

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:

Oregon OSHA
350 Winter St. NE, Room 430
P.O. Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-378-3272 or
800-922-2689
www.orosha.org

Fatality/claims data

Visit the DCBS website at <http://dcbs.oregon.gov>. Select the "Statistical Reports" link for additional workers' compensation claims data and other statistical reports, or call the Central Services Division 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/oshcfoi1.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/croet/face/>.

Employer workers' compensation coverage

For more information about employer coverage requirements, you may contact the Workers' Compensation Division Employer Compliance Program at wcd.employerinfo@state.or.us, call 888-877-5670, or find it on the Internet at <http://www.cbs.state.or.us/external/wcd/index.html>.

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)

Department of Consumer and Business Services
Central Services Division
Information Technology and Research Section
350 Winter St. NE, Room 300
P.O. Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
503-378-8254



Oregon Compensable Fatality Characteristics

Calendar Year 2012



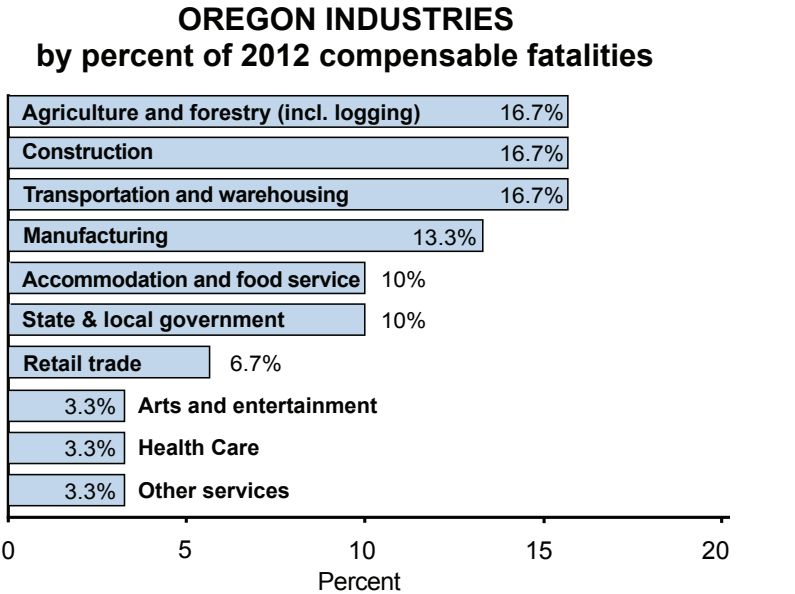
*Central Services Division
Information Technology and
Research Section*

The Workers’ Compensation Division received notification of 30 compensable fatalities in 2012. This is 13 more than the record low of 17 in 2010, but it is still the third lowest ever reported since Oregon began tracking in 1943.

OREGON COMPENSABLE FATALITIES 2003-2012			
Year	W.C. covered employment	Fatal claims	Fatal rate
2003	1,585,800	41	2.59
2004	1,630,500	45	2.76
2005	1,677,500	31	1.85
2006	1,734,400	37	2.13
2007	1,762,700	35	1.99
2008	1,746,200	45	2.58
2009	1,637,400	31	1.89
2010	1,623,300	17	1.05
2011	1,641,300	28	1.71
2012	1,662,300	30	1.80

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 2012 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.



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

EVENT resulting in injury	2012 fatalities	Percent of total
Highway accidents	8	26.7
Struck by or against	5	16.7
Homicides	4	13.3
Pedestrian accidents	4	13.3
Falls	3	10.0
Caught in, under, between	1	3.3
Contact with electrical current	1	3.3
Exposure to toxic substances	1	3.3
Industrial vehicle accidents	1	3.3
Rubbed or abraded by	1	3.3
Water vehicle accidents	1	3.3

At least two of the eight workers killed in highway accidents were not wearing seatbelts (three were unknown).

SOURCE of injury or disease	2012 fatalities	Percent of total
Vehicles	12	40.0
Persons, plants, animals and minerals	4	13.3
Structures and surfaces	4	13.3
Machinery	3	10.0
Tools, instruments and equipment	3	10.0
Other sources	2	6.7
Parts and materials	2	6.7

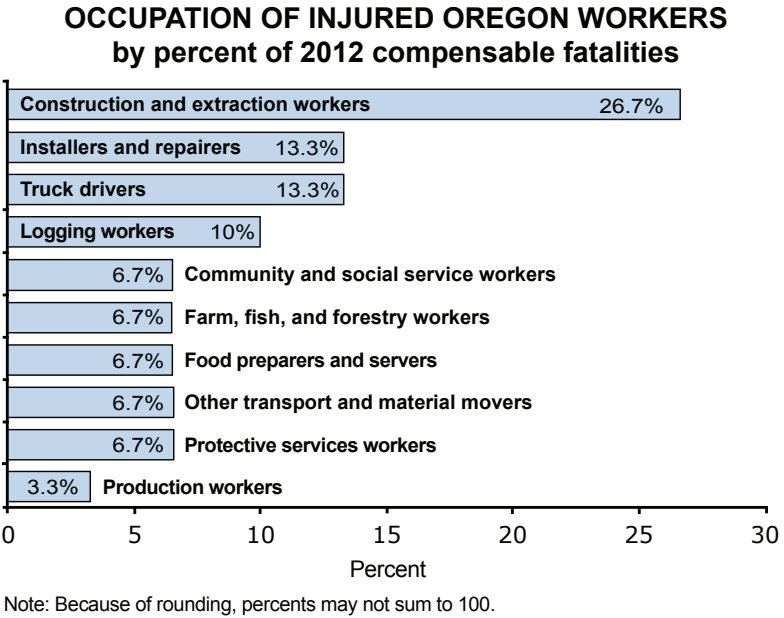
Trucks were the source for seven of the 12 vehicles involved in fatal accidents, four of which involved semi-trucks.

TENURE of worker	2012 fatalities	Percent of total
1st year	7	23.3
One month or less	1	3.3
2nd-3rd months	1	3.3
4th-6th months	1	3.3
7th-12th months	4	13.3
2nd year	1	3.3
3rd year	3	10.0
4th-5th years	3	10.0
6th-10th years	4	13.3
11th-25th years	3	10.0
Unknown	9	30.0

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

Compensable Fatality Facts, Oregon, 2012

- The average age of workers for fatal claims accepted during 2012 was 46.
- The oldest worker was a 73-year-old heavy-equipment operator who was thrown from a road roller that overturned. The youngest worker was a 22-year-old delivery driver who was in a head-on collision.
- Ethnicity was reported as “White” for 20 of the 30 fatalities accepted in 2012, four of which involved Hispanic workers. The other 10 are unknown.
- Male workers traditionally account for the majority of compensable fatalities. During the five-year period of 2008-2012, only five of the workers were females (3.3 percent). Out of the 30 accepted fatalities for 2012, all but three were for male workers.
- Twenty-six of the fatal injuries occurred in Oregon (86.7 percent). The other four occurred in other states (one in Idaho, one in California, and two in Washington).



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