<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>1994 Annual average employment (000's)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat packing plants</td>
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<td>137.6</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ship building and repairing</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>34.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray and ductile iron foundries</td>
<td>3321</td>
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<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile homes</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive stampings</td>
<td>3465</td>
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<td>23.1</td>
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<td>Aluminum die-castings</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3462</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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<td>23.2</td>
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<td>Truck and bus bodies</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3442</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:
\((N/EH) \times 200,000\) where,
\[N\] number of injuries and illnesses,
\[EH\] total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
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2 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. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.


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<th>SIC code</th>
<th>1994 Annual average employment (000's)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3321</td>
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<td>Ship building and repairing</td>
<td>3731</td>
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<td>24.4</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles and car bodies</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Public building and related furniture</td>
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<td>Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts</td>
<td>3751</td>
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<td>17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood partitions and fixtures</td>
<td>2541</td>
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</table>

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

\[ \text{N} = \text{number of injuries} \]
\[ \text{EH} = \text{total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,} \]
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December 1995
Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1994

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<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>1994 Annual average employment (000's)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Meat packing plants</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>19.3, 19.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ship building and repairing</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>16.9, 15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck trailers</td>
<td>3715</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>10.1, 13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile homes</td>
<td>2451</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>11.6, 12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausages and other prepared meats</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>11.1, 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry slaughtering and processing</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>223.5</td>
<td>11.4, 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and car bodies</td>
<td>3711</td>
<td>339.6</td>
<td>10.6, 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray and ductile iron foundries</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>10.6, 11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefabricated wood buildings</td>
<td>2452</td>
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<td>10.7, 11.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>11.2, 10.7</td>
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<td>9.9, 10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public building and related furniture</td>
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<td>39.0</td>
<td>8.7, 10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthracite mining</td>
<td>123</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Structural wood members, n.e.c</td>
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<td>10.5, 10.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel trailers and campers</td>
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<td>6.8, 10.3</td>
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<td>9.0, 9.8</td>
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<td>14.2, 9.6</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<td>30.3</td>
<td>8.8, 9.2</td>
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</tbody>
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1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  \( \frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000 \) where,

\[\begin{align*}
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\end{align*}\]

2 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. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 123 (mining) and SIC 421 (transportation and public utilities). 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.


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<th>1994 Annual average employment (000's)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ship building and repairing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck trailers</td>
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<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meat packing plants</td>
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<td>11.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>55.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prefabricated wood buildings</td>
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<td>10.4</td>
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<td>Gray and ductile iron foundries</td>
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<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>10.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood preserving</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Anthracite mining</td>
<td>123</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottled and canned soft drinks</td>
<td>2086</td>
<td>95.6</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<td>8.4</td>
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<td>8.7</td>
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<th>Incidence rate</th>
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<td>Anthracite mining</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transportation, scheduled</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>607.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw cane sugar</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails</td>
<td>3412</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel trailers and campers</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum die-castings</td>
<td>3363</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid milk</td>
<td>2026</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled and canned soft drinks</td>
<td>2086</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking and courier services, except air</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>1,653.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bituminous coal and lignite mining</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete products, n.e.c</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck trailers</td>
<td>3715</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete block and brick</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray and ductile iron foundries</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship building and repairing</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension stone</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products, n.e.c</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood TV and radio cabinets</td>
<td>2517</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry, stonework, and plastering</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>429.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel foundries, n.e.c</td>
<td>3325</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated structural metal</td>
<td>3441</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattresses and bedsprings</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafood</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging</td>
<td>2411</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and personal care facilities</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1,648.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry work</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>210.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood pallets and skids</td>
<td>2448</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>150.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck and bus bodies</td>
<td>3713</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat building and repairing</td>
<td>3732</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood partitions and fixtures</td>
<td>2541</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: 
\[(N/EH) \times 200,000\] where, 
\[N = \text{number of injuries and illnesses},\] 
\[EH = \text{total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year},\] 
\[200,000 = \text{base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)}\].

2 High rate industries were those having the 20 highest cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC's 122, 123, and 141 (mining); SIC's 174, 175, and 176 (construction); SIC's 421 and 451 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 518 (wholesale trade); and SIC 805 (services). 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.


4 Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

December 1995
Industries with the highest nonfatal cases with days away from work incidence rates \(^1\) for injuries only, private industry, 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry (^2)</th>
<th>SIC code (^3)</th>
<th>1994 Annual average employment (000’s) (^4)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(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).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracite mining...............................................................</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural wood members, n.e.c...........................................</td>
<td>2439</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roofing, siding, and sheet metal........................................</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>206.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile homes....................................................................</td>
<td>2451</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefabricated wood buildings.............................................</td>
<td>2452</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw cane sugar ................................................................</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal barrels, drums, and pails..........................................</td>
<td>3412</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transportation, scheduled............................................</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>607.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid milk...........................................................................</td>
<td>2026</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel trailers and campers...............................................</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking and courier services, except air...........................</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>1,653.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled and canned soft drinks...........................................</td>
<td>2086</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bituminous coal and lignite mining.....................................</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete products, n.e.c....................................................</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete block and brick...................................................</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension stone.................................................................</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry, stonework, and plastering.....................................</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>429.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum die-castings .......................................................</td>
<td>3363</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck trailers .....................................................................</td>
<td>3715</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood TV and radio cabinets................................................</td>
<td>2517</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray and ductile iron foundries ..........................................</td>
<td>3321</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated structural metal................................................</td>
<td>3441</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship building and repairing................................................</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattresses and bedsprings..................................................</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry and floor work....................................................</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>210.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging..............................................................................</td>
<td>2411</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel foundries, n.e.c.......................................................</td>
<td>3325</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and personal care facilities....................................</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1,648.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood pallets and skids......................................................</td>
<td>2448</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, wine, and distilled beverages......................................</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>150.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial valves..................................................................</td>
<td>2491</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products, n.e.c............................................................</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood partitions and fixtures................................................</td>
<td>2541</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 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).

\(^2\) High rate industries were those having the 20 highest cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC’s 122, 123, and 141 (mining); SIC’s 174, 175, and 176 (construction); SIC’s 421 and 451 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 518 (wholesale trade); and SIC 805 (services). 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.


\(^4\) Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

December 1995
Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1993 and 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>Total cases (000's)</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eating and drinking places</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>391.5</td>
<td>362.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>358.5</td>
<td>342.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking and courier services, except air</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>213.5</td>
<td>246.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>202.2</td>
<td>238.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery stores</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>238.7</td>
<td>236.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and personal care facilities</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>220.8</td>
<td>221.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department stores</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>167.8</td>
<td>175.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and motels</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>132.7</td>
<td>127.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat products processing</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>121.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Incidence rates represent the number of cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: \(\frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000\) 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).


Nonfatal occupational illness data \(^1\) by category of illness, private industry, 1992-94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (000's)</th>
<th>Percent of total illness cases</th>
<th>Incidence rate (^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total illness cases</td>
<td>457.4</td>
<td>482.1</td>
<td>514.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin diseases or disorders</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust diseases of the lungs</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorders due to physical agents</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorders associated with repeated trauma</td>
<td>281.8</td>
<td>302.4</td>
<td>332.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other occupational illnesses</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

\[
\frac{N \times EH}{20,000,000}
\]

\(N\) = number of illnesses,
\(EH\) = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
\(20,000,000\) = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

December 1995
## Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
<th>Number of cases (000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat packing plants</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,257.4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit underwear mills</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>1,052.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and car bodies</td>
<td>3711</td>
<td>963.5</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry slaughtering and processing</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>832.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House slippers</td>
<td>3142</td>
<td>725.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts</td>
<td>3751</td>
<td>530.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear</td>
<td>2322</td>
<td>500.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine electrical equipment</td>
<td>3694</td>
<td>460.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato chips and similar snacks</td>
<td>2096</td>
<td>455.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' trousers and slacks</td>
<td>2325</td>
<td>416.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausages and other prepared meats</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>391.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive stampings</td>
<td>3465</td>
<td>383.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household refrigerators and freezers</td>
<td>3632</td>
<td>375.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular lighting equipment</td>
<td>3647</td>
<td>362.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' work clothing</td>
<td>2326</td>
<td>357.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public building and related furniture</td>
<td>2531</td>
<td>353.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive and apparel trimmings</td>
<td>2396</td>
<td>351.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household laundry equipment</td>
<td>3633</td>
<td>351.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle parts and accessories</td>
<td>3714</td>
<td>340.4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat glass</td>
<td>3211</td>
<td>321.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats, caps, and millinery</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>319.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's footwear, except athletic</td>
<td>3143</td>
<td>309.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosiery, n.e.c.</td>
<td>2252</td>
<td>293.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn and garden equipment</td>
<td>3524</td>
<td>292.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeting cards</td>
<td>2771</td>
<td>268.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Incidence rates represent the number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: \((N/EH) \times 20,000,000\) where,

\[
N = \text{number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma},
\]

\[
EH = \text{total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year},
\]

\[
20,000,000 = \text{base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)}.
\]

2 High rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.


n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

December 1995
Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates 1 of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code 3</th>
<th>1994 Annual average employment (000's) 4</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat packing plants</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>1,298.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit underwear mills</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>879.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and car bodies</td>
<td>3711</td>
<td>339.6</td>
<td>825.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry slaughtering and processing</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>223.5</td>
<td>767.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House slippers</td>
<td>3142</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>345.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts</td>
<td>3751</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>477.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear</td>
<td>2322</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>509.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine electrical equipment</td>
<td>3694</td>
<td>68.9</td>
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1. Incidence rates represent the number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,
   - N = number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma,
   - EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
   - 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2. High rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates for illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. 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.


4. Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
n.a. = not available

December 1995
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<th>Number of cases (000's)</th>
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</table>

1 Industries with the highest number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level. The analysis included those 3-digit industries which reported at least 2,000 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma. Based on this comparison, the highest numbers were reported in manufacturing industries except SIC’s 421, 451, and 481 (transportation and public utilities); SIC 514 (wholesale trade); SIC’s 531, 541, and 596 (retail trade); SIC’s 602 and 633 (finance, insurance, and real estate); and SIC 806 (services).


3 Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified


December 1995
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<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>Total cases</th>
<th>Lost workday cases</th>
<th>Days away from work cases</th>
<th>Cases without lost workdays</th>
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See footnotes at end of table.
### Number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 1993-94

(In thousands) — Continued

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<th>Industry 1</th>
<th>SIC code 2</th>
<th>Total cases 3</th>
<th>Lost workday cases 4</th>
<th>Days away from work cases 5</th>
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<td>Insurance carriers</td>
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<td>25.8</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance agents, brokers, and service</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding and other investment offices</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>1,458.3</td>
<td>1,428.8</td>
<td>619.6</td>
<td>622.8</td>
<td>512.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and other lodging places</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>126.8</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>58.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal services</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business services</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>179.7</td>
<td>183.1</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>88.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto repair, services, and parking</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous repair services</td>
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<td>27.5</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture services</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusement and recreation services</td>
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<td>80.8</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
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<td>266.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>81</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social services</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>121.3</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums, botanical, zoological gardens</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and management services</td>
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<td>55.9</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 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).


3 Totals for divisions include data for industries not shown separately.

4 Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

5 Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

6 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

7 Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.