NEWS RELEASE
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SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.
Technical information: (404) 893-4222 BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southeast
Media contact: (404) 893-4220

ERRATA As originally published, the third bullet point below paragraph one contained an error that stated in private industry, the highest TRC injury and illness incidence rate by employment size was 4.7 for mid-size establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers); the highest TRC injury and illness incidence rate was 5.0 for large establishments (those employing 1,000 or more workers) as amended below.

Employer-Reported Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kentucky – 2014

Over 46,000 nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were reported among Kentucky's private industry employers in 2014, resulting in an incidence rate of 3.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See table A.) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Kentucky was among 19 states which had an incidence rate of total recordable cases (TRC) significantly higher than the national rate of 3.2. (Statewide estimates are available for 41 states and the District of Columbia. See Technical Note at the end of this release for more information about the survey.)

Kentucky's findings from the 2014 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses include:

- TRC incidence rates in private industry ranged from 1.1 in financial activities to 5.1 in both natural resources and mining and manufacturing. (See table 1.)
- Two supersectors accounted for 52 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses: manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities. (See table 2.)
- In private industry, the TRC injury and illness incidence rate ranged from 1.5 for small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) to 5.0 for large establishments (those employing 1,000 or more workers). (See table 3.)
- Kentucky's private industry TRC rate of 3.7 was similar to the rate in 2014. (See table 4.)

Table A. Number and rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry, United States and Kentucky, 2014

Characteristic	United States		Kentucky	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate (per 100 workers)	Number (in thousands)	Rate (per 100 workers)
Total cases	2,953.5	3.2	46.2	3.7
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	1,580.0	1.7	23.7	1.9
Cases with days away from work	916.4	1.0	12.7	1.0
Cases with job transfer or restriction	663.6	0.7	11.0	0.9
Other recordable cases	1,373.5	1.5	22.5	1.8

Private industry injury and illness case types

Of the 46,200 private industry injury and illness cases reported in Kentucky, 23,700 were of a more severe nature, involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction—commonly referred to as DART cases. These cases occurred at a rate of 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. Fifty-four percent of the DART cases in Kentucky were incidents that resulted in at least one day away from work, compared with 58 percent nationally. Other recordable cases (those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction) accounted for the remaining 22,500 cases in Kentucky, at a rate of 1.8. In comparison, the national rate for other recordable cases was 1.5.

In Kentucky, no supersector experienced a significant change in the TRC incidence rate, while information was the only supersector to have a measurable change in its DART rate over the year. (See table 4.)

In 2014, approximately 43,800 (94.8 percent) of private industry recordable injuries and illnesses were injuries. Workplace illnesses accounted for an additional 2,400 recordable cases. Three categories—skin disorders, hearing loss, and respiratory conditions—accounted for 33 percent of the occupational illnesses in Kentucky. Nationally, these three categories amounted to 36 percent of the work-related illness total.

