Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry¹, Arizona, All Ownerships, 2010

Characteristic	All	Total (code T)
	Industries ²	
Total:	77	77
Employee status:		
Wage and salary workers	70	70
Self-employed	7	7
Gender:		
Men	69	69
Women	8	8
Age:		
Under 16 years 16 to 17 years		
18 to 19 years		
20 to 24 years		
25 to 34 years	19	19
35 to 44 years	15	15
45 to 54 years	21	21
55 to 64 years	15	15
65 years and over	4	4
Race or ethnic origin ³ :		
White, non-Hispanic	47	47
Black, non-Hispanic		
Hispanic or Latino	18	18
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo		
Asian	6	6
Pacific Islander		
Multiple races		
Other or not reported	3	3
Event or exposure⁴:		
Contact with objects and equipment	8	8
Struck by object or equipment	3	3
Struck by falling object or equipment		
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery		
Falls Fall to lower level	9 7	9
Fall from ladder	3	3
Fall from roof		
Fall from scaffold, staging		
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8	8
Contact with electric current		
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	3
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)		
Transportation incidents	28	28
Highway incidents Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	6	6
Non-collision incidents		
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	6	6
Overturned	3	3
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	4
Aircraft incidents	9	9
Fires and explosions		
Assaults and violent acts	24	24
Homicides Solf inflicted injuries	22	22
Self inflicted injuries Other or not reported		
See footnotes at end of table.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry¹, Arizona, All Ownerships, 2010

Characteristic	All	Total (code T)
	Industries ²	
45		
Primary source ^{4,5} :		
Vehicles	27	27
Highway vehicles	14	14
Automobiles		
Trucks	9	9
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	4	4
Forklifts	4	4
Tractors		
Structures and surfaces	8	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7	7
Machinery	5	5
Agriculture and garden machinery		
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	4	4
Material handling machinery		
Parts and materials	5	5
Machine, tool, and electric parts		
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	7	7
Persons -other than injured worker	5	5
Robber		
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs		
Chemicals and chemical products		
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	3
Containers		
Other	20	20
Bullets and pellets	15	15
Fire, flame, smoke	-	
Secondary source ^{4,6} :		
•	44	44
Vehicles	11	11
Highway vehicles	10	10
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	-	
Structures and surfaces	7	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4	4
Structures		
Machinery	4	4
Parts and materials		
Machine, tool, and electric parts		
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	17	17
Persons -other than injured worker	17	17
Robber	5	5
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs		
Chemicals and chemical products	-	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	3
Containers	-	
Other	-	
Liquids (including water)	-	
No secondary source	35	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry¹, Arizona, All Ownerships, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ²	Total (code T)
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Nature ⁴ :		
Intracranial injuries	8	8
Other traumatic injuries	19	19
Internal injuries	8	8
Asphyxiations, suffocations	4	4
Drownings		
Electrocutions		
Poisonings, toxic effects	3	3
Open wounds	19	19
Gunshot wounds	15	15
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)		
Multiple traumatic injuries	24	24
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs		
Part of body⁴:		
Head	14	14
Trunk	15	15
Chest	4	4
Back		
Neck		
Lower extremities		
Upper extremities		
Body systems	12	12
Multiple	34	34
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	29	29
Using or operating tools, machinery	3	3
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	16	16
Protective service activities	8	8
Materials handling operations	3	3
Physical activities	8	8
Other activities	7	7
Tending a retail establishment	3	3
Not reported		
Location:		
Private residence	8	8
Farm	3	3
Mine, quarry		
Industrial place and premises	14	14
Place for recreation or sports	-	
Street and highway	15	15
Public building	16	16
Residential institutions	-	
Other or not reported	18	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry¹, Arizona, All Ownerships, 2010

Characteristic	All Industries ²	Total (code T)
Occupation':		
Management occupations	7	7
Business and financial operations occupations		
Computer and mathematical occupations		
Architecture and Engineering occupations		
Life, physical, and social science occupations		
Community and social services occupations		
Legal occupations		
Education, training, and library occupations		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations		
Healthcare support occupations		
Protective service occupations	9	9
Food preparation and serving related occupations		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3	3
Personal care and service occupations		
Sales and related occupations	7	7
Office and administrative support occupations		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		
Construction and extraction occupations	9	9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10	10
Production occupations		
Transportation and material moving occupations Military specific occupations ⁸	19 	19

¹Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 23, 2012

²Mining includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

⁴Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁵The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁶The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

 $^{^{\}rm 7}{\rm Based}$ on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system.

⁸Millitary specific occupations include fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.