

Industries with the highest nonfatal total cases incidence rates ¹ for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Meat packing plants..... | 2011 | 137.6 | 39.0 | 36.4 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies | 3711 | 339.6 | 31.2 | 33.2 |
| Ship building and repairing | 3731 | 107.2 | 34.3 | 31.8 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 78.8 | 27.0 | 30.2 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 27.5 | 29.3 |
| Metal sanitary ware..... | 3431 | n.a. | 29.0 | 28.3 |
| Truck trailers..... | 3715 | 34.1 | 22.7 | 27.5 |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 106.4 | 26.7 | 25.9 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | 3751 | n.a. | 23.8 | 24.2 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 23.1 | 23.3 |
| Aluminum die-castings..... | 3363 | n.a. | 22.8 | 23.3 |
| Public building and related furniture..... | 2531 | 39.0 | 19.2 | 23.2 |
| Household appliances, n.e.c..... | 3639 | n.a. | 27.5 | 23.2 |
| Architectural metal work | 3446 | 27.0 | 16.6 | 23.0 |
| Iron and steel forgings | 3462 | 30.0 | 20.7 | 22.9 |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing..... | 2015 | 223.5 | 23.2 | 22.7 |
| Truck and bus bodies..... | 3713 | 38.1 | 22.7 | 22.2 |
| Metal barrels, drums, and pails | 3412 | n.a. | 22.1 | 22.1 |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 21.4 | 19.0 | 21.9 |
| Primary aluminum | 3334 | 22.8 | 18.1 | 21.6 |
| Malleable iron foundries..... | 3322 | 5.4 | 25.9 | 21.4 |
| Flat glass..... | 3211 | 15.0 | 20.9 | 21.3 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings | 2452 | n.a. | 22.8 | 20.8 |
| Knit underwear mills | 2254 | 24.5 | 20.3 | 20.7 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c..... | 2439 | n.a. | 20.8 | 20.7 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats..... | 2013 | 89.5 | 19.7 | 20.4 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3714 | 466.9 | 19.1 | 20.3 |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim..... | 3442 | 75.0 | 16.6 | 19.4 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

- N = number of injuries and illnesses,
- 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).

² High rate industries were those having the 25 highest total cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

n.a. = not available

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal total cases incidence rates ¹ for injuries only, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 27.0 | 28.9 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries..... | 3321 | 78.8 | 24.5 | 27.8 |
| Ship building and repairing..... | 3731 | 107.2 | 30.8 | 27.6 |
| Truck trailers..... | 3715 | 34.1 | 20.8 | 24.7 |
| Architectural metal work..... | 3446 | 27.0 | 16.1 | 22.9 |
| Meat packing plants..... | 2011 | 137.6 | 24.4 | 22.4 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies..... | 3711 | 339.6 | 21.5 | 21.9 |
| Metal barrels, drums, and pails..... | 3412 | n.a. | 20.7 | 21.8 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 21.6 | 21.7 |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 3462 | 30.0 | 19.7 | 21.4 |
| Automotive stampings..... | 3465 | 106.4 | 22.2 | 21.2 |
| Travel trailers and campers..... | 3792 | 21.4 | 18.2 | 21.0 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c..... | 2439 | n.a. | 20.5 | 20.5 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings..... | 2452 | n.a. | 22.4 | 20.3 |
| Household appliances, n.e.c..... | 3639 | n.a. | 23.7 | 20.3 |
| Aluminum die-castings..... | 3363 | n.a. | 20.6 | 20.1 |
| Truck and bus bodies..... | 3713 | 38.1 | 20.3 | 19.6 |
| Metal sanitary ware..... | 3431 | n.a. | 20.0 | 19.2 |
| Public building and related furniture..... | 2531 | 39.0 | 16.0 | 18.9 |
| Malleable iron foundries..... | 3322 | 5.4 | 23.4 | 18.7 |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim..... | 3442 | 75.0 | 15.8 | 18.6 |
| Primary aluminum..... | 3334 | 22.8 | 15.0 | 18.4 |
| Wood preserving..... | 2491 | n.a. | 13.4 | 17.9 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | 3751 | n.a. | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| Boat building and repairing..... | 3732 | 52.2 | 15.9 | 17.5 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 2515 | 30.3 | 16.9 | 17.4 |
| Wood partitions and fixtures..... | 2541 | n.a. | 14.4 | 17.4 |

¹ 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).

