

2012 MISSOURI CONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

- The private industry construction major industry sector, and sector (NAICS 23), had an incidence rate of 4.2 (per 100 full-time workers) for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2012. This rate was not statistically significantly different from the state government construction rate of 4.9.
- The incidence rate for private industry heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 4.6. This was not statistically significantly different from the state government heavy and civil engineering construction rate of 4.9.

Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2012

Industry	NAICS code	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry		3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7
Goods-producing		4.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.0
Construction		4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction	23	4.2	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7
Construction of buildings	236	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.7	2.8	2.0	0.9	1.8
State government		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing		4.9	0.5	0.5	--	4.4
Construction		4.9	0.5	0.5	--	4.4
Construction	23	4.9	0.5	0.5	--	4.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.9	0.5	0.5	--	4.4

- There were 1,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry construction industries in 2012.
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 1,300 (81.3% of the manufacturing total). Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations accounted for 210 (13.1%).
- Male workers accounted for 97.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry construction.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 35.6% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 33.1%.
- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 33.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 30.6%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 82.5% of the injuries and illnesses. Hispanic or Latino only accounted for 2.5%. The race or ethnic origin was not reported for 12.5% of the cases.
- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 31.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Soreness, pain accounted for 21.9%.
- Lower extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (34.4%). Ankle was the lower extremity in 15.6% of the cases. Multiple body parts accounted for 20.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Parts and materials was the source of injury, illness accounting for 32.5% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Person, injured or ill worker, specifically worker motion or position, accounted for 10.0% of the cases.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (41.3%). Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 27.5%.
- The time of event category, 8:01 AM to 12:00 PM, accounted for 57.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry construction in 2012. The time of event category, 12:01 PM to 4:00 PM accounted for 18.8%.

Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Construction
Gender:	
Male	97.5
Female	2.5
Age:	
14 to 15	--
16 to 19	--
20 to 24	5.6
25 to 34	22.5
35 to 44	33.1
45 to 54	35.6
55 to 64	3.1
65 and over	--
Length of service with employer:	
Less than 3 months	15
3 to 11 months	21.9
1 to 5 years	33.1
More than 5 years	30.6
Race or ethnic origin:	
White only	82.5
Black only	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.5
Asian only	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--
Multi-race	--
Not reported	12.5

- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 26.3% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred category, 4-6 hours, accounted for 25.6%.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 28.8% of the injuries and illnesses. Thursday accounted for 25.0%.
- Twelve fatal occupational injuries occurred in private industry construction in Missouri in 2012. Eight of the fatalities were in the specialty trade contractors industry (NAICS 238).
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure in seven of the occupational fatalities in construction. Six of the fatalities due to falls, slips, trips were in the specialty trade contractor industry.
- Private sector wage and salary workers were fatally injured in eight of the construction cases. Self-employed workers were fatally injured in four construction cases.

Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012

Characteristic	Construction
Nature of injury, illness:	
Fractures	6.3
Sprains, strains, tears	31.3
Amputations	--
Bruise, contusions	4.4
Chemical burns and corrosions	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--
Soreness, pain	21.9
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	15.6
Cuts, lacerations	12.5
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	3.8
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--
Tendonitis	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--
With sprains and other injuries	--
With fractures and other injuries	--
Part of body affected:	
Head	11.9
Eye	6.9
Neck	--
Trunk	14.4
Back	10.6
Upper extremities	16.9
Shoulder	5.0
Arm	--
Wrist	--
Hand	10.0
Lower extremities	34.4
Knee	9.4
Ankle	15.6
Foot	4.4
Toe, toenail	--
Body systems	1.9
Multiple	20.6
Source of injury, illness:	
Chemical, chemical products	--
Containers	1.9
Furniture, fixtures	--
Machinery	3.8
Parts and materials	32.5
Person, injured or ill worker	10.0
Worker motion or position	10.0
Person, other than injured or ill workers	--
Health care patient	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3.1
Ladder	8.8
Handtools	5.6
Vehicles	5.0
Trucks	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--
Event or exposure:	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--
Intentional injury by other person	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--
Transportation incidents	3.1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.1
Fires and explosions	--
Falls, slips, trips	26.9
Slips, trips without fall	--
Fall on same level	11.9
Fall to lower level	13.8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1.9
Contact with object, equipment	41.3
Struck by object or equipment	21.9
Struck against object or equipment	10.6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.5
Overexertion and bodily reaction	27.5
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.5
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	13.8