

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries only, private industry, 1997

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1997 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1996	1997
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	9.9	10.3	15.8
Malleable iron foundries	3322	4.7	7.3	12.3
Air transportation, scheduled ⁵	451	982.2	12.8	12.0
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	80.1	9.6	10.8
Aluminum foundries	3365	25.6	8.2	10.7
Meat packing plants	2011	149.5	10.8	10.5
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.0	11.8	10.0
Mobile homes	2451	70.7	9.5	9.9
Ship building and repairing	3731	101.4	12.7	9.6
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	95.3	8.6	9.5
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.9	8.0	8.9
Primary aluminum	3334	22.4	4.7	8.8
Wood pallets and skids	2448	42.3	9.5	8.7
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,745.7	8.2	8.7
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	39.2	11.0	8.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	32.9	6.9	8.6
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	16.2	10.8	8.6
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	25.5	6.3	8.4
Metal sanitary ware	3431	14.3	7.8	8.4
Metal heat treating	3398	18.8	5.3	8.1
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	22.4	7.1	8.0
Fluid milk	2026	62.2	8.0	7.9
Automotive stampings	3465	115.5	8.3	7.8
Aluminum die-castings	3363	38.4	8.7	7.8
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	8.2	6.1	7.8
Fabricated structural metal	3441	78.5	7.4	7.7
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	94.7	7.2	7.7
Private industry⁶		101,666.5	3.1	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: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, 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 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 and 1997 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 1998