

News

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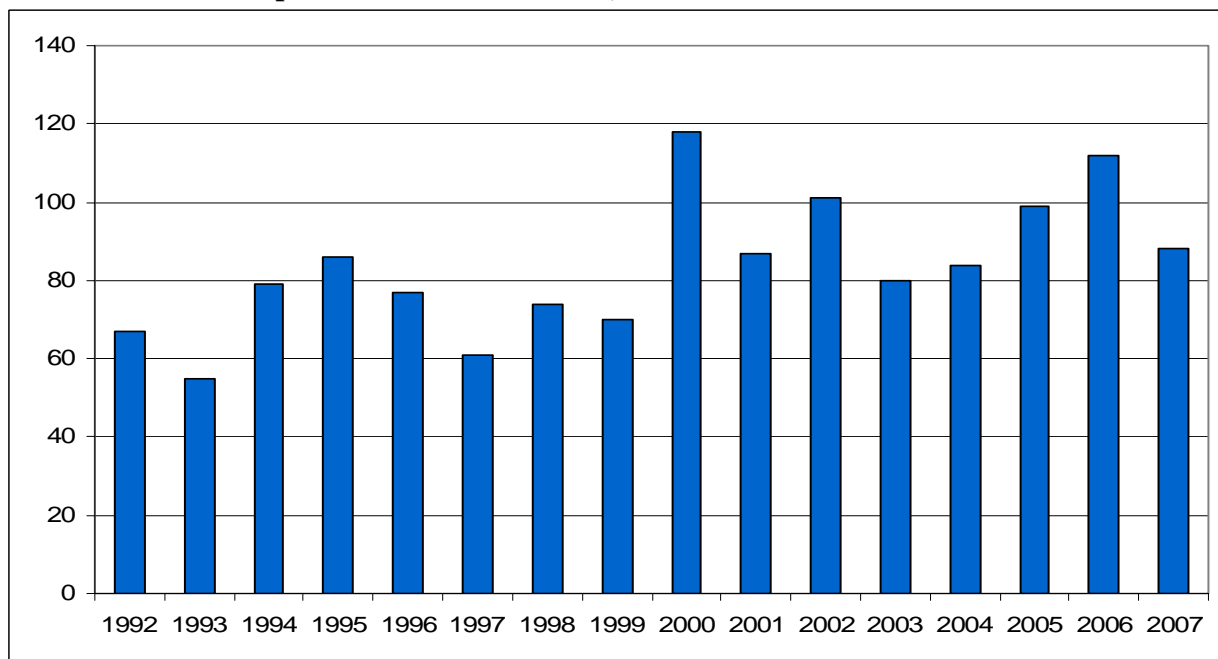
FOR RELEASE:

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CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES FOR ARIZONA, 2007

Fatal work injuries in Arizona totaled 88 in 2007, down from the 112 recorded in the previous year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. (See chart A.) Please note that the 2007 results are preliminary; final results will be released in April 2009. Richard J. Holden, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the most frequent types of workplace fatalities in 2007 were highway crashes (20) and falls to a lower level (14). These two events¹ accounted for almost 40 percent of the workplace fatalities in the Arizona.

Chart A. Total workplace fatalities in Arizona, 1992-2007



¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls, among others. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual at www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this census.

As noted, highway crashes (officially titled highway incidents and includes non-collision incidents) was the most prevalent type of workplace fatality in Arizona (20) in 2007. The decrease from the 32 recorded in 2006 was responsible for most of the decline in the State's 2007 fatality count. Highway crashes was also the leading cause of workplace fatalities at the national level. In 2007, work-related deaths due to highway crashes accounted for 23 percent of Arizona's fatalities, little different from the 24 percent attributable to this event nationally.

The number of fatalities caused by falls to a lower level (14) was little changed from the count recorded in 2006. Fatal work injuries from falls to a lower level resulted in 16 percent of on-the-job fatalities in the State and 13 percent nationwide.

Homicides resulted in 7 fatal work injuries, down from the 15 recorded in 2006. The 2007 count was one of the lowest on record since the fatality census began in 1992. Fatalities resulting from homicides have ranged from a low of 6 in 2003 to a series high of 19 recorded in both 1994 and 2001.

Workers caught in or compressed by equipment or objects in Arizona also led to 7 fatalities in 2007. This event accounted for 8 percent of the workplace fatalities in Arizona and 5 percent in the United States in 2007.

Other types of fatal work-related events in the State in 2007 included being struck by an object or equipment (6), and pedestrian, nonpassenger being struck by a vehicle, mobile equipment (5). Contact with electric current and exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances had four fatalities each. (See table 1.)

Nationwide, a total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were reported in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported in 2006. While these results are considered preliminary, this figure represents the lowest annual total since the series began in 1992. (See table B.) Highway crashes in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in the nation and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Still, the 2007 count of 1,311 fatal highway crashes was the lowest annual total since 1993. The 2007 total of 733 fatal falls to a lower level was the third highest since the fatality census began, but was slightly lower than the 738 recorded in 2006. The number of workers (504) who were fatally injured from being struck by objects or equipment in 2007 was at the lowest level since the fatality census began and represented a 14-percent decline from the 2006 total. Two other events were also at series lows in 2007—fatal work injuries involving electrocutions (212) and fatalities resulting from fires and explosions (151).

