

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Nevada, 2021

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	43	7	19	--	7	5	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Architects, surveyors, and cartographers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	9	--	--	--	3	--	--
Production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	1	14	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle drivers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For complete information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Cases where occupation is unknown are included in the total.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. For complete information on how the data are coded and presented see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December, 2022