

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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**Kansas Workplace Fatalities Decrease 27.6 percent in 2013**

**TOPEKA, Kan.** – Kansas had 55 fatal work-related injuries in 2013 compared to 76 recorded in 2012, according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in partnership with the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) Division of Industrial Safety and Health.

- Transportation incidents in Kansas accounted for 56.4 percent of fatal work-related injuries in 2013 with 31 fatalities. Of the 31 transportation-related fatal injuries, 16 fatalities or 51.6 percent were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Non-roadway incidents, such as a tractor overturned in a farm field, accounted for another seven fatalities or 22.6 percent of the transportation-related fatal injuries. Transportation incidents that involved pedestrians accounted for five fatalities or 16.1 percent of the total.
- Within the goods producing industry group, the natural resources and mining industry had the most fatal work-related injuries for 2013 with 22 or 40 percent of the total fatal work-related injuries. This industry includes the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.
- Men accounted for 100 percent of the Kansas fatal work-related injuries that occurred in 2013. Nationwide, men accounted for 93.0 percent of fatal work-related injuries.
- Fatal work-related injuries in 2013 occurred most frequently on Monday and Tuesday with 12 fatal injuries or 21.8 percent of the 55 fatalities occurring on each of these days of the week. Sunday and Wednesday were the second highest days with seven fatalities occurring on each of these days of the week.

The CFOI program collects data from multiple sources for every fatal work-related injury recorded. Each case must have two or more substantiating documents. These source documents include death certificates, workers compensation reports, motor vehicle accident reports, OSHA reports, news accounts, coroner's reports, obituaries, employer questionnaires, and other federal and state records. Each fatality is counted in the state where the incident occurs regardless of the state of employment. This ensures there is no duplication of reporting by the states.

For more information regarding this survey, visit the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Additionally, charts and tables for Kansas may be viewed on the KDOL website at <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=552>.

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