Workplace homicides increased by 13 percent to 610 in 2007 from the series low of 540 that was reported in 2006. Even after the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from the high of 1,080 reported in 1994.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Arizona by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway Crashes		Falls to a Lower Level		Homicides		Caught In or Compressed by Equipment or Objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	67	10	15	8	12	18	27	4	6
1993	55	11	20	0	0	9	16	5	9
1994	79	16	20	4	5	19	24	8	10
1995	86	17	20	3	3	18	21	5	6
1996	77	17	22	6	8	11	14	11	14
1997	61	8	13	8	13	15	25	4	7
1998	74	25	34	7	9	8	11	8	11
1999	70	14	20	3	4	14	20	12	17
2000	118	25	21	14	12	11	9	11	9
2001	87	20	23	8	9	19	22	7	8
2002	101	26	26	7	7	18	18	6	6
2003	80	24	30	9	11	6	8	7	9
2004	84	25	30	9	11	11	13	5	6
2005	99	33	33	9	9	14	14	12	12
2006	112	32	29	13	12	15	13	9	8
2007	88	20	23	14	16	7	8	6	7

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway Crashes		Falls to a Lower Level		Homicides		Caught In or Compressed by Equipment or Objects	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10	559	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	607	11	567	10
2006 ²	5,840	1,356	23	738	13	540	9	589	10
2007	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	504	9

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

² The BLS national news release issued August 10, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Arizona

- Men accounted for 88 percent (77) of the work-related fatalities in Arizona in 2007. Eleven women were fatally injured on the job. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, was the most prevalent cause of death for both sexes and resulted in 23 and 7 fatalities, respectively. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-six percent of those who died from a workplace injury in Arizona were white, non-Hispanic (58); 28 percent were Hispanic or Latino (25). Transportation incidents was the most frequent type of fatality for both groups. (See table 2.)
- Worker ages 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 63 percent or 55 of the State's work-related fatalities in 2007. (See table 2.)
- Ninety-two percent of workers killed on the job worked for wages and salaries (81), the rest were self-employed (7). The leading cause of death for both groups was transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors made up 33 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State—transportation and warehousing (15) and construction (14). Transportation incidents (9) was the leading fatality event in transportation and warehousing, while falls (6) was the leading event in the construction sector. (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of workplace fatalities (27), followed by construction and extraction occupations (17). Combined, these two occupational groups accounted for half of all fatal work injuries in Arizona. Transportation incidents (17) accounted for more than half of the fatal injuries in the transportation, and material moving occupations. Falls (6) was the more frequent fatality event for the construction and maintenance occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at www.bls.gov/iif/. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Create Customized Tables, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Western Information Office at 415-625-2270 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. PT. Information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and other programs and surveys are available on our Web site at www.bls.gov/ro9/

Technical Note

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on "BLS Handbook of Methods." The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or State agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Arizona Industrial Commission for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, State, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; State departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

Detailed statistics on fatal occupational injuries in Arizona can be obtained from tables at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/tgs/2007/iiffi04.htm>.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry sector, Arizona, 2007

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	88	25	6	14	5	55	30	6	--	9	--	7	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	17	9	--	4	3	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	7	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	20	7	--	6	--	12	6	--	--	3	--	3	--
Fall to lower level.....	14	6	--	6	--	7	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	10	4	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	30	3	--	--	--	25	12	6	--	3	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	20	--	--	--	--	18	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	9	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Arizona, 2007

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	88	30	9	17	20	10	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers*.....	81	27	7	16	19	10	--
Self-employed ⁴	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	77	23	7	17	18	10	--
Women.....	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	10	--	3	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	14	4	3	--	3	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	20	11	--	5	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	21	9	--	4	4	3	--
55 to 64 years.....	12	3	--	3	4	--	--
65 years and over.....	9	--	--	--	6	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁵							
White, non-Hispanic.....	58	20	5	10	14	7	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	25	10	--	6	4	3	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Arizona, 2007

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		88	30	9	17	20	10	--
Private Industry		80	28	6	16	19	9	--
Goods Producing		25	3	--	9	7	4	--
Natural Resources and Mining		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		14	--	--	4	6	--	--
Construction	23	14	--	--	4	6	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	9	--	--	--	5	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	5	--	--	3	--	--	--
Service providing		55	25	4	7	12	5	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		30	12	3	4	6	3	--
Wholesale Trade	42	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	8	--	3	--	3	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Convenience Stores.....	44512	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	15	9	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	11	7	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Arizona, 2007 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Information.....	51	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		9	3	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment Services.....	5613	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temporary Help Services.....	56132	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services	72	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Service providing		6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	5	--	3	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Arizona, 2007

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	88	30	9	17	20	10	--
Management occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	8	3	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	17	--	--	5	6	3	--
Construction trades workers.....	14	--	--	4	6	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Other production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	27	17	--	4	4	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	20	13	--	--	4	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	20	13	--	--	4	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	16	10	--	--	3	--	--

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Arizona, 2007 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries