

Work Injuries in the United States During 1949

**A Collection of Basic Work-Injury Data
for Each of the Major Industries
in the United States**

**Estimates of Disabling Work Injuries
Injury-Frequency Rates
Injury-Severity Measures
Changes in Injuries and Injury Rates**

Bulletin No. 1025
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*



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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1951.

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit a report on the occurrence of work injuries in the United States during 1949. Over 56,000 establishments with a total employment of about 10 million workers participated in the survey on which the report is based.

This bulletin, parts of which have appeared in the March and October 1950 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, was prepared by Frank S. McElroy and Robert S. Barker, of the Bureau's Branch of Industrial Hazards.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

HON. MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

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Work Injuries in the United States During 1949

ABSTRACT

The annual toll of disabling work injuries declined to the lowest estimate since 1939, owing mainly to improved safety conditions. Greatest reductions in the number of injuries occurred in the railroad, mining, and manufacturing industries. Manufacturing as a whole averaged 15 injuries per million employee-hours worked, registering the greatest improvement in any single year since 1938. There was an increase, however, in the general severity of injury cases reported. The total economic time loss owing to disabling work injuries in 1949 is equivalent to a year's employment of about 680,000 workers.

The annual toll of disabling work injuries¹ declined to a new postwar low in 1949. A 7-percent improvement from the 1948 total brought the 1949 injury volume down to about 1,870,000—the lowest estimate since 1939. A slightly lower level of employment and decreased hours of work accounted for part of this reduction, but the major portion of the gain resulted from improved safety conditions in many industries.

Further evidences of the improvement in work safety during 1949 appeared in the injury-frequency rates² for manufacturing and for most nonmanufacturing industries. For the first time, the average rate for all manufacturing returned to the low level of prewar years. The substantial decrease in the frequency of work injuries was offset, in part, by an increase in the general severity of the cases reported, as measured by the average days of disability per case. As a result,

severity rates,³ which reflect both frequency and severity of injuries, declined only moderately in many industries.

Estimates of Disabling Work Injuries

The total volume of disabling work injuries in 1949 was estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics⁴ at 1,870,000—a reduction of about 150,000 from the estimate for 1948.

The number of fatalities resulting from work injuries during 1949 was estimated at 15,000—a reduction of over 6 percent from the final revised figure of 16,000 for 1948. Permanent-total disabilities, which usually incapacitate the injured workers for any future employment, dropped from

¹ A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and experienced in the course of employment, which results in death or in any degree of permanent physical impairment, or renders the injured person unable to work at a regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

² The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

³ The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computation of days lost includes the use of standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

⁴ These estimates of injury volume were prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Safety Council. The basic estimates of the two organizations, therefore, are identical. Differences in the published figures represent variations in the rounding applied to the basic figures by the two organizations. These variations reflect primarily the National Safety Council's need for integrating the occupational estimates into totals for all types of accidental injuries, including injuries resulting from home, traffic, and public accidents, for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not prepare estimates.

1,800 to 1,600. Permanent-partial disabilities, involving the loss or permanent impairment of some body part or function, were down 8 percent from the revised figure of 86,700 for 1948 to a level of 79,400 in 1949. Most of these latter impairments do not prevent the workers from continuing in industrial employment, but many may necessitate retraining or changes in jobs. Temporary-total disabilities are those resulting in an inability to work for at least a full day after the day of injury but leaving no permanent ill effects. This type of disability constituted the largest group of injuries and dropped to a level of 1,774,000. This represents a 7-percent reduction from the revised final estimate of 1,915,000 for 1948.

Actual time lost during the year because of work injuries occurring in 1949 was estimated at about 39,000,000 man-days, the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for approximately 130,000 workers. This, however, represents only a part of the total production loss accruing from these injuries. If additional allowance were made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent physical impairments included in the 1949 total, the economic time loss chargeable to these injuries would amount to about 204,000,000 man-days. This is equivalent to a year's employment for about 680,000 workers.

The greatest reductions in the number of injuries occurred in the railroad, mining, and manu-

facturing industries. In each of these industry groups there was some decline in employment and in hours worked, but the drop in injuries was greater than could be accounted for by these factors alone.

Employment in the railroad industry decreased about 18 percent in 1949, but work injuries were reduced nearly 27 percent. Employment in mining declined slightly and reduced operations resulted in a sharp drop in total hours worked. The 20-percent drop in mining injuries, however, exceeded the decline in hours. Injury rates in manufacturing fell sharply during 1949, and coupled with a slight decline in employment, resulted in a 19-percent drop in the volume of injuries.

The trend toward fewer injuries was also apparent in construction, trade, and in the miscellaneous transportation industries. Injuries were down about 1 percent in the public utilities group.

The industry group comprising the services, government, and miscellaneous industries was the only one showing an increase in injuries during 1949. There were in this group about 2 percent more injuries than in 1948.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing.—For manufacturing as a whole there were on the average 15 injuries for each million employee-hours worked—a decrease of 12.8 percent from the 1948 average of 17.2 (see

Estimated number of disabling work injuries during 1949, by industry group

Industry group	All disabilities		Fatalities		Permanent-total disabilities		Permanent-partial disabilities		Temporary-total disabilities	
	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees	Total ¹	To employees
All groups ²	1,870,000	1,409,000	15,000	10,700	1,600	1,200	79,400	61,100	1,774,000	1,336,000
Agriculture ³	340,000	60,000	4,300	1,100	400	100	15,200	3,600	320,100	55,200
Mining and quarrying ⁴	70,000	65,000	1,000	900	100	100	3,000	2,800	65,900	61,200
Construction ⁵	183,000	142,000	2,100	1,700	300	200	7,300	5,700	173,300	134,400
Manufacturing ⁶	381,000	374,000	2,300	2,200	200	200	19,200	19,000	359,300	352,600
Public utilities ⁷	27,000	27,000	400	400	(⁸)	(⁸)	600	600	26,000	26,000
Trade ⁹	329,000	263,000	1,500	1,200	100	100	7,900	6,300	319,500	255,400
Railroads ⁹	46,000	46,000	500	500	200	200	3,200	3,200	42,100	42,100
Miscellaneous transportation ⁹	126,000	105,000	800	700	100	100	6,000	5,000	119,100	99,200
Services, government, and miscellaneous industries ²	368,000	327,000	2,100	2,000	200	200	17,000	14,900	348,700	309,900
Revised data for 1948:										
All groups ²	2,019,900	1,552,100	16,000	11,700	1,800	1,400	86,700	68,100	1,915,400	1,470,900
Agriculture ³	340,000	60,000	4,400	1,100	400	100	15,200	3,600	320,000	55,200
Construction ⁵	193,000	150,000	2,100	1,700	300	200	7,800	6,000	182,800	142,100

¹ Differences between total number of injuries and injuries to employees represent injuries to self-employed and unpaid family workers.

² Does not include domestic servants.

³ The total number of injuries in agriculture is based on cross section surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948. These are considered to be minimum figures. Injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded. There are some indications of under-reporting. The break-

down of agricultural injuries by extent of disability is based on other sources.

⁴ Based largely on data of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

⁵ Based on small sample studies.

⁶ Based on comprehensive survey.

⁷ Less than 50.

⁸ Based largely on data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

table A, col. 12). This decrease is somewhat less than had been indicated by preliminary reports. Nevertheless, it represents the greatest improvement achieved in any single year since 1938, when the all-manufacturing rate dropped 15.2 percent from the level of the preceding year. The 1949 average compares favorably with prewar rates of 15.1 for 1938; 14.9 for 1939 (the lowest recorded for any year in the Bureau's 24-year injury-rate series); and 15.3 for 1940. This return to prewar levels presents a sharp contrast with the substantially higher injury rates prevailing during the war period.

Only 1 of the 18 major manufacturing groups, ordnance and accessories, recorded a significant increase in injury-frequency rates from 1948 to 1949, rising from 5.1 to 6.6. One industry group showed a decrease of less than 1 full frequency-rate point; the 16 others recorded decreases of from 1.0 to 3.9 points.

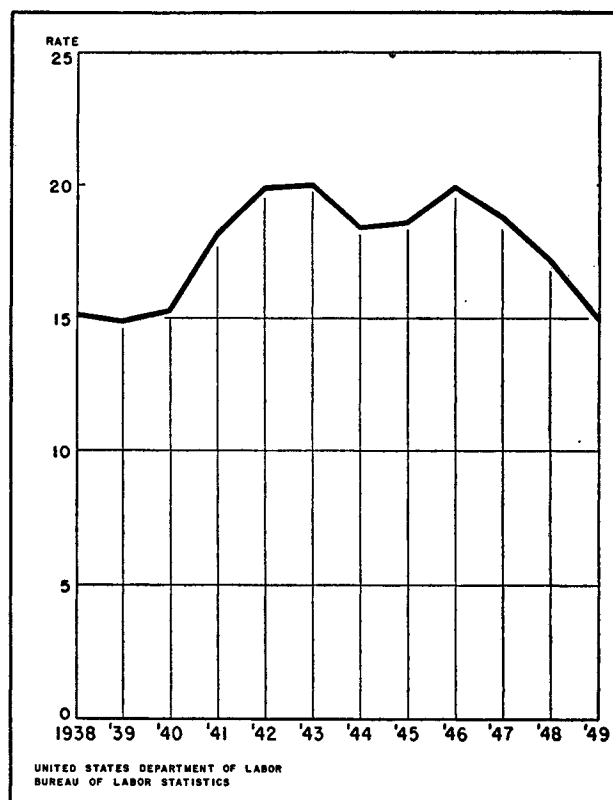
Only 8 of the 149 individual manufacturing classifications where comparable data were available showed significant increases, 28 recorded little change, and 113 reported decreases of 1 or more frequency-rate points. In this latter group, the rates of 22 decreased by 5 or more points.

The iron and steel products group showed the greatest improvement—a drop of 3.9 frequency-rate points from 1948 to 1949. Of the 26 separate industry classifications in this group, 10 dropped 5 points or more, 13 declined 1 to 5 points, and 3 showed less than 1-point change from the preceding year. The rate for iron foundries decreased from 39.7 injuries per million man-hours to 29.0; vitreous-enameled products, from 25.1 to 16.6; plate fabrication and boiler-shop products, from 33.4 to 25.1; stamped and pressed metal products, from 21.6 to 14.0; steel foundries, from 30.5 to 23.1; and steel springs, from 20.8 to 13.6.

Marked decreases in injury-frequency rates also occurred in boatbuilding and repairing (from 48.2 to 40.0), textile machinery (from 20.9 to 13.6), breweries (from 35.5 to 28.4), and wooden containers (from 42.6 to 35.6).

Based on percent of change in contrast with change in frequency-rate points, the explosives industry made the best record. Its injury-frequency rate dropped 58 percent (from 4.3 in 1948 to 1.8 in 1949). The millinery industry's rate decreased 49 percent (from 7.5 to 3.8); and

Chart 1.—Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938-49



the automotive electrical equipment rate dropped 41 percent (from 16.2 to 9.5).

Average injury rates for individual industries reflect changes in composition of the industries as well as in the level of safety prevailing at different times. Hence, achievements in the advancement of safety may best be measured by comparing the records of identical establishments where the same type of operations were continued during successive periods (see table B, col. 7). Considering only those establishments where comparable reports were available for the 2 years, the explosives industry still recorded the greatest percentage decrease in injury-frequency rates (49 percent). In bookbinding, however, reports from identical establishments in the 2 years showed a 43-percent decrease, compared with only a 17-percent drop in the industry averages. The rate for identical establishments in the textile machinery industry dropped 42 percent, compared with 35 percent in the industry averages. In the manufacture of plastic materials, the rate in

identical establishments declined 37 percent, compared with a decrease of 25 percent for all reporting establishments. These comparisons, based upon reports from the same establishments in each period, give a better indication of the trend of safety in continuing operations; whereas, the injury-frequency rates based upon all reports received in each year give the truest picture available of the current incidence of work injuries in the industry as a whole.

In some industries, although the injury-frequency rates based upon all reports received increased from 1948 to 1949, a comparison of rates based upon reports from identical establishments each year showed a decrease. Listed below are the more important instances:

Industry:	Percent change in injury frequency rates, 1948-49	
	All establishments surveyed	Identical establishments
Compressed and liquefied gases.	+52	-4
Paving and roofing materials.	+29	-26
Hats, except cloth and millinery	+32	-1

A comparison of injury-frequency rates over the past 4 years gives a better indication of the progress individual industries have made in safety work since the 1946 postwar peak. During this period, the explosives industry recorded a decrease of 68 percent (from 5.7 in 1946 to 1.8 in 1949); rubber tires and tubes, 54 percent (from 12.9 to 5.9); plastic materials, except rubber, 52 percent (from 9.9 to 4.8); and aluminum and magnesium products, 50 percent (from 24.8 to 12.5). Iron foundries showed the greatest decrease in terms of frequency-rate points, dropping 18.3 points, or 39 percent (from 47.3 in 1946 to 29.0 in 1949). Breweries reduced their average injury-frequency rate by 16.9 points (from 45.3 to 28.4, or 37 percent); mattresses and bed springs, by 16.1 points (from 34.6 to 18.5, or 47 percent).

A number of manufacturing industries had relatively high injury-frequency rates, despite a general improvement in the record of most of them. Logging had a rate of 92.2 injuries per million man-hours—the highest in manufacturing. The only other comparable rates were found in mining, and only one of the mining rates—that for gold-silver (93.8)—was higher than the logging rate. Other manufacturing industries with high

injury-frequency rates in 1949 were sawmills, 55.6; integrated saw and planing mills, 47.6; planing mills operated separately from sawmills, 38.1; structural clay products, 36.8; cut stone and cut-stone products, 36.6; and wooden containers, 35.6.

Manufacturing industries with the best safety records in 1949 were explosives, with an injury-frequency rate of 1.8; synthetic rubber, 2.3; synthetic textile fibers, 3.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.7; millinery, 3.8; women's and children's clothing, 4.1; radios and phonographs, 4.4; communication equipment other than radio, 4.7; and plastic materials other than rubber, 4.8.

Nonmanufacturing. The injury-frequency record for nonmanufacturing industries showed less improvement between 1948 and 1949 than that for manufacturing. Of the 54 nonmanufacturing classifications (exclusive of mining) for which comparable data were available, 25 recorded significant decreases and 15 showed little change. Fourteen reported significant increases (see table A, col. 12).

The principal construction industries—general building contracting, highway and street construction, and other heavy construction—recorded moderate increases in injury-frequency rates from 1948 to 1949. Among the special contracting trades, rates fluctuated widely. Four showed increases of over 5 frequency-rate points, and four recorded decreases of 5 points or more. Structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork had the highest injury-frequency rate (48.6) among the construction industries where data were available. (Although wrecking and demolition work ranked highest in 1948, it was not sufficiently represented in the 1949 study to warrant presentation of the rate.) Highway and street construction had a rate of 45.5; plastering and lathing, 42.7; heavy construction, other than highway and street, 41.8; and general contracting, 40.8 injuries per million man-hours. The lowest rate reported among the construction industries was 17.8 for painting, paperhanging, and decorating. The next lowest rate was 27.1 for terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work. For electrical work the rate was 28.3; for carpentering, 29.3; and for masonry, stone setting, and other stone work, 29.4.

Of the other 39 nonmanufacturing classifications, 14 showed little change, 6 reported increases, and 19 showed decreases from 1948 to 1949.

Decreases of more than 5 frequency-rate points were recorded for streetcar operations (from 20.7 to 14.3), miscellaneous repair services (from 31.1 to 25.7), and filling stations (from 10.0 to 4.8). Other industries showing large percentage drops in injury rates were transportation not elsewhere classified (43 percent, from 9.1 to 5.2), eating and drinking places (28 percent, from 14.9 to 10.7), and medical and other professional services (25 percent, from 5.3 to 4.0). Stevedoring was the only industry in which the increase amounted to as much as 5 frequency-rate points. However, amusements and related services had an increase of 26 percent (from 8.4 to 10.6).

As in previous years, stevedoring had the highest injury-frequency rate among the non-manufacturing industries—67.4. This was a slight increase over the rate of 62.3 reported for 1948. Outstandingly low injury-frequency rates were reported for radio broadcasting and television (1.7), insurance (2.1), telephone (2.3), banks and other financial agencies (2.4), medical and other professional services (4.0), retail apparel and accessories (4.4), filling stations (4.8), and dry cleaning (4.9).

Preliminary reports of the United States Bureau of Mines indicate continuation of the improvement in safety records of most mining industries noted in the 1948 report. The important coal-mining group showed a drop of 1.6 frequency-rate points from the revised 1948 to the preliminary 1949 figures.⁵ The injury-frequency rate for bituminous-coal mines decreased from 57.4 to 55.6, but that for anthracite mines changed only slightly, from 76.6 to 76.0. Other decreases were recorded by gold-silver ore-dressing mills (from 51.8 to 30.4), copper mines (from 40.4 to 33.1), and granite quarries (from 47.8 to 42.1). Major increases in injury-frequency rates were confined for the most part to the relatively small mining industries. Miscellaneous ore-dressing mills showed an increase from 39.7 in 1948 to 52.5 in 1949; miscellaneous metal mines, from 61.7 to 71.8; slate quarries, from 42.3 to 51.1; and gold-silver mines, from 88.2 to 93.8.

An outstanding 3-year record was established by copper ore-dressing mills. Their injury-

frequency rate was reduced from 26.0 in 1946 to 13.9 in 1949, or 47 percent. In the same period, copper mines reduced their rate 36 percent (from 51.7 to 33.1); and gold-silver ore-dressing mills, 30 percent (from 43.3 to 30.4).

The injury-frequency rates of most mining industries were still relatively high compared with those for manufacturing industries.⁶ Gold-silver mining had the highest rate of any industry recorded for 1949—93.8 injuries per million man-hours—followed by lead-zinc mines with a rate of 88.5.

Iron ore-dressing mills reported the lowest injury-frequency rate (13.3) in the mining group. Cement quarries had a rate of 13.6; copper ore-dressing mills, 13.9; and iron mines, 21.3.

Injury Severity

Manufacturing. The injury-severity rate for all manufacturing decreased slightly, from 1.5 in 1948 to 1.4 in 1949 (see table A, col. 13). This was due entirely to the relatively large decrease in the injury-frequency rate, which counteracted a 12-percent increase in the average days lost per case. The proportion of deaths and permanent-total disabilities⁷ (0.4 percent) remained about the same as in 1948, but the proportion of permanent-partial disabilities⁷ increased from 4.7 percent in 1948 to 5.4 in 1949. The proportion of temporary-total disabilities decreased conversely (see table A, cols. 6, 7, and 8). The average number of days lost for each temporary disability case increased from 16 to 17. The average days charged for each permanent-partial disability increased from 925 days per case to 943. These factors all combined to increase the severity average⁸ from 83 to 93 days per case (see table A, cols. 9, 10, and 11).

Although there was a steady decrease in the injury-frequency rate during the past 3 years the

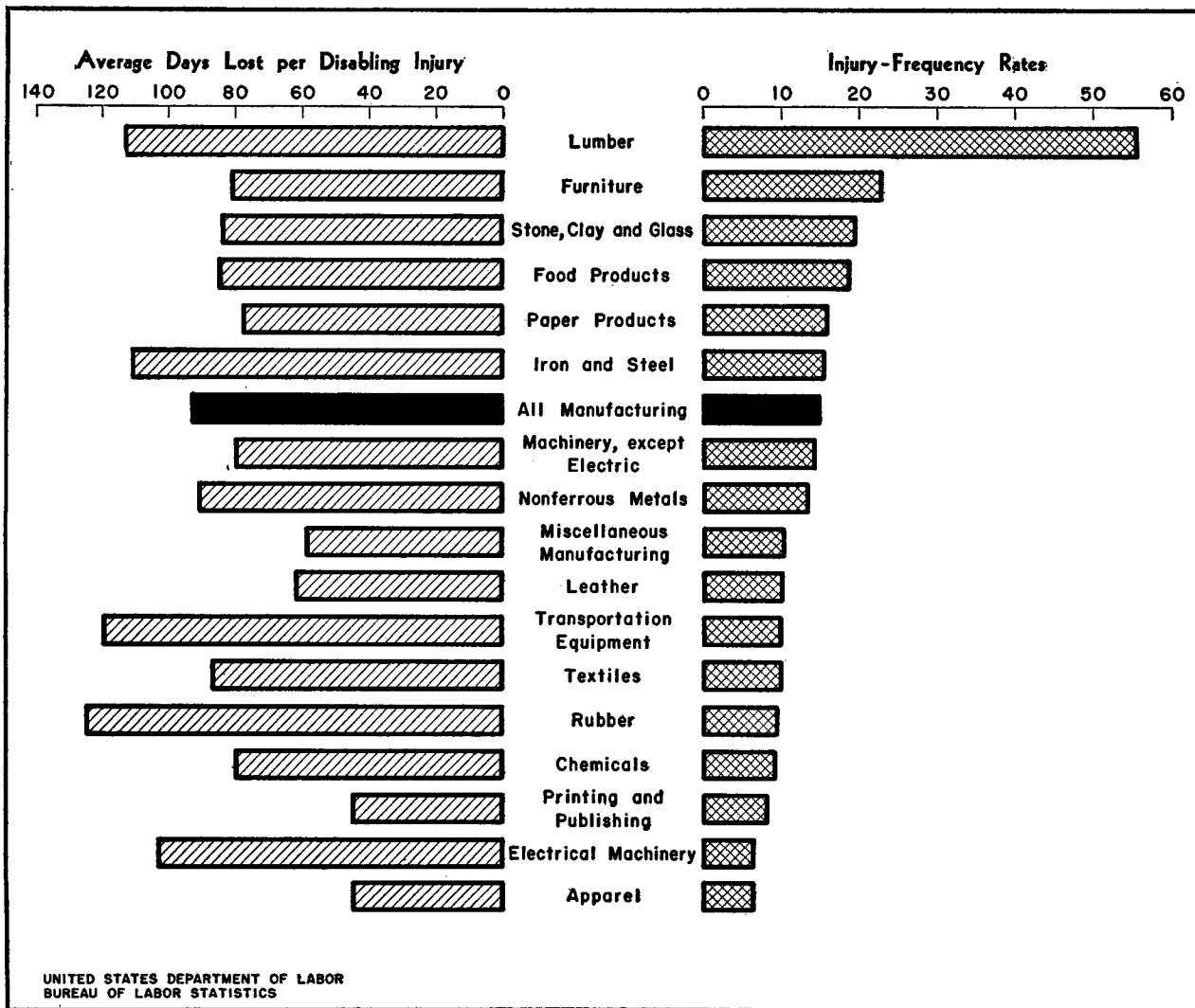
⁵ In making comparisons of injury rates between mining and other industries, one should bear in mind that the rates for mining are based upon the experience of only those employees engaged in the mining operations, and exclude office workers, whereas the rates for other industries include the man-hours and injury experience of office workers and others not exposed to actual operating hazards of the industry concerned.

⁷ A permanent-total disability is an injury, other than death, which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation. A permanent-partial disability consists of the complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability.

⁸ The severity average is the average number of days lost per case, including the actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments.

