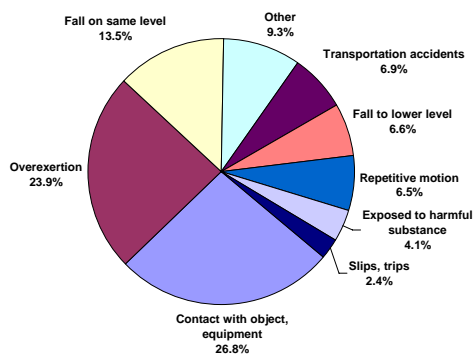


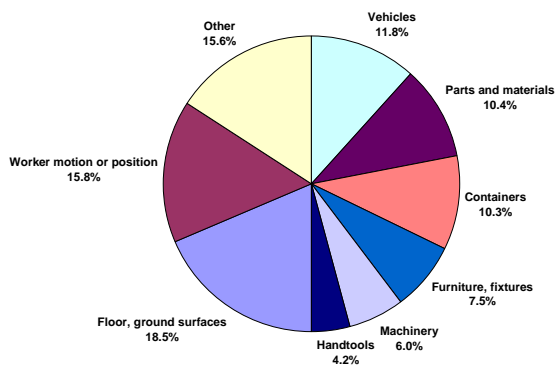
The two major events or exposures were “contact with object, equipment” accounting for 26.8 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work and “overexertion” accounting for 23.9 percent. These two events accounted for 50.7 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2005.

Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2005



Three sources accounted for 49.9 percent of the cases: “floor, ground surfaces” accounted for 18.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work; “worker motion or position” accounted for 15.8 percent; and “other” accounted for 15.6 percent.

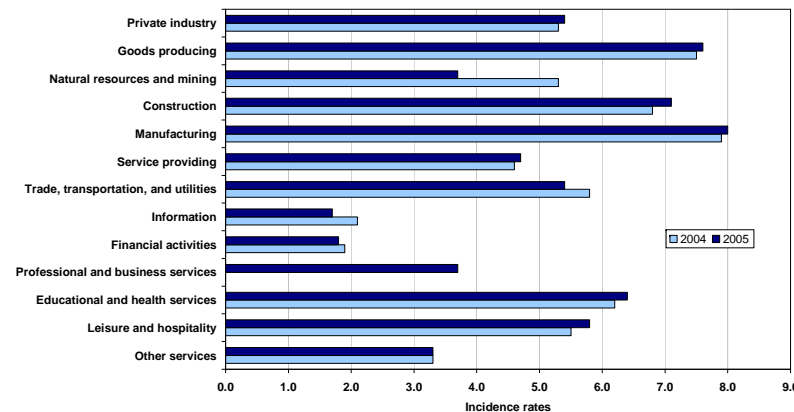
Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2005



Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Missouri in 2005

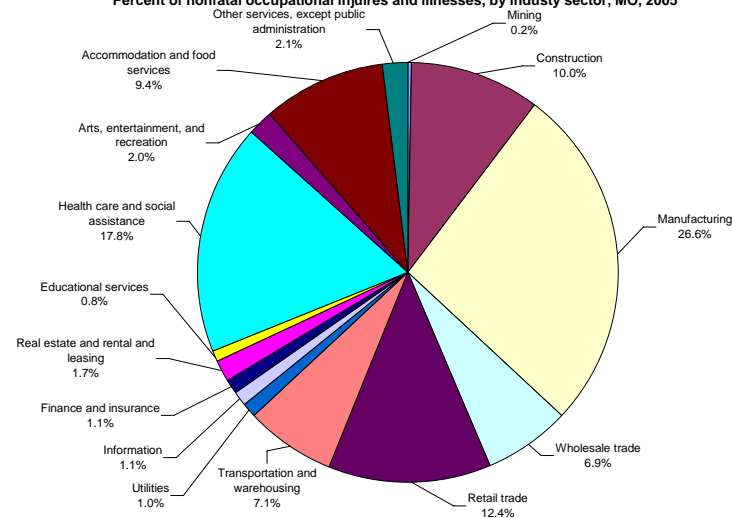
The 2005 incidence rate for natural resources and mining was reduced from the 2004 incidence rate. The 2005 incidence rate was not significantly changed from the 2004 rate for the other major industry sectors.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri, 2004 & 2005



