# CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES ARIZONA, 2008

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

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### 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).

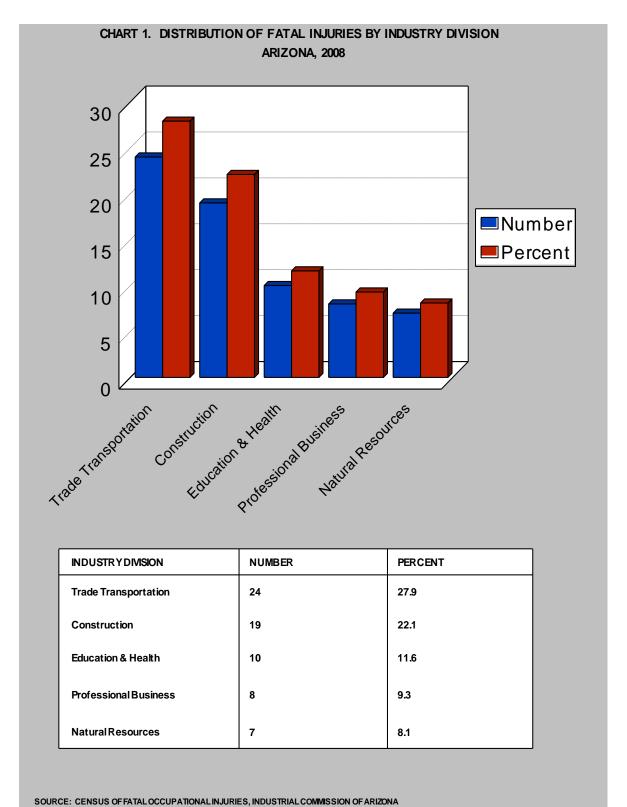
CFOI covers all fatal injuries determined to be work-related according to the CFOI criteria, regardless of industry or regulatory coverage of the establishment. Each fatality must be substantiated by two independent sources or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Source documents can include 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.

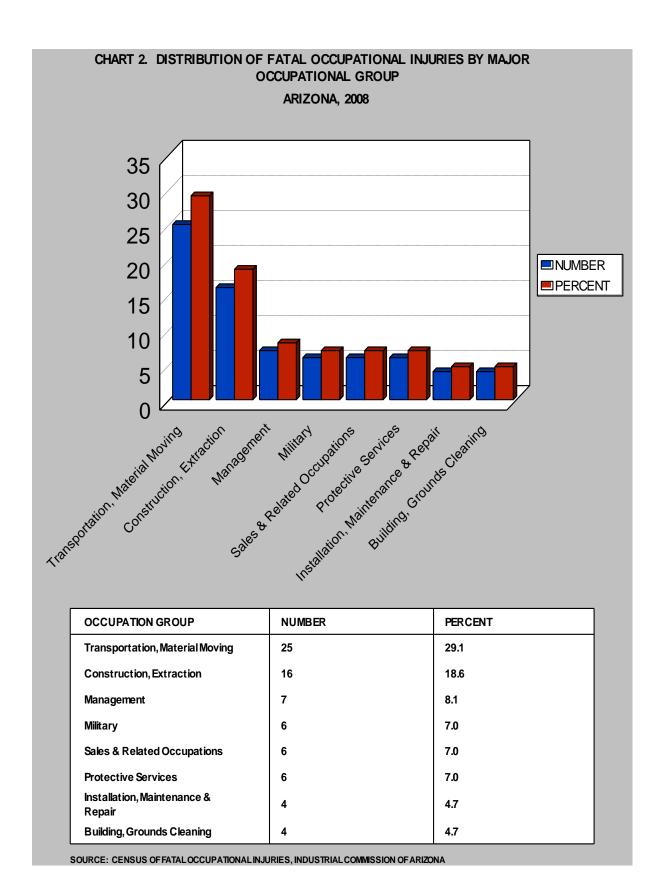
This is the sixteenth year that CFOI data has been collected by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This information can be used to identify hazardous industries, occupations and activities. It can also assist in developing safer workplaces and preventing fatal injuries.

