



## 2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

### Kansas Workplace Fatalities Decrease in 2012

Kansas had 76 workplace fatalities in 2012 compared to 78 recorded in 2011, according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), conducted by the Kansas Department of Labor, Industrial Safety and Health Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Transportation incidents in Kansas accounted for 65.8 percent of the fatal work-related injuries in 2012 with 50 fatalities. Of the 50 transportation-related fatal injuries, 33 fatalities or 66.0 percent were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Non-roadway incidents, such as a tractor overturned in a farm field, accounted for another six fatalities or 12.0 percent of the transportation-related fatal injuries. Transportation incidents that involved pedestrians accounted for three fatalities or 6.0 percent of the total.



In the nation, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2012, accounting for 41.6 percent of all work-related fatalities. However, Kansas' 65.8 percent share of work-related fatalities in this industry was larger than the nationwide share.

Within the goods producing industry group, the natural resources and mining industry had the most work-related fatalities for 2012 with 20 or 26.3 percent of the total. This industry includes the agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting sector.

Within the service providing industry group, the trade, transportation and utilities industry had the most work-related fatalities in 2012 with 17 or 22.4 percent of the total fatal work-related injuries. This industry includes wholesale and retail trade as well as transportation and warehousing.

The occupations of driver/sales workers and truck drivers within the transportation and material moving occupational group accounted for the highest number of worker fatalities in 2012 with 15 or 19.7 percent of the 76 recorded deaths. The farmers, ranchers and other agricultural managers occupational group accounted for the second highest number of work-related fatalities with 11 or 14.5 percent of the total.

Men accounted for 73 of the 76 work-related fatalities that occurred in 2012. Nationwide, men accounted for 92.4 percent of fatal work injuries.

White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 64 of the 76 fatalities in 2012.

In 2012, workers aged 45-54 accounted for 16 of the workplace fatalities. Another 16 of the workplace fatalities were in the workers aged 65 and over category, followed by 14 in the 35-44 age group.

In 2012, 60 work-related fatalities occurred in the wage and salary workers category while 16 of the fatalities were self-employed workers.

May had the highest number of fatal work-related injuries with a total of 12 or 15.8 percent of the 76 fatalities.

Fatal workplace injuries in 2012 occurred most frequently on Monday with 18 or 23.7 percent of the 76 fatalities occurring on that day of the week. Friday was the second highest with 16 fatalities.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program is a national census program conducted in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and state agencies. BLS began collecting workplace fatality data in 1972 with select states and the CFOI program was implemented in all states in 1992. The CFOI program provides detailed information on all fatal workplace injuries.

The CFOI program collects data from multiple sources for every workplace fatality 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. It should also be noted that although states are required to keep records of heart attack and illness victims, they are excluded from the count.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics website at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Additionally, charts and tables for Kansas may be viewed on the Kansas Department of Labor, website at <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=526>