

Missouri 2014 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries News Release

A preliminary total of 106 fatal work injuries was recorded in Missouri in 2014 according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), conducted by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) U.S. Department of Labor. Of these work-related fatalities, 98 occurred in private industry sectors.

Transportation incidents, which include roadway, nonroadway, air, water, and rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle, were the leading event or exposure of fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2014, as they had been in 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009. Of the 106 total fatal work injuries, 42 were transportation incidents. Most (30) of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Of the 30 roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles there were 10 (33%) that did not use a seat belt. The event or exposure with the second most fatal occupational injuries was falls, slips, and trips, accounting for 23 fatalities. Eighteen were falls to a lower level.

Men were the victims in 99 of the 106 fatal work injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2014. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 91 of the occupational fatalities in 2014. Almost 68% of the work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2014 occurred in workers over 45 years of age. The age categories 45 to 54 years and 65 years and over had 27 occupational fatalities each. Wage and salary workers accounted for 71 (67%) of the total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2014. Self-employed workers with 35 (33%) accounted for the remaining occupational fatalities.

In 2014, the private industry sector with the most fatal work injuries in Missouri was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, accounting for 26 of the work-related fatalities. All other crop farming accounted for 19 of the 26 fatalities. The transportation and warehousing sector had the next highest number of work-related fatalities in private industry in Missouri in 2014 with 15 fatalities. Truck transportation accounted for 13 fatalities in transportation and warehousing.

The U.S. Department of Labor's BLS, in conjunction with state agencies, developed the CFOI program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state where the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states. The BLS compiles and analyzes the data from the 48 participating states and releases its yearly report sometime in the fall of the following year.