

News

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1100 Main Street, Suite 600
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-2112



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
(816) 426-2481

Media Contact: Jacqueline Michael-Midkiff (816) 426-3176

WWW Access: <http://www.bls.gov/ro7>

Fax on demand: 816-426-3152. Request document 9800.

FOR RELEASE: November 30 2005

MISSOURI WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2004

Fatal work injuries totaled 165 in 2004 for Missouri, up from 154 in 2003, an increase of 7 percent, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that even though the most frequent event, highway crashes, dropped by 17 over the year, a number of other events recorded increases including being struck by an object, aircraft incidents, and homicides. As a result, highway crashes, which had accounted for one-third of the fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2003, only represented about one-fifth of the total in 2004. (See table A.)

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Missouri by selected event groups, 1992 - 2004

Year	Total	Highway crashes		Struck by object		Non-highway		Aircraft		Homicides	
	fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	140	29	21	12	9	16	11	--	--	15	11
1993	131	31	24	22	17	12	9	5	4	14	11
1994	155	33	21	18	12	14	9	8	5	21	14
1995	125	22	18	19	15	9	7	4	3	12	10
1996	140	36	26	16	11	18	13	--	--	12	9
1997	123	28	23	9	7	10	8	3	2	14	11
1998	145	35	24	12	8	12	8	--	--	14	10
1999	165	45	27	19	12	10	6	10	6	13	8
2000	148	34	23	11	7	15	10	--	--	21	14
2001	145	37	26	17	12	13	9	--	--	10	7
2002	175	54	31	16	9	13	7	--	--	11	6
2003	154	51	33	11	7	24	16	--	--	8	5
2004	165	34	21	23	14	20	12	16	10	14	8

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria.

While the number of on-the-job fatalities due to highway crashes in Missouri was down over the year, from 51 in 2003 to 34 in 2004, nationally, the number of highway incidents was up slightly during this period. However, the percentage of fatal work injuries caused by highway crashes in the U.S. was unchanged over the year, accounting for about one out of every four fatalities in 2004. (See table B.)

The number of workers who were fatally injured after being struck by an object more than doubled in Missouri over the year, from 11 in 2003 to 23 in 2004, reaching its highest level since the fatality census began in 1992. In 2004, fatal work injuries resulting from being struck by an object accounted for 14 percent of the State's total compared with 10 percent nationwide.

Nonhighway incidents (such as tractor rollovers occurring on farm premises) decreased slightly in Missouri over the year, from 24 in 2003 to 20 in 2004. The number of deaths in 2003 was the highest count of work-related fatalities recorded for this particular event since the fatality census began, and the total for 2004 was the second highest. Overall, nonhighway incidents accounted for 12 percent of the State's fatality count. Nationwide, nonhighway incidents accounted for 6 percent of the total number of job-related deaths in 2004.

There were 16 on-the-job fatalities due to aircraft incidents in Missouri in 2004, representing 10 percent of the State's total. This is the highest number of deaths published in this event category during the 13 years the fatality census has been conducted. Nationally, aircraft incidents accounted for 4 percent of all work-related fatalities in 2004.

Workplace homicides increased in Missouri over the year -- from 8 in 2003, the lowest number recorded since the survey's inception, to 14 in 2004. In contrast, homicides for the nation fell to the lowest level recorded by the fatality census during this same period. Homicides accounted for 8 percent of fatal work injuries in Missouri and 10 percent of the U.S. total in 2004.

Other causes of fatalities in the workplace in Missouri in 2004 were electrocutions (12), getting caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (11), pedestrians struck by vehicle (11), falls to a lower level (10), and fires and explosions (3). (See table 1.) Fatal work injuries due to electrocutions increased from 7 in 2003 to 12 in 2004. Fatalities from being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects increased from 4 in 2003 to 11 in 2004. The number of work-related deaths due to pedestrians being struck by a vehicle also rose over the year, from 7 in 2003 to 11 in 2004. On the other hand, fatalities due to falls to a lower level (such as falls from a roof, ladder, or loading dock) decreased by 4 over the year to 10 in 2004, and the number of fatal work injuries due to fires and explosions remained the same with 3 deaths reported in 2003 and 2004.

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual count recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway crashes were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway crashes in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from both falls to a lower level and being struck by an object represented the highest annual totals ever reported by the fatality census for these events. The number of work-related deaths from falls to a lower level increased from 604 in 2003 to 732 in 2004, while

workplace fatalities resulting from being struck by an object were up from 531 in 2003 to 596 in 2004.

