

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

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1995 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1994	1995
Meat packing plants	2011	143.5	19.4	19.9
Ship building and repairing	3731	104.3	15.6	16.0
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.1	10.7	12.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	358.9	12.0	12.6
Malleable iron foundries	3322	4.3	9.6	12.5
Truck trailers	3715	39.3	13.8	12.5
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	15.8	7.0	12.4
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	19.1	11.1	12.0
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	91.5	12.0	11.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	91.7	10.2	11.3
Hoists, cranes, and monorails	3536	8.0	5.8	11.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	83.3	11.2	10.8
Metal barrels, drums, and pails	3412	7.7	9.1	10.8
Aluminum foundries	3365	23.8	—	10.8
Anthracite mining	123	1.3	10.3	10.4
Aluminum die-castings	3363	36.4	10.7	10.1
Mobile homes	2451	61.5	12.1	10.1
Public building and related furniture	253	42.7	10.6	10.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	31.2	9.2	10.0
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	235.5	12.0	9.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	13.7	8.9	9.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	34.9	10.3	9.8
Nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum	3364	10.9	8.0	9.7
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.9	8.8	9.4
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.2	10.3	9.3
Animal and marine fats and oils	2077	8.2	—	9.3
Fluid milk	2026	65.2	8.8	9.0
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	10.3	10.0	8.9
Air transportation, scheduled	451	626.3	8.9	8.9
Trucking terminal facilities	423	4.4	—	8.8
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,692.5	8.4	8.8
Private industry ⁵		96,886.0	3.8	3.6

¹ 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. 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 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).

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