

## 2012 MISSOURI MANUFACTURING HIGHLIGHTS

- The manufacturing major industry sector, and sector (NAICS 31-33), had an incidence rate of 4.5 (per 100 full-time workers) for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2012. This was statistically significantly reduced from the 2011 rate of 4.9. There had not been any statistically significant changes in the incidence rate for manufacturing from year to year since 2009.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for manufacturing was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for MO private industry in 2012.
- Manufacturing had an incidence rate of 53.3 (per 10,000 full-time workers) for total cases of nonfatal occupational *illnesses*. The rate for hearing loss was 14.1 and the rate for skin disorders was 4.0.

Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

Industry	NAICS code	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Private industry</b>		3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.7
<b>Goods-producing</b>		4.4	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>		4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	31-33	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Food manufacturing	311	4.7	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.6
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	1.0	---	---	---	---
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	315	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	8.1	4.4	---	3.4	3.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.9
Paper manufacturing	322	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	4.9	3.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.1	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	5.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.5	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	6.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	3.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	4.2

- There were 2,220 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri manufacturing industries in 2012. The incidence rate was 90.5 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- Male workers accounted for 80.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in manufacturing. Female workers accounted for 19.4% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 32.0% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 20.3%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 44.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 24.3%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 58.6% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 31.1% of the cases.
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was production occupations with 1,440 (64.9% of the manufacturing total). Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 380 (17.1%).
- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 24.8% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Fractures accounted for 16.7%.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (55.0%). Hand was the upper extremity in 27.0% of the cases. Trunk and lower extremities each accounted for 17.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

- Person, injured or ill worker, specifically worker motion or position, was the source of injury, illness accounting for 22.5% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Machinery accounted for 16.7% of the cases.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (39.6%). Contact with object, equipment accounted for 39.2%.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 27.9% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in manufacturing in 2012. The time of event was not reported in 19.4% of cases.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 24.8% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job before event occurred was not reported in 19.4% of cases.
- Tuesday was the day of the week accounting for 22.5% of the injuries and illnesses. Wednesday accounted for 18.5%.

**Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012**

Characteristic	Manufacturing
Gender:	
Male	80.6
Female	19.4
Age:	
14 to 15	--
16 to 19	1.8
20 to 24	8.1
25 to 34	19.4
35 to 44	20.3
45 to 54	32.0
55 to 64	16.7
65 and over	1.4
Length of service with employer:	
Less than 3 months	11.7
3 to 11 months	19.4
1 to 5 years	24.3
More than 5 years	44.1
Race or ethnic origin:	
White only	58.6
Black only	5.4
Hispanic or Latino only	2.3
Asian only	1.4
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	0.9
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--
Multi-race	--
Not reported	31.1

- Eight fatal occupational injuries occurred in the manufacturing industry in Missouri in 2012. Three of the fatalities were in wood product manufacturing (NAICS 321).
- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure in four of the occupational fatalities in manufacturing. Contact with objects and equipment was the event or exposure in three fatalities.
- Private sector wage and salary workers were fatality injured in seven of the manufacturing cases.

**Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, Private industry, Missouri, 2012**

Characteristic	Manufacturing
Nature of injury, illness:	
Fractures	16.7
Sprains, strains, tears	24.8
Amputations	0.9
Bruise, contusions	6.3
Chemical burns and corrosions	0.9
Heat (thermal) burns	2.3
Soreness, pain	7.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	12.6
Cuts, lacerations	9.9
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.9
Tendonitis	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--
With sprains and other injuries	--
With fractures and other injuries	--
Part of body affected:	
Head	5.9
Eye	2.7
Neck	--
Trunk	17.6
Back	9.9
Upper extremities	55.0
Shoulder	10.4
Arm	5.4
Wrist	9.5
Hand	27.0
Lower extremities	17.6
Knee	5.4
Ankle	3.2
Foot	5.9
Toe, toenail	2.3
Body systems	1.4
Multiple	2.3
Source of injury, illness:	
Chemical, chemical products	2.7
Containers	10.8
Furniture, fixtures	3.6
Machinery	16.7
Parts and materials	14.4
Person, injured or ill worker	22.5
Worker motion or position	22.5
Person, other than injured or ill workers	--
Health care patient	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	8.1
Ladder	--
Handtools	5.4
Vehicles	5.4
Trucks	1.4
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	0.9
Event or exposure:	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--
Intentional injury by other person	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--
Transportation incidents	1.8
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--
Fires and explosions	--
Falls, slips, trips	13.5
Slips, trips without fall	2.3
Fall on same level	8.6
Fall to lower level	2.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.4
Contact with object, equipment	39.2
Struck by object or equipment	18.0
Struck against object or equipment	8.6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	12.6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	39.6
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	14.4
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	10.4