⁶ See U. S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Health and Safety Statistics, No. HSS392, Employment and Injuries in the Mineral Industries, 1949, Washington, August 29, 1950, for revised injury statistics for 1945 to 1948 and preliminary data for 1949.

Chart 2.—Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages,
Major Manufacturing Groups, 1949



average days lost or charged per case increased. The average number of days lost per case rose from 82 in 1946 to 93 in 1949, with a low of 73 in 1947. It is evident from comparison of the trends in injury frequency and in average days lost per case that the injuries which occurred during 1949 were of slightly more serious nature and caused somewhat longer periods of disability. Much of the decrease in the frequency of injuries occurred among the less serious cases.

Of the 105 industries for which severity data were available, 71 showed decreases in the proportion of temporary disabilities and a corresponding increase in the proportion of deaths and/or

permanent disabilities. An increase between 1948 and 1949 in average days lost or charged per case was noted in 62 separate industry classifications.

Fatalities and permanent-partial disabilities accounted for only 0.4 percent of the reported injuries in all manufacturing. Certain individual industries, however, reported relatively large proportions of such cases. In the iron and steel industry 2.0 percent of the reported cases resulted in death or permanent-total disability; in logging, 1.5; in ordnance and accessories, 1.5; in engines and turbines, 1.4. In cement mills, excluding quarries, 2.5 percent of the cases were fatalities; in copper smelting, 1.5; petroleum refining, 1.4.

The number of permanent-total disabilities was not reported for these latter industries. The proportion of permanent-partial disabilities was high in electrical appliances (14.0 percent), motor-vehicle parts (13.9), stamped and pressed metal products (13.2), carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (11.9), and aircraft manufacturing (11.3).

The iron and steel industry recorded the highest injury-severity average of any manufacturing industry (269 days per case). In this industry 10.0 percent of the injuries reported were permanent-partial disabilities, and 2.0 percent were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities. The temporary cases averaged 53 days disability per case. Other manufacturing industries with high severity averages were ordnance and accessories (215 days lost or charged per case); aircraft manufacturing (205); breweries (190); logging (190); morticians' supplies (181); stone, clay, and glass products not elsewhere classified (179); batteries (169); carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (163); and electrical appliances (161).

The highest severity rate among the manufacturing industries (18.0) was found in logging. In this industry there was not only a high frequency of injuries but also a tendency toward more serious cases than in most other industries. Of all injuries reported in logging, 1.5 percent resulted in death or permanent-total disability. This may be compared with the rate of 0.4 percent for all manufacturing. An average of 2,346 days was charged for each permanent-partial disability case in the logging industry, whereas the average for all manufacturing was 943 days. Temporary cases in logging were disabled for an average of 23 days, compared with 17 days for all manufacturing combined. The resulting average of days lost or charged for all disabling injury cases in logging was 190, more than twice as great as the average of 93 for manufacturing industries in general.

Most high severity rates in other industries can be accounted for by either a high frequency rate, or high severity average, or both. Integrated saw and planing mills had a severity rate of 6.3, a frequency rate of 47.6, and an average of 126 days lost per case. Breweries had a severity rate of 5.5, a frequency rate of 28.4, and an average of 190 days per case. Sawmills operated separately from planing mills had a severity rate of 3.7 and

a frequency rate of 55.6, with an average of 69 days per case. Other manufacturing industries with high severity rates were veneer mills (6.4) and cut stone and cut-stone products (4.0).

Nonmanufacturing. For all construction, the average severity rate was 3.9, in comparison with 1.4 for all manufacturing (see table A, col. 13). This, however, represents a substantial improvement over the rate of 5.0 recorded in 1948. Most of this improvement was due to a decrease in the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities from 1.2 percent to 0.8, and of permanent-partial disabilities from 4.0 to 3.2 percent of the cases reported (see table A, cols. 6 and 7). Average days lost or charged per case dropped from 135 in 1948 to 100 in 1949 (see table A, col. 9). Structural-steel erection had the highest injury-severity rate in the construction group (13.6), as well as the highest injury-frequency rate (48.6). In this industry 1.5 percent of the reported cases were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities and 8.5 percent were permanent-partial disabilities. An average of 279 days were lost or charged per case. Other construction industries with high severity rates were terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work (8.3); painting, paperhanging, and decorating (7.6); heavy construction other than highway and street construction (5.5); and highway and street construction (4.7).

Stevedoring was the only other nonmanufacturing industry with a high injury-severity rate (13.5). In this industry 10.1 percent of the cases reported were permanent-partial disabilities, with an average time charge of 1,360 days per case. Temporary cases averaged 32 days disability per case. The severity average was 201 days per case, which, coupled with a high frequency rate, resulted in the high severity rate. The electric-light and power industry had a severity average of 189 days per case, but a low frequency rate brought the severity rate down to 2.6.

The proportion of fatalities in mining was relatively high. In coal mining, 1.5 percent of the cases reported were fatalities; in metal mining, 1.1 percent; in nonmetal mining, 0.9; in quarrying, 1.3; and in ore-dressing mills, 0.9. Some individual industries within these groups indicated even higher percentages of fatalities. Of all cases reported, 3.9 percent in cement quarries and 3.6 percent in iron ore-dressing mills resulted in death.

APPENDIX

Injury-frequency and severity rates, severity averages, and the disability distribution for individual industries and for industrial groups are shown in table A. The group rates were computed by weighting the individual industry rates according to the total employment in each industry.

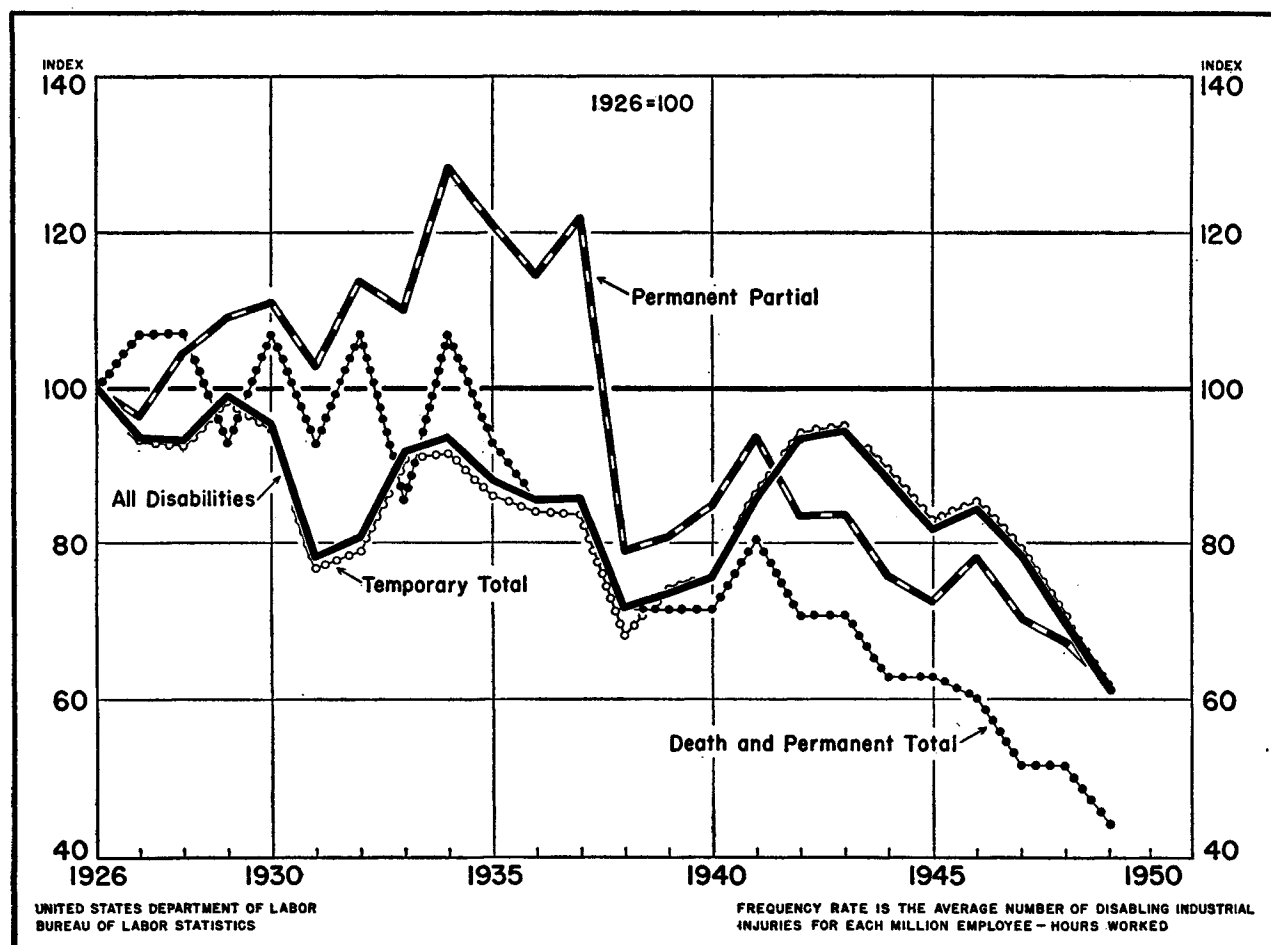
Table B shows changes in employment, employee-hours worked, disabling injuries, and days lost for establishments which reported for both 1948 and 1949.

The percentage distribution of permanent impairments according to the part of the body affected is shown in industry detail in table C.

Table D shows the proportion of temporary-total disabilities which involved less than 4 days of lost time per case. Because many reporting establishments did not supply this detail, the coverage for some industries was insufficient for inclusion in this breakdown.

Table E shows the general trend of industrial safety in terms of indexes of injury-frequency

Chart 3.—Industrial Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, by Types of Disability



rates. These yearly indexes are based upon the percent change in the rates of establishments which reported in both the current and preceding years. As they do not reflect the effect of expansion or contraction in the number of operating

plants, they should not be considered as indicating the general frequency rate level at any given time. They do indicate the safety trend in the plants having continuing operations.

