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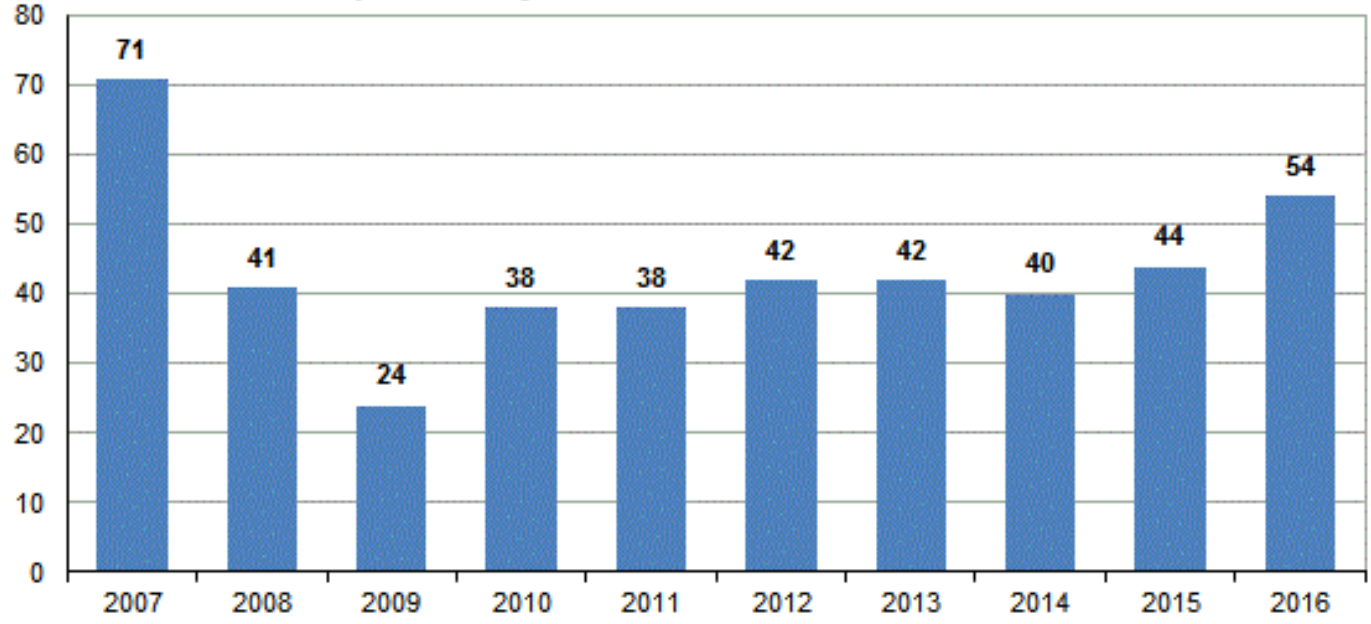
Fatal Work Injuries in Nevada – 2016

Fatal work injuries totaled 54 in 2016 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 higher than the 44 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 5,190 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2016, a 7-percent increase from the 4,836 fatal injuries in 2015, according to the results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. This was the third consecutive increase in annual workplace fatalities and the first time more than 5,000 fatalities have been recorded since 2008.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Nevada, 2007–2016