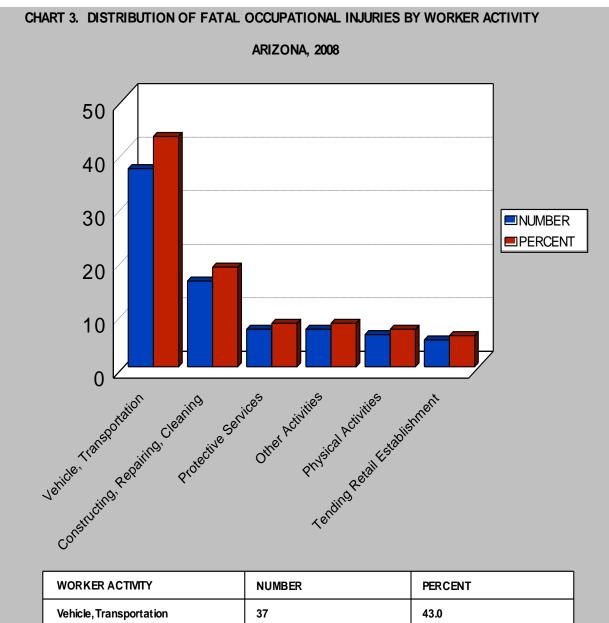
Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Before 2003, the program used the Standard 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 86 fatal occupational injuries in Arizona during 2008. This was a one percent decrease over last year's 88. The Trade, Transportation & Utilities industry was the leading industry division with 24 cases. Construction accounted for another 19 cases in 2008, making these two divisions account for 50 percent of the total cases. (See Chart 1)
- The occupation group that accounted for most cases in 2008 was Transportation and Material Moving with 25 cases or 29.1 percent. (See Chart 2) Construction and Extraction occupations accounted for 16 cases or 18.6 percent. Management occupations had 7 cases or 8.1 percent of the total cases for 2008.
- Vehicle and Transportation operations accounted for 43 percent of the total fatalities in 2008. Constructing, Repairing, and Cleaning accounted for another 18.6 percent. (See Chart 3).
- Multiple Traumatic Injuries were the leading nature of death with 44.2 percent. Other Traumatic Injuries followed with 20.9 percent. (See chart 4)
- Over 48 percent of the cases affected Multiple Body parts (42 cases). The Head was second with 18.6 percent. (See Chart 5)
- Vehicles (36 cases) and Structures & Surfaces (16 cases) accounted for 60 percent of the total fatal occupational injuries in 2008. (See Chart 6)
- Transportation incidents with 37 cases were the leading event for fatalities in 2008. Aircraft Accidents, 19 cases, and Falls, with 16 cases, accounted for another 40.7 percent. (See Chart 7)
- Workers between the ages of 35-44 (25 cases) suffered the most fatalities during 2008. Another 23.3 percent affected those workers between the ages of 45-54. (See Chart 8)
- Women workers accounted for 5.8 percent of all fatal occupational injuries in Arizona during 2008. (See Chart 9)
- More fatalities occurred on Other or Not Reported Locations in 2008 with 31.4 percent of the cases. Industrial places and premises had 18 cases. (See Chart 10)
- Hispanic workers accounted for 31.4 percent of the cases in 2008. (See chart 11)







WORKER ACTIVITY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Vehicle, Transportation	37	43.0
Constructing, Repairing, Cleaning	16	18.6
Protective Services	7	8.1
Other Activities	7	8.1
Physical Activities	6	7.0
Tending Retail Establishment	5	5.8

