Table 18. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2019

		Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																			
Characterístic	Private industry	Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion				Transportation accidents			Violence and other injuries by persons or animal			or animal	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	motion harmf involving substance	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Total	Roadway accidents	Fires and explosions	Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unint entional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	90.3	24.3	14.6	6.3	2.5	24.7	4.6	14.8	4.8	28.0	7.5	.8	4.1	5.1	3.1		3.8	1.4	1.5	.9	-
Gender: Male Female	95.5 83.0	25.7 22.4	15.8 12.9	5.2 7.8		24.4 25.2	6.0 2.7	12.8 17.6	4.8 4.9	33.6 20.2	8.7 5.9	.8	2.7 6.1	6.2 3.8	4.1 1.8	 	2.7 5.3	.8 2.1	1.6 1.3	 1.9	-
Age: 14 - 15 16 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 and over	 58.1 74.8 77.1 90.9 110.7 102.0 74.0	37.3 21.9 34.6 18.0 23.1 22.4 10.9	12.9 14.5 12.9	2.3 13.2 1.7 5.2 4.3	3.1 2.3	11.4 10.5 14.2 16.3 40.1 40.0 33.6	  3.5 4.3 6.9 7.3 2.5	10.0 6.8 5.9 6.9 27.0 24.8 27.6	5.4 6.4	24.3 16.2 40.1 33.0 28.1 24.0	 8.4 4.6 6.8 10.8 7.4 6.3		 6.6 2.2 9.2 3.3 2.3	 2.5 6.1 4.0 7.4 5.0	 3.6 2.3 4.5	    	 9.0 3.7 3.4 3.8 3.2	  1.3 .7 2.5	 2.9 .7 2.6 1.3	 5.2 1.7  	- - - - -
Major occupational group: Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.5 17.1 	4.9   		   	    	16.0 6.1 		10.2 5.7 			   	   	- - - -	  	- - - -	  	   	   	- - - -	  	- - - - -
Community and social service occupations Legal occupations Educational instruction and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations	 57.5 290.5 58.8 58.6 74.2	  36.0 3.8 5.9 17.3		  32.0  	     	 57.5 47.1 7.8 8.6 15.6	    	 57.5 14.3 6.1 7.0 9.8	20.1	  141.5 23.8 32.1 12.1	   7.2 7.1	    	  15.7  	   8.7  6.9	   7.9 	   	 50.3 14.7 8.3 21.3	   7.2 5.5	  50.3   15.2	   7.0 	    
Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations Personal care and service occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations Faming, fishing, and forestry occupations	83.4 154.7 40.6 60.1 22.6 87.8	28.9 35.1 3.7 24.3 5.0	22.3 20.4  9.7 4.1 	5.7 12.0  14.1 		20.0 51.2 20.4 10.2 6.0 80.2	8.4   	14.9 34.9 13.5 8.0 5.0	4.2 7.9 5.3 1.4 -	18.4 55.7 6.9 20.6 8.3	3.6 10.9  3.0 3.6		14.7 5.6   	3.0   1.2	   	   	1.3 4.1 8.5 3.4 1.2	  3.2 	1.1 	  7.1  	- - - -
Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	147.5 223.1 126.9 197.5	51.3 56.1 51.7 48.2	22.4 27.6	4.8 25.4 12.7 5.4	3.9 6.7	61.3 86.9 29.5 34.4	32.3 10.2  6.5	8.1 70.6 21.4 19.4	6.2 6.4	24.3 61.5 31.6 80.9	9.3 16.3 13.5 27.6		3.0 11.2 7.0 3.0	7.6 7.1 7.0 27.3	7.6   17.1	  	   2.1	   1.9	  	  	  

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 12, 2020