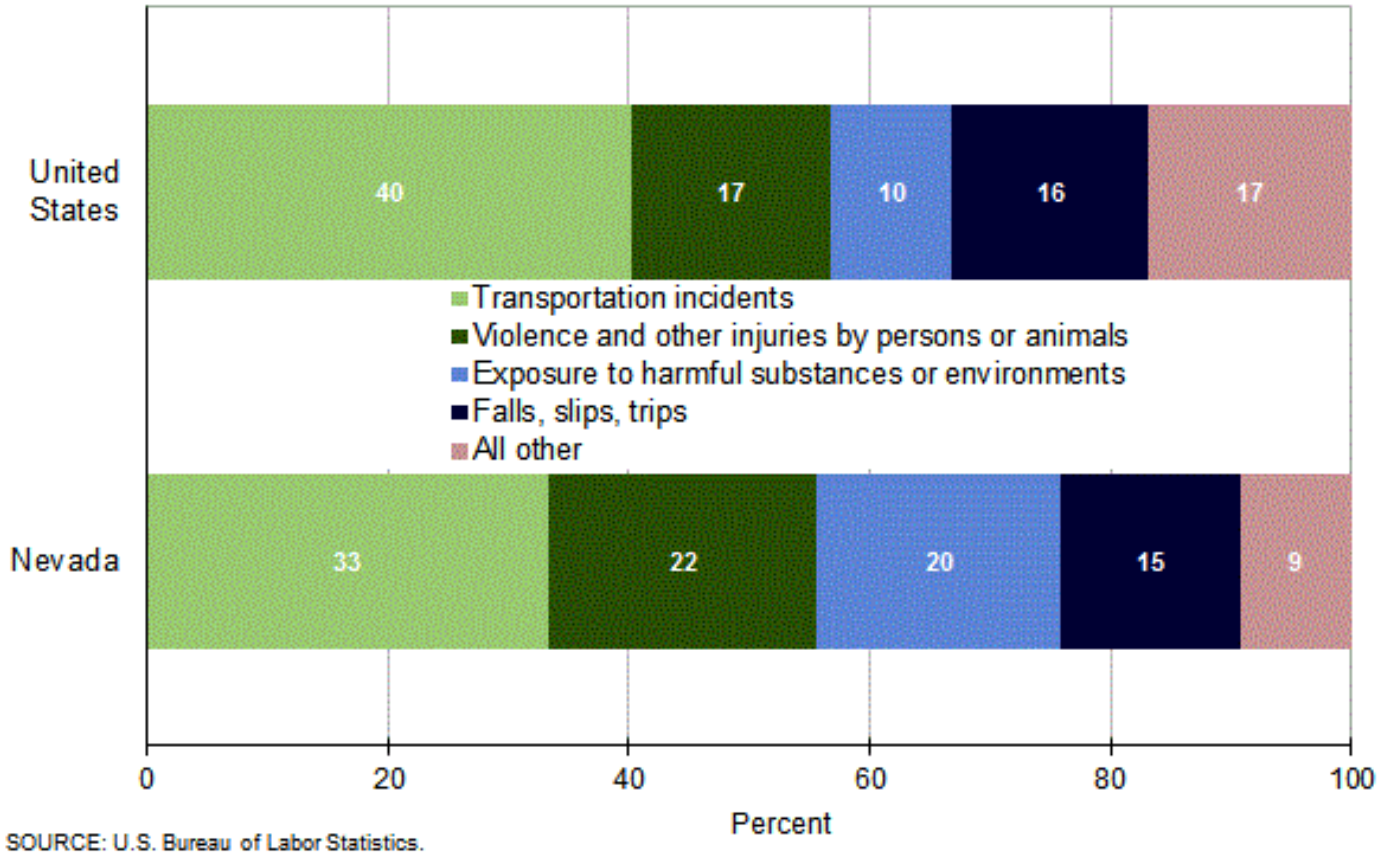
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Type of incident

In Nevada, transportation incidents resulted in 18 fatal work injuries while violence and other injuries by persons or animals and exposure to harmful substances or envirnoments accounted for 12 and 11 fatalities respectively. These three major categories accounted for 76 percent of all workplace fatalities in the state. (See table 1.) The number of worker deaths from transportation incidents fell by three over the year.

Nationally, transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2016, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. (See chart 2.) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second-most common fatal event (17 percent), followed by falls, slips, or trips (16 percent).

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, United States and Nevada, 2016



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry

The private accommodation and food services industry sector had the highest number of fatalities in Nevada with ten. (See table 2.) Exposure to harmful substances or environments was the most frequent fatal event in the accommodation and food services sector with four worker deaths. Half of those fatally injured in this sector worked in restaurants and other eating places.

The private administrative and waste services sector had 8 workplace fatalities in 2016, with landscaping services accounting for 4 of these fatalities.

Occupation

Transportation and material moving, and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations shared the highest number of workplace fatalities with ten each. (See table 3.) Protective service and construction and extraction occupations had seven and six workplace deaths respectively.

Additional highlights:

- Men accounted for 95 percent of the work-related fatalities in Nevada, compared to the 93-percent national share. (See table 4.) Transportation incidents made up 34 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 67 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2016, compared to 57 percent nationwide.

- Of the 54 fatally-injured workers in Nevada, 78 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, 2015–16

Event or exposure [1]	2015	2016	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	44	54	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	4	12	22
Intentional injury by person	4	11	20
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person)	--	9	17
Shooting by other person--intentional	--	5	9
Transportation incidents	21	18	33
Aircraft incidents	1	8	15
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	--	7	13
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing--into structure, object, or ground	--	7	13
Other in-flight crash	1	1	2
Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground	1	1	2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	11	8	15
Roadway noncollision incident	3	4	7
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	3	4	7
Falls, slips, trips	7	8	15
Falls on same level	--	4	7
Falls to lower level	3	4	7
Other fall to lower level	--	3	6
Other fall to lower level less than 6 feet	--	1	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6	11	20
Exposure to other harmful substances	4	10	19
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose	4	10	19
Contact with objects and equipment	6	5	9
Struck by object or equipment	3	4	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1	1	2
Caught in running equipment or machinery	--	1	2
Caught in running equipment or machinery during maintenance, cleaning	--	1	2