State and local government injury and illness cases

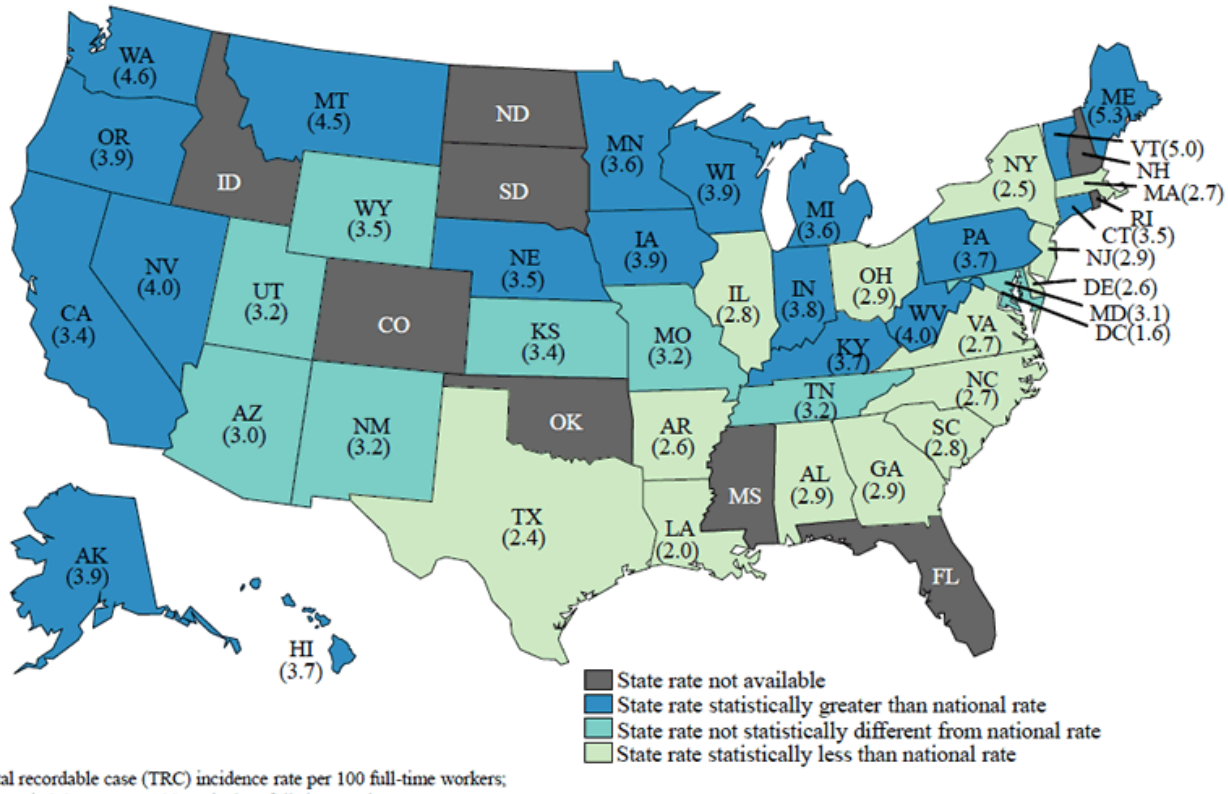
Among state and local government workers in Kentucky, 8,900 injury and illness cases were reported in 2014, resulting in a rate of 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Nationally, the rate was 5.0. About 73 percent of injuries and illnesses reported in Kentucky's public sector occurred among local government workers.

State estimates and over-the-year change

For 2014, occupational injury and illness estimates are available for 41 states and the District of Columbia. Kentucky was among the 19 states that had private industry TRC incidence rates higher than the national rate of 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2014. (See chart 1.) Fourteen states and the District of Columbia had TRC rates statistically below the national rate. The TRC rates in eight states were about the same as the national rate. Factors such as differences in the composition of industry employment may influence state incidence rates and should be considered when comparing rates among states.

Compared to 2013, private industry TRC incidence rates declined in 10 states. The private industry TRC incidence rate was relatively unchanged over the year in 31 states, including Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. Estimates for nine states were not available in 2014 for comparison.

Chart 1. State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private industry, 2014



Note: Total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time workers; National rate is 3.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Change in Industry Classifications

Beginning with the 2014 reference year, the SOII began using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparison of SOII estimates for 2014 to prior years is not advised below the sector level due to this change. For more detailed information regarding NAICS revisions, visit https://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Technical Note

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is based on employer reports of OSHA-recordable injuries. Survey data are collected and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey measures nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses, only, and excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; and federal government agencies.

Employer reports reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also employers' understanding of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported any year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The incidence rates presented in this release represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated as:

(N / EH) X 200,000 where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, including information such as changes in the definition of recordable cases due to revised recordkeeping requirements in 2002 and the inherent underreporting of illnesses, can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Additional occupational injury and illness data are available from our regional web page at https://www.bls.gov/regions/southeast/subjects.htm#tab-4.

