NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For Release: Wednesday, December 30, 2015 **15-2492-SAN**

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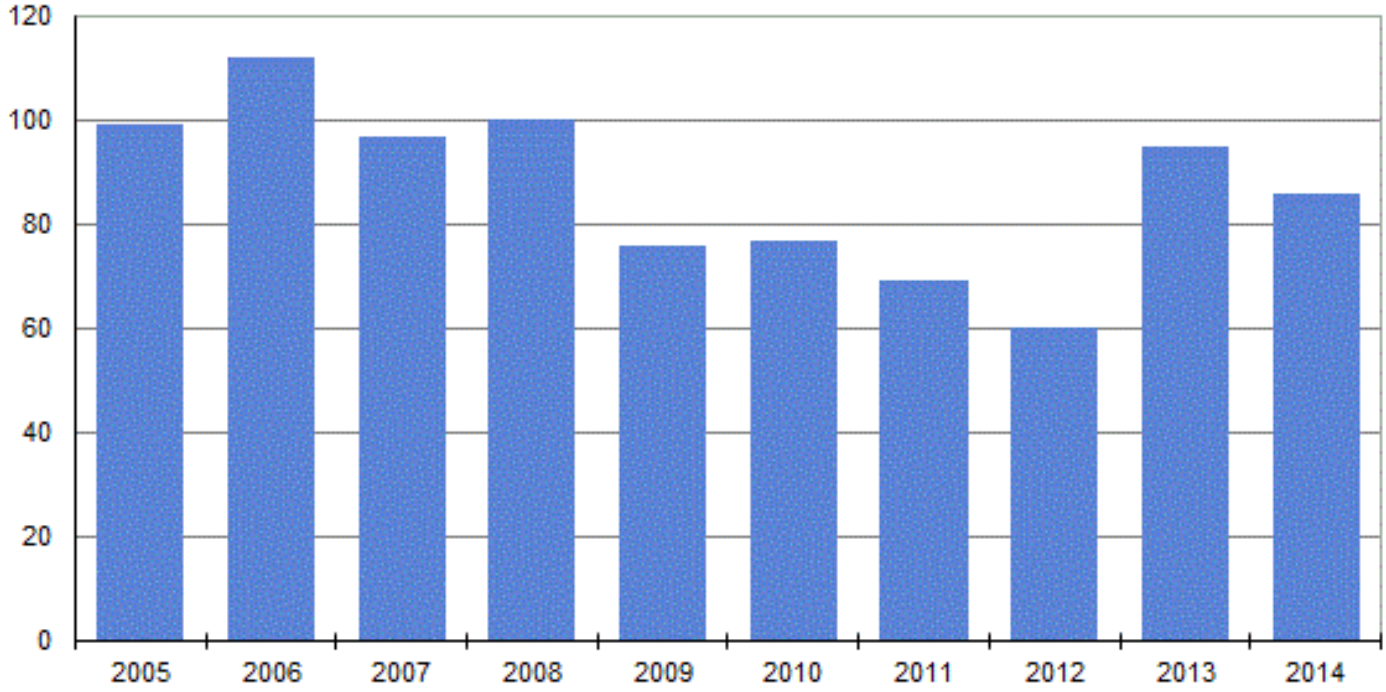
Fatal Work Injuries in Arizona – 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 86 in 2014 for Arizona, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Arizona declined by 9 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 118 in 2000 to a low of 55 in 1993. (See chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, up from a revised count of 4,585 fatalities in 2013, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2014 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2016.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Arizona, 2005—14