SOURCE: CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

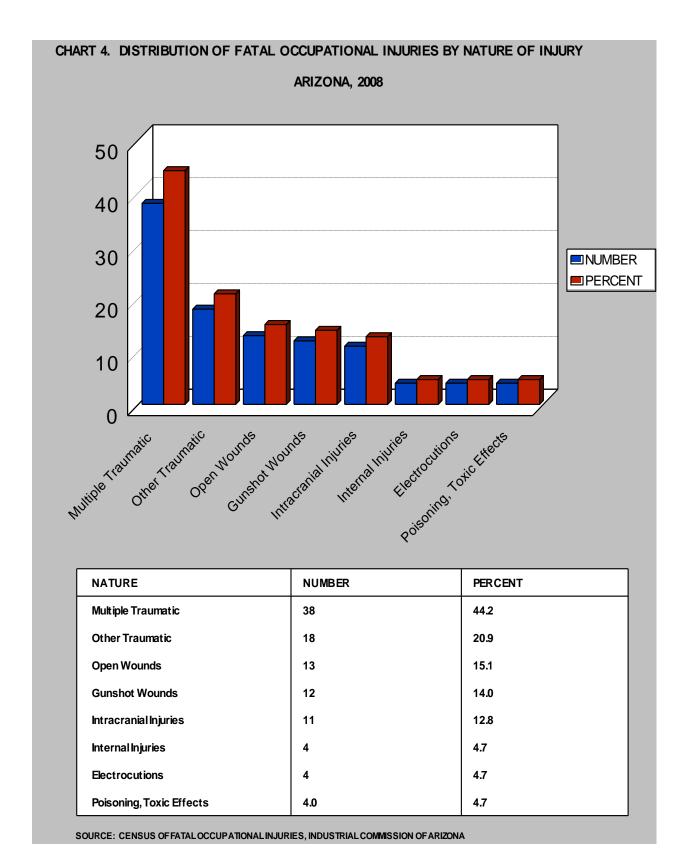


CHART 5. DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY PART OF BODY ARIZONA, 2008

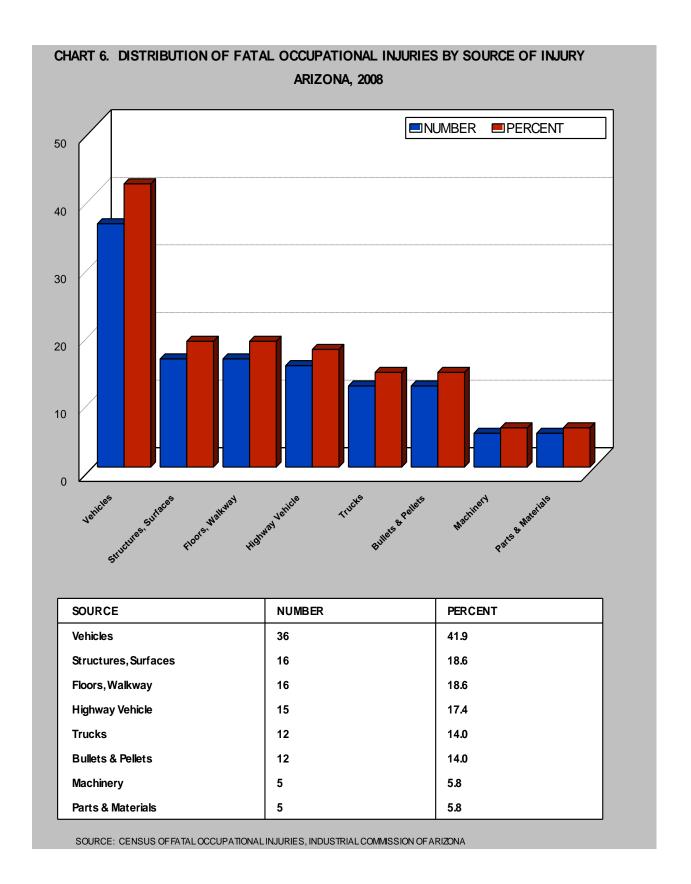
Multiple Body Parts

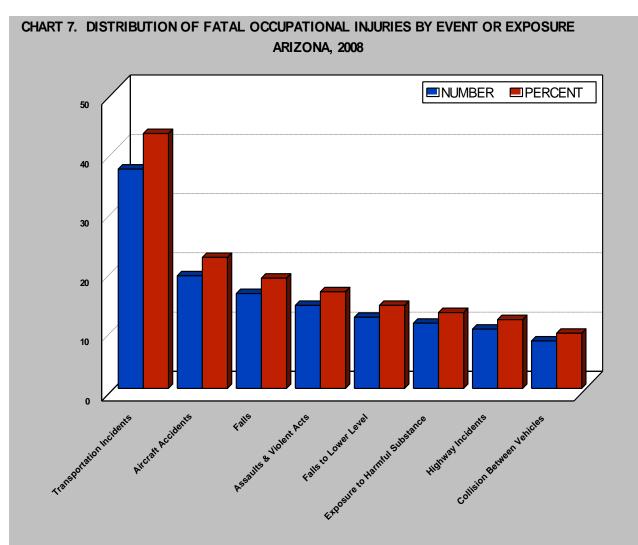
Head

Body Systems

PART OF BODY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Multiple Body Parts	42	48.8
Head	16	18.6
Body Systems	15	17.4
Trunk	9	10.5