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.

Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case type, Kentucky, 2014

Industry (1) (2) (3)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days, away from work (4)	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.9
Private industry	3.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.8
Goods-producing	4.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.1
Natural resources and mining	5.1	3.0	2.4	0.6	2.1
Construction	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.8
Manufacturing	5.1	3.0	1.2	1.8	2.1
Service-providing	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.8	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.7
Information	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8
Financial activities	1.1	0.7	0.3	--	0.4
Professional and business services	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8
Education and health services	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.5
Other services, except public administration	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
State and local government	4.4	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.4
State government	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.4	1.6
Local government	5.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8

Footnotes
(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
(4) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where: N = number of injuries and illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Kentucky, 2014 (numbers in thousands)

Industry (1) (2) (3)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days, away from work (4)	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government	55.1	27.8	15.6	12.1	27.3
Private industry	46.2	23.7	12.7	11.0	22.5
Goods-producing	15.8	9.0	4.4	4.6	6.8
Natural resources and mining	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6
Construction	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.2
Manufacturing	12.2	7.1	2.9	4.2	5.0
Service-providing	30.4	14.7	8.3	6.5	15.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	11.9	6.5	3.2	3.3	5.4
Information	0.4	0.2	0.2	(5)	0.2
Financial activities	0.9	0.6	0.3	--	0.4
Professional and business services	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Education and health services	9.8	4.3	2.5	1.9	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	4.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	2.8
Other services, except public administration	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
State and local government	8.9	4.1	3.0	1.1	4.8
State government	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2
Local government	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.8	3.6

Footnotes
(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
(4) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
(5) Data too small to be displayed.
Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 3. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Kentucky, 2014

Industry (1) (2) (3)	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government	3.8	1.5	3.1	4.7	4.1	4.9
Private industry	3.7	1.5	3.1	4.7	3.9	5.0
Goods-producing	4.8	3.7	4.6	5.1	3.9	6.6
Natural resources and mining	5.1	1.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	--
Construction	3.5	5.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	--
Manufacturing	5.1	--	5.2	5.8	3.9	6.6
Service-providing	3.4	1.2	2.8	4.6	3.9	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.8	--	3.5	4.8	4.0	--
Information	1.5	--	--	2.5	1.9	--
Financial activities	1.1	--	1.6	1.2	1.2	(4)
Professional and business services	1.7	--	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.3
Education and health services	4.9	--	2.4	6.4	6.2	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	3.9	--	2.7	6.2	4.4	--
Other services, except public administration	2.2	(4)	4.6	3.0	--	--
State and local government	4.4	--	3.3	4.7	4.9	4.8
State government	3.3	--	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.8
Local government	5.1	--	3.1	5.9	5.5	5.4

Footnotes
(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
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Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where: N = number of injuries and illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Table 4. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case type with measures of statistical significance, Kentucky, 2013–14

Industry (1) (2) (3) (4)	Total recordable cases		Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
All industries including state and local government	4.1	3.8*	2.1	1.9*
Private industry	4.0	3.7	2.1	1.9*
Goods-producing	5.0	4.8	2.7	2.7
Natural resources and mining	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.0
Construction	3.7	3.5	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	5.3	5.1	2.9	3.0
Service-providing	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	4.1	3.8	2.3	2.1
Information	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.7*
Financial activities	--	1.1	--	0.7
Professional and business services	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
Education and health services	5.2	4.9	2.4	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.7	3.9	1.4	1.4
Other services, except public administration	5.1	2.2	1.6	1.2
State and local government	4.7	4.4	2.1	2.0
State government	3.1	3.3	1.3	1.7*
Local government	5.7	5.1	2.6	2.2

Footnotes
(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees
(2) Estimates for 2014 represent a break in series as a result of the incorporation of the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparison of estimates for 2014 and the prior year is not advised below the sector level due to changes in industry classification.
(3) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
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* An asterisk indicates a significant difference between the current year and prior year values, when testing at 95% confidence level.