² High rate industries were those having the 25 highest total cases incidence rates for injuries at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

- n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
- n.a. = not available

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates ¹ for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Meat packing plants..... | 2011 | 137.6 | 19.3 | 19.4 |
| Ship building and repairing | 3731 | 107.2 | 16.9 | 15.6 |
| Truck trailers..... | 3715 | 34.1 | 10.1 | 13.8 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 11.6 | 12.1 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats..... | 2013 | 89.5 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing..... | 2015 | 223.5 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies | 3711 | 339.6 | 10.6 | 12.0 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 78.8 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings | 2452 | n.a. | 10.7 | 11.1 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 11.2 | 10.7 |
| Aluminum die-castings..... | 3363 | n.a. | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| Public building and related furniture..... | 2531 | 39.0 | 8.7 | 10.6 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 123 | n.a. | - | 10.3 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c. | 2439 | n.a. | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 21.4 | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks..... | 2086 | 95.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Wood preserving | 2491 | n.a. | 5.3 | 10.2 |
| Vitreous plumbing fixtures | 3261 | n.a. | 11.2 | 10.0 |
| Prepared flour mixes and doughs | 2045 | n.a. | 8.8 | 9.8 |
| Concrete products, n.e.c..... | 3272 | 65.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts | 3751 | n.a. | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Malleable iron foundries..... | 3322 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 9.6 |
| Fresh or frozen prepared fish..... | 2092 | n.a. | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| Wood products, n.e.c..... | 2449 | n.a. | 7.2 | 9.4 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air..... | 421 | 1,653.4 | 8.5 | 9.4 |
| Clay refractories | 3255 | n.a. | 6.2 | 9.3 |
| Potato chips and similar snacks..... | 2096 | n.a. | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 2515 | 30.3 | 8.8 | 9.2 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

- N = number of injuries and illnesses,
- 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).

² High rate industries were those having the 20 highest lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 123 (mining) and SIC 421 (transportation and public utilities). 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

- n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
- n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates ¹ for injuries only, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Ship building and repairing | 3731 | 107.2 | 15.5 | 13.9 |
| Truck trailers..... | 3715 | 34.1 | 9.3 | 12.4 |
| Meat packing plants..... | 2011 | 137.6 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 11.5 | 11.9 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings..... | 2452 | n.a. | 10.4 | 10.8 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries..... | 3321 | 78.8 | 9.7 | 10.4 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c..... | 2439 | n.a. | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Wood preserving..... | 2491 | n.a. | 5.2 | 10.1 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 123 | n.a. | - | 10.0 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks..... | 2086 | 95.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Travel trailers and campers..... | 3792 | 21.4 | 6.3 | 9.9 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 10.6 | 9.8 |
| Concrete products, n.e.c..... | 3272 | 65.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| Clay refractories..... | 3255 | n.a. | 5.9 | 9.3 |
| Aluminum die-casting..... | 3363 | n.a. | 8.9 | 9.3 |
| Trucking and courier services, excluding air..... | 421 | 1,653.4 | 8.3 | 9.3 |
| Metal barrels, drums, and pails..... | 3412 | n.a. | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Prepared flour mixes and doughs..... | 2045 | n.a. | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| Vitreous plumbing fixtures..... | 3261 | n.a. | 10.5 | 9.0 |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work..... | 176 | 206.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Wood containers, n.e.c..... | 2449 | n.a. | 7.1 | 8.9 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 2515 | 30.3 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats..... | 2013 | 89.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Fluid milk..... | 2026 | 65.6 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| Air transportation, scheduled..... | 451 | 607.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Public building and related furniture..... | 2531 | 39.0 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| Malleable iron foundries..... | 3322 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 8.3 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies..... | 3711 | 339.6 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| Iron and steel forgings..... | 3462 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities..... | 805 | 1,648.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 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).

