

2019 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 solicited from a random sample of Missouri employers each year. The SOII data are solicited from employers having 11 employees or more in Agricultural production, and from all employers in other industries.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The 2019 SOII data for Missouri private industry indicate that there were a total of 54,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with an incidence rate of 2.7 (per 100 full-time workers). In addition, 28,100 cases with an incidence rate of 1.4 were the most serious cases that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction—commonly referred to as DART cases.

Workplace illnesses for private industry in 2019, accounted for 3,100 of the total cases of injuries and illnesses with an incidence rate of 15.7 (per 10,000 full-time workers).

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time (days away from work) for the injured or ill employee. 2019 Survey data for private industry indicated that there were 14,210 lost work time cases with an incidence rate of 0.7 (per 100 full-time workers).

Occupation

The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry for 2019 was transportation and moving material occupations with 3,740 injuries and illnesses. Production occupations had 1,750 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2019.

Injured Workers' Demographics

Gender

Male workers accounted for 63.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the private industry for 2019. Male workers accounted for 84.7 percent of cases in goods-producing industries and 57.1 percent of cases in service-producing industries. Female workers accounted for 70.1 percent of cases in the education and health services major industry and 52.1 percent of cases in the leisure and hospitality major industry sector. Male workers had thirteen median days away from work while female workers had seven median days away from work in 2019.

Race

White only was the race or ethnic origin in 44.8 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2019. Those who identified as Black only, accounted for 5.5 percent, Hispanic or Latino only in 3.2 percent, and race was not reported in 45.5 percent of the cases. White and Black workers had seven median days away from work while American Indian or Alaska Native had ten median days away from work.

Age of Worker

Workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 27.4 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work for private industry in 2019; 45 to 54 years old 17.9 percent, and 55 to 64 years old 17.6 percent. Workers who were 55 to 64 years old had 16 median days away from work while 45 to 54 years old had 12 median days away from work.

Experience on the Job

Workers with one to five years of service accounted for 36.9 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work for private industry in 2019; workers with more than five years of service accounted for 29.2 percent. Workers with five or more years of service had 16 median days while workers with one to five years of service had 12 median days away from work.

Injury Characteristics

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 injury or illness in 36.9 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2019. Fractures accounted for 15.7 percent.

Part of Body

The body part affected in 39.9 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry in 2019 was upper extremities. Lower extremities accounted for 24.0 percent. Trunk accounted for 17.5 percent.

Source

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness in 21.4 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in 2019. Vehicles was the source in 13.0 percent of cases. Person, injured or ill worker was the source in 11.6 percent of the cases.

Event or Exposure

Falls, slips, trips accounted for 32.0 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses for private industry in 2019. Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 29.8 percent of the cases. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 24.7 percent.

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