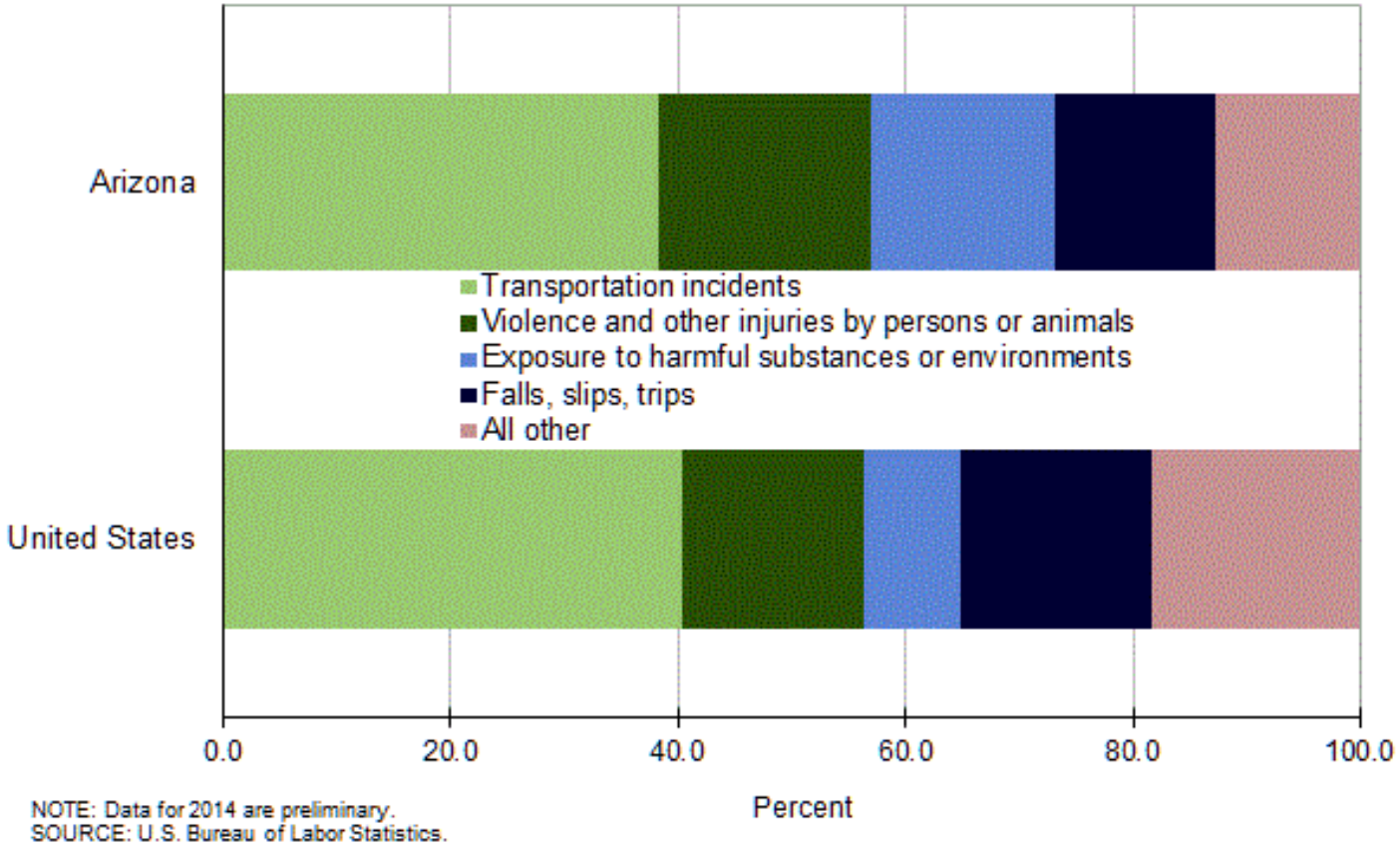
NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 86 fatal work injuries reported in Arizona in 2014, 33 resulted from transportation incidents and 16 from violence and other injuries by persons. Other major event categories were exposure to harmful substances or environments (14) and falls, slips, or trips (12). (See table 1.) Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 20

deaths. This category accounted for nearly one-quarter of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. In Arizona, transportation incidents accounted for 38 percent of the state's share of fatalities. (See chart 2.) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 16 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Arizona was 19 percent. Exposure to harmful substance or environments accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities, and falls, slips, or trips accounted for 14 percent. In Arizona, these events were responsible for 8 and 17 percent of workplace fatalities, respectively.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Arizona and the United States, 2014



NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional highlights:

- The construction industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 17, compared to 13 the previous year. Falls, slips, or trips accounted for six fatal work injuries in this industry (See table 2.)
- Transportation and warehousing had the second highest fatality count with 15. Transportation incidents accounted for the largest number of deaths in this industry.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 28. Motor vehicle operators suffered 17 deaths and material moving workers, 7 fatalities. (See table 3.)
- Men accounted for 81, or 94 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See table 4.) Transportation incidents made up 37 percent of these fatalities.
- In Arizona, 53 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.

- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 51, or 59 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2014. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 86 fatal work injuries in Arizona, 93 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder was self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents.

