CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES ARIZONA, 2006

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

LARRY ETCHECHURY, DIRECTOR

Brian C. Delfs, Chairman Joe Gosiger, Vice Chairman Louis W. Lujano, Sr., Member Marcia Weeks, Member John A. McCarthy, Jr., Member

RESEARCH & STATISTICS

LYNN MULLICAN, MANAGER
Patsy Verduzco, Research & Statistical Analyst
Giovanna Nicastro, Research & Statistical Analyst
Stephanie Abrigo, Research & Statistical Analyst

PO Box 19070 Phoenix, AZ 85005 (602) 542-3739

October, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Highlights of Results	2
Chart 1. Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Industry Division	3
Chart 2. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Major Occupation Group	4
Chart 3. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature of Injury	5
Chart 4. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body	6
Chart 5. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source of Injury	7
Chart 6. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure	8
Chart 7. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age	9
Chart 8. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injury by Gender	10
Chart 9. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Location	11
Chart 10. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Involving Hispanics	12
Chart 11. Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Worker Activity	.13
Technical Notes	14

INTRODUCTION

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is conducted by the Industrial Commission of Arizona, Research and Statistic's Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

CFOI covers all fatal injuries determined to be work-related according to the CFOI criteria, regardless of industry or regulatory coverage of the establishment. Each fatality must be substantiated by two independent sources or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Source documents can include death certificates, workers compensation reports, newspaper articles, medical examiners' reports, etc. Federal agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Mine Safety and Health Administration also provide data. States are responsible for data collection follow-up and coding. About 20 data elements, including certain characteristics of the fatally injured person (for example, age, gender, race) are coded for CFOI according to standard instructions.

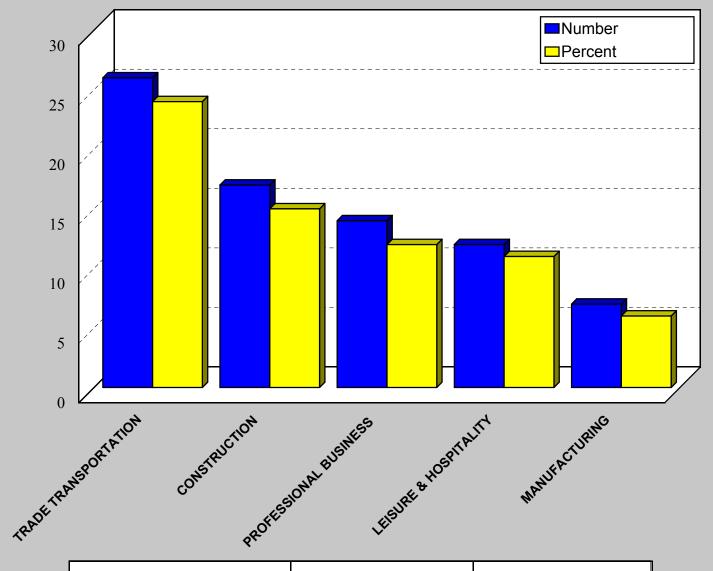
This is the fourteenth year that CFOI data has been collected by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This information can be used to identify hazardous industries, occupations and activities. It can also assist in developing safer workplaces and preventing fatal injuries.

Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Before 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of Census occupational system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and the previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