² 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. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 123 (mining); SIC 176 (construction), SIC's 421 and 451 (transportation and public utilities); and SIC 805 (services). 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal cases with days away from work incidence rates ¹ for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 123 | n.a. | - | 9.8 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c. | 2439 | n.a. | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work..... | 176 | 206.2 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings..... | 2452 | n.a. | 8.2 | 7.9 |
| Air transportation, scheduled..... | 451 | 607.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| Raw cane sugar..... | 2061 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 7.6 |
| Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails..... | 3412 | n.a. | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| Travel trailers and campers..... | 3792 | 21.4 | 4.8 | 7.4 |
| Aluminum die-castings..... | 3363 | n.a. | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Fluid milk..... | 2026 | 65.6 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks..... | 2086 | 95.6 | 8.3 | 7.2 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air..... | 421 | 1,653.4 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining..... | 122 | 104.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Concrete products, n.e.c..... | 3272 | 65.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Truck trailers..... | 3715 | 34.1 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Concrete block and brick..... | 3271 | 17.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries..... | 3321 | 78.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Ship building and repairing..... | 3731 | 107.2 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| Dimension stone..... | 141 | n.a. | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Wood products, n.e.c..... | 2499 | n.a. | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Wood TV and radio cabinets..... | 2517 | n.a. | 3.9 | 6.7 |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering..... | 174 | 429.5 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| Fabricated structural metal..... | 3441 | 68.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 2515 | 30.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafood..... | 2092 | n.a. | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Logging..... | 2411 | 82.0 | 8.1 | 6.3 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities..... | 805 | 1,648.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Carpentry work..... | 175 | 210.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Wood pallets and skids..... | 2448 | n.a. | 7.9 | 6.2 |
| Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages..... | 518 | 150.2 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| Truck and bus bodies..... | 3713 | 38.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Boat building and repairing..... | 3732 | 52.2 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| Wood partitions and fixtures..... | 2541 | n.a. | 4.5 | 6.0 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

- N = number of injuries and illnesses,
- 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).

² High rate industries were those having the 20 highest cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC's 122, 123, and 141 (mining); SIC's 174, 175, and 176 (construction); SIC's 421 and 451 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 518 (wholesale trade); and SIC 805 (services). 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal cases with days away from work incidence rates¹ for injuries only, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 123 | n.a. | - | 9.5 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c. | 2439 | n.a. | 8.2 | 8.8 |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal..... | 176 | 206.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Mobile homes..... | 2451 | 55.2 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings..... | 2452 | n.a. | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Raw cane sugar | 2061 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| Metal barrels, drums, and pails..... | 3412 | n.a. | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| Air transportation, scheduled..... | 451 | 607.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Fluid milk..... | 2026 | 65.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 21.4 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air..... | 421 | 1,653.4 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks..... | 2086 | 95.6 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining..... | 122 | 104.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Concrete products, n.e.c..... | 3272 | 65.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Concrete block and brick | 3271 | 17.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Dimension stone..... | 141 | n.a. | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Masonry, stonework, and plastering..... | 174 | 429.5 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| Aluminum die-castings..... | 3363 | n.a. | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Truck trailers | 3715 | 34.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Wood TV and radio cabinets..... | 2517 | n.a. | 3.7 | 6.4 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 78.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Fabricated structural metal | 3441 | 68.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Ship building and repairing..... | 3731 | 107.2 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings..... | 2515 | 30.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Carpentry and floor work | 175 | 210.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Logging | 2411 | 82.0 | 8.0 | 6.2 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c..... | 3325 | 25.9 | 6.8 | 6.2 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities..... | 805 | 1,648.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Wood pallets and skids..... | 2448 | n.a. | 7.8 | 6.1 |
| Beer, wine, and distilled beverages..... | 518 | 150.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Industrial valves..... | 2491 | n.a. | 3.9 | 5.9 |
| Wood products, n.e.c..... | 2499 | n.a. | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| Wood partitions and fixtures | 2541 | n.a. | 4.3 | 5.8 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 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).

