	16
Douglas	6	3	6	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	31
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Grant	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	10
Harney	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Hood River	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jackson	1	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	25
Jefferson	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Josephine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Klamath	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	13
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	9	9	1	9	5	2	5	1	6	5	52
Lincoln	2	0	2	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	15
Linn	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	16
Malheur	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Marion	2	3	3	1	2	1	4	1	4	5	26
Morrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5
Multnomah	6	11	8	12	8	5	6	5	6	8	75
Polk	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	10
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	9
Umatilla	0	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	13
Union	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Wallowa	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Wasco	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6
Washington	5	3	4	4	2	8	0	3	1	3	33
Wheeler	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Yamhill	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	14
Out-of-state	4	6	6	5	5	11	7	3	11	4	62
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Overseas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

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

Table 6b. Program-related fatalities by county of occurrence, Oregon, 1990-1999

County	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	7
Clackamas	3	4	2	5	2	3	1	3	3	2	28
Clatsop	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Columbia	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5
Coos	1	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	11
Crook	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
Curry	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Deschutes	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Douglas	6	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	23
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Grant	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	2	16
Jefferson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Josephine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Klamath	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	7
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lane	3	7	1	4	3	1	5	1	4	4	33
Lincoln	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	9
Linn	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	12
Malheur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Marion	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	14
Morrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Multnomah	5	6	6	6	4	4	3	4	5	3	46
Polk	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	7
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Umatilla	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	8
Union	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Wallowa	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wasco	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Washington	4	3	2	3	1	5	0	3	1	3	25
Wheeler	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yamhill	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

Table 7. Month of injury

Table 7a. Compensable fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1990-1999

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
January	8	8	4	4	9	2	3	5	3	5	51
February	4	5	5	8	3	2	4	4	2	7	44
March	9	1	3	10	4	5	4	2	3	4	45
April	5	10	8	1	3	3	6	2	4	1	43
May	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	43
June	1	5	4	2	3	7	1	6	4	3	36
July	8	5	3	4	8	3	4	4	4	6	49
August	6	11	12	4	2	3	3	4	9	5	59
September	6	2	9	4	5	5	3	4	8	1	47
October	5	7	5	10	5	5	8	3	3	3	54
November	4	5	5	10	5	2	7	1	4	1	44
December	3	2	2	3	4	6	6	3	4	7	40
Total	64	65	63	64	55	48	54	43	52	47	555

Table 7b. Program-related fatalities by month of injury, Oregon, 1990-1999

Month of injury	Calendar year										Total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
January	6	6	1	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	25
February	1	4	5	6	2	0	2	3	0	5	28
March	3	1	2	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	20
April	3	8	6	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	24
May	4	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	25
June	0	3	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	21
July	5	5	0	1	6	1	3	3	2	4	30
August	5	7	6	3	2	2	3	2	7	4	41
September	4	1	6	0	1	3	3	3	4	0	25
October	3	4	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	3	32
November	1	2	1	7	3	1	3	0	2	1	21
December	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	23
Total	37	44	33	36	35	22	30	22	29	27	315

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, 1999

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
Agriculture, forestry & fishing									
Caught in	+	Crushed between branch and tree	27	M	3	10/98	Multnomah	Farm worker	0781
Contact w/elec. current	+	High voltage electrocution	45	M	118	08/99	Jackson	Forester, exc logging	0851
Industrial vehicle acc		Tractor overturned	16	M	4	08/99	Out-of-state	Farm worker	0191
Construction									
Caught in	+	Crushed under dump truck	34	M	60	05/99	Lincoln	Operating engineer	1611
Caught in	+	Crushed by boom of crane	20	M	1	08/99	Columbia	Construction laborer	1623
Caught in	+	Crushed in manlift	24	M	9	02/99	Washington	Drywall installer	1742
Caught in	+	Crushed between ladder & trench	27	M	7	10/99	Multnomah	Pipelayer	1623
Fall	+	Fell from ladder	18	M	2	11/99	Clackamas	Construction laborer	1611
Other manufacturing									
Struck by	+	Struck by falling beam	26	M	21	08/99	Lane	Machinist	3441
Struck by	+	Struck by part of metal lathe	44	M	122	12/98	Multnomah	Lathe operator	3599
Industrial vehicle acc	+	Excavator overturned	44	M	101	06/99	Marion	Production manager	3273
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	48	M	*	03/99	Coos	Respiratory therapist	2813
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	45	M	5	12/99	Umatilla	Production manager	3523
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	39	M	34	01/99	Multnomah	Airplane pilot	3721
Logging									
Struck by		Struck by falling log	42	M	36	03/99	Out-of-state	Chaser	2411
Struck by	+	Struck by tailhold line	32	M	*	12/99	Lane	Choker setter	2411
Sawmill									
Caught in	+	Crushed between forklift & cart	63	M	57	02/99	Morrow	Misc wood mach oper	2421
Caught in	+	Buried in massive mudslide	60	M	301	02/99	Lane	Tree cutter	2421
Caught in	+	Buried in massive mudslide	48	M	34	02/99	Lane	Tree cutter	2421
Other wood products									
Caught in	+	Caught in bark shredder	51	M	225	05/99	Polk	Bark cleaner	2436
Caught in	+	Caught in plywood loading machine	54	M	405	12/99	Douglas	Machine feeder	2436
Caught in	+	Crushed by scaffold	53	M	176	07/99	Marion	Supv, framing	2451
Transportation & public utilities									
Fall	+	Fell 25 ft. from ladder	48	M	11	02/99	Washington	TV cable installer	4841
Fall		Fell to same level	60	M	59	12/98	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4213
Inhalation of	+	Inhalation of gasoline	45	M	48	10/99	Clackamas	Supv, mechanic/repairer	4959
HMV accident	+	Semi-truck collided with car	47	M	11	07/99	Benton	Truck driver	4212
HMV accident		Semi-truck collided with a semi-truck	52	M	57	05/99	Lane	Truck driver	4213
HMV accident	+	Auto was struck by a semi-truck	51	F	8	07/99	Marion	Taxicab driver	4121
HMV accident		Semi-truck collided into parked truck	55	M	24	02/99	Out-of-state	Truck driver	4213
HMV accident		Semi-truck overturned	38	M	23	05/99	Multnomah	Truck driver	4213
Industrial veh accident		Fell from moving forklift	30	M	45	02/98	Jackson	Forklift operator	4213
Wholesale trade									
Pedestrian	+	Run over by forklift	20	M	1	07/99	Marion	Laborer	5191
Retail trade									
Assault/violent act		Homicide - shot to death	31	M	2	07/99	Multnomah	Bouncer	5813
Assault/violent act		Homicide - shot during robbery	32	F	24	03/94	Multnomah	Mgr. food & lodging	5812

Table 8. Listing of fatalities

Table 8. Listing of fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1999

Event of injury	Program related	Injury description	Age	Sex	Tenure	Injury mo/yr	County	Occupation	SIC
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate									
Industrial vehicle acc	+	Overtuned forklift	26	M	36	12/99	Marion	Forklift operator	6331
Services									
HMV accident		Van struck an oncoming vehicle	52	M	10	01/99	Josephine	Rehabilitation counselor	8063
HMV accident		Pickup truck in multi-car accident	37	M	26	09/99	Umatilla	Heavy equip mechanic	7359
HMV accident		Motorcycle struck by oncoming car	72	M	*	03/99	Yamhill	Funeral escort driver	7261
Pedestrian	+	Run over by semi-truck	44	F	1	06/99	Morrow	Construction laborer	7389
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	20	M	8	01/99	Yamhill	Mgr. & Admin. NEC	7513
Aircraft accident		Airplane crash	41	M	24	01/99	Yamhill	Mgr. & Admin. NEC	7513
Government									
Caught in	+	Caught in collapsed tunnel	49	M	307	01/99	Washington	Bridge inspector	1611
Contact w/elec. current	+	Contact with buried power line	22	M	5	08/99	Jackson	Maintenance laborer	9131
High pressure changes under water	+	Air embolism while diving	44	M	236	06/99	Coos	Marine biologist	9512
HMV accident		Car struck by oncoming pick-up	41	F	238	07/99	Coos	Supervisor, police	9221
Pedestrian		Run over by truck	29	F	109	12/98	Multnomah	Admin support, NEC	8222
Assault/violent act		Homicide - shot to death	50	M	119	04/99	Tillamook	Park ranger	9512

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, 1999-1987

Industry	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	3	9	4	1	3	4	6	10	5	3	3	8	2
Mining	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Construction	5	4	11	5	14	9	11	6	11	8	10	9	9
Manufacturing subtotal	14	17	6	15	5	14	20	11	28	36	33	33	25
Logging ²	2	7	1	8	3	7	11	3	13	19	22	22	15
Sawmills	3	0	1	2	0	3	2	3	4	5	1	3	0
Other wood products	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	4
Other manufacturing	6	7	4	4	2	3	6	2	9	9	6	3	6
Transp & public utilities	9	8	5	11	8	4	9	9	4	7	8	10	15
Wholesale trade ³	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	5
Retail trade ³	2	5	6	3	4	7	4	5	1	3	5	3	8
Finance, ins & real estate ³	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Services ³	6	4	4	7	8	8	4	8	11	4	10	6	10
Government	6	0	4	5	1	4	7	8	3	0	3	10	2
Total	47	52	43	54	48	55	64	63	65	64	75	81	78

Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1986-1976

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

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, 1975-1966

Industry	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	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 ²	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 ³	25	13	26	30	21	25	29	17	30	12
Retail trade ³										
Finance, ins & real estate ³										
Services ³										
Government	12	10	11	11	15	9	16	8	11	5
Total	132	123	144	133	132	137	131	118	136	126

Compensable fatalities by industry, Oregon, 1965-1956

Industry	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Ag, forestry & fishing ¹	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 ²	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 ³	9	14	18	17	12	16	9	13	10	7
Retail trade ³										
Finance, ins & real estate ³										
Services ³										
Government	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	7	8	12
Total	99	96	106	115	113	126	128	120	127	140

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.

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 ¹	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 ²	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 ³	13	22	8	8	8	9	12	8	7	7	9
Retail trade ³											
Finance, ins & real estate ³											
Services ³											
Government	5	7	8	10	5	10	11	8	7	3	4
Total	141	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.

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.