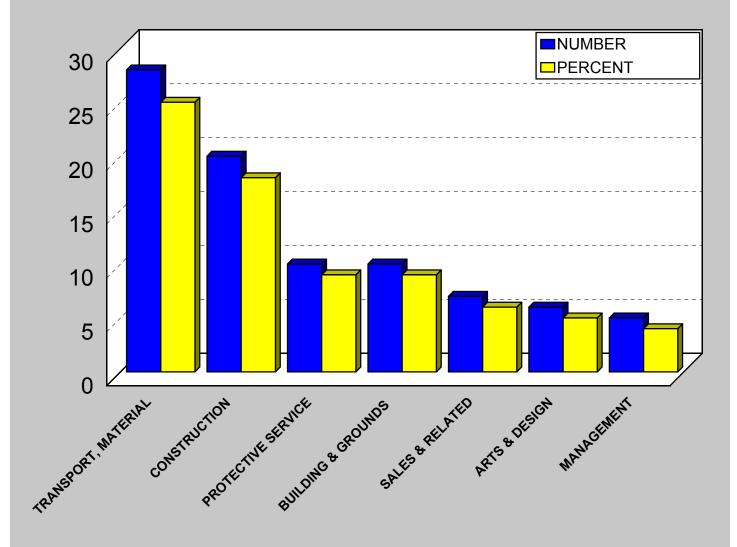
- There were 108 fatal occupational injuries in Arizona during 2006. This was a 9 percent increase over last year's 99. The Trade, Transportation & Utilities industry was the leading industry division with 26 cases. Construction accounted for another 17 cases in 2006, making these two divisions account for 39 percent of the total cases. (See Chart 1)
- The occupation group that accounted for most cases in 2006 was Transportation and Material Moving with 28 cases or 25 percent. (See Chart 2) Construction and Extraction occupations accounted for 20 cases or 18 percent. Protective Service occupations had 10 cases or 9 percent of the total cases for 2006.
- Vehicular and Transportation operations accounted for over 48 percent of the total fatalities in 2006. Constructing, repairing, and cleaning accounted for another 16 percent. (See Chart 3).
- Multiple traumatic injuries were the leading nature of death with 40 percent. Other traumatic injuries followed with 20 percent. (See chart 4)
- Over 43 percent of the cases affected multiple body parts (47 cases). The head was second with 23 percent. (See Chart 5)
- Vehicles (50 cases) and highway vehicles (38 cases) accounted for 81 percent of the total fatal occupational injuries in 2006. (See Chart 6)
- Transportation incidents with 53 cases were the leading event for fatalities in 2006. Highway Incidents, 32 cases, and Assaults and Violent Acts, with 18 cases, accounted for another 46 percent. (See Chart 7)
- Workers between the ages of 45-54 (31 cases) suffered the most fatalities during 2006. Another 23 percent affected those workers between the ages of 35-44. (See Chart 8)
- Women workers accounted for 12 percent of all fatal occupational injuries in Arizona during 2006. (See Chart 9)
- More fatalities occurred on streets and highways in 2006 with 40 percent of the cases. Other places and premises had 22 cases. (See Chart 10)
- Hispanic workers accounted for 32 percent of the cases in 2006. (See chart 11)

CHART 1. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION ARIZONA, 2006



INDUSTRY DIVISION	NUMBER	PERCENT
TRADE TRANSPORTATION	26	24.0
CONSTRUCTION	17	15.0
PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	14	12.0
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	12	11.0
MANUFACTURING	7	6.0

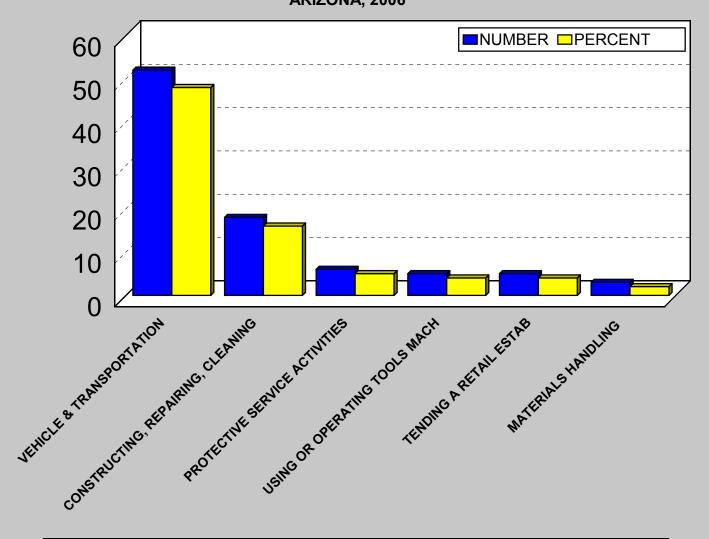
CHART 2. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY MAJOR OCCUPATION
GROUP
ARIZONA, 2006



OCCUPATION GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING	28	25.0
CONSTRUCTION & EXTRACTION	20	18.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	10	9.0
BUILDING & GROUNDS CLEANING & MAINTENANCE	10	9.0
SALES & RELATED	7	6.0
ARTS, DESIGN, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS & MEDIA	6	5.0
MANAGEMENT	5	4.0

