



The Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL), Division of Industrial Safety and Health, in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, released its 2013 non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses data through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The survey estimates annual counts and incident rates of non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses of Kansas employers as well as case circumstances and workers' characteristics for cases that involve days away from work. Data are randomly collected from more than 3,500 Kansas employers each year.

KDOL provides a variety of services to assist in reducing workplace injuries. Among them are free, confidential consultations for businesses that include:

- One-on-one meetings with employers
- A walk-through safety evaluation
- A written report with findings and suggested solutions
- A follow-up visit to ensure any serious hazards were corrected and to give additional suggestions for improvement

Using KDOL's free consultation program, employers can identify potential hazards at their work sites, improve safety and health management practices and qualify for exemptions from routine Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspections.

Findings of the survey include:

Non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses among private industry employers in Kansas decreased in 2013 to a rate of 3.5 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers – down from 3.6 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2012. This compares to the national number for 2013 at 3.3 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers.

Workers in private industries reported an estimated 31,700 non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas in 2013, which decreased from 33,400 cases in 2012.

Within the goods producing industry group, the construction sector incident rate decreased from 5.0 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers in 2012 to 3.9 cases in 2013.

Kansas had a total of 7,520 cases involving injuries and/or illnesses that required days away from work in the private industry. The median number of days away from work was seven and 23.4 percent of these cases involved 31 or more days away from work. Nationally, in the private sector, the median days away from work was eight.

Sprains, strains and tears were the number one result of injury and illness cases in Kansas in the private industry. They accounted for 2,300 of the 7,520 injuries involving days away from work.

Additional information involving private industry establishments include:

In those cases where employers reported how long the employee had been on the job before the incident occurred, workers on the job between two to four hours incurred the highest number of injuries and illnesses at 1,640 cases or 28.4 percent.

Thursday recorded the most cases involving days away from work with 1,360 cases. Monday and Friday tied for second with 1,300 cases each.

The majority of cases, 61.0 percent, that involved days away from work for which the time of the incident was reported occurred between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The 4 p.m. to midnight time block accounted for 21.9 percent and the midnight to 8 a.m. time block accounted for 17.1 percent of the cases.

Men accounted for 67.3 percent of all days away from work cases in Kansas, compared to 61.4 percent nationally.

Workers aged 25-34 accounted for 23.0 percent of cases with days away from work, followed closely by the age groups of 45-54 with 22.7 percent and 35-44 with 22.6 percent.

Employees with a length of service of one to five years accounted for the greatest percentage of cases with days away from work at 31.0 percent.

The highest median number of days away from work for persons in age group 35 to 44 years, 55 to 64 years and 65 and older all tied with 10 days.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit www.bls.gov/iif. You may also visit the Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services website at <https://klic.dol.ks.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=531>