

Missouri 2017 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries News Release

A total of 125 fatal work injuries was recorded in Missouri in 2017 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, 111 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 2017, as they had been in the previous seven years. Of the 125 total fatal work injuries, 46 were transportation incidents. Most (25) of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Of the 25 roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles there were 12 (48%) that did not use a seat belt. The event or exposure with the second most fatal occupational injuries was violence and other injuries by persons or animals, accounting for 31 fatalities. There were a total of 15 homicides in Missouri in 2017. Thirteen of the homicides were shooting by other person-intentional.

Men were the victims in 115 of the 125 fatal work injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2017. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 101 of the occupational fatalities in 2017. Thirty-four of the work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2017 occurred in workers 65 years and over. The age category 35 to 44 years had 25 work-related fatalities.

Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 69 (55.2%) of the total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2017. Self-employed workers accounted for 42 (33.6%). Government workers accounted for the remaining 14 (11.2%) occupational fatalities. The highest percentage (17.4 %) of the occupational fatalities of private sector wage and salary workers occurred in the transportation and warehousing industry sector (NAICS 48-49). Most (57.1%) occupational fatalities of government workers occurred in the public administration industry sector (NAICS 92). The highest percentage (57.1%) of occupational fatalities of self-employed workers occurred in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11).

In 2017, the private industry sector with the most fatal work injuries in Missouri was agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, accounting for 29 of the work-related fatalities. Crop production (NAICS 111) accounted for 21 fatalities in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) was the industry sector that had the next highest number of work-related fatalities in 2017, accounting for 17 of the work-related fatalities. Truck transportation (NAICS 484) accounted for 15 of the 17 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