

## 2014 Missouri Summary News Release

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics released its nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses data obtained through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The data indicated that there were a total of 59,100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2014, not a statistically significant change from the 58,300 cases in 2013. More than half (30,700) of these cases were the more serious cases that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART cases).

The incidence rate (number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers) for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2014 was 3.2, unchanged from 2013. The incidence rate of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.6, unchanged from 2013 and 2012.

Workplace illnesses accounted for 5.1 percent (3,000) of the total cases of injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2014. The incidence rate (number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers) of workplace illnesses was 16.2.

Private industry goods-producing industries, such as natural resources, construction, and manufacturing, as a whole had an incidence rate of 4.1 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2014. Private industry service-providing industries, such as retail trade, transportation, health care, and leisure and hospitality, as a whole had an incidence rate of 2.9 per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2014.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21) was the only private industry sector that had an incidence rate in 2014 that was statistically significantly changed from 2013. The incidence rate was 2.6 in 2014, increased from 2.4 in 2013. Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), wood product manufacturing (NAICS 321) and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly increased in 2014 over 2013. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (NAICS 324) had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2014 from 2013. Within the private industry other services (except public administration) sector (NAICS 81), religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813) had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2014 from 2013.

The incidence rate for the construction industry (NAICS 23) in State Government (4.7) was statistically significantly higher than the rate for private industry construction (3.4).

The incidence rate for the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) in Local Government (2.1) was statistically significantly lower than the incidence rate for private industry transportation and warehousing (5.2). The Local Government transportation and warehousing sector incidence rate was also statistically significantly lower in 2014 than in 2013 (4.4). Within private industry transportation and warehousing, the incidence rate for truck transportation (NAICS 484) was statistically

significantly higher in 2014 than 2013 and the incidence rate for couriers and messengers (NAICS 492) was statistically significantly lower.

The incidence rate for the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62) in Local Government (6.2) was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for health care and social assistance in private industry (4.7). The Local Government health care and social assistance incidence rate was also statistically significantly higher in 2014 than 2013 (4.1). Local government hospitals (NAICS 622) had an incidence rate of 7.3. The 2014 incidence rate for local government hospitals was statistically significantly higher than private industry hospitals (6.0), and also was statistically significantly higher than the 2013 rate for local government hospitals (5.5). The incidence rate of 6.0 for private industry hospitals was statistically significantly lower in 2014 than the 2013 rate of 6.3. The incidence rate of 1.6 for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) was statistically significantly lower than the rate for private industry nursing and residential care facilities (6.2). The incidence rate for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities in 2014 was also statistically significantly less than the 2013 rate (4.6).

Statistical data on Missouri nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses are obtained from the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The Survey is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section. Occupational injury and illness data are randomly collected from approximately 5,700 Missouri employers each year.

Additional case and demographic data related to these nonfatal injuries and illnesses will be released next month by the U.S. Department of Labor. This information will provide the nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure that caused the injury or illness. In addition, worker demographics, such as race, age, and sex will be provided.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit [www.labor.mo.gov/Lmi](http://www.labor.mo.gov/Lmi) or [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif) or call the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section at (573) 751-9677.