

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries only, private industry, 1996

| Industry ¹ | SIC code ² | 1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's) | Incidence rate ⁴ | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | | 1995 | 1996 |
| Air transportation, scheduled ⁵ | 451 | 965.5 | 8.5 | 12.8 |
| Ship building and repairing | 3731 | 102.5 | 14.2 | 12.7 |
| Steel foundries, n.e.c. | 3325 | 26.6 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| Structural wood members, n.e.c. | 2439 | 37.2 | 9.7 | 11.0 |
| Secondary nonferrous metals | 334 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 10.8 |
| Meat packing plants | 2011 | 147.2 | 12.0 | 10.8 |
| Vitreous plumbing fixtures | 3261 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 10.3 |
| Steel springs, except wire | 3493 | 5.6 | — | 10.0 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 81.4 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Mobile homes | 2451 | 68.0 | 9.9 | 9.5 |
| Wood pallets and skids | 2448 | 40.5 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| Porcelain electrical supplies | 3264 | 10.4 | 4.2 | 8.9 |
| Aluminum die-castings | 3363 | 37.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Prepared flour mixes and doughs | 2045 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks | 2086 | 93.3 | 11.1 | 8.6 |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 117.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 |
| Aluminum foundries | 3365 | 24.7 | 9.6 | 8.2 |
| Prefabricated metal buildings | 3448 | 27.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 805 | 1,731.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| Concrete products, n.e.c. | 3272 | 70.8 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| Distilled and blended liquors | 2085 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| Leather tanning and finishing | 311 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Hoists, cranes, and monorails | 3536 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 8.0 |
| Fluid milk | 2026 | 62.4 | 8.9 | 8.0 |
| Travel trailers and campers | 3792 | 21.7 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Anthracite mining | 123 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 7.9 |
| Public building and related furniture | 253 | 42.7 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Metal sanitary ware | 3431 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 7.8 |
| Ice cream and frozen desserts | 2024 | 22.6 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| Deep sea domestic transportation and freight | 442 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 7.6 |
| Motor vehicles and car bodies | 3711 | 344.8 | 8.9 | 7.5 |
| Fabricated structural metal | 3441 | 75.1 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| Private industry⁶ | | 98,772.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

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. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁴ The 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).

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years.

⁶ 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 December 1997