

## 2012 MISSOURI TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES HIGHLIGHTS

- Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate major industry sector for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities).
- The private industry trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had an incidence rate of 3.6 (per 100 full-time workers) for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2012.
- The local government trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had an incidence rate of 4.1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for local government transportation and warehousing in 2012.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of private industry merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (NAICS 424) was statistically significantly higher than the rate for private industry wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (NAICS 425).
- The incidence rate for merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods was statistically significantly reduced in 2012 from 2011.

**Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 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>Service-providing</b>		3.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>		3.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.7
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	42	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.0	0.4	0.4	--	0.6
<b>Retail trade</b>	44-45	3.7	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.8
Food and beverage stores	445	5.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	--
Health and personal care stores	446	0.6	--	--	--	0.6
Gasoline stations	447	4.3	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1
General merchandise stores	452	5.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	--	0.6	--	0.4	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	48-49	4.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.4
Rail transportation	482	1.2	0.7	0.6	--	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
Support activities for transportation	488	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Couriers and messengers	492	5.8	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	6.1	4.6	1.3	3.3	1.5
<b>Utilities</b>	22	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Utilities	221	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
<b>Local government</b>		4.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>		4.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	48-49	2.2	1.3	1.2	--	0.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.0	0.9	0.8	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>	22	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7
Utilities	221	6.0	2.4	--	2.0	3.7

- There were 3,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri private industry trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector in 2012. The incidence rate was 87.7 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 1,740 (44.6% of the trade, transportation, and utilities total). Sales and related occupations accounted for 640 of the cases (16.4%).
- Male workers accounted for 75.4% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in trade, transportation, and utilities. Female workers accounted for 23.6% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 30.0% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 18.7%.
- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 40.3% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 35.6%.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 44.1% of the injuries and illnesses. Black only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 4.1%. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 49.0% of the cases.
- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 42.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Soreness, pain accounted for 13.6%.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (33.6%). Lower extremities accounted for 29.2% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Vehicles was the source of injury, illness accounting for 20.3% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Containers accounted for 19.0% of the cases.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (40.5%). Falls, slips, trips accounted for 25.6%.

**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	Trade, transportation and utilities
Gender:	
Male	75.4
Female	23.6
Age:	
14 to 15	--
16 to 19	3.1
20 to 24	10.8
25 to 34	16.9
35 to 44	18.7
45 to 54	30.0
55 to 64	16.2
65 and over	4.4
Length of service with employer:	
Less than 3 months	6.9
3 to 11 months	16.4
1 to 5 years	35.6
More than 5 years	40.3
Race or ethnic origin <sup>5</sup> :	
White only	44.1
Black only	4.1
Hispanic or Latino only	2.6
Asian only	--
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	--
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--
Multi-race	--
Not reported	49.0

- The time of event category, 8:01 AM to 12:00 PM, accounted for 27.2% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in trade, transportation, and utilities in 2012. The time of event, 4:01 PM to 8:00 PM, accounted for 21.5%.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 18.2% of the injuries and illnesses. The hours on the job category, 4-6 hours, accounted for 16.9%.
- Friday was the day of the week accounting for 19.5% of the injuries and illnesses. Tuesday accounted for 17.9%.
- Twenty-eight fatal occupational injuries occurred in the private industry trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector in Missouri in 2012.
- Three of the fatalities were in retail trade (NAICS 44-45). Twenty-two of the fatalities were in transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49). Within transportation and warehousing, 14 fatalities were in truck transportation (NAICS 484), two fatalities were in transit and ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485), and four fatalities were in support activities for transportation (NAICS 488).
- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure in 20 of the occupational fatalities in trade, transportation, and utilities. Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure in five fatalities.
- Fourteen of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles.
- Private sector wage and salary workers were fatality injured in 17 of the trade, transportation, and utilities cases. Self-employed workers were fatality injured in 11 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	Trade, transportation and utilities
Nature of injury, illness:	
Fractures	10.8
Sprains, strains, tears	42.1
Amputations	0.5
Bruise, contusions	8.7
Chemical burns and corrosions	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.0
Soreness, pain	13.6
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7.4
Cuts, lacerations	5.9
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3
Tendonitis	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--
With sprains and other injuries	--
With fractures and other injuries	--
Part of body affected:	
Head	7.4
Eye	1.3
Neck	0.8
Trunk	24.1
Back	17.7
Upper extremities	33.6
Shoulder	11.8
Arm	4.9
Wrist	3.6
Hand	12.1
Lower extremities	29.2
Knee	8.5
Ankle	6.2
Foot	8.5
Toe, toenail	2.8
Body systems	1.3
Multiple	3.8
Source of injury, illness:	
Chemical, chemical products	0.5
Containers	19.0
Furniture, fixtures	2.8
Machinery	4.1
Parts and materials	11.8
Person, injured or ill worker	16.4
Worker motion or position	16.2
Person, other than injured or ill workers	--
Health care patient	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12.6
Ladder	4.1
Handtools	2.8
Vehicles	20.3
Trucks	9.0
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	2.3
Event or exposure:	
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.3
Intentional injury by other person	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.0
Transportation incidents	4.6
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.6
Fires and explosions	--
Falls, slips, trips	25.6
Slips, trips without fall	3.3
Fall on same level	12.8
Fall to lower level	8.2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.1
Contact with object, equipment	25.1
Struck by object or equipment	14.1
Struck against object or equipment	7.2
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	40.5
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.1
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	15.4