Table A.—Injury rates and injuries by extent of disability, 1949

[All reporting establishments]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees ¹	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in ² —			Average days lost or charged per case ²			Injury rates ⁴	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ³	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Total, manufacturing.....	34,026	7,945,193	15,570,505	205,001	0.4	5.4	94.2	93	943	17	15.0	1.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2,135	233,507	419,936	2,702	.3	1.7	98.0	45	898	11	6.5	.3
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	742	117,559	209,458	1,256	.2	1.3	98.5	35	1,156	10	6.0	.2
Clothing, women's and children's.....	872	73,202	131,277	543	.3	1.2	98.5	40	900	11	4.1	.1
Millinery.....	55	2,081	3,700	14	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.8	(⁷)
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified.....	90	7,336	12,569	87	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	6.9	.1
Trimings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.....	376	33,329	62,930	802	.5	2.5	97.0	61	800	13	12.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,055	540,457	1,102,706	10,034	.5	3.9	95.6	80	942	16	9.4	.9
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	72	3,783	7,934	111	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.0	1.3
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides.....	285	56,905	112,263	1,077	-----	4.4	95.6	46	753	14	9.6	.4
Explosives.....	56	10,532	20,575	38	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.8	.9
Fertilizers.....	406	25,101	50,190	1,082	1.1	2.8	96.1	114	1,144	15	21.6	2.4
Industrial chemicals.....	375	121,412	246,964	2,147	.4	4.7	94.9	92	1,074	20	8.7	1.0
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	382	41,551	84,620	958	.1	4.6	95.3	57	817	12	11.3	.9
Paving and roofing materials.....	30	2,862	5,622	110	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19.6	1.9
Petroleum refining ⁸	(⁹)	148,600	309,722	2,952	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	9.5	(¹⁰)
Plastic materials, except rubber.....	43	20,084	48,104	231	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.8	.9
Soap and glycerin.....	125	21,874	43,955	310	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.1	.6
Synthetic rubber.....	14	5,416	10,817	25	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	2.3	.4
Synthetic textile fibers.....	25	56,887	110,413	397	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.6	.5
Vegetable and animal oils.....	37	4,288	8,920	157	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.6	1.3
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified.....	205	21,162	42,600	439	-----	1.6	98.4	21	375	15	10.3	.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1,054	570,695	1,121,511	7,327	.3	8.2	91.5	103	843	16	6.5	.7
Automotive electrical equipment.....	42	25,551	48,386	461	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	9.5	.3
Batteries.....	50	14,299	28,034	420	.7	9.3	90.0	169	1,248	12	15.0	2.9
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio.....	40	67,930	128,239	597	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.7	.3
Electrical appliances.....	75	31,983	61,202	547	-----	14.0	86.0	161	1,063	14	8.9	1.3
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	529	269,910	539,707	3,719	.3	8.1	91.6	92	723	18	6.9	.6
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	33	18,766	36,457	134	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	3.7	(¹⁰)
Insulated wire and cable.....	46	13,011	25,651	295	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	11.5	.3
Radios and phonographs.....	208	115,331	227,530	1,005	.9	7.7	91.4	137	946	12	4.4	.5
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	31	13,914	26,301	149	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.7	.3
Food products.....	4,358	569,102	1,164,451	23,719	.4	3.8	95.8	85	1,214	14	18.9	1.4
Baking.....	747	73,826	156,282	2,307	.4	4.6	95.0	83	936	15	14.8	1.2
Bottling, soft drinks.....	309	10,593	23,317	670	.4	.4	99.2	35	300	10	28.7	1.0
Breweries.....	282	69,185	139,693	3,961	1.0	7.4	91.6	190	1,523	16	28.4	5.5
Canning and preserving.....	443	67,394	117,565	2,451	.1	2.6	97.3	39	766	14	20.8	.9
Confectionery.....	252	41,722	81,384	1,042	-----	4.1	95.9	48	873	13	12.8	.7
Dairy products.....	332	22,909	52,446	954	.9	.9	99.1	30	1,825	14	18.2	.5
Distilleries.....	118	21,832	43,339	371	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	8.6	1.0
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products.....	616	52,988	112,307	2,030	.5	5.1	94.4	119	1,431	14	18.1	2.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	760	140,211	295,009	6,845	.2	1.6	98.2	40	1,013	11	23.2	1.6
Sugar, beet.....	67	9,542	20,371	685	1.2	2.7	96.1	98	556	12	33.6	3.2
Sugar, cane.....	35	18,511	39,591	926	-----	4.4	95.6	49	700	19	23.4	1.2
Wineries.....	96	3,582	6,843	178	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	26.0	1.4
Food products, not elsewhere classified.....	301	36,807	76,297	1,299	.3	.5	99.2	34	900	14	17.0	.8
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2,212	217,401	428,176	9,891	.2	6.8	93.0	81	836	13	22.8	1.9
Furniture, metal.....	96	28,865	57,983	881	.2	5.2	94.6	61	755	13	15.2	.9
Furniture, except metal.....	802	85,436	167,368	3,777	.2	7.8	92.0	86	834	12	22.6	1.9
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	240	21,312	41,297	765	-----	4.8	95.2	51	837	11	18.5	1.1
Morticians' supplies.....	95	6,458	12,620	211	.9	8.5	90.6	181	1,311	14	16.7	3.0
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures.....	153	14,280	28,346	484	-----	9.8	90.2	84	727	14	17.1	1.3
Wooden containers.....	435	32,322	63,797	2,272	.3	6.3	93.4	80	810	13	35.6	2.7
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	391	28,728	56,763	1,501	.3	4.8	94.9	71	821	14	26.4	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Injury rates and injuries by extent of disability, 1949—Continued

