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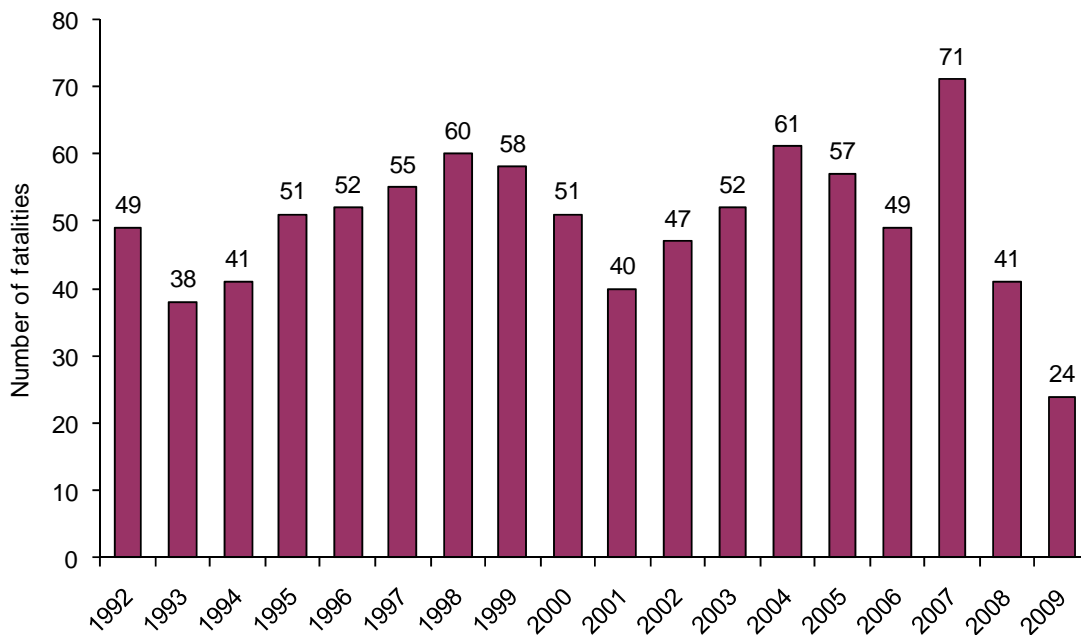
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WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN NEVADA - 2009

Fatal work injuries in Nevada totaled 24 in 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while these results are preliminary, the number of fatalities in Nevada was down from the 41 recorded in 2008. (See chart 1.) Final 2009 national and State results will be released in April 2011.

Chart 1. Total workplace fatalities in Nevada, 1992-2009



Note: Totals for 2009 are preliminary

The most frequent event leading to workplace fatalities in Nevada in 2009 was highway incidents (7). Falls to a lower level, homicides, and pedestrian incidents each had three on-the-job fatalities. (See table A.) Combined, these four events¹ accounted for two-thirds of all work-related fatalities in the State.

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls, among others. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. See the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual at www.bls.gov/iif/osh/oiccs.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in the census.

Highway incidents remained the most frequent fatal workplace event for both the State and the nation in 2009. The number of fatal injuries from this event in Nevada was little changed from the six in the previous year. The series high of 18 worker fatalities from highway incidents was recorded in 2005. Highway incidents accounted for 29 percent of the State's workplace fatalities in 2009; nationally, this event accounted for 20 percent of work-related deaths. (See tables A and B.)

Occupational fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level accounted for three deaths in 2009, down from six in 2008. Falls to a lower level represented 13 percent of all workplace fatalities in the State and 12 percent nationwide.

The number of worker fatalities from pedestrian incidents in 2009 was the lowest count since 1998. These three fatal work injuries accounted for 13 percent of on-the-job fatalities in the State and 2 percent in the nation.

The three fatalities from work-related homicides accounted for 13 percent of all fatal work injuries in Nevada in 2009. Nationally, this event accounted for 12 percent of the total.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Nevada by selected event, 1992-2009

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway incidents		Falls to a lower level		Pedestrian incidents		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	49	15	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	38	11	29	4	11	3	8	-	-
1994	41	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-
1995	51	9	18	6	12	3	6	-	-
1996	52	9	17	9	17	3	6	-	-
1997	55	10	18	6	11	4	7	3	5
1998	60	11	18	7	12	3	5	-	-
1999	58	9	16	10	17	5	9	-	-
2000	51	13	25	-	-	9	18	-	-
2001	40	13	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	47	15	32	7	15	4	9	-	-
2003	52	12	23	6	12	4	8	-	-
2004	61	10	16	14	23	7	11	-	-
2005	57	18	32	7	12	5	9	-	-
2006	49	9	18	9	18	-	-	-	-
2007	71	15	21	17	24	6	8	-	-
2008 ¹	41	6	15	6	15	-	-	-	-
2009 ²	24	7	29	3	13	3	13	3	13

¹ Since the initial release of 2008 data, 1 additional job-related fatality was identified in Nevada bringing the 2008 total job-related fatality count to 41.

² Totals for 2009 are preliminary.

Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Nevada

- Men accounted for 96 percent (23) of the work-related fatalities in Nevada in 2009. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle, accounted for 57 percent of deaths among male workers. Contact with objects and equipment made up 13 percent of male work-related fatalities. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-three percent of those who died from a workplace injury in Nevada were white, non-Hispanic (15) and twenty-five percent were Hispanic or Latino (6). (Some worker fatalities were not identified by race or ethnic origin.) Transportation incidents were the most frequent type of fatality for white, non-Hispanic workers. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 88 percent or 21 of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2009. (See table 2.)
- Ninety-two percent of workers killed on the job worked for wages and salaries (22). The leading cause of death for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents (12). (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors accounted for 42 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State – construction (5), and administrative and support and waste management (5). (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective, transportation and material moving jobs had the highest number of workplace fatalities (9), followed by construction and extraction jobs (6). Combined, these two occupational groups accounted for almost 63 percent of the fatal work injuries in Nevada. Transportation incidents were the most frequent cause of on-the-job fatalities for both occupational groups. (See table 4.)

U.S. Workplace Fatalities

Nationwide, a total of 4,340 fatal work injuries were reported in 2009, a decrease of 17 percent from the revised total of 5,214 recorded in 2008. This preliminary figure represents the smallest annual total since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was first conducted in 1992. (See table B.) Economic factors played a major role in the national fatal work injury decrease as total hours worked declined during the year. Similarly, some industries that historically have accounted for a significant share of fatal work injuries, such as construction, experienced even larger declines in employment or hours worked.

Highway incidents in 2009 continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities, a position held since the program’s inception in 1992. Still, the 2009 count of 882 fatal injuries from highway incidents was down 27 percent from the 2008 count of 1,215 fatal injuries.

Workplace homicides (521) declined 1 percent in 2009. Falls to a lower level decreased 13 percent (from 593 in 2008 to 518 in 2009). Around half of all fatal falls to a lower level occur in construction, so the decline in construction employment may account for the lower number of fatal work injuries due to falls to a lower level.

Workplace suicides (237) were down 10 percent nationwide in 2009 from the series high of 263 in 2008. However, the 2009 preliminary count of workplace suicides is the second highest annual total reported by the fatality census.

Thirty-seven states reported lower numbers of fatal work injuries in 2009 than in 2008, while 13 states and the District of Columbia reported higher numbers.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event, 1992-2009

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway incidents		Homicides		Falls to a lower level		Struck by object or equipment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	1,044	17	507	8	557	9
1993	6,331	1,242	20	1,074	17	534	8	565	9
1994	6,632	1,343	20	1,080	16	580	9	591	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	1,036	17	578	9	547	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	927	15	610	10	582	9
1997	6,238	1,393	22	860	14	653	10	579	9
1998	6,055	1,442	24	714	12	625	10	520	9
1999	6,054	1,496	25	651	11	634	10	585	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	677	11	659	11	571	10
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	643	11	700	12	553	9
2002	5,534	1,373	25	609	11	638	12	505	9
2003	5,575	1,353	24	632	11	604	11	531	10
2004	5,764	1,398	24	559	10	738	13	602	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	567	10	664	12	607	11
2006	5,840	1,356	23	540	9	738	13	589	10
2007	5,657	1,414	25	628	11	746	13	504	9
2008 ²	5,214	1,215	23	526	10	593	11	520	10
2009 ³	4,340	882	20	521	12	518	12	414	10

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

² Totals for 2008 are revised and final. The BLS national news release issued August 20, 2009, reported a total of 5,071 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2008. Since then, an additional 143 job-related fatalities were identified bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2008 to 5,214.

³ Data for 2009 are preliminary. Revised and final 2009 data are scheduled to be released April 2011.

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Website at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf. Selected current and historical information is available in PDF format Detailed data may be accessed from the query system at data.bls.gov/PDO/outside.jsp?survey=fi or via an extensive collection of flat text files. For further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, contact the West Information Office at 415-625-2270 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (PT).

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 U.S. in each 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. The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part III of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

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.

Several federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in States with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Nevada Division of Industrial Relations for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, State, local, and private sector entities that submitted 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 Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Federal Railroad Administration; the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; State departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

Detailed statistics on fatal occupational injuries in Nevada can be obtained from tables at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/tgs/2009/iiffi32.htm>.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry¹ sector, Nevada, 2009

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	24	7	--	5	--	11	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	13	4	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry 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.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities 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.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Nevada, 2009

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	24	13	3	3	3	--	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	22	12	--	3	3	--	--
Self-employed ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	23	13	--	3	3	--	--
Women.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	10	4	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	15	12	--	--	--	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	6	--	--	--	3	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos. Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and falls. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not resulting from being struck by a vehicle. shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses

and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in incorporated businesses or members of partnerships. cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Nevada, 2009

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environment	Fires and explosions
Total		24	13	3	3	3	--	--
Private Industry		18	9	--	3	3	--	--
Goods Producing		7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	23	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		11	5	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Nevada, 2009 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Public Administration		5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Industry data from 2003 to 2008 are classified using the 2002 North American System (NAICS). Industry data after 2008 are classified using the 2007 NAICS. ⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting struck by a vehicle.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

Data for 2009 are preliminary.

⁵ Includes fatalities 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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Nevada, 2009

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	24	13	3	3	3	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9	7	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities from being struck by a vehicle. ⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals. ⁵ Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as members of Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and ⁵ Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as members of Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries regardless of individual occupation listed.