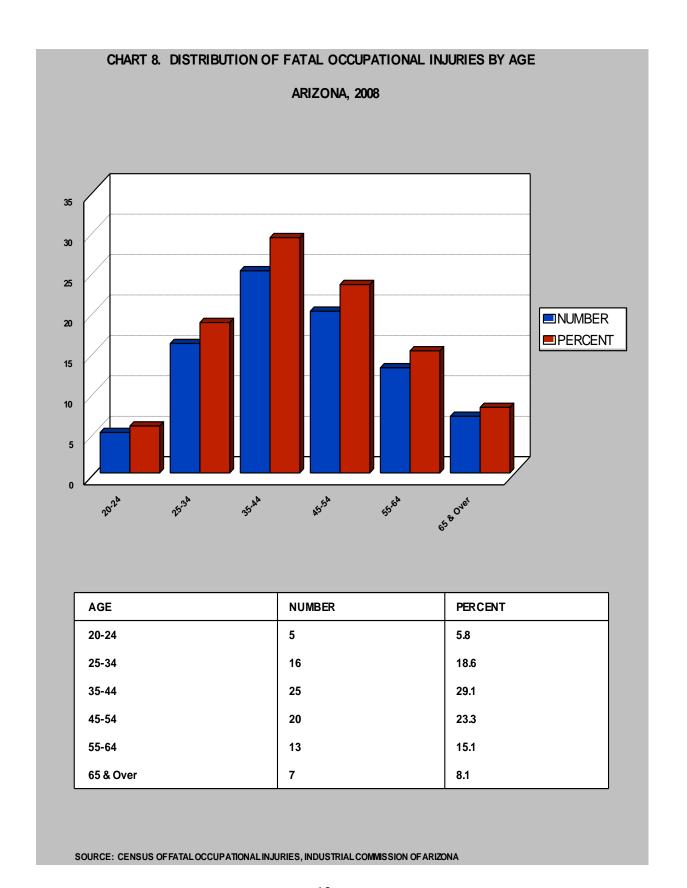
SOURCE: CENSUS OFFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

