

Missouri 2019 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries News Release

A total of 106 fatal work injuries was recorded for Missouri in 2019 according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), conducted by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research & Analysis Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) U.S. Department of Labor. Of these work-related fatalities, 101 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 leading event or exposure of fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2019, as they had been in the previous 8 years. Of the 106 total fatal work injuries, 46 were transportation incidents. Most (30) of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. The event or exposure with the second most fatal occupational injuries was violence and other injuries by person or animal, accounting for 18 fatalities. There were a total of 8 workplace homicides in Missouri in 2019. Five of the homicides were shooting by other person-intentional.

Men were the victims in 97 of the 106 fatal work injuries that occurred in Missouri for 2019. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 87 of the occupational fatalities. Black, African American workers accounted for 8 of the occupational fatalities in. The age category 55 to 64 years had 24 work-related fatalities. The age category from 35 to 44 years had 21 work-related fatalities. The age category 65 years and older accounted for 20 work-related fatalities.

Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 73 (68.9 %) of the total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2019. Self-employed workers accounted for 33 (31.1%) Government workers accounted for five (4.7%) of occupational fatalities.

In 2019, the private sector with the most fatal work injuries in Missouri was Trade, transportation, and utilities accounting for 38 work-related fatalities. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, accounted for 18 of the work-related fatalities. Crop production (NAICS 111) accounted for 14 fatalities in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

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 in 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 48 participating states and releases its yearly report at the end of the following year.