

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

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1995	1996
Meat packing plants	2011	147.2	19.9	16.8
Ship building and repairing	3731	102.5	16.0	13.9
Air transportation, scheduled ⁵	451	965.5	8.9	13.1
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	26.6	12.7	12.5
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	37.2	9.8	11.2
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	16.0	12.4	11.1
Steel springs, except wire	3493	5.6	—	10.6
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	10.0	8.9	10.6
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	344.8	12.6	10.5
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	81.4	10.8	10.3
Public building and related furniture	253	42.7	10.0	10.2
Automotive stampings	3465	117.7	8.3	9.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	13.0	9.8	9.7
Mobile homes	2451	68.0	10.1	9.6
Aluminum die-castings	3363	37.4	10.1	9.6
Wood pallets and skids	2448	40.5	8.2	9.6
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	240.6	9.8	9.5
Porcelain electrical supplies	3264	10.4	4.6	9.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	95.0	11.3	9.3
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	13.4	8.7	9.3
Aluminum foundries	3365	24.7	10.8	9.2
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	93.3	11.3	8.8
Hoists, cranes, and monorails	3536	8.6	11.1	8.7
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	7.8	7.2	8.6
Metal sanitary ware	3431	13.9	5.8	8.5
Private industry⁶		98,772.9	3.6	3.4

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

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 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