



## NEWS RELEASE



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MOUNTAIN-PLAINS INFORMATION OFFICE: Kansas City, Mo.

Technical information: (816) 285-7000 • BLSInfoKansasCity@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ro7

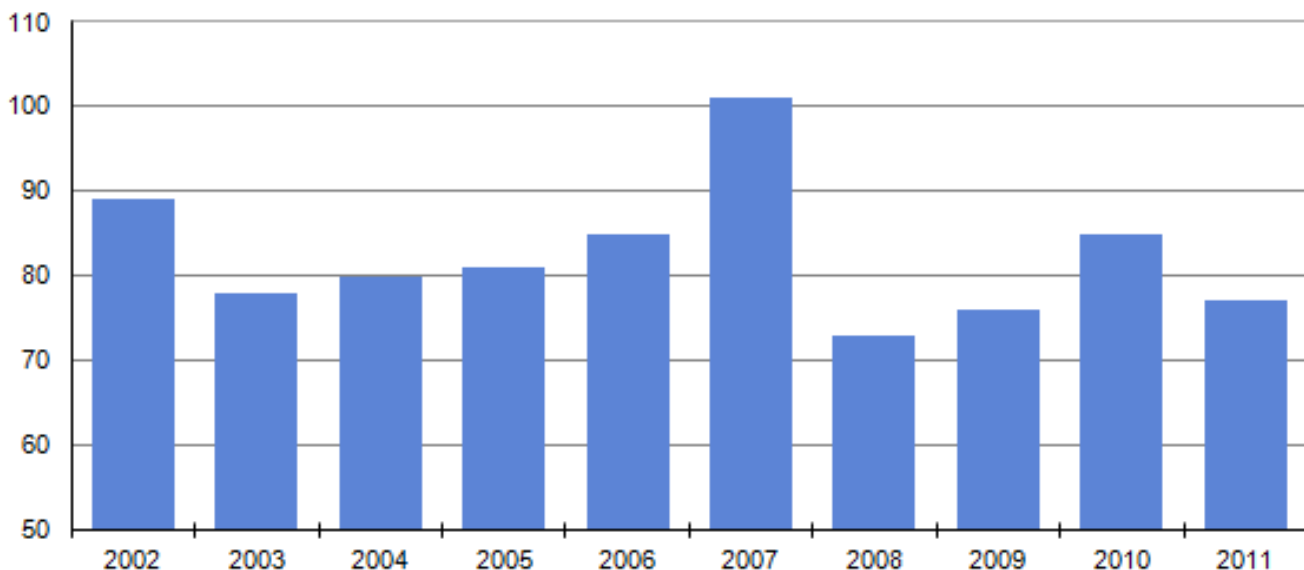
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### Kansas Workplace Fatalities – 2011

Fatal work injuries totaled 77 in 2011 for Kansas, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that while the 2011 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Kansas declined by 8 over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 106 in 1994 to a low of 73 in 2008. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,609 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2011, down from a final count of 4,690 fatal work injuries in 2010, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Final 2011 data from the CFOI program will be released in Spring 2013.

**Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Kansas, 2002–2011**



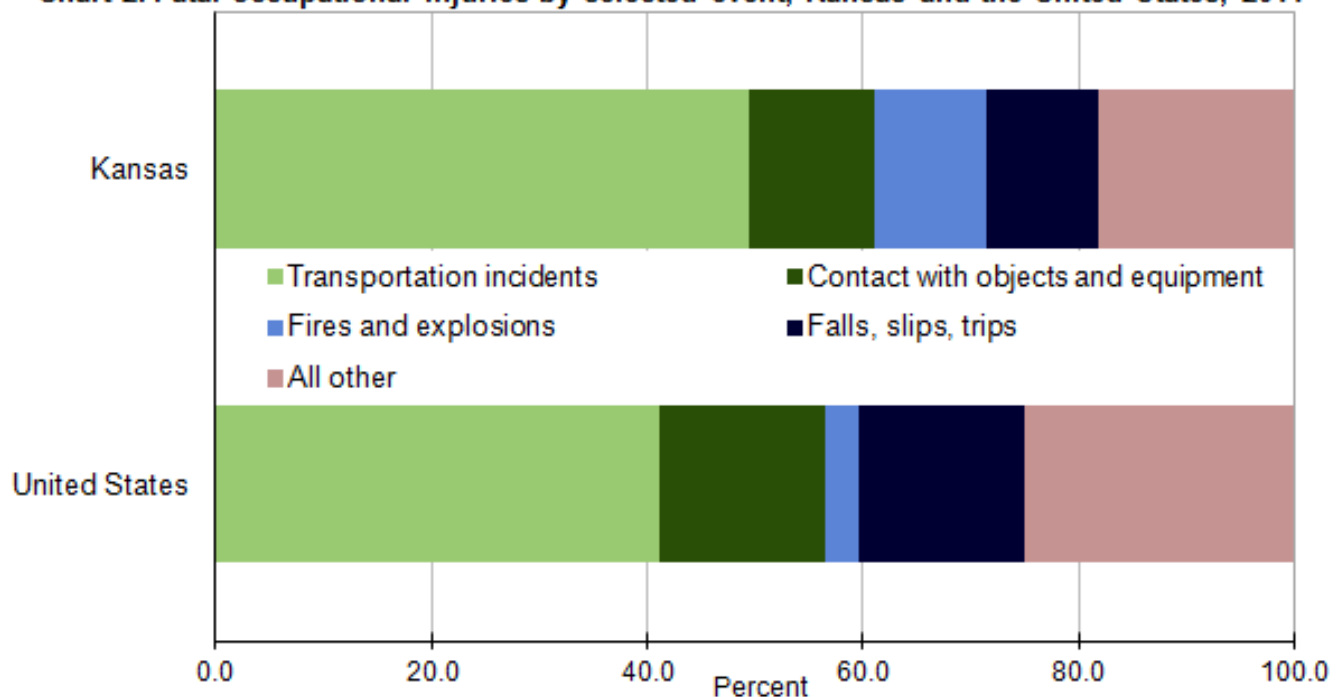
NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary.  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Of the 77 fatal work injuries reported in Kansas in 2011, nearly half resulted from transportation incidents (38). Other major event categories each reported nine or fewer deaths. (See [table 1.](#)) Within

transportation incidents, roadway incidents was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 22 deaths; in fact, it accounted for more than one-fourth of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. The second largest event in transportation incidents, nonroadway incidents occurring in locations such as farms, commercial, or industrial premises, accounted for eight fatalities.

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2011, accounting for 41 percent of fatal work injuries. However, Kansas's 49-percent share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was larger than the nationwide share. (See [chart 2.](#)) On the other hand, violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities, 8 percentage points higher than the share in Kansas. Contact with objects and equipment (15 percent) and falls, slips, and trips (14 percent) were the third and fourth most frequent events, respectively, in the nation.

**Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Kansas and the United States, 2011**



NOTE: Data for 2011 are preliminary. Event data for 2011 are not comparable to prior years due to the implementation of the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01. See [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm).  
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

#### Additional key characteristics:

- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry sector had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 22, the same count as the previous year. (See [table 2.](#)) Transportation incidents accounted for 14 of the worker deaths, while 5 fatalities were due to contact with objects or equipment.
- The construction industry had the second highest fatality count with 11; the count was 10 in the prior year. Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for four worker deaths and transportation incidents were responsible for three fatalities in this sector.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with 25. (See [table 3.](#)) The majority of these fatalities were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (11). Workers in management occupations had the second highest fatality count at 17, followed by those in construction and extraction occupations at 11.

- Men accounted for 70, or 91 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4](#).) Transportation incidents made up nearly half (47 percent) of these fatalities.
- In Kansas, 87 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanic. Nationwide, this group accounted for 71 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 42, or 55 percent, of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2011. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 77 persons that suffered fatal work injuries in Kansas, 71 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for both groups was transportation incidents.

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.

### Changes to the OIICS Structure

Information in this release incorporates a major revision in the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), which is used to describe the characteristics of fatal work injuries. Because of the extensive revisions, data for the OIICS case characteristics for reference year 2011 represent a break in series with data for prior years. More information on OIICS can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm).

### 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 United States during the 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 here: [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9\\_a1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm). 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.

**Acknowledgments.** The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the Kansas Department of Labor.



**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Kansas, 201<sup>(P)</sup>**

Event or exposure <sup>(1)</sup>	Number	Percent
Total .....	77	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals .....	7	9
Intentional injury by person .....	5	6
Intentional injury by other person .....	4	5
Shooting by other person--intentional.....	4	5
Transportation incidents .....	38	49
Pedestrian vehicular incident .....	6	8
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area .....	4	5
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle .....	22	29
Roadway collision with other vehicle .....	9	12
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly.....	3	4
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle .....	4	5
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway .....	4	5
Roadway noncollision incident .....	8	10
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway .....	8	10
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles .....	8	10
Nonroadway noncollision incident .....	8	10
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway .....	6	8
Dust explosion .....	6	8
Fires and Explosions .....	8	10
Explosions.....	7	9
Falls, slips, trips .....	8	10
Falls to lower level .....	7	9
Other fall to lower level.....	5	6
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	7	9
Exposure to electricity .....	4	5
Direct exposure to electricity .....	3	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	9	12
Struck by object or equipment .....	7	9
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport.....	3	4
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle.....	4	5
Struck by object falling from vehicle or machinery--other than vehicle part.....	3	4

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

<sup>(P)</sup> Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

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.

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

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Kansas, 2010-2011**

Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011 <sup>(P)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total .....	85	77	100
Private industry .....	78	74	96
Natural resources and mining.....	24	27	35
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	22	22	29
Crop production.....	9	9	12
Animal production .....	12	13	17
Cattle ranching and farming .....	11	12	16
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots .....	8	3	4
Mining <sup>(2)</sup> .....	--	5	6
Construction .....	10	11	14
Construction.....	10	11	14
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	--	3	4
Specialty trade contractors.....	6	6	8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	--	4	5
Roofing contractors.....	--	3	4
Manufacturing.....	7	8	10
Manufacturing.....	7	8	10
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	26	19	25
Wholesale trade.....	8	8	10
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods .....	5	8	10
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers.....	4	7	9
Grain and field bean merchant wholesalers.....	--	6	8
Retail trade .....	10	2	3
Transportation and warehousing .....	7	9	12
Truck transportation .....	6	7	9
General freight trucking .....	--	4	5
General freight trucking, long-distance .....	--	3	4
Professional and business services .....	3	8	10
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	--	2	3
Administrative and waste services.....	--	6	8
Administrative and support services .....	--	4	5
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	--	3	4
Landscaping services .....	--	3	4
Education and health services.....	4	1	1
Health care and social assistance .....	4	1	1
Government <sup>(3)</sup> .....	7	3	4
Local .....	5	1	1

<sup>(1)</sup> Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes fatal injuries 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.

<sup>(P)</sup> Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. 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.

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

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Kansas, 2010-2011**

Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	2010	2011 <sup>(P)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total .....	85	77	100
Management occupations .....	20	17	22
Other management occupations .....	20	17	22
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers.....	19	17	22
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers .....	19	17	22
Protective service occupations.....	4	1	1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	--	3	4
Grounds maintenance workers.....	--	3	4
Grounds maintenance workers .....	--	3	4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	3	7	9
Agricultural workers .....	--	7	9
Miscellaneous agricultural workers .....	--	5	6
Farmworkers, farm, ranch, and aquacultural animals .....	--	3	4
Construction and extraction occupations .....	10	11	14
Construction trades workers.....	6	8	10
Production occupations .....	8	5	6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	19	25	32
Motor vehicle operators .....	13	12	16
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	12	12	16
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	10	11	14
Material moving workers.....	5	9	12
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	--	6	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	--	6	8

<sup>(1)</sup> Occupation data for 2010 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2000. Occupation data for 2011 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.

<sup>(P)</sup> Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. 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.

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

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Kansas, 2010-2011**

Worker characteristics	2010	2011 <sup>(P)</sup>	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total .....	85	77	100
<b>Employee status</b>			
Wage and salary workers <sup>(1)</sup> .....	57	55	71
Self-employed <sup>(2)</sup> .....	28	22	29
<b>Gender</b>			
Men .....	79	70	91
Women .....	6	7	9
<b>Age <sup>(3)</sup></b>			
Under 16 years .....	--	2	3
20 to 24 years .....	5	6	8
25 to 34 years .....	9	10	13
35 to 44 years .....	11	13	17
45 to 54 years .....	19	19	25
55 to 64 years .....	22	13	17
65 years and over .....	18	14	18
<b>Race or ethnic origin <sup>(4)</sup></b>			
White, non-Hispanic .....	78	67	87
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) .....	3	1	1
Hispanic or Latino .....	4	9	12

<sup>(1)</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> Information may not be available for all age groups.

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

<sup>(P)</sup> Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2011 data are scheduled to be released in Spring 2013.

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.

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