

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Missouri

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private Industry⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		9.9	5.1	2.9	2.3	4.7
Mining⁶		4.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.6
Metal mining ⁷	10	4.0	1.7	1.7	(⁹)	2.2
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.5
Construction		7.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	3.9
General building contractors	15	7.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	4.4
Residential building construction	152	8.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.9
Operative builders	153	5.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	5.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	7.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.1	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.1
Highway and street construction	161	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.2	3.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	4.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	8.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.0
Electrical work	173	5.3	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.0
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	11.1	4.9	3.6	1.3	6.2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	9.4	4.0	3.0	0.9	5.4
Concrete work	177	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	8.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	4.6
Manufacturing		9.5	5.3	1.9	3.4	4.2
Durable goods		11.3	5.9	2.3	3.7	5.3
Lumber and wood products	24	9.8	4.5	2.9	1.6	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.4	6.9	2.8	4.1	4.6
Household furniture	251	12.1	7.3	2.7	4.6	4.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	11.6	6.2	3.4	2.7	5.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	12.0	6.3	4.3	2.0	5.7
Primary metal industries	33	12.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	4.1
Fabricated metal products	34	7.4	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5
Fabricated structural metal products	344	7.6	4.6	2.7	1.9	3.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	10.3	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.3
Metalworking machinery	354	5.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	2.7
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	13.5	6.0	2.0	4.0	7.5
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	14.6	6.1	2.2	4.0	8.4
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	6.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	7.6	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	9.4	5.2	2.0	3.2	4.2
Motors and generators	3621	10.0	5.5	2.1	3.4	4.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	8.2	4.7	1.2	3.5	3.5
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	7.0	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.0
Transportation equipment	37	17.1	9.0	2.2	6.8	8.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	23.2	12.5	2.9	9.6	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

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Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	29.0	17.0	3.3	13.7	12.0
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	15.0	6.2	2.2	4.0	8.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	12.2	6.4	2.5	3.9	5.9
Nondurable goods		7.1	4.3	1.4	3.0	2.7
Food and kindred products	20	9.8	6.0	1.4	4.5	3.9
Meat products	201	15.7	10.6	1.3	9.3	5.1
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	20.0	13.8	1.2	12.6	6.3
Dairy products	202	5.8	3.5	0.9	2.6	2.3
Grain mill products	204	10.3	4.4	2.2	2.2	5.9
Bakery products	205	5.8	3.9	0.5	3.4	1.9
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	6.2	4.2	0.5	3.7	2.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	5.7	3.4	1.0	2.4	2.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.1	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.6
Printing and publishing	27	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Newspapers	271	4.4	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.2
Commercial printing	275	6.2	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.0
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.7
Drugs	283	3.4	1.8	0.4	1.4	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	10.2	7.7	2.6	5.1	2.5
Leather and leather products	31	8.2	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁸		5.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.7
Transportation by air	45	13.5	8.2	4.0	4.2	5.2
Transportation services	47	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8
Communications	48	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0
Telephone communications	481	2.0	1.2	1.2	(⁹)	0.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	6.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.1
Electric services	491	4.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade		5.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.0
Wholesale trade		4.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.3
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.1
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.6
Retail trade		5.7	2.4	1.1	1.3	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
Lumber and other building materials	521	6.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.3
Food stores	54	9.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	5.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	4.3
New and used car dealers	551	9.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	6.9
Gasoline service stations	554	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.6	0.6	(⁹)	1.4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

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Eating and drinking places	58	4.5	0.8	0.4	--	3.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Real estate	65	3.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2
Services		5.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.0	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.2
Personal services	72	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.6
Business services	73	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.6
Miscellaneous repair services	76	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	5.1
Health services	80	9.5	4.7	2.0	2.7	4.8
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	11.0	8.2	2.1	6.1	2.8
Hospitals	806	14.0	6.0	--	3.1	8.0
Educational services	82	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8

¹ 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).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

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.