The number of workplace homicides recorded in the U.S. in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13 percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Fall to lower level		Struck by object		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003 ²	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,703	1,374	24	732	13	596	10	551	10

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

² The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Missouri in 2004:

- Men accounted for 92 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State with 151 deaths. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 47 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 23 percent. Fourteen women were fatally injured on the job; transportation incidents accounted for 79 percent of female workplace fatalities. (See table 2.)
- In Missouri, 92 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 4 percent were black, non-Hispanic; and 2 percent were Hispanic or Latino. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 62 percent or 102 of the State's work-related fatalities in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Fifty-nine percent of workers killed on-the-job in Missouri worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. Transportation incidents were the leading cause of fatalities for both wage and salary and self-employed workers. (See table 2.)

- Eighty-six percent of Missouri's workplace fatalities occurred in private industry with 62 percent of those fatalities concentrated in three private industry supersectors— agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting recorded 46 deaths, construction reported 27, and transportation and warehousing recorded 15. Work-related deaths in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting were mainly due to contact with objects and equipment, while in construction, transportation incidents and exposure to harmful substances and environments were the most prevalent causes. In the transportation and warehousing industry, on-the-job fatalities were largely due to transportation incidents. (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective jobs in management recorded the highest number of fatalities at 64, followed by transportation and material moving occupations with 37 work-related deaths. Together, these two occupational groups accounted for about three-fifths of all fatal injuries in Missouri. Transportation incidents accounted for most of the deaths in both occupational groups. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Create Customized Tables, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. For personal assistance or further information, contact the Kansas City Economic Analysis & Information Office at 816-426-2481 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Time.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries,

heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2004

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	165	86	46	27	13	56	27	3	5	8	5	5	3
Contact with objects and equipment.....	36	30	24	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	23	18	16	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	9	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	11	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	7	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	10	5	--	4	--	5	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	10	5	--	4	--	5	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	16	10	--	7	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	12	8	--	6	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical components.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	8	4	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	82	37	18	9	10	30	19	3	--	--	4	--	--
Highway accident.....	34	15	--	6	7	15	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	15	5	--	--	3	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	10	3	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	9	7	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	8	6	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	20	18	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	17	15	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	11	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	11	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2004 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	16	--	--	--	--	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
During takeoff or landing.....	14	--	--	--	--	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	18	3	--	--	--	12	--	--	3	--	--	4	3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	14	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	3	--	--	3	3
Hitting, kicking, beating.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Shooting.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	165	82	18	36	10	16	3
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	98	56	10	14	4	12	--
Self-employed ⁵	67	26	8	22	6	4	--
Sex							
Men.....	151	71	16	35	10	16	3
Women.....	14	11	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	9	4	--	--	--	3	--
25 to 34 years.....	20	8	--	--	--	5	--
35 to 44 years.....	34	15	3	8	--	4	--
45 to 54 years.....	48	29	4	12	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	21	12	--	3	--	3	--
65 years and over.....	32	14	6	11	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	151	78	13	33	9	15	3
Black, non-Hispanic.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		165	82	18	36	10	16	3
Private Industry		142	67	15	34	10	15	--
Goods Producing		86	37	3	30	5	10	--
Natural Resources and Mining		46	18	--	24	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	46	18	--	24	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	37	16	--	17	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	1119	37	16	--	17	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming.....	11199	37	16	--	17	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	111998	37	16	--	17	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
Construction		27	9	--	5	4	7	--
Construction	23	27	9	--	5	4	7	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	8	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Remodelers.....	236118	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	13	6	--	--	--	5	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	6	3	--	--	--	3	--
Electrical Contractors.....	23821	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors.....	238212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	23891	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		13	10	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	13	10	--	--	--	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	311	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	327	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing.....	3273	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing.....	32732	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery Manufacturing.....	333	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		56	30	12	4	5	5	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		27	19	--	--	--	3	--
Retail Trade	44-45	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers.....	444	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	15	14	--	--	--	--	--
Air Transportation.....	481	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	8	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	22	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities.....	221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution.....	2211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Information	51	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Real Estate.....	531	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		8	--	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Landscaping Services.....	56173	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Ambulatory Health Care Services.....	621	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....		5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	72	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Government⁶.....		23	15	3	--	--	--	--
State Government.....		11	10	--	--	--	--	--
Goods Producing.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	23	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		8	8	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services.....	61	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Services.....	611	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools.....	6113	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools.....	61131	7	7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Local Government		11	5	3	--	--	--	--
Goods Producing		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	23	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	5	--	3	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	165	82	18	36	10	16	3
Management occupations.....	64	30	6	19	4	4	--
Other management occupations.....	61	28	6	19	3	4	--
Agricultural managers.....	39	17	--	18	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	39	17	--	18	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators.....	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Education administrators, postsecondary.....	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food service managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other sales and related workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Fallers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	21	7	--	6	--	5	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	14	4	--	4	--	4	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction and related workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2004 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Highway maintenance workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	37	31	--	--	--	3	--
Air transportation workers.....	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	6	6	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	25	22	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	25	22	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	21	19	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries