



Oregon Compensable Fatality Characteristics Calendar Year 2017

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The Workers' Compensation Division received notification of 35 compensable fatalities in 2017, six more than in 2016 (29 fatalities), and five higher than the 10-year average of 30.4 fatalities. The number of compensable fatalities in 2017 is the highest since 2008 when 46 workers perished on the job.

OREGON COMPENSABLE FATALITIES 2007-2016

Year	WC covered employment	Fatal claims	Fatal rate
2008	1,746,200	46	2.63
2009	1,637,400	31	1.89
2010	1,623,300	17	1.05
2011	1,641,300	28	1.71
2012	1,664,000	30	1.80
2013	1,697,600	30	1.77
2014	1,743,800	31	1.78
2015	1,800,300	27	1.50
2016	1,860,400	29	1.56
2017	1,901,000	35	1.84

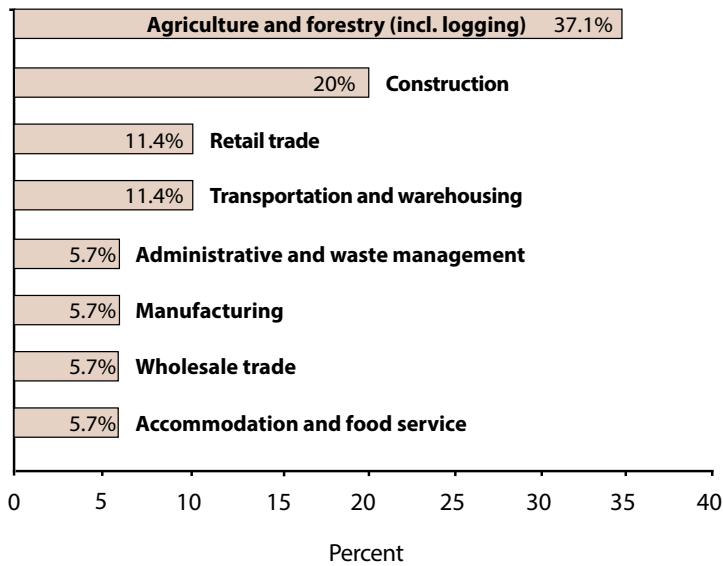
Note: Employment figures are based on data from the Oregon Employment Department. Fatality rates are the number of accepted fatal claims per 100,000 workers. The 2017 employment and fatality rate estimates are preliminary.

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

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OREGON INDUSTRIES by percent of 2017 compensable fatalities



Note: Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

SOURCE of injury or disease	2017 fatalities	Percent of total
Vehicles	18	51.4
Machinery	7	20.0
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6	17.1
Structures and surfaces	2	5.7
Containers	1	2.9
Parts and materials	1	2.9

Trucks were the source for 11 of the 18 vehicles involved in fatal accidents, three of which involved semi-trucks.

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

EVENT resulting in injury	2017 fatalities	Percent of total
Roadway accidents	13	37.1
Struck by or against object	5	14.3
Caught in, compressed by	3	8.6
Homicide	3	8.6
Non-roadway accident	3	8.6
Fall or jump to lower level	2	5.7
Pedestrian accident	2	5.7
Contact with electric current	1	2.9
Fall on same level	1	2.9
Fires or explosions	1	2.9
Overexertion	1	2.9

At least four workers killed in roadway accidents were not wearing seatbelts (four were unknown).

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

TENURE of worker	2017 fatalities	Percent of total
1st year	19	54.3
<i>One month or less</i>	11	31.4
<i>2nd-3rd months</i>	2	5.7
<i>4th-6th months</i>	5	14.3
<i>7th-12th months</i>	1	2.9
2nd year	1	2.9
3rd year	2	5.7
4th-5th years	3	8.6
6th-10th years	1	2.9
11th-25th years	3	8.6
26 or more years	1	2.9
Unknown	5	14.3

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

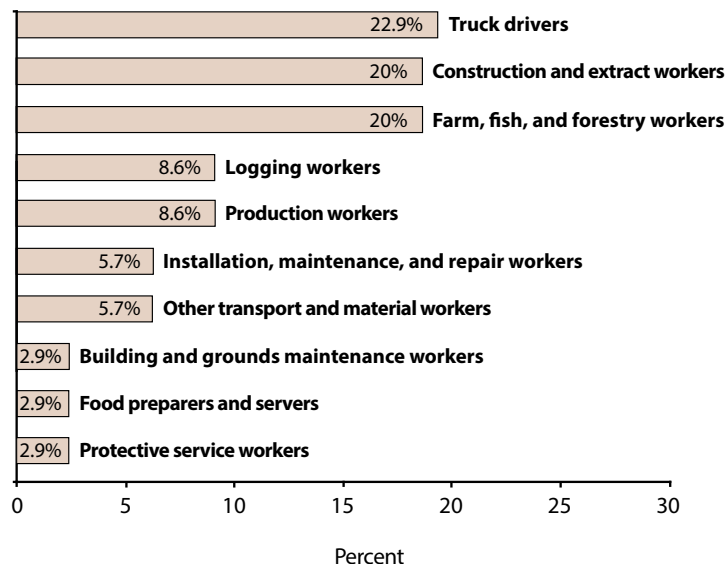
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Compensable Fatality Facts, Oregon, 2017

- The average age of workers for fatal claims accepted during 2017 was 45.
- The oldest worker was a 74-year-old warehouse worker who fell while walking. The youngest worker was an 18-year-old rigging slinger who was struck by a log.
- Female workers accounted for 8.6 percent (three cases) of 2017 compensable fatalities, down from 10.3 percent (three cases) in 2016. During the five-year period of 2013 to 2017, females accounted for 9.9 percent of accepted fatalities, a threefold increase from the 3.3 percent in the previous five-year period (2008 to 2012).
- Of the 35 compensable fatalities in 2017, none were to workers employed in the public sector. The five-year average is 2.2.
- With four compensable fatalities each, Lane, Marion, and Washington counties had the highest number of compensable fatalities in Oregon during 2017. Twenty percent (seven cases) of accepted fatalities occurred outside of Oregon, two in both California and Washington, and one each in Mississippi, Idaho, and Montana.

- The number of compensable fatalities resulting from homicides has increased in the past nine years beginning in 2009, when three accepted fatalities resulted from workplace violence, the same number as in 2017. During the most recent five years, 2013 to 2017, the average number of compensable homicides was 2.8. In the five-year period from 2003 to 2008, there was an average of 0.6 workplace homicides annually.
- At least 10 compensable fatalities (29 percent) during 2017 were to workers of Hispanic ethnicity. Two fatalities were of unknown ethnicity.

**OCCUPATION OF INJURED OREGON WORKERS
by percent of 2017 compensable fatalities**



Note: Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.



OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION (Oregon OSHA)

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

osha.oregon.gov

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Call 503-378-8254.

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Fatality/claims data

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation

Information about Oregon Health and Science University's Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program (FACE) can be found at <http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/research/centers-institutes/oregon-institute-occupational-health-sciences/oregon-fatality-assessment-control-evaluation-face/about/index.cfm>.

Employer workers' compensation coverage

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

Classification systems

Data are classified according to the following classification systems:

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



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