

2016 Missouri Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses News Release

Statistical data on Missouri nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses are obtained from the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The SOII 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. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness data are randomly collected from approximately 5,700 Missouri employers each year.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The SOII data indicated that there were a total of 52,700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2016, not statistically significantly changed from the 55,700 cases in 2015. 26,900 of the 2016 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 2016 was 2.8. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2015 rate of 3.0. The incidence rate of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.4.

Illnesses

Workplace illnesses accounted for 2,700 (5.1 percent) of the total cases of injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2016. This number was statistically significantly less than the number of illnesses in 2015. The incidence rate (number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers) of workplace illnesses was 14.3 in 2016, statistically significantly lower than the 2015 rate of 17.8.

Goods and Services Industries

Private industry goods-producing industries, such as natural resources, construction, and manufacturing, as a whole had an incidence rate of 3.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2016, unchanged from the 2015 rate. Private industry service-providing industries, such as retail trade, transportation, health care, and leisure and hospitality, as a whole had an incidence rate of 2.5 per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2016. This rate was statistically significantly less than the rate of 2.8 in 2015.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21) was the only private industry sector that had an incidence rate in 2016 that was statistically significantly increased from 2015. The incidence rate for mining had also been increased in 2015 over 2014.

Lost Work-time Cases

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 12,450 lost work time cases in Missouri private industry in 2016. This number is not statistically significantly changed from the 12,900 lost work time cases in 2015. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers was 65.1 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 eight median days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2016.

Goods and Services Industries

Survey data indicated that in 2016, 3,750 workers in private goods-producing industries had lost work time due to nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The days away from work incidence rate for goods-producing industries was 98.8 per 10,000 full-time workers. Goods-producing industries had 14 median days away from work in 2016. The construction major industry sector had 20 median days away from work in 2016.

In 2016, the number of Missouri workers who lost work time due to work-related injuries and illnesses incurred in private service-providing industries was 8,700. The days away from work incidence rate was 56.8 per 10,000 full-time workers. Service-providing industries had seven median days away from work in 2016. The financial activities major industry sector had 21 median days away from work in 2016.

Gender

Male workers accounted for 65.9 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2016. Male workers accounted for 82.7 percent of the cases in goods-producing industries and 58.9 percent of the cases in service-providing industries. Female workers accounted for 77.1 percent of cases in the education and health services major industry sector, 55.4 percent of the cases in the leisure and hospitality major industry sector, and 50.0 percent of the cases in the financial activities major industry sector. Male workers had ten median days away from work in 2016. Female workers had six median days away from work.

Race or Ethnic Origin

White only was the race or ethnic origin in 48.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2016. Black only was the race in 6.9 percent of the cases; Hispanic or Latino only was the race in 2.0 percent of the cases; the race was not reported in 41.1 percent of the cases. Black only was the race in 15.4 percent of cases in the education and health services major industry sector and 14.0 percent of the cases in the professional and business services major industry sector. White workers had eight median days away from work. Black workers had five median days away from work. Hispanic or Latino workers had seven median days away from work. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander workers had 39 median days away from work.

Experience on the Job

Workers with one to five years of service accounted for 33.4 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2016; workers with more than five years of service accounted for 29.6 percent of the cases. Workers with five or more years of service had 12 median days away from work. Workers with one to five years of service had ten median days away from work.

Age of Worker

Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 24.3 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2016; workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 22.2 percent. Workers who were 65 and over had 22 median days away from work. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old had 14 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 2016 was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1,270. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 910 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2016. Maintenance and repair workers, general

had 91 median days away from work. Landscaping and groundskeeping workers had 60 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 39.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2016 in private industry. Bruise, contusions accounted for 11.5 percent.

Part of Body

The body part affected in 34.1 percent of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2016 was upper extremities. Lower extremities accounted for 26.9 percent. Trunk accounted for 19.9 percent of the cases.

Source

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness in 19.4 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2016 in private industry. Person, injured or ill worker was the source in 15.1 percent of the cases, with 14.7 percent of the cases being due to worker motion or position.

Event or Exposure

Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 32.2 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses in private industry. Falls, slips, trips accounted for 30.8 percent of the cases. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 25.1 percent.

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