



For Release: Tuesday, March 19, 2019

19-461-SAN

WESTERN INFORMATION OFFICE: San Francisco, Calif.

Technical information: (415) 625-2270 BLSinfoSF@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/west

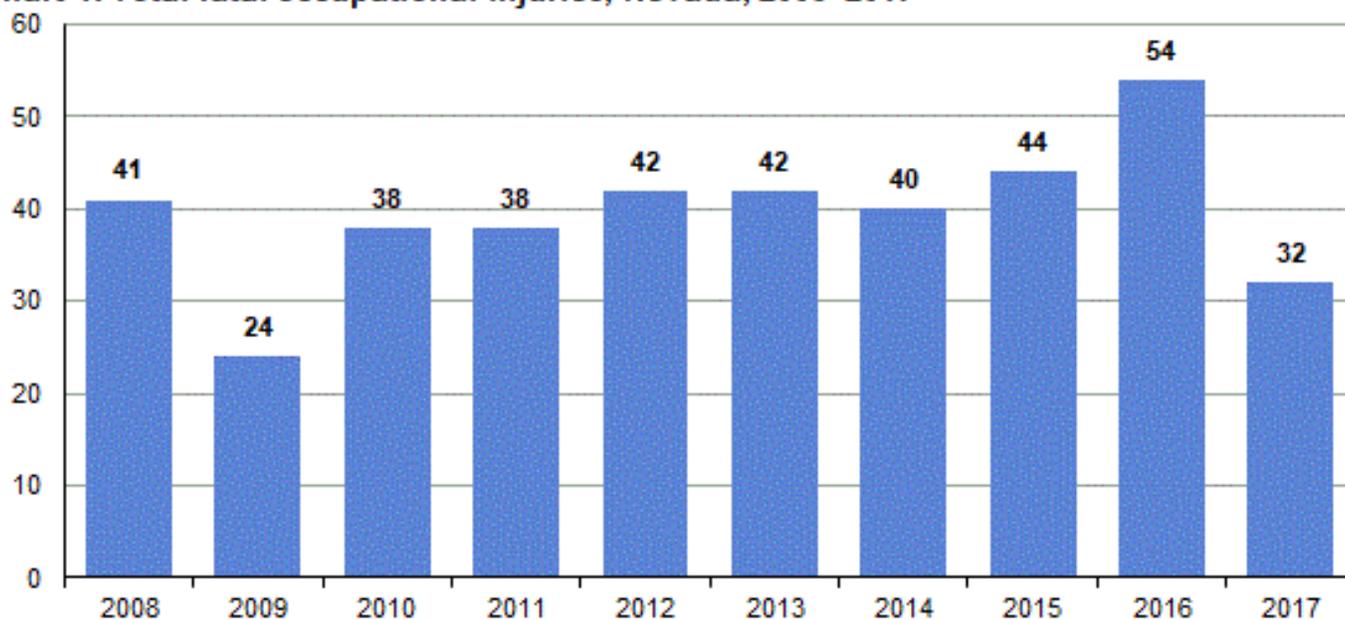
Media contact: (415) 625-2270

Fatal Work Injuries in Nevada – 2017

Fatal work injuries totaled 32 in 2017 for Nevada, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Richard Holden noted that the number of work-related fatalities in Nevada was lower than the 54 fatalities in the previous year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 71 in 2007 to a low of 24 in 2009. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a total of 5,147 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2017, down slightly from the 5,190 fatal injuries in 2016, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Nevada, 2008–2017



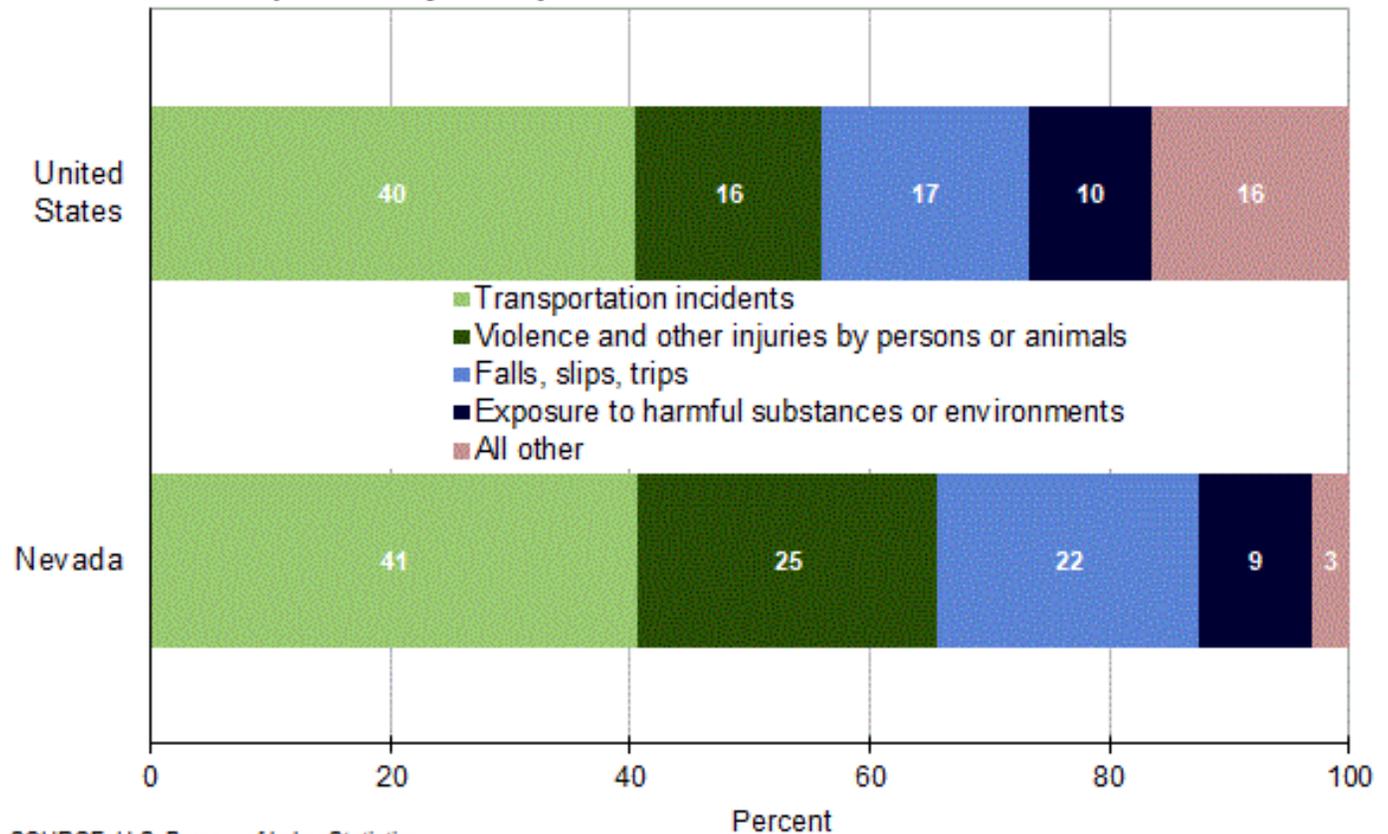
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Type of incident