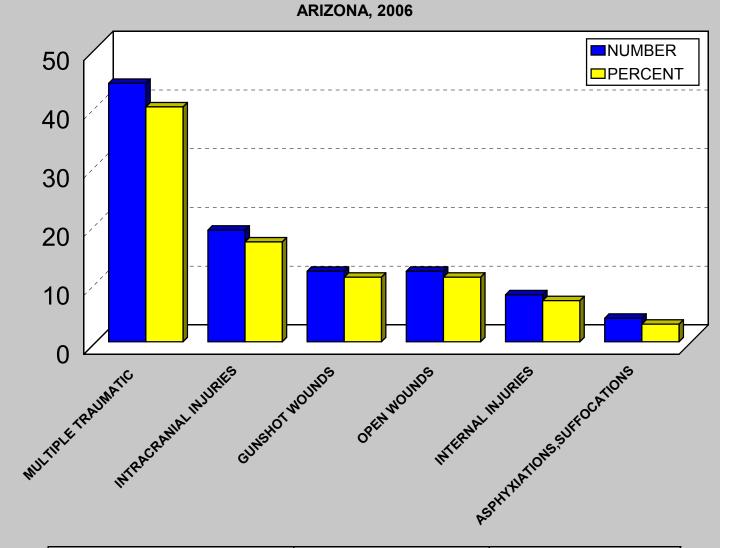
CHART 3. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY WORKER ACTIVITY

ARIZONA, 2006



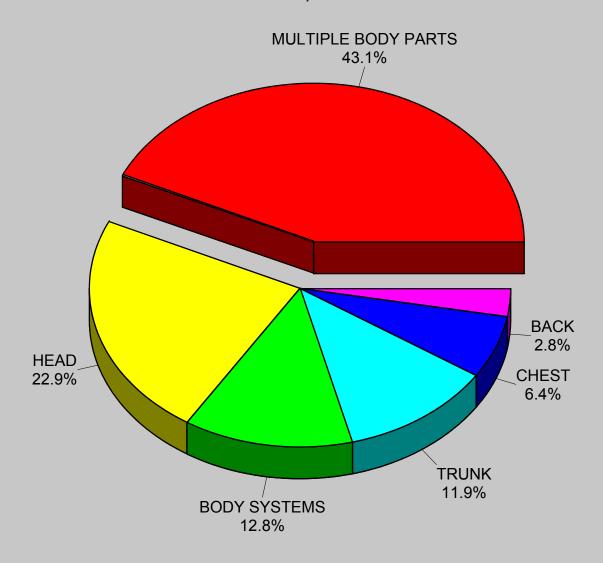
COUNTY	NUMBER	PERCENT
VEHICULAR & TRANSPORTATION OPERATION	52	48.0
CONSTRUCTING, REPAIRING, CLEANING	18	16.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	6	5.0
USING OR OPERATING TOOLS MACHINERY	5	4.0
TENDING A RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	5	4.0
MATERIALS HANDLING OPERATIONS	3	2.0

CHART 4. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY NATURE OF INJURY



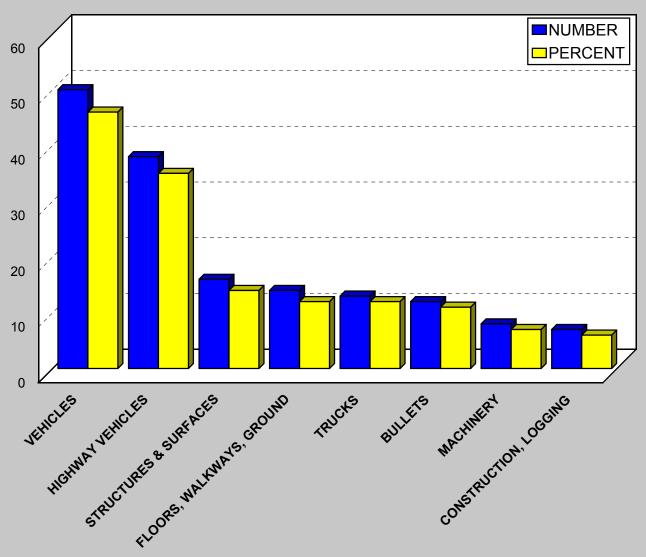
NATURE	NUMBER	PERCENT	
MULTIPLE TRAUMATIC	44	40.0	
OTHER TRAUMATIC INJURIES	22	20.0	
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES	19	17.0	
GUNSHOT WOUNDS	12	11.0	
OPEN WOUNDS	12	11.0	
INTERNAL INJURIES	8	7.0	
ASPHYXIATIONS,SUFFOCATIONS	4	3.0	

CHART 5. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY PART OF BODY ARIZONA, 2006



