INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA



ARIZONA 2015 CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

Research & Statistics Division

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INTRODUCTION

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

The 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 at least two independent sources or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Source documents can include death certificates, workers' compensation reports, newspaper articles, and medical examiners' reports. Federal agencies, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Mine Safety and Health Administration may also provide data. Overall, the states are responsible for data collection, follow-up, and coding. Approximately 20 data elements, including certain characteristics of the fatally injured person (such as gender, race, and age) are coded for CFOI according to standard instructions.

This is the twenty-third 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 where fatalities have occurred. It may also assist the identified industries to seek out safer workplace practices that may reduce the type of fatalities listed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2014 RESULTS

The number of work-related deaths in Arizona decreased from 95 in 2013 to 88 in 2014, a decrease of nine percent. The Arizona fatality rate has decreased from 3.58 in 2013 to 2.87 in 2014 for every 100,000 workers in the state's workforce.

Specified in more detail below, the data identifies *Transportation Incidents* as the major cause of work-related fatalities, primarily *Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles*. The other leading cause of Arizona work-related fatalities in 2014 was *Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals*, primarily *Homicides*.

- 1. **Transportation Incidents** was the leading cause of occupational deaths in Arizona which resulted in 33 fatalities. Of Arizona's 33 transportation-related occupational deaths in 2014, nine were reported as *Roadway Collision with Other Vehicle*, six resulted from *Pedestrian Vehicular Incident*, and another six resulted from *Roadway Non-collision Incident*.
 - Aircraft Incidents accounted for six percent of all occupational fatalities in 2014 (compared to 11 percent in 2013). Aircraft Incidents include all aircraft that are used for business travel or for transporting work-related supplies.
- 2. **Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animals** was the second leading cause of work-related fatalities, accounting for 14 percent of Arizona's 88 occupational fatalities during 2014. Ten of these fatalities were classified as *Shooting by Other Person Intentional*.
- 3. **Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments** and **Falls, Slips, Trips** were the third leading cause of worker deaths in Arizona. *Exposure to Other Harmful Substances* resulted in eight fatalities. *Falls to Lower Level* resulted in eleven fatalities.

Work-related Fatalities by Worker Characteristics

- By Gender: Men accounted for 83 of the 88 worker fatalities in 2014.
- By Race/Ethnicity: White (non-Hispanic): 49 fatalities

Hispanic: 31 fatalities

American Indian or Alaska Native: 5 fatalities

• By Age: Workers in the 45 to 54 year-old age group experienced the highest number of fatalities with a total of 22 deaths.

Work-related Fatalities by Industry

- Trade, transportation and utilities industry: 24 fatalities
- Construction industry: 17 fatalities
- Professional and business services: 7 fatalities

Work-related Fatalities by Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations experienced the highest number of fatalities with 31.
- Construction and extraction occupations experienced 15 fatalities.
- Protective service occupations experienced 10 fatalities.

The following graphs and tables provide additional information related to the CFOI and may be viewed and downloaded at http://www.azica.gov/ADOSH/ADOSH_Research_Statistics.aspx:

Fatal Injury Graphs (Set I and II), Fatal Injury Data (Tables A1 through A9)

National statistics can be obtained via the Bureau of Labor Statistics website at http://www.bls.gov/iif/.

The Arizona Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries is a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, which recently released its 2014 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. The data provided in this summary is final data for collection year 2014.