Injury Claim Rates in Logging

Injury Rate Comparisons for Nonmechanized and Mechanized Logging Operations, Washington State, 2005-2014

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Key Findings

- Accepted workers’ compensation claim rates were higher for nonmechanized logging:
  - Nonmechanized logging — 46.4 claims per 100 FTE*
  - Mechanized logging — 6.7 claims per 100 FTE*

- Nonmechanized logging had higher claim rates for all types of injuries, suggesting that substituting mechanized logging for non-mechanized logging does not trade one injury risk for another.

- The immediate inpatient hospitalization rate for injuries from nonmechanized logging was thirteen times that of mechanized logging.

- Traumatic injuries accounted for 91% of compensable claims in nonmechanized logging and only 78% of compensable claims in mechanized logging.

- 39% of nonmechanized claims were for injuries from being struck by objects compared to 13% in mechanized logging.

- Chainsaw injuries accounted for 169, or 7% of, claims in non-mechanized logging. Of those 169 claims, 125 were cuts or lacerations.

Impact

The results of this study strongly suggest that mechanized logging is safer than nonmechanized logging and that increased mechanization of logging operations will result in decreased injury rates.

* Full Time Equivalent. 1 FTE = 2000 hours worked in year.

Find the article here:
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