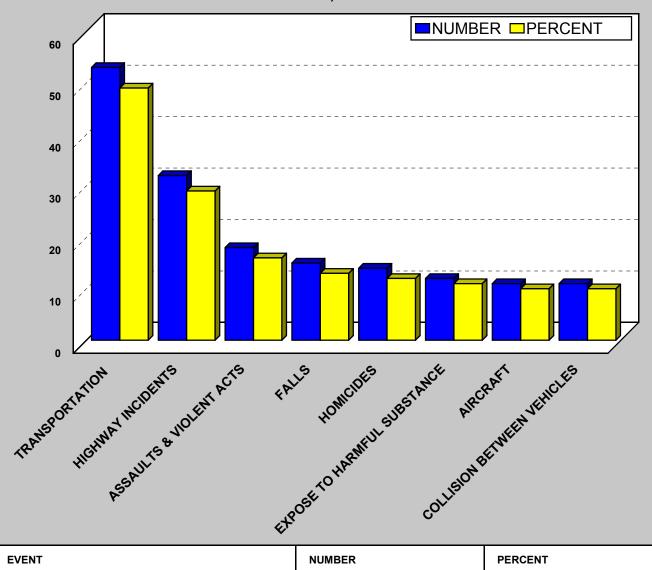
PART OF BODY	NUMBER	PERCENT
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	47	43.0
HEAD	25	23.0
BODY SYSTEMS	14	12.0
TRUNK	13	12.0
CHEST	7	6.0
ВАСК	3	2.0

CHART 6. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY SOURCE OF INJURY ARIZONA, 2006



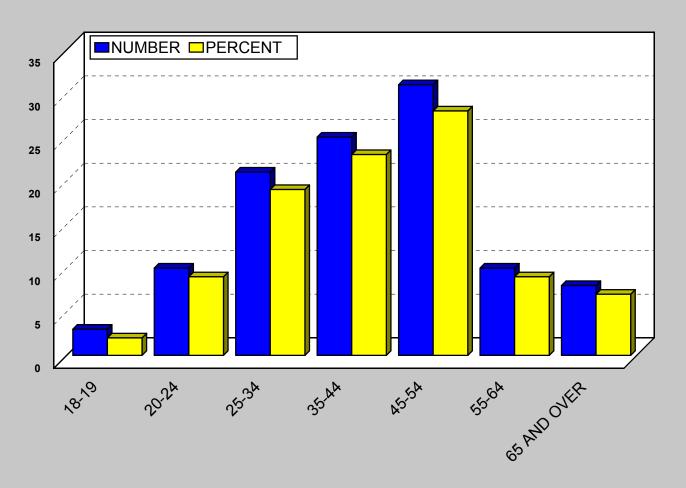
SOURCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
VEHICLES	50	46.0
HIGHWAY VEHICLES	38	35.0
STRUCTURES & SURFACES	16	14.0
FLOORS	14	12.0
TRUCKS	13	12.0
BULLETS	12	11.0
MACHINERY	8	7.0
CONSTRUCTION, LOGGING,& MINING MACHINERY	7	6.0

CHART 7. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY EVENT OR EXPOSURE ARIZONA, 2006



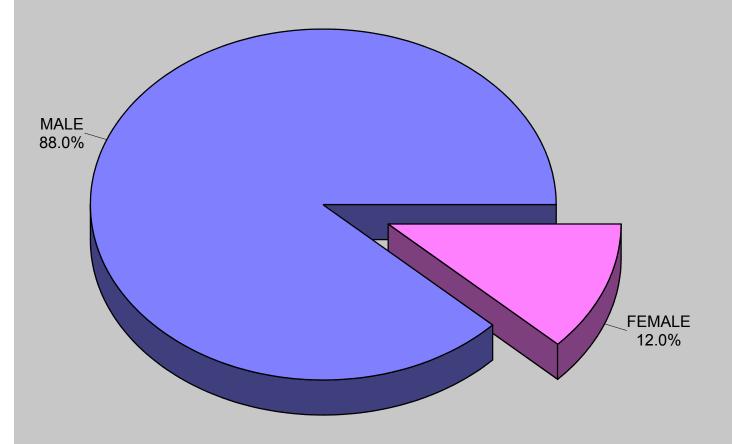
EVENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TRANSPORTATION	53	49.0
HIGHWAY INCIDENTS	32	29.0
ASSAULTS & VIOLENT ACTS	18	16.0
FALLS	15	13.0
HOMICIDES	14	12.0
EXPOSE TO HARMFUL SUBSTANCE	12	11.0
AIRCRAFT	11	10.0
COLLISION BETWEEN VEHICLES	11	10.0

