

## **2014 Case and Demographic Press Release**

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is an annual survey 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 collected from approximately 5,700 Missouri employers each year.

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time (days away from work) for the injured or ill employee. Survey data indicated that there were 15,160 lost work time cases in Missouri private industry in 2014. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers was 81.1 for private industry.

A measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days. There were ten median days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2014.

### **Goods and Services Industries**

Survey data indicated that in 2014, 4,010 workers in private goods-producing industries had lost work time due to nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The incidence rate for goods-producing industries was 109.6 per 10,000 full-time workers. Goods-producing industries had nine median days away from work in 2014.

In 2014, the number of Missouri workers who lost work time due to work-related injuries and illnesses incurred in private service-providing industries was 11,140. The incidence rate was 74.1 per 10,000 full-time workers. Service-providing industries had ten median days away from work in 2014. The financial activities sector had 31 median days away from work in 2014. The other services except public administration sector had 26 median days away from work in 2014.

### **Gender**

Male workers accounted for 69.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2014. Male workers accounted for 87.5 percent of the cases in goods-producing industries and 63.1 percent of the cases in service-providing industries. Female workers accounted for 51.9 percent of the cases in the financial activities sector and 76.3 percent of cases in the education and health services sector. Male workers had ten median days away from work in 2014. Female workers had six median days away from work.

### **Race or Ethnic Origin**

White only was the race or ethnic origin in 56.7 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2014. Black only was the race in 5.5 percent of the cases; Hispanic or Latino only was the race in 2.2 percent of the cases; the race was not reported in 35.0 percent of the cases. Hispanic or Latino only was the race in 17.6 percent of cases in the natural resources and mining sector. Black only was the race in 13.8 percent of cases in the education and health services sector. White workers had ten median days away from work. Black workers had eight median days away from work. Hispanic or Latino workers had five median days away from work.

### **Experience on the Job**

Workers with more than five years of service accounted for 34.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2014; workers with one to five years of service accounted for 34.2 percent of the cases. Workers with five or more years of service had ten median days away from work. Workers with one to five years of service had eight median days away from work.

### **Age of Worker**

Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 24.0 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2014; workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 21.8 percent; workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for 21.0 percent. Workers who were 65 and over had 26 median days away from work; workers who were 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 each had 11 median days away from work.

### **Occupation**

The occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2014 was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1540. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 1210 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2014. This number was statistically significantly increased from 670 injuries with days away from work in 2013. Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, had 30 median days away from work. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 21 median days away from work.

Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness – nature of injury or illness (physical characteristics), part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure.

### **Nature**

Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of the injury or illness in 36.0 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2014 in private industry.

### **Part of Body**

The body part affected in 41.6 percent of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2014 was upper extremities. Lower extremities accounted for 24.8 percent.

### **Source**

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness in 19.2 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2014 in private industry.

### **Event or Exposure**

Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 29.9 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses in private industry. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 29.4 percent.

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.