Manufacturing Vertical

US manufacturing contributed $2.3 trillion to US GDP in 2021.[1] This amounted to 12% of total GDP. The largest subsector of US manufacturing is computer and electronic products. Chemical manufacturing and food, beverage, and tobacco products follow.

Fastest Growing Occupations

The following are the fastest growing occupations within the manufacturing field (projected to 2031):[2]

- Machinists - 33.3%
- Industrial Machinery Mechanics - 14%
- Welders - 6.4%
- Material Movers - 6%

Employment, Gender & Race (2022)[3]

(#s in the thousands)

Field	Total Employed	Women	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1,155	29%	87%	6%	4%	13%
Electricians	918	2%	88%	7%	2%	25%
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	781	39%	74%	14%	8%	19%
Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks	645	37%	76%	13%	7%	29%
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	550	5%	83%	10%	3%	25%

Annual Mean Salaries (2022)[4]

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[1] https://www.nist.gov/el/applied-economics-office/manufacturing/total-us-manufacturing/manufacturing-economy/total-us#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20Manufacturing%20contributed%20%242.3,an%20estimated%2024%20%25%20of%20GDP.

[2] https://insightglobal.com/blog/manufacturing-job-growth/

[3] https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm

[4] https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes311131.htm

	National	Texas	Georgia	California	Minnesota
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	$76,890	$72,250	$76,940	$82,130	$90,240
Electricians	$65,280	$54,980	$56,370	$78,140	$73,320
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	$47,290	$46,860	$42,300	$51,290	$49,710
Shipping, receiving, and inventory clerks	$40,450	$37,820	$37,740	$43,200	$43,450
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	$46,110	$51,770	$38,510	$50,850	$46,230

Workplace Injuries, Illnesses, & Fatalities[5]

In 2020 there was an average of 12,083,479 manufacturing sector employees.

Total Recordable Cases (Non-fatal injuries and illnesses)

- 373,300
    - 135,900 had days away from work
    - 108,800 had days of job transfer or restriction
    - 128,700 had other recordable cases.
- Total Recordable Case Incidence Rate per FTE Workers - 3.1

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by injury/illness, affected part, and event/exposure

Characteristic	# of Cases
Nature of Injury or Illness	
Sprains, strains, tears	29,620
Soreness, pain	15,940
Fractures	12,030
Cuts, lacerations	11,660

[5] https://www.bls.gov/iif/snapshots/isn-manufacturing-2016-20.htm

Bruises, contusions	7,540
Parts of the body affected	
Body systems	31,780
Hand	23,600
Back	13,560
Shoulder	8,380
Knee	6,930
Event/Exposure leading to injury or illness	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	35,800
Struck by object or equipment	18,040
Fall on same level	12,910
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	11,240
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	9,760

Fatalities[6]

- 341 for the industry in 2020 compared to 336 in 2019.

Type of Fatality	Number
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	42
Transportation incidents	77
Fires and explosions	10
Falls, slips, trips	55
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	50
Contact with objects and equipment	106

Moving Forward

[6] https://www.bls.gov/iif/fatal-injuries-tables/fatal-occupational-injuries-table-a-1-2020.htm

Based on the Oxford Economics' Global Economic Model, Deloitte projects 2.5% growth in GDP manufacturing in 2023.[7] A shortage of skilled workers could hamper projections as well as supply chain issues, cost pressures, cyberattacks, and global logistics backlogs. Manufacturers' optimism and business confidence are down by 4.2 points since first-quarter 2022 (National Association of Manufacturers Survey).

[7] https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/pages/energy-and-resources/articles/manufacturing-industry-outlook.html