CHART 8. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY AGE
ARIZONA, 2006



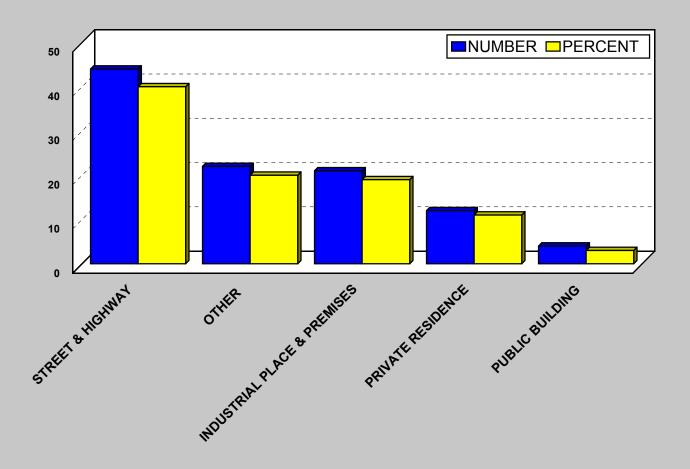
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
18-19	3	2.0
20-24	10	9.0
25-34	21	19.0
35-44	25	23.0
45-54	31	28.0
55-64	10	9.0
65 AND OVER	8	7.0

CHART 9. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY GENDER
ARIZONA, 2006



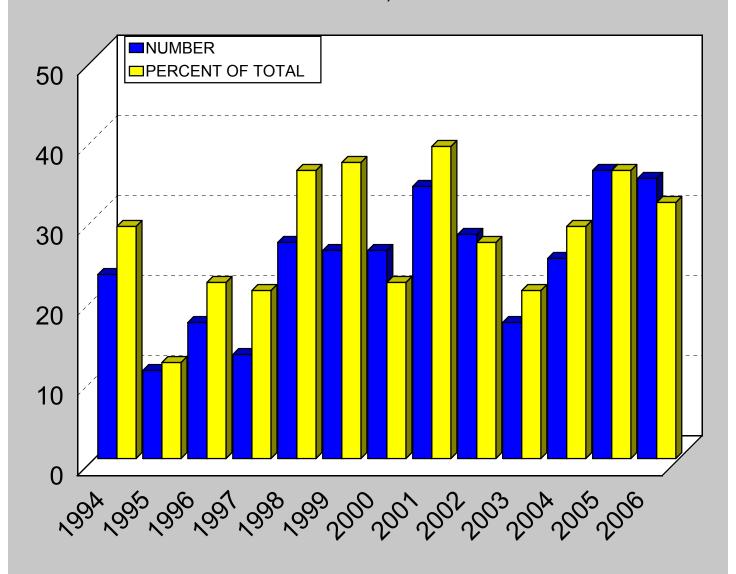
GENDER	NUMBER	PERCENT
MALE	95	87.0
FEMALE	13	12.0

CHART 10. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY LOCATION
ARIZONA, 2006



AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
STREET & HIGHWAY	44	40.0
OTHER	22	20.0
INDUSTRIAL PLACE & PREMISES	21	19.0
PRIVATE RESIDENCE	12	11.0
PUBLIC BUILDING	4	3.0

CHART 11. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INVOLVING HISPANICS ARIZONA, 2006



YEAR	NUMBER	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1994	23	79.0	29
1995	11	86.0	12
1996	17	77.0	22
1997	13	61.0	21
1998	27	74.0	36
1999	26	70.0	37
2000	26	118.0	22
2001	34	87.0	39
2002	28	101.0	27
2003	17	80.0	21
2004	25	84.0	29
2005	36	99.0	36
2006	35	108.0	32

TECHNICAL NOTES

• The "other" category includes those low-incidence categories that are aggregated due to confidentiality requirements.

• Data in this report was coded using the following coding system:

Industry: North American Industry Classification System, United

States, 2002

Occupation: Standard Occupational Classification Coding Manual

Nature of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Part of Body: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Source of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Event or Exposure of Injury: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

• The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries whether they are covered by OSHA or Federal or State Agencies. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made between CFOI data and any other data released.

Percentages may not add to total due to rounding.