

Industries with the highest nonfatal total 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	36.4	36.6
Ship building and repairing	3731	104.3	31.8	32.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	358.9	33.2	31.5
Truck trailers	3715	39.3	27.5	31.2
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	83.3	30.2	29.2
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.1	23.3	26.4
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	15.8	16.4	26.1
Malleable iron foundries	3322	4.3	21.4	26.0
Mobile homes	2451	61.5	29.3	24.3
Automotive stampings	3465	115.3	25.9	23.8
Aluminum die-castings	3363	36.4	23.3	23.1
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.2	21.9	22.7
Truck and bus bodies	3713	38.3	22.2	22.5
Aluminum foundries	3365	23.8	—	22.1
Hoists, cranes, and monorails	3536	8.0	14.4	21.4
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	19.1	20.8	21.4
Metal sanitary ware	3431	14.8	28.3	21.0
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	34.9	20.7	21.0
Flat glass	321	15.3	21.3	20.9
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	91.5	20.4	20.4
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.7	17.7	20.0
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.9	22.9	19.7
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	26.2	13.0	19.6
Public building and related furniture	253	42.7	23.2	19.4
Fabricated structural metal	3441	73.0	17.7	19.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	91.7	17.0	19.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	20.8	24.2	18.6
Leather tanning and finishing	311	13.7	19.1	18.5
Private industry ⁵		96,886.0	8.4	8.1

¹ 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. 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