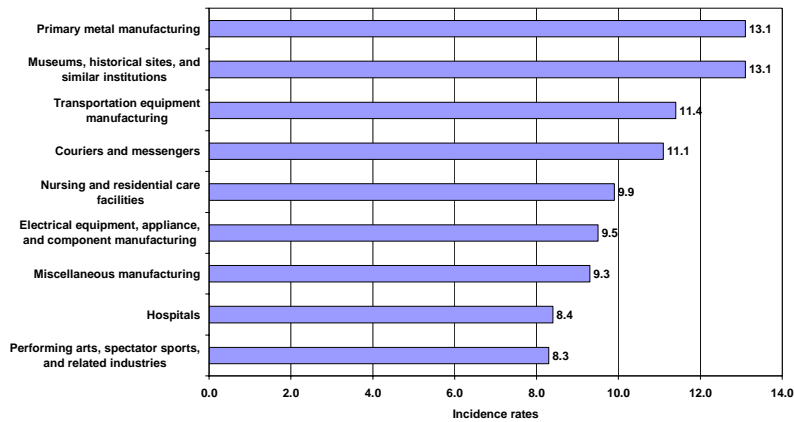
There were 102,600 total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2005. There were 34,100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the goods-producing sectors. Manufacturing was the goods-producing sector (NAICS 31-33) with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with 24,400. There were 68,500 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the service-providing sectors.

Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry sector, MO, 2005



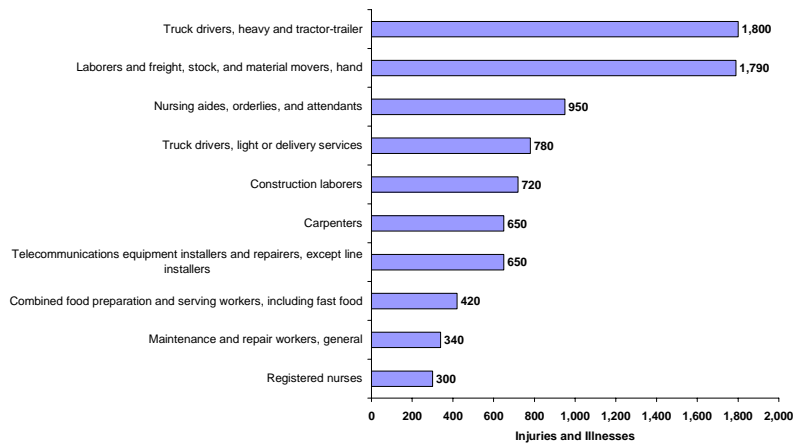
Primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331) and museums, historical sites, and similar institutions (NAICS 712) both had an incidence rate of 13.1, indicating that there were 13.1 injuries and illnesses for each 100 full-time employees in those industry subsectors.

Major industries with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases, Missouri, 2005



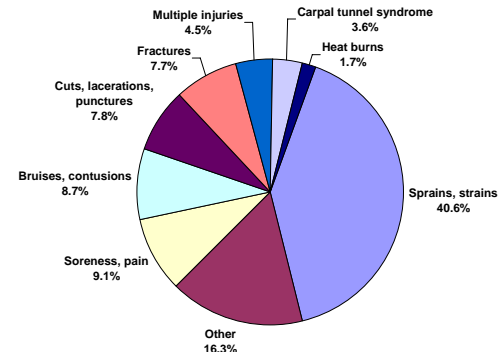
“Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer” had 1,800 injury and illness cases with days away from work. “Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand” had 1,790 injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2005



The primary nature of injury or illness was “sprains, strains”, which was the nature in 40.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. “Other” was the second most frequent nature, accounting for 16.3 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2005



The part of body most affected was “trunk”, accounting for 33.8 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. “Upper extremities” was the second most affected part of body, accounting for 24.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. “Lower extremities” accounted for 19.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. These three parts of body accounted for 77.5 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2005.

Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2005

