Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000

## Missouri

		2000 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Ir	njuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days
Private Industry <sup>7</sup>		2,269.8	6.8	3.1	1.7	3.7	6.2	2.9	1.6	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>7</sup>		24.8	7.5	2.7	1.8	4.7	7.3	2.7	1.8	4.6
Agricultural production <sup>7</sup>	01-02	8.9	10.0	4.5	2.8	5.5	9.7	4.5	2.8	5.2
Mining <sup>8</sup>		5.2	5.2	3.5	2.6	1.6	5.0	3.3	2.4	1.6
Metal mining <sup>8</sup> Coal mining <sup>8</sup> Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>8</sup>	10 12 14	0.5 3.6	5.5 7.6 5.1	3.4 7.6 3.5	2.6 7.6 2.6	2.1 ( <sup>9</sup> ) 1.6	5.2 7.6 4.9	3.1 7.6 3.4	2.3 7.6 2.4	
Construction		141.4	9.1	4.5	3.6	4.6	9.0	4.4	3.6	4.6
General building contractors Residential building construction Nonresidential building construction Heavy construction, except building Heavy construction, except highway Special trade contractors Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning Electrical work Masonry, stonework, and plastering Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work Concrete work Miscellaneous special trade contractors	15 152 154 16 162 17 171 173 174 176 177	34.1 15.9 15.8 17.0 12.0 90.3 19.7 16.2 11.3 6.2 8.5	9.9 12.6 8.6 9.8 8.8 10.2 10.6 10.9 7.0 8.3 6.4	4.2 5.3 5.1 4.0 4.3 3.2 6.5 4.1	4.6 6.8 2.9 4.2 4.1 3.1 3.7 2.1 5.5 3.0 2.8 2.1	4.7 5.8 4.4 4.6 3.6 5.9 7.4 4.4 2.9 4.6 2.9	8.5 9.6 8.7 8.5 10.1 10.5 7.0 8.3	4.2	2.9 4.1 4.1 3.1 3.7 2.1	4.2 4.3 3.5 4.6 5.8 7.4 4.4 2.9
Manufacturing		400.1	11.0	5.2	2.1	5.7	8.9	4.3	1.8	4.7
Durable goods			12.1	5.6	2.5	6.5	9.8	4.5	2.1	5.3
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Household furniture Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated structural metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Metalworking machinery Refrigeration and service machinery Refrigeration and heating equipment Industrial machinery, n.e.c. Electronic and other electric equipment Electrical industrial apparatus Motors and generators Household appliances Electric lighting and wiring equipment Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Motor vehicles and car bodies Instruments and related products	24 25 251 32 33 344 358 3585 362 3621 363 364 369 371 3711 38	13.8 14.4 7.8 11.2 13.4 11.7 40.7 7.7 11.0 8.4 5.1 32.0 7.4 6.8 2.9 5.1 4.2 55.8 32.0 17.0 7.4	12.6 11.7 13.7 15.3 14.9 6.2 10.0 13.5 11.2 12.0 14.3 7.2 8.3 8.5 10.9 10.6 5.8 40.9 5.8	7.7 2.1 3.6 4.2 5.1 5.5 4.6 3.5 3.7 3.6 4.0 6.3 2.4 8.6 11.9 18.2	1.7 1.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.0 1.1 2.0 1.8 1.3 3.8 5.0 7.4	9.3 6.1 6.5 9.7 4.6 4.9 6.9 4.2 3.3 10.2 14.0 22.7	11.6 14.9 13.2 5.4 9.2 12.6 10.7 13.8 5.6 6.3 6.4 7.8 8.9 4.2 12.8 16.4 23.6	5.1 6.6 6.7 1.8 3.2 3.7 4.3 4.7 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.4 5.1 1.7 6.1 7.7 10.6	1.8 1.2 1.1 1.4 0.9 0.7 2.9 1.0 0.7 0.8 1.0 2.9 3.5 4.6	6.5 8.2 6.5 3.6 6.0 8.9 5.7 6.1 9.4 3.0 3.6 3.8 5.4 3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