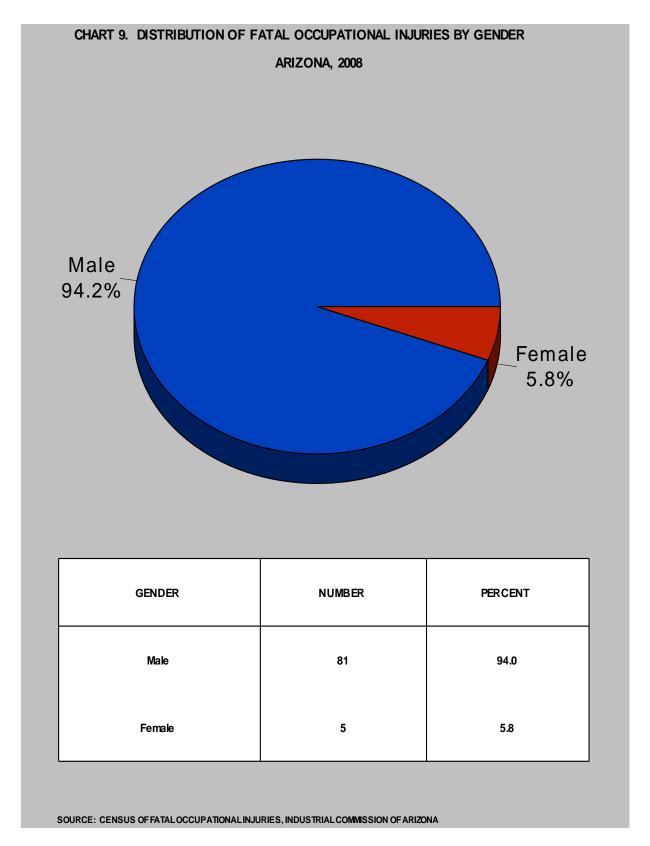


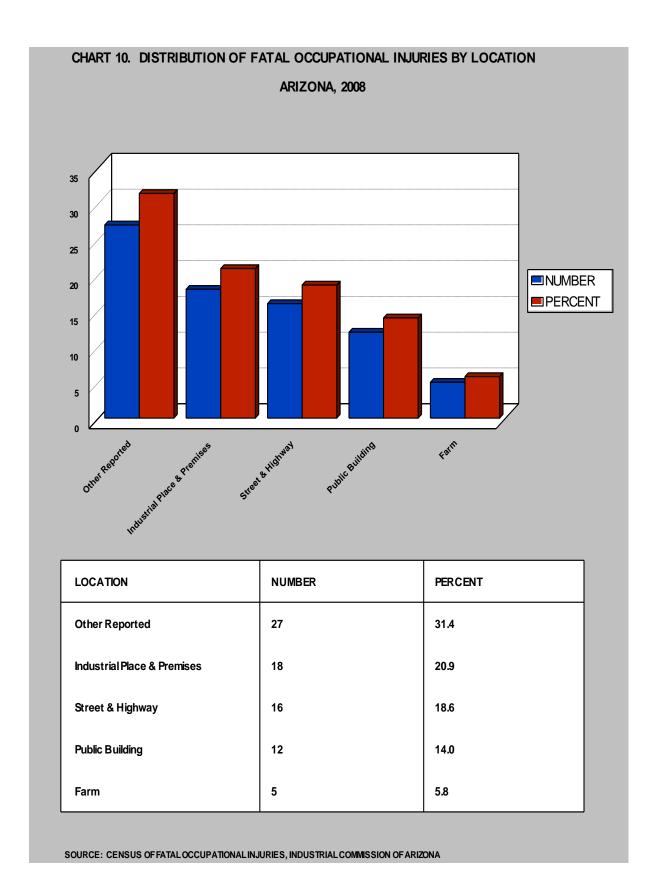


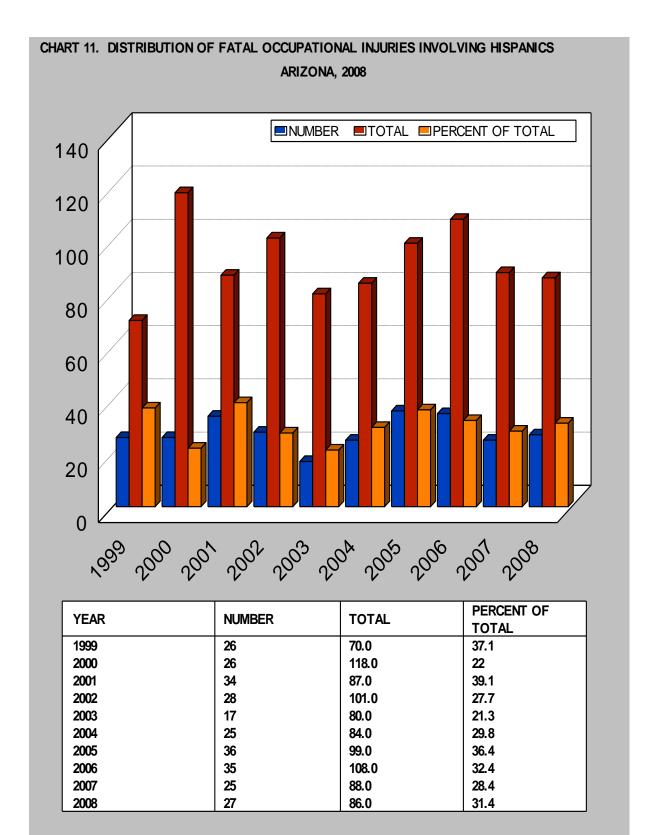
EVENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Transportation Incidents	37	43.0
Aircraft Accidents	19	22.1
Falls	16	18.6
Assaults & Violent Acts	14	16.3
Falls to Lower Level	12	14.0
Exposure to Harmful Substance	11	12.8
Highway Incidents	10	11.6
Collision Between Vehicles	8	9.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA









SOURCE: CENSUS OFFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

### **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, 2007

Occupation: <u>Standard Occupational Classification Coding Manual</u>

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.