In Nevada, transportation incidents resulted in 13 fatal work injuries. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and falls, slips, and trips accounted for eight and seven fatalities respectively. These three major categories accounted for 88 percent of all workplace fatalities in the state. (See [table 1.](#))

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2017, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. (See [chart 2.](#)) Falls, slips, or trips was the second-most common fatal event (17 percent), followed by violence and other injuries by persons or animals (16 percent).

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, United States and Nevada, 2017



Industry

The private construction industry sector had the highest number of fatalities in Nevada with five. (See [table 2](#).) The most frequent fatal event in the construction sector was falls, slips, and trips with three worker deaths. All of those fatally injured in this sector were specialty trade contractors.

The transporting and warehousing sector had four workplace fatalities in 2017, with transportation incidents accounting for three of these fatalities.

Occupation

Protective service occupations and transportation and material moving occupations shared the highest number of workplace fatalities with seven each. (See [table 3](#).) Construction and extraction occupations had six workplace deaths.

Additional highlights:

- Men accounted for 84 percent of the work-related fatalities in Nevada, compared to the 93-percent national share. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents made up 44 percent of the fatalities for men in Nevada.
- White non-Hispanics accounted for 63 percent of those who died from a workplace injury. Nationwide, this group accounted for 67 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old accounted for 56 percent of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2017, compared to 55 percent nationwide.
- Of the 32 fatally-injured workers in Nevada, 88 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were 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 (CFOI), part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible. For the 2016 national data, over 23,300 unique source documents were reviewed as part of the data collection process. For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The CFOI includes data for all fatal work injuries, even those that may be outside the scope of other agencies or 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. More on the scope of CFOI can be found at www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm.

Acknowledgments. BLS appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that provided source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor, and industrial relations and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

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, Nevada, 2016–17

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	54	32	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	12	8	25
Intentional injury by person	11	7	22
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person).....	9	5	16
Transportation incidents	18	13	41
Aircraft incidents.....	8	2	6
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	8	8	25
Roadway collision with other vehicle.....	--	4	13
Roadway noncollision incident	4	3	9
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	4	3	9
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips.....	8	7	22
Falls to lower level.....	4	5	16
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	11	3	9

Footnotes:

(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Nevada, 2016–17

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	54	32	100
Private industry	49	26	81
Natural resources and mining	3	4	13
Construction	5	5	16
Construction	5	5	16
Specialty trade contractors	4	5	16
Trade, transportation, and utilities	8	8	25
Retail trade	1	3	9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	--	1	3
Transportation and warehousing	7	4	13
Transit and ground passenger transportation	--	--	--
Taxi and limousine service	--	--	--
Taxi service	--	1	3
Professional and business services	9	4	13
Administrative and waste services	8	4	13
Administrative and support services	8	4	13
Leisure and hospitality	12	4	13
Government ⁽³⁾	5	6	19
Federal government	4	1	3
Local government	--	4	13

Footnotes:

(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

(3) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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, Nevada, 2016–17

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	54	32	100
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	4	13
Protective service occupations.....	7	7	22
Supervisors of protective service workers.....	--	3	9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	3	9
Construction and extraction occupations	6	6	19
Construction trades workers.....	4	6	19
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	10	7	22
Motor vehicle operators.....	6	7	22
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	--	5	16
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	--	5	16

Footnotes:

(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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 selected demographic characteristics, Nevada, 2016–17

Worker characteristics	2016	2017	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	54	32	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers ⁽¹⁾	42	28	88
Self-employed ⁽²⁾	12	4	13
Gender			
Men	50	27	84
Women	4	5	16
Age ⁽³⁾			
25 to 34 years	11	6	19
35 to 44 years	6	6	19
45 to 54 years	19	6	19
55 to 64 years	12	11	34
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁴⁾			
White (non-Hispanic)	34	20	63
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	14	9	28

Footnotes:

(1) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

(2) 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.

(3) Information may not be available for all age groups.

(4) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

NOTE: Data for all years are final. 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.