



Oregon Compensable Fatality Characteristics Calendar Year 2023

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The Workers' Compensation Division received notification of 42 compensable fatalities in 2023, 12 more than during 2022, and approximately seven more than the 10-year average of 34.8 fatalities. The number of compensable fatalities in 2023 is the highest since 2021, when 44 notifications were received for workers who perished on the job.

OREGON COMPENSABLE FATALITIES 2014-2023

Year	WC covered employment	Fatal claims	Fatal rate
2014	1,745,000	31	1.8
2015	1,796,400	27	1.5
2016	1,855,600	29	1.6
2017	1,899,400	35	1.8
2018	1,943,000	35	1.8
2019	1,972,500	41	2.1
2020	1,857,800	34	1.8
2021	1,909,400	44	2.3
2022	1,987,300	30	1.5
2023	2,024,000	42	2.1

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 2023 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.

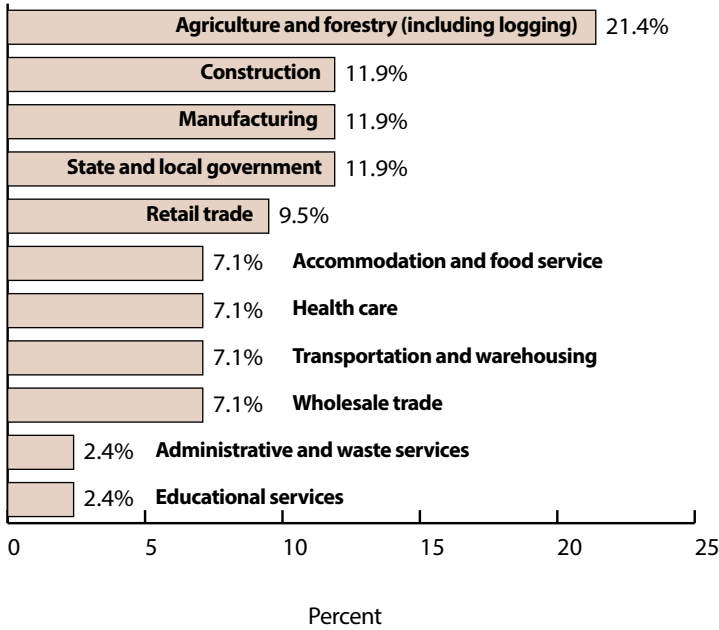
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OREGON INDUSTRIES by percent of 2023 compensable fatalities



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

EVENT resulting in injury	2023 fatalities	Percent of total
Roadway accident*	16	38.1
Homicides	6	14.3
Struck by or against object	5	11.9
Fall on same level	3	7.1
Fall or jump to lower level	3	7.1
Pedestrian accident	3	7.1
Aircraft accident	1	2.4
Caught in or compressed by	1	2.4
Exposure to harmful substances	1	2.4
Non-roadway accident	1	2.4
Other specified bodily condition	1	2.4
Other violence incident	1	2.4

Of the 16 workers killed in roadway accidents, seven were wearing seat belts, one was not wearing a seat belt, and one was driving a motor vehicle not equipped with a seat belt. For the remaining seven, seat belt use was unable to be determined.

* The 2023 data includes a catastrophic motor vehicle accident that resulted in multiple fatalities.

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

SOURCE of injury or disease	2023 fatalities	Percent of total
Vehicles	23	54.8
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	9	21.4
Structures and surfaces	4	9.5
Machinery	2	4.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2	4.8
Parts and materials	1	2.4
Other sources	1	2.4

Trucks were the source for five of the 11 vehicles involved in fatal accidents, two of which involved semitrucks.

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

TENURE of worker	2023 fatalities	Percent of total
1st year	14	33.3
<i>One month or less</i>	5	11.9
<i>2nd-3rd months</i>	4	9.5
<i>4th-6th months</i>	4	9.5
<i>7th-12th months</i>	1	2.4
2nd year	4	9.5
3rd year	2	4.8
4th-5th year	3	7.1
6th-10th year	2	4.8
11th-25th year	4	9.5
26 or more year	0	0.0
Unknown	13	31.0

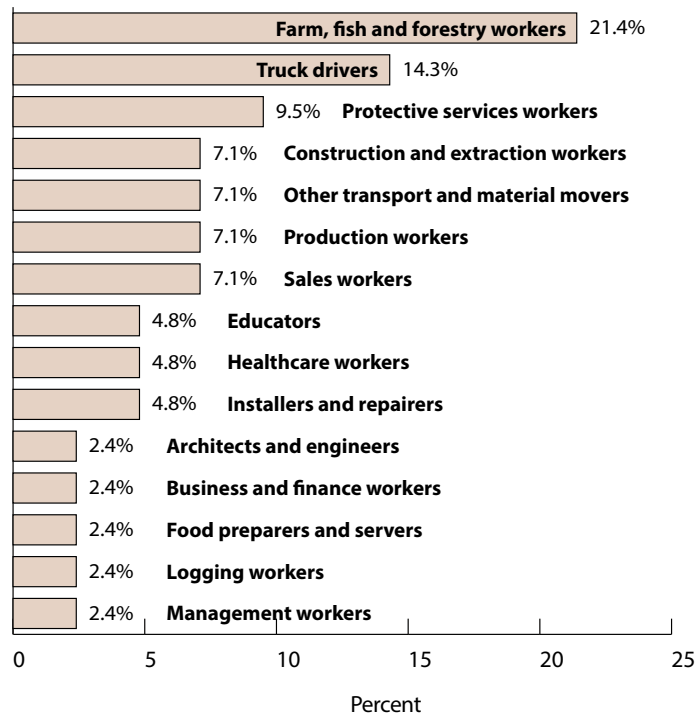
Note: Tenure is the amount of time the employee worked for the employer at the time of injury and is not necessarily indicative of the worker's level of experience.

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

Compensable Fatality Facts, Oregon, 2023

- The average age of workers with fatal claims accepted during 2023 was 47 years, which is five years lower than the average age of 52 from the previous year. The average age from 2014 to 2023 was approximately 47 years of age. The previous 10-year average from 2004 to 2013 was about 45 years of age.
- The oldest worker with a fatal claim was an 86-year-old fire-board member who slipped and fell on an icy, paved surface. The youngest worker was a 20-year-old roofing foreman who fell from a roof.
- There were nine fatal claims accepted for female workers in 2023, which is seven more than the previous year. During the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, female workers accounted for 12 percent of accepted fatalities, an increase from the 7.1 percent in the previous five-year period (2014 to 2018).
- Five of the compensable fatalities in 2023 were workers employed in the public sector. This is the second-highest total in the past five years, surpassed only by the 2021 total of six public-sector workers. The next highest was in 2022, when there were four compensable fatalities for public sector workers. The five-year average is now 10.0 public sector workers.
- Of the 42 compensable fatalities, two were out-of-state. There was one fatality in California and one in Washington.
- During 2023, there were 17 (40.5 percent) compensable fatal claims received for workers of Hispanic ethnicity, compared to 4 (13 percent) during 2022.
- There were 16 fatal claims accepted for roadway accidents in 2023, 13 more than in 2022. This is above the five-year average (9.6).
- The 2023 data included a single catastrophic event that resulted in multiple fatalities.

**OCCUPATION OF FATALLY INJURED OREGON WORKERS
by percent of 2023 compensable fatalities**



Note: Due to 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
Third Floor
P.O. Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405

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

osha.oregon.gov

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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/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 <https://www.ohsu.edu/oregon-fatality-assessment-control-evaluation>.

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 visit 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)



Call 503-378-8254.

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