

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries only, private industry, 1995

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1995 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1994	1995
Ship building and repairing	3731	104.3	13.9	14.2
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.1	9.8	12.1
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	15.8	6.8	12.1
Meat packing plants	2011	143.5	12.0	12.0
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	19.1	10.8	11.8
Malleable iron foundries	3322	4.3	8.3	11.6
Truck trailers	3715	39.3	12.4	11.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	91.7	10.0	11.1
Metal barrels, drums, and pails	3412	7.7	9.1	10.5
Hoists, cranes, and monorails	3536	8.0	5.5	10.5
Anthracite mining	123	1.3	10.0	10.1
Mobile homes	2451	61.5	11.9	9.9
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	83.3	10.4	9.9
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	34.9	10.1	9.7
Aluminum foundries	3365	23.8	—	9.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	31.2	8.9	9.5
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.9	8.2	9.2
Nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum	3364	10.9	7.5	9.1
Fluid milk	2026	65.2	8.6	8.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	358.9	8.3	8.9
Animal and marine fats and oils	2077	8.2	—	8.8
Aluminum die-castings	3363	36.4	9.3	8.8
Trucking terminal facilities	423	4.4	—	8.7
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	91.5	8.7	8.7
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,692.5	8.2	8.7
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.2	9.9	8.6
Air transportation, scheduled	451	626.3	8.5	8.5
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	26.2	5.8	8.5
Fabricated structural metal	3441	73.0	7.7	8.4
Private industry ⁵		96,886.0	3.5	3.4

¹ High rate industries were those having the 20 highest lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁴ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor March 1997