Missouri

			Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries				
Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	2000 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases	
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	8.1	8.1	4.3	1.4	3.8	7.3	3.6	1.3	3.7	
Nondurable goods			9.4	4.7	1.6	4.6	7.7	3.9	1.4	3.8	
Food and kindred products Poultry slaughtering and processing Dairy products Bakery products Bread, cake, and related products Men's and boys' furnishings Men's and boys' trousers and slacks Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Newspapers Commercial printing Chemicals and allied products Drugs Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	20 2015 202 205 2051 232 2325 26 27 271 275 28 283 30 31	5.5 4.3 3.7 4.0 1.5 13.6 40.3 9.5 13.3 25.0 7.1		7.5 12.4 4.5 7.6 7.8 3.8 1.7 2.6 1.7 2.8 2.6 2.9 4.1 5.9	0.4 1.8 2.6 2.9 0.5 1.2 1.3 0.9 1.6 1.3 1.2 2.1	2.6 4.9 4.8 5.4 3.5 3.1 2.5 2.0 3.8 3.2 2.5 4.8	10.7 15.9 6.8 10.8 10.9 5.6 1.7 6.7 4.5 3.3 6.2 4.6 7.8 11.5	4.3 6.7 7.0 2.0 0.8 3.6 2.4 1.7 2.6 2.4 2.3 3.3	1.8 2.3 2.4 1.3 0.2 1.2 0.9 1.5 1.2	8.4 2.5 4.1 3.9 3.6 0.9 3.1 2.1 1.6 3.6 2.9 2.3 4.4	
Transportation and public utilities <sup>8</sup>		173.1	6.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	6.3	3.9	2.8	2.4	
Railroad transportation <sup>8</sup> Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Transportation by air Transportation services Communications Telephone communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	40 41 42 421 45 47 48 481	 10.6 53.3 48.7 25.7 10.2 51.5 42.0 19.5		3.5	3.3 2.9 2.7 7.4 0.7 1.2 1.3	2.7 2.6 4.3 0.7 1.1 1.0	1.9 12.9 6.1 5.7 14.8 1.5 2.2 1.9 8.7	5.2 3.5 3.2 10.7 0.8 1.4	1.1 3.3 2.8 2.7 7.3 0.7 1.1 1.2 2.0	7.7 2.6 2.5 4.1 0.7 0.7 0.6	
Wholesale and retail trade		646.9	6.2	2.7	1.6	3.6	6.1	2.6	1.6	3.5	
Wholesale trade		151.2	6.1	2.8	1.6	3.3	6.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50	87.5	6.1	2.5	1.4	3.6	6.0	2.5	1.4	3.6	
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51	63.7	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.9	6.0	3.1	1.7	2.9	
Retail trade		495.7	6.3	2.6	1.6	3.7	6.1	2.5	1.6	3.6	
Building materials and garden supplies Lumber and other building materials General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations New and used car dealers Gasoline service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places	52 521 53 54 55 551 554 56 57 58	14.3 71.7 62.7 62.2 22.9 23.1 19.0 20.4	8.0 4.3	5.9 5.0 3.7 2.2 2.5 2.0 0.8 1.7	3.9 2.6 1.6 2.0 2.4 1.8 0.7 1.1	4.2 4.6 3.9 5.4 2.3 1.3 2.9	10.2 9.1 7.8 6.1 8.0 4.2 2.1 4.3	5.9 4.9 3.3 2.2 2.5 2.0 0.8 1.7	1.4 1.9 2.4 1.7 0.6 1.1	4.3 4.2 4.5 3.8 5.4 2.3 1.3 2.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2000 -- Continued

## Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>			Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	2000 Annual average employ- ment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total <sup>5</sup>	With days away from work <sup>6</sup>	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total <sup>5</sup>	days lo	without lost work- days
Miscellaneous retail	59	57.5	3.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate										
Real estate	65	30.3	7.1	3.7	2.3	3.4	6.8	3.4	2.1	3.3
Services		718.2	5.1	2.0	1.1	3.1	4.8	1.9	1.1	2.9
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, services, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Amusement and recreation services Health services Offices and clinics of medical doctors Nursing and personal care facilities Hospitals Educational services Social services Engineering and management services	70 72 73 75 76 79 80 801 805 806 82 83	32.7 27.2 161.8 27.9 6.8 41.0 228.5 33.5 47.7 98.1 36.5 54.8	4.6 4.4 8.0 7.1 2.2 11.2 9.4 3.5	2.2 1.4 2.2 1.9 3.5 3.0 0.4 6.9 3.1 0.9 1.3	1.6 0.9 1.7 1.5 1.6 1.4 0.3 3.0 1.4 0.5	2.3 3.1 2.4 2.4 4.5 4.1 1.8 4.2 6.3	4.2 4.5 4.1 7.5 6.6 1.9 10.9 8.6 3.3 3.7	1.6 3.5 2.9 0.4 6.8	1.6 1.2 1.6 1.4 0.3 2.9 1.4 0.5	2.9 2.4 4.1 3.7 1.5 4.2 5.6 2.3 2.4

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during

the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

 $<sup>^{2}\,</sup>$  Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>9</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.