

2018 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 SOII data indicated that there were a total of 53,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 50,600 cases in 2017. 28,000 of the 2018 cases were the more serious cases that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART cases). These cases were statistically significantly increased from the 24,700 cases in 2017.

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 2018 was 2.8. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 2.6. The incidence rate of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.4, not statistically significantly changed from 2017.

Illnesses Workplace illnesses accounted for 3,400 (6.3 percent) of the total cases of injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2018. This number was statistically significantly increased from the number of illnesses in 2017. The incidence rate (number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers) of workplace illnesses was 17.4 in 2018, statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 13.1.

Goods and Services Industries

Private industry goods-producing industries, such as natural resources, construction, and manufacturing, as a whole had an incidence rate of 3.4 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2018, statistically significantly unchanged from the 2017 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 2.6 per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2018. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.

Trade, transportation, and utilities was the only major industry sector that had a statistically significantly increased incidence rate in 2018 over 2017. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21) and Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) were the private industry sectors that had an incidence rate in 2018 that was statistically significantly decreased from 2017.

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 14,570 lost work time cases in Missouri private industry in 2018. This number was statistically significantly increased from the 11,270 lost work time cases in 2017. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers was 75.3 for private industry. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 57.9.

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 seven median days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2018.

Goods and Services Industries

Survey data indicated that in 2018, 3,420 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 87.7 per 10,000 full-time workers. Goods-producing industries had ten median days away from work in 2018. Natural resources and mining, and construction major industry sectors each had ten median days away from work in 2018.

In 2018, the number of Missouri workers who lost work time due to work-related injuries and illnesses incurred in private service-providing industries was 11,110, statistically significantly increased from 2017. The days away from work incidence rate was 72.1 per 10,000 full-time workers, also statistically significantly increased from 2017. Service-providing industries had six median days away from work in 2018. The information major industry sector had 23 median days away from work in 2018. The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had nine median days away from work.

Gender

Male workers accounted for 67.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2018. Male workers accounted for 82.7 percent of the cases in goods-producing industries and 63.1 percent of the cases in service-providing industries. Female workers accounted for 82.4 percent of cases in the education and health services major industry sector and 55.3 percent of the cases in the leisure and hospitality major industry sector. Male workers had eight median days away from work in 2018. Female workers had five median days away from work.

Race or Ethnic Origin

White only was the race or ethnic origin in 40.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2018. Black only was the race in 6.6 percent of the cases; Hispanic or Latino only was the race in 4.8 percent of the cases; the race was not reported in 47.4 percent of the cases. White workers had six median days away from work. Black workers had seven median days away from work. Hispanic or Latino workers had five median days away from work. Asian workers had five median days away from work.

Experience on the Job

Workers with one to five years of service accounted for 33.2 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2018; workers with more than five years of service accounted for 29.0 percent. Workers with three to eleven months of service had ten median days away from work. Workers with five or more years of service had nine median days away from work.

Age of Worker

Workers who were 55 to 64 years old accounted for 23.7 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2018; workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 21.8 percent, and workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 20.0 percent. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old and 55 to 64 years old each had 12 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 2018 was laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand with 1,230. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 1,190 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2018. Maintenance and repair workers, general had 116 median days away from work in 2018. Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers had 39 median days away from work. Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers had 38 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 38.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018 in private industry. Fractures accounted for 10.9 percent.

Part of Body

The body part affected in 35.6 percent of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2018 was upper extremities. Lower extremities accounted for 23.8 percent. Trunk accounted for 20.1 percent of the cases.

Source

Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness in 17.6 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018 in private industry. Vehicles was the source in 14.3 percent of the cases. Person, injured or ill worker was the source in 14.2 percent of the cases, with 13.9 percent of the cases being due to worker motion or position.

Event or Exposure

Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 33.3 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses in private industry. Falls, slips, trips accounted for 27.8 percent of the cases. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 22.9 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.