² High rate industries were those having the 20 highest cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC's 122, 123, and 141 (mining); SIC's 174, 175, and 176 (construction); SIC's 421 and 451 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 518 (wholesale trade); and SIC 805 (services). 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

- n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
- n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates ¹ for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1993 and 1994

| Industry | SIC code ² | Total cases (000's) | | Incidence rate | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------|------|
| | | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Eating and drinking places | 581 | 391.5 | 362.7 | 8.5 | 7.7 |
| Hospitals..... | 806 | 358.5 | 342.1 | 11.8 | 11.4 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air | 421 | 213.5 | 246.9 | 14.0 | 15.1 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing | 371 | 202.2 | 238.8 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| Grocery stores | 541 | 238.7 | 236.1 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities..... | 805 | 220.8 | 221.2 | 17.3 | 16.8 |
| Department stores | 531 | 167.8 | 175.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Hotels and motels | 701 | 132.7 | 127.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 |
| Meat products processing | 201 | 123.9 | 121.7 | 27.6 | 26.5 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where,

- N = number of injuries and illnesses,
- 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).

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Nonfatal occupational illness data ¹ by category of illness, private industry, 1992-94

| Category | Number (000's) | | | Percent of total illness cases | | | Incidence rate ¹ | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Total illness cases | 457.4 | 482.1 | 514.7 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 59.8 | 61.1 | 63.7 |
| Skin diseases or disorders..... | 62.9 | 60.2 | 65.7 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Dust diseases of the lungs..... | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents | 23.5 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Poisoning | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Disorders due to physical agents | 22.2 | 20.1 | 21.7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Disorders associated with repeated trauma..... | 281.8 | 302.4 | 332.1 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 36.8 | 38.3 | 41.1 |
| All other occupational illnesses..... | 57.3 | 64.8 | 60.0 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.4 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

- N = number of illnesses,
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates ¹ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | Incidence rate | Number of cases (000's) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Meat packing plants | 2011 | 1,257.4 | 17.9 |
| Knit underwear mills | 2254 | 1,052.6 | 2.4 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies..... | 3711 | 963.5 | 34.3 |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing..... | 2015 | 832.0 | 18.7 |
| House slippers | 3142 | 725.3 | 0.2 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | 3751 | 530.2 | 1.0 |
| Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear | 2322 | 500.3 | 1.1 |
| Engine electrical equipment..... | 3694 | 460.8 | 3.3 |
| Potato chips and similar snacks | 2096 | 455.7 | 1.6 |
| Men's and boys' trousers and slacks | 2325 | 416.0 | 3.2 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats..... | 2013 | 391.3 | 3.6 |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 383.2 | 4.4 |
| Household refrigerators and freezers | 3632 | 375.6 | 1.1 |
| Vehicular lighting equipment..... | 3647 | 362.8 | 0.6 |
| Men's and boys' work clothing..... | 2326 | 357.7 | 1.4 |
| Public building and related furniture | 2531 | 353.0 | 1.4 |
| Automotive and apparel trimmings..... | 2396 | 351.4 | 1.9 |
| Household laundry equipment..... | 3633 | 351.3 | 0.6 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3714 | 340.4 | 16.7 |
| Flat glass | 3211 | 321.6 | 0.5 |
| Hats, caps, and millinery | 2353 | 319.2 | 0.6 |
| Men's footwear, except athletic | 3143 | 309.7 | 0.8 |
| Hosiery, n.e.c..... | 2252 | 293.3 | 1.1 |
| Lawn and garden equipment..... | 3524 | 292.6 | 0.8 |
| Greeting cards | 2771 | 268.2 | 0.7 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² High rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
 December 1995

Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates ¹ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1994