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 United States during the 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 at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

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.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Arizona, 2013-14

Event or exposure [1]	2013 [2]	2014 [p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	86	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	25	16	19
Intentional injury by person	25	13	15
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	20	11	13
Shooting by other person--intentional	12	10	12
Injured by physical contact with person while restraining, subduing--unintentional	--	1	1
Transportation incidents	24	33	38
Aircraft incidents	8	6	7
Pedestrian vehicular incident	3	6	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	--	4	5
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	10	20	23
Roadway collision with other vehicle	6	8	9
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	--	4	5
Roadway collision--moving and standing vehicle in roadway	--	1	1
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	3	5	6
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	3	5	6
Roadway noncollision incident	--	6	7
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	--	5	6
Falls, slips, trips	13	12	14
Falls to lower level	11	10	12
Other fall to lower level	10	7	8
Other fall to lower level 21 to 25 feet	--	3	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5	14	16
Exposure to electricity	3	3	3
Direct exposure to electricity	--	3	3
Exposure to other harmful substances	--	8	9
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	--	3	3
Inhalation of harmful substance	--	4	5
Inhalation of harmful substance--single episode	--	4	5
Contact with objects and equipment	8	9	10
Struck by object or equipment	3	8	9
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	--	6	7
Struck by swinging part of powered vehicle	--	3	3

Footnotes:
(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.
(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.
(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Arizona, 2013–14

Industry [1]	2013 [2]	2014 [p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	86	100
Private industry	67	72	84
Natural resources and mining	3	5	6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	5	6
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	--	3	3
Construction	13	17	20
Construction	13	17	20
Construction of buildings	3	3	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	3	3
Specialty trade contractors	6	11	13
Manufacturing	3	3	3
Manufacturing	3	3	3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	--	1	1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17	23	27
Wholesale trade	--	5	6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	--	4	5
Retail trade	6	3	3
Gasoline stations	--	1	1
Miscellaneous store retailers	1	1	1
Transportation and warehousing	9	15	17
Air transportation	--	2	2
Truck transportation	4	10	12
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	2	1	1
Publishing industries (except internet)	--	1	1
Financial activities	4	3	3
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	3	3
Real estate	4	3	3
Professional and business services	9	7	8
Administrative and waste services	7	6	7
Administrative and support services	7	6	7
Educational and health services	--	4	5
Health care and social assistance	--	3	3
Leisure and hospitality	8	4	5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	3	3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	2	1	1
Accommodation and food services	6	1	1
Food services and drinking places	6	1	1
Other services, except public administration	6	4	5
Other services, except public administration	6	4	5
Repair and maintenance	2	3	3
Government [3]	28	14	16
Federal government	2	4	5
Local government	25	9	10

Footnotes:
(1) Industry data for 2013 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Industry data for 2014 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.
(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.
(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.
(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Arizona, 2013–14

Occupation [1]	2013 [2]	2014 [p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	86	100
Protective service occupations	25	11	13
Law enforcement workers	--	8	9
Police officers	--	8	9
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	--	8	9
Other protective service workers	3	3	3
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	3	3	3
Security guards	3	3	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4	6	7
Grounds maintenance workers	--	6	7
Grounds maintenance workers	--	6	7
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	--	4	5
Sales and related occupations	6	5	6
Retail sales workers	--	3	3
Cashiers	--	1	1
Cashiers	--	1	1
Construction and extraction occupations	9	15	17
Construction trades workers	9	12	14
Construction laborers	--	4	5
Construction laborers	--	4	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	7	8
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	--	4	5
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	--	1	1
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	--	1	1
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	3	3
Assemblers and fabricators	--	1	1
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	--	1	1
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	--	1	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	28	33
Air transportation workers	--	4	5
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	--	4	5
Commercial pilots	--	4	5
Motor vehicle operators	9	17	20
Bus drivers	--	1	1
Bus drivers, school or special client	--	1	1
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6	15	17
Driver/sales workers	--	1	1
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	5	13	15
Material moving workers	3	7	8
Laborers and material movers, hand	--	4	5
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	--	1	1
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	--	3	3

Footnotes:
(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.
(2) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.
(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Arizona, 2013–14

Worker characteristics	2013 [1]	2014 [p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	95	86	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary [2]	84	80	93
Self-employed [3]	11	6	7
Gender			
Men	90	81	94
Women	5	5	6
Age [4]			
20 to 24 years	13	5	6
25 to 34 years	23	15	17
35 to 44 years	19	14	16
45 to 54 years	19	22	26
55 to 64 years	16	19	22
65 years and over	5	10	12
Race or ethnic origin [5]			
White, non-Hispanic	56	46	53
Hispanic or Latino	25	31	36
American Indian or Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	3	5	6

Footnotes:
(1) Totals for 2013 are revised and final.
(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.
(2) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.
(3) 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.
(4) Information may not be available for all age groups.
(5) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.