

Environment

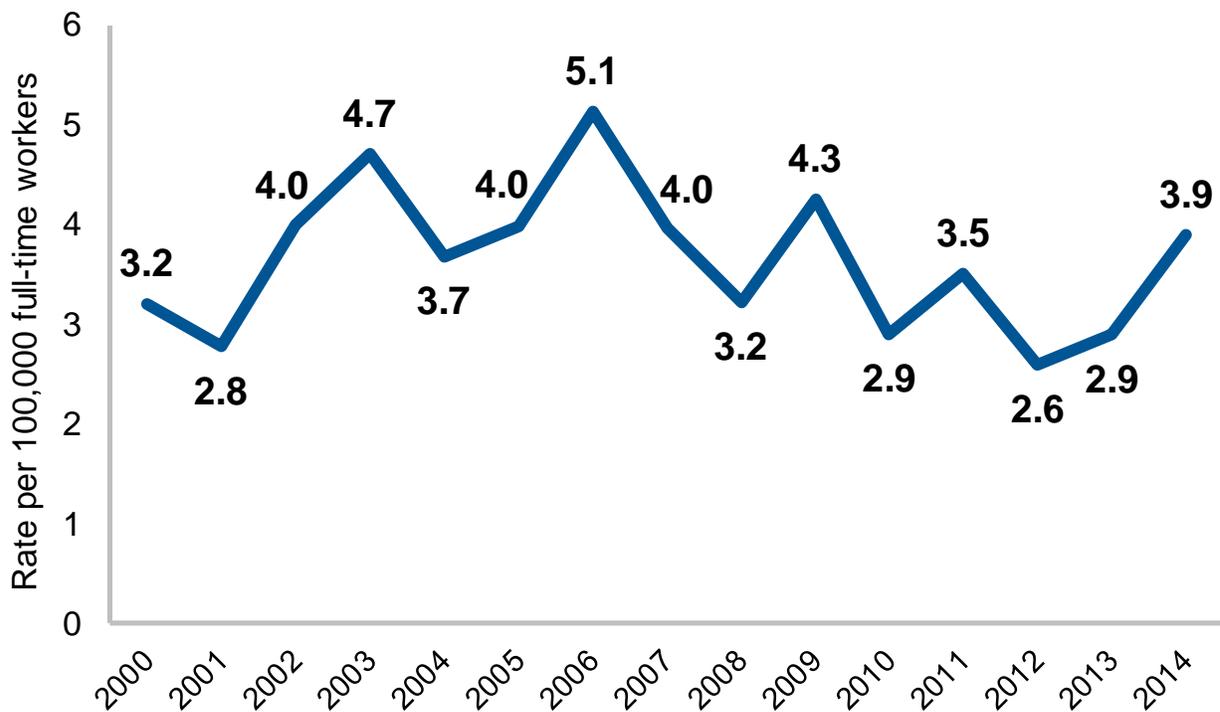
Fatal work-related injuries

Surveillance of work-related fatalities can identify new hazards and case clusters, leading to the development of new interventions and regulations to protect workers.

In 2014, 69 Oregon workers suffered fatal occupational injuries. The industries with the highest percentage of fatalities were agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (29.5%); transportation and utilities (15.2%); and construction (6.5%).

FIGURE 1

Work-related fatalities by year, Oregon



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

Additional Resources: [Oregon Work-Related Fatalities](#)

About the Data: Data source is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Since 1992 the BLS has conducted the CFOI using multiple data sources to identify all fatal work-related injuries in every state. Data include injuries occurring at work that result in death. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) includes fatalities resulting from non-intentional injuries such as falls, electrocutions and acute poisonings as well as from motor vehicle crashes that occurred during travel for work. Also included are intentional injuries (i.e., homicides and suicides) that occurred at work.

For More Information Contact: Daniel Cain, DANIEL.T.CAIN@dhs.oha.state.or.us

Date Updated: July 27, 2016

[Oregon State Health Profile](#)

OHA 9153-D (Rev) 09/13: This document can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request this publication in another format or language, contact the Publications and Design Section at 503-378-3486, 711 for TTY, or email dhs-oha.publicationrequest@state.or.us.