| Industry ² | SIC code ³ | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴ | Incidence rate | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Meat packing plants | 2011 | 137.6 | 1,298.8 | 1,257.4 |
| Knit underwear mills..... | 2254 | 24.5 | 879.9 | 1,052.6 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies..... | 3711 | 339.6 | 825.5 | 963.5 |
| Poultry slaughtering and processing..... | 2015 | 223.5 | 767.6 | 832.2 |
| House slippers | 3142 | n.a. | 345.0 | 725.3 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | 3751 | n.a. | 477.9 | 530.2 |
| Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear..... | 2322 | n.a. | 509.3 | 500.3 |
| Engine electrical equipment..... | 3694 | 68.9 | 291.4 | 460.8 |
| Potato chips and similar snacks | 2096 | n.a. | 376.9 | 455.7 |
| Men's and boys' trousers and slacks..... | 2325 | 81.3 | 473.9 | 416.0 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats..... | 2013 | 89.5 | 347.1 | 391.3 |
| Automotive stampings..... | 3465 | 106.4 | 368.8 | 383.2 |
| Household refrigerators and freezers..... | 3632 | 30.2 | 417.4 | 375.6 |
| Vehicular lighting equipment..... | 3647 | n.a. | 169.2 | 362.8 |
| Men's and boys' work clothing..... | 2326 | 42.2 | 272.4 | 357.7 |
| Public building and related furniture..... | 2531 | 39.0 | 260.2 | 353.0 |
| Automotive and apparel trimmings..... | 2396 | 54.8 | 220.1 | 351.4 |
| Household laundry equipment..... | 3633 | 17.2 | 288.3 | 351.3 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories..... | 3714 | 466.9 | 347.1 | 340.4 |
| Flat glass | 3211 | 15.0 | 264.1 | 321.6 |
| Hats, caps, and millinery..... | 2353 | n.a. | 376.4 | 319.2 |
| Men's footwear, except athletic..... | 3143 | 27.9 | 255.4 | 309.7 |
| Hosiery, n.e.c..... | 2252 | 40.6 | 202.5 | 293.3 |
| Lawn and garden equipment..... | 3524 | n.a. | 276.6 | 292.6 |
| Greeting cards..... | 2771 | n.a. | 258.8 | 268.2 |

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² High rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates for illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
 n.a. = not available

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
 December 1995

Industries with the highest number of nonfatal illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1994

| Industry ¹ | SIC code ² | 1994 Annual average employment (000's) ³ | Number of cases (000's) | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | | | 1993 | 1994 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..... | 371 | 898.6 | 42.6 | 52.5 |
| Meat products | 201 | 450.7 | 38.3 | 40.2 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings..... | 232 | 265.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 372 | 479.5 | 9.5 | 7.7 |
| Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c. | 308 | 689.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Grocery stores..... | 541 | 2,933.6 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Hospitals | 806 | 3,774.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Metal forging and stampings..... | 346 | 234.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Knitting mills..... | 225 | 198.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Electronic components and accessories | 367 | 544.3 | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies..... | 369 | 156.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Refrigeration and service machinery | 358 | 190.3 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Medical instruments and supplies | 384 | 264.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Telephone communications..... | 481 | 903.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Household appliances | 363 | 123.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated textile products | 239 | 214.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| Fire, marine, and casualty insurance | 633 | 541.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Miscellaneous food and kindred products | 209 | 185.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing..... | 373 | 159.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air..... | 421 | 1,653.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Computer and office equipment | 357 | 351.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Department stores..... | 531 | 2,211.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Nonstore retailers..... | 596 | 308.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Measuring and controlling devices..... | 382 | 284.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Preserved fruits and vegetables | 203 | 244.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Women's and misses' outerwear | 233 | 291.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 1,492.3 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 332 | 124.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Cutlery, handtools, and hardware | 342 | 129.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Groceries and related products..... | 514 | 868.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Electrical industrial apparatus..... | 362 | 156.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Newspapers | 271 | 450.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Commercial printing | 275 | 550.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Air transportation, scheduled | 451 | 607.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Bakery products | 205 | 212.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Household furniture | 251 | 283.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Nonferrous rolling and drawing..... | 335 | 166.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 |

¹ Industries with the highest number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level. The analysis included those 3-digit industries which reported at least 2,000 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma. Based on this comparison, the highest numbers were reported in manufacturing industries except SIC's 421, 451, and 481 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 514 (wholesale trade); SIC's 531, 541, and 596 (retail trade); SIC,s 602 and 633 (finance, insurance, and real estate); and SIC 806 (services).

