

## Missouri 2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries News Release

A total of 124 fatal work injuries was recorded in Missouri in 2016 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, 115 occurred in private industry sectors.

Transportation incidents, which include roadway, non-roadway, 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 2016, as they had been in the previous six years. Of the 124 total fatal work injuries, 48 were transportation incidents. Most (28) of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Of the 28 roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles there were 12 (43 %) that did not use a seat belt. The event or exposure with the second most fatal occupational injuries was contact with objects or equipment, accounting for 24 fatalities. There were a total of 13 homicides in Missouri in 2016. Ten of the homicides were shooting by other person-intentional.

Men were the victims in 120 of the 124 fatal work injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2016. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 107 of the occupational fatalities in 2016. Sixty percent of the work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2016 occurred in workers over 45 years of age. The age category 45 to 54 years had 28 work-related fatalities and the 55 to 64 years category had 21 occupational fatalities.

Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 73 (59%) of the total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2016. Self-employed workers accounted for 42 (34%). Government workers accounted for the remaining nine (7%) occupational fatalities. The highest percentage (26 %) of the occupational fatalities of private sector wage and salary workers occurred in the transportation and warehouse industry sector (NAICS 48-49). Most (44.4%) occupational fatalities of government workers occurred in the public administration sector (NAICS 92). The highest percentage (66.7%) of occupational fatalities of self-employed workers occurred in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11).

In 2016, the private industry sector with the most fatal work injuries in Missouri was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, accounting for 34 of the work-related fatalities. Crop production (NAICS 111) accounted for 24 fatalities in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Transportation and warehousing was the industry sector that had the next highest number of work-related fatalities in 2016, accounting for 23 of the work-related fatalities. Truck transportation (NAICS 484) accounted for 19 of the 23 fatalities.

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 at the end of the following year.