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, 2015–16

Industry [1]	2015	2016	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	44	54	100
Private industry	40	49	91
Natural resources and mining	6	3	6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction [2]	4	3	6
Mining (except oil and gas)	3	1	2
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	--	1	2
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying	--	1	2
Clay and ceramic and refractory minerals mining	--	1	2
Construction	9	5	9
Construction	9	5	9
Specialty trade contractors	6	4	7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	--	3	6
Manufacturing	--	2	4
Manufacturing	--	2	4
Food manufacturing	--	1	2
Animal food manufacturing	--	1	2
Animal food manufacturing	--	1	2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	--	1	2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	--	1	2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	--	1	2
Custom architectural woodwork and millwork manufacturing	--	1	2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	7	8	15
Retail trade	--	1	2
Food and beverage stores	--	1	2
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	--	1	2
Transportation and warehousing	7	7	13
Air transportation	--	1	2
Nonscheduled air transportation	--	1	2
Nonscheduled air transportation	--	1	2
Nonscheduled chartered passenger air transportation	--	1	2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	--	3	6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other	--	1	2
Professional and business services	7	9	17
Professional and technical services	--	1	2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	1	2
Legal services	--	1	2
Offices of lawyers	--	1	2
Administrative and waste services	7	8	15
Administrative and support services	7	8	15
Investigation and security services	3	3	6
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	--	3	6
Security guards and patrol services	--	3	6
Services to buildings and dwellings	3	5	9
Landscaping services	--	4	7
Educational and health services	3	5	9
Health care and social assistance	1	5	9
Leisure and hospitality	4	12	22
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	2	4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	--	2	4
Gambling industries	--	2	4
Casinos (except casino hotels)	--	2	4
Accommodation and food services	--	10	19
Accommodation	--	4	7
Traveler accommodation	--	4	7
Casino hotels	--	4	7
Food services and drinking places	--	6	11

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Nevada, 2015–16 - Continued

Industry [1]	2015	2016	
	Number	Number	Percent
Restaurants and other eating places	--	5	9
Restaurants and other eating places	--	5	9
Full-service restaurants	--	4	7
Other services, except public administration	--	5	9
Other services, except public administration	--	5	9
Repair and maintenance	--	4	7
Personal and laundry services	--	1	2
Other personal services	--	1	2
Government [3]	4	5	9
Federal government	--	4	7

Footnotes:
(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.
(2) Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
(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, 2015–16

Occupation [1]	2015	2016	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	44	54	100
Business and financial operations occupations	--	1	2
Financial specialists	--	1	2
Miscellaneous financial specialists	--	1	2
Legal occupations	--	1	2
Lawyers, judges, and related workers	--	1	2
Lawyers and judicial law clerks	--	1	2
Lawyers	--	1	2
Protective service occupations	3	7	13
Other protective service workers	--	4	7
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	--	4	7
Security guards	--	4	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4	5	9
Grounds maintenance workers	--	4	7
Grounds maintenance workers	--	4	7
Sales and related occupations	--	1	2
Retail sales workers	--	1	2
Cashiers	--	1	2
Cashiers	--	1	2
Office and administrative support occupations	1	1	2
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	1	1	2
Postal service workers	1	1	2
Postal service mail carriers	1	1	2
Construction and extraction occupations	11	6	11
Construction trades workers	6	4	7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	10	19
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	--	4	7
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	--	3	6
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3	6	11
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	--	5	9
Production occupations	--	1	2
Other production occupations	--	1	2
Miscellaneous production workers	--	1	2
Helpers--production workers	--	1	2
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	10	19
Air transportation workers	--	3	6
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	--	3	6
Commercial pilots	--	3	6
Motor vehicle operators	11	6	11

Footnotes:
(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.
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 selected demographic characteristics, Nevada, 2015–16

Worker characteristics	2015	2016	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	44	54	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary workers [1]	33	42	78
Self-employed [2]	11	12	22
Gender			
Men	42	50	93
Women	--	4	7
Age [3]			
20 to 24 years	1	3	6
25 to 34 years	10	11	20
35 to 44 years	7	6	11
45 to 54 years	8	19	35
55 to 64 years	15	12	22
65 years and over	3	3	6
Race or ethnic origin [4]			
White, non-Hispanic	26	34	63
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	13	14	26
Asian, non-Hispanic	--	5	9

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.