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

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

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 1993-94
(In thousands)

| Industry ¹ | SIC code ² | Total cases ³ | | Lost workday cases ⁴ | | Days away from work cases ⁵ | | Cases without lost workdays | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Private industry ⁶ | | 6,255.3 | 6,252.2 | 2,772.5 | 2,848.3 | 2,135.6 | 2,119.3 | 3,482.9 | 3,403.9 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶ | | 113.1 | 100.4 | 51.2 | 48.5 | 43.5 | 39.7 | 61.9 | 51.8 |
| Agricultural production ⁶ | 01-02 | 53.7 | 43.5 | 25.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 16.5 | 28.5 | 22.9 |
| Agricultural production-crops ⁶ | 01 | 39.4 | 31.0 | 18.4 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 21.0 | 16.3 |
| Agricultural production-livestock ⁶ | 02 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| Agricultural services | 07 | 57.2 | 54.7 | 24.9 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 32.3 | 27.9 |
| Forestry | 08 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .7 | .8 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .8 |
| Fishing, hunting, and trapping | 09 | .7 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .2 |
| Mining ⁷ | | 41.2 | 38.1 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 17.0 | 14.1 |
| Metal mining ⁷ | 10 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Coal mining ⁷ | 12 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 13 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 7.9 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷ | 14 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Construction | | 501.8 | 519.4 | 226.5 | 241.7 | 201.6 | 214.9 | 275.3 | 277.7 |
| General building contractors | 15 | 110.8 | 112.5 | 49.6 | 52.4 | 44.0 | 46.4 | 61.2 | 60.1 |
| Heavy construction, except building | 16 | 73.6 | 70.3 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 39.4 | 35.9 |
| Special trade contractors | 17 | 317.5 | 336.6 | 142.8 | 154.9 | 128.2 | 139.1 | 174.7 | 181.7 |
| Manufacturing | | 1,869.1 | 1,906.1 | 819.5 | 859.4 | 526.6 | 526.2 | 1,049.6 | 1,046.7 |
| Durable goods | | 1,168.8 | 1,223.0 | 489.9 | 524.5 | 319.8 | 330.0 | 678.9 | 698.5 |
| Lumber and wood products | 24 | 106.3 | 111.1 | 51.2 | 55.3 | 38.8 | 40.5 | 55.1 | 55.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 25 | 63.3 | 67.8 | 27.6 | 31.3 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 35.7 | 36.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 32 | 67.9 | 67.2 | 31.1 | 33.2 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 36.8 | 33.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 33 | 109.9 | 112.1 | 48.4 | 49.1 | 31.8 | 30.6 | 61.5 | 63.1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 34 | 199.4 | 210.9 | 83.0 | 87.2 | 55.0 | 56.5 | 116.4 | 123.6 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 35 | 197.5 | 212.4 | 73.6 | 80.2 | 51.3 | 53.4 | 123.9 | 132.2 |
| Electronic and other electric equipment | 36 | 103.2 | 104.7 | 42.3 | 45.2 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 60.9 | 59.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 37 | 251.2 | 265.6 | 101.6 | 111.5 | 56.9 | 62.1 | 149.6 | 154.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 38 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 21.9 | 21.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 39 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 17.3 | 18.3 |
| Nondurable goods | | 700.3 | 683.1 | 329.6 | 334.8 | 206.7 | 196.1 | 370.7 | 348.3 |
| Food and kindred products | 20 | 236.1 | 227.4 | 118.9 | 121.8 | 72.3 | 66.9 | 117.2 | 105.6 |
| Tobacco products | 21 | 2.2 | 2.0 | .9 | .9 | .7 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Textile mill products | 22 | 56.7 | 49.7 | 24.9 | 23.8 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 31.8 | 25.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 23 | 64.0 | 62.3 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 37.6 | 35.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 26 | 64.7 | 63.7 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 34.3 | 33.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 27 | 86.0 | 85.8 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 46.6 | 47.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 28 | 57.1 | 53.5 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 30.4 | 26.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 29 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products .. | 30 | 115.0 | 121.7 | 53.3 | 58.2 | 33.4 | 34.5 | 61.6 | 63.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 31 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities ⁷ | | 497.8 | 510.4 | 284.1 | 301.5 | 225.4 | 233.9 | 213.7 | 208.9 |
| Railroad transportation ⁷ | 40 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 41 | 32.0 | 29.8 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 16.2 | 13.9 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 42 | 223.9 | 257.5 | 134.8 | 159.9 | 107.3 | 121.5 | 89.1 | 97.5 |
| Water transportation | 44 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Transportation by air | 45 | 92.7 | 83.3 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 32.7 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 46 | .7 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .2 |
| Transportation services | 47 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Communications | 48 | 40.8 | 35.7 | 22.0 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 18.8 | 17.0 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 49 | 65.2 | 62.6 | 33.2 | 31.2 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 31.9 | 31.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 1993-94
(In thousands) — Continued

| Industry ¹ | SIC code ² | Total cases ³ | | Lost workday cases ⁴ | | Days away from work cases ⁵ | | Cases without lost workdays | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | 1,621.6 | 1,601.6 | 685.7 | 691.7 | 553.1 | 543.3 | 935.9 | 909.9 |
| Wholesale trade | | 431.5 | 438.5 | 205.3 | 214.0 | 156.4 | 159.6 | 226.1 | 224.5 |
| Wholesale trade--durable goods | 50 | 218.6 | 234.9 | 95.4 | 106.0 | 73.0 | 78.6 | 123.3 | 128.9 |
| Wholesale trade--nondurable goods | 51 | 212.8 | 203.6 | 110.0 | 108.0 | 83.4 | 81.0 | 102.9 | 95.6 |
| Retail trade | | 1,190.1 | 1,163.0 | 480.4 | 477.7 | 396.7 | 383.6 | 709.8 | 685.4 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 52 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 34.2 | 35.4 | 27.0 | 27.7 | 40.3 | 39.2 |
| General merchandise stores | 53 | 186.6 | 192.5 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 64.3 | 65.2 | 98.6 | 97.4 |
| Food stores | 54 | 242.6 | 239.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 86.2 | 84.6 | 142.6 | 139.3 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 55 | 148.5 | 144.6 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 47.8 | 46.7 | 93.9 | 89.1 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 56 | 32.7 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 19.5 | 18.4 |
| Furniture and homefurnishings stores | 57 | 38.8 | 43.4 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 19.7 | 22.2 |
| Eating and drinking places | 58 | 382.5 | 356.6 | 133.6 | 122.0 | 115.8 | 105.2 | 248.9 | 234.5 |
| Miscellaneous retail | 59 | 83.9 | 81.8 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 29.6 | 28.3 | 46.3 | 45.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | | 152.4 | 147.5 | 61.7 | 58.8 | 52.2 | 49.0 | 90.7 | 88.7 |
| Depository institutions | 60 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 26.5 | 23.1 |
| Nondepository institutions | 61 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Security and commodity brokers | 62 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Insurance carriers | 63 | 25.8 | 29.0 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 15.6 | 19.8 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 64 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Real estate | 65 | 67.3 | 63.1 | 31.8 | 29.9 | 26.5 | 24.7 | 35.5 | 33.2 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 67 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Services | | 1,458.3 | 1,428.8 | 619.6 | 622.8 | 512.7 | 492.3 | 838.8 | 806.0 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 70 | 132.2 | 126.8 | 59.8 | 58.6 | 47.4 | 44.2 | 72.5 | 68.2 |
| Personal services | 72 | 36.3 | 34.2 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 11.9 | 19.1 | 18.4 |
| Business services | 73 | 179.7 | 183.1 | 85.0 | 88.2 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 94.7 | 94.9 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 75 | 64.1 | 60.8 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 37.9 | 35.1 |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 76 | 27.5 | 23.2 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 15.3 | 12.5 |
| Motion pictures | 78 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 79 | 80.8 | 73.9 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 48.9 | 42.3 |
| Health services | 80 | 645.2 | 629.1 | 265.8 | 266.5 | 219.9 | 209.2 | 379.5 | 362.6 |
| Legal services | 81 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Educational services | 82 | 51.7 | 52.2 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 33.9 | 33.1 |
| Social services | 83 | 115.2 | 121.3 | 52.6 | 55.1 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 62.6 | 66.2 |
| Museums, botanical, zoological gardens | 84 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Engineering and management services | 87 | 55.9 | 54.9 | 23.5 | 22.9 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 32.4 | 31.9 |

¹ 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).

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Totals for divisions include data for industries not shown separately.

⁴ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
December 1995