[All reporting establishments]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees ¹	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in 2—			Average days lost or charged per case ²			Injury rates ⁴	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ³	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	4,647	1,355,424	2,604,673	37,793	0.6	6.3	93.1	111	849	22	15.6	1.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	86	21,339	41,089	571	—	5.2	94.8	43	532	17	13.9	.5
Cold-finished steel.....	45	11,718	22,578	323	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	14.3	.9
Cutlery and edge tools.....	123	20,184	39,327	551	.3	3.9	95.8	54	577	14	14.0	.9
Fabricated structural steel.....	410	55,063	111,729	2,481	.7	4.4	94.9	97	962	16	22.2	2.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	168	48,559	94,806	1,735	.2	4.7	95.1	61	661	19	18.3	1.3
Foundries, iron.....	777	126,526	232,849	6,742	.5	3.2	96.3	72	826	16	29.0	2.1
Foundries, steel.....	132	45,537	84,496	1,955	1.1	2.6	96.3	108	863	21	23.1	2.1
Hardware.....	164	53,372	103,631	1,176	.3	9.0	90.7	96	689	16	11.3	1.0
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	260	47,673	91,509	1,966	—	5.7	94.3	66	929	14	21.5	1.6
Iron and steel.....	211	507,585	970,218	6,597	2.0	10.0	88.0	269	1,036	53	6.8	1.8
Metal coating and engraving.....	126	10,227	19,937	478	—	4.0	96.0	30	483	11	24.0	.9
Ornamental metal work.....	124	12,947	26,874	571	.7	2.7	96.6	72	638	15	21.2	1.5
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products.....	223	36,162	71,818	1,803	.8	3.8	95.4	95	895	13	25.1	2.9
Plumbers' supplies.....	109	38,650	72,565	1,172	.4	4.8	94.8	71	563	22	16.2	1.4
Screw-machine products.....	173	18,177	36,060	561	—	8.8	91.2	78	771	11	15.6	1.6
Sheet-metal work.....	140	11,632	23,606	517	—	3.4	96.6	35	633	14	21.9	.9
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	419	94,050	180,247	2,525	.2	13.2	86.6	118	720	15	14.0	1.5
Steam fittings and apparatus.....	172	31,184	60,298	1,150	—	5.6	94.4	67	912	17	19.1	1.7
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	32	6,558	13,158	177	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	13.5	3.0
Steel springs.....	35	13,534	26,407	359	—	4.1	95.9	60	1,006	20	13.6	.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	117	43,348	87,966	1,071	—	9.6	90.4	55	418	16	12.2	.5
Tools, except edge tools.....	179	22,822	43,011	727	.3	7.1	92.6	80	738	14	16.9	1.5
Vitreous-enameled products.....	22	4,152	7,423	123	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	16.6	1.0
Wire and wire products.....	221	49,223	93,295	1,603	—	5.5	94.5	56	726	17	17.2	.9
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted.....	21	8,463	16,702	266	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	15.9	.6
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	158	16,939	33,061	605	—	5.7	94.3	72	1,025	14	18.3	1.4
Leather and leather products.....	757	167,198	310,552	3,367	.2	4.5	95.3	62	885	13	10.2	1.6
Boots and shoes, not rubber.....	435	127,904	234,745	1,840	.1	4.2	95.7	41	512	11	7.8	.3
Leather.....	170	28,704	56,241	1,338	.2	4.4	95.4	77	1,191	14	23.8	1.9
Leather products, not elsewhere classified.....	152	10,590	19,564	189	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	9.7	.6
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1,916	155,042	310,141	14,978	.6	4.1	95.3	113	1,368	19	55.5	7.0
Logging.....	305	23,264	43,703	4,030	1.5	3.4	95.1	190	2,346	23	92.2	18.0
Millwork (structural).....	466	30,627	63,419	1,663	.1	6.8	93.1	62	591	16	26.2	1.8
Planing mills.....	237	12,726	25,527	972	.1	4.4	95.5	61	906	13	39.1	2.3
Plywood mills.....	84	16,187	33,382	1,063	—	5.4	94.6	88	1,332	16	31.8	3.0
Sawmills.....	555	32,800	64,306	3,676	.4	3.0	96.6	69	626	18	55.6	3.7
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	196	34,986	71,198	3,387	.4	5.9	93.7	126	1,494	16	47.6	6.3
Veneer mills.....	73	4,362	8,602	287	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	33.4	6.4
Machinery, except electric.....	3,567	950,283	1,861,865	25,495	.2	5.9	93.9	80	889	17	14.2	1.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	227	139,139	271,958	4,554	.1	6.8	93.1	88	973	14	17.1	2.0
Bearings, ball and roller.....	53	36,071	71,482	780	—	4.5	95.5	52	796	17	10.9	.5
Commercial and household machinery.....	253	169,004	329,271	2,521	.5	7.9	91.6	106	735	21	7.7	.8
Construction and mining machinery.....	301	77,331	152,873	2,998	.1	4.8	95.1	58	764	18	19.6	1.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	62	15,654	31,590	632	.3	4.5	95.2	72	957	10	20.0	2.1
Engines and turbines.....	65	49,074	97,650	1,109	1.4	5.5	93.1	134	666	17	11.4	1.4
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	9	1,225	2,450	46	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	18.8	.8
Food-products machinery.....	148	22,461	44,144	660	—	4.5	95.5	42	669	13	15.0	.8
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	459	102,676	200,088	3,052	.1	6.8	93.1	102	1,157	16	15.3	1.7
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	339	18,297	34,595	587	.3	7.8	91.9	77	560	16	17.0	1.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	99	34,380	66,838	645	—	2.6	97.4	24	375	15	9.7	.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings.....	88	24,860	47,841	809	—	4.9	95.1	44	600	15	16.9	.6
Metalworking machinery.....	831	130,388	252,835	2,881	.2	6.3	93.5	76	778	15	11.4	.9
Pumps and compressors.....	125	34,954	71,164	1,079	.7	2.0	97.3	71	750	16	15.2	1.1
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	382	62,903	124,006	2,185	.2	7.5	92.3	112	1,094	21	17.6	2.0
Textile machinery.....	126	31,866	63,074	857	—	3.2	96.8	37	708	15	13.6	.7
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	809	182,935	372,285	5,314	.3	6.8	92.9	91	853	15	13.3	1.9
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	50	10,962	21,798	272	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	12.5	1.1
Foundries, nonferrous.....	362	25,023	47,748	1,075	.5	7.0	92.5	95	719	14	22.5	2.0
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms.....	40	28,232	54,248	640	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	11.8	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Injury rates and injuries by extent of disability, 1949—Continued

[All reporting establishments]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in 1—			Average days lost or charged per case 2			Injury rates 4	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities 3	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Manufacturing—Continued												
Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												
Primary smelting and refining 8	(9)	31,100	76,750	1,766	9.9	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	23.0	(10)
Copper	(9)	11,900	28,630	518	9.5	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	18.1	(10)
Lead-silver	(9)	4,100	10,100	172	9.2	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	17.0	(10)
Zinc	(9)	9,600	24,120	795	9.6	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	33.0	(10)
Miscellaneous	(9)	5,500	13,900	281	9.4	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	20.2	(10)
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	138	41,772	81,224	482	-----	6.0	94.0	60	757	16	5.9	.3
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	219	45,846	90,515	1,079	.4	7.5	92.1	103	868	15	11.9	1.1
Ordinance and accessories	24	31,148	61,683	4,061	1.5	8.9	89.6	215	1,192	22	6.6	1.8
Paper and allied products	1,379	299,881	624,380	10,048	.4	5.4	94.2	78	732	16	16.0	1.4
Envelopes	81	8,560	16,784	222	.5	3.6	95.9	60	506	16	13.2	.8
Paper boxes and containers	576	49,160	98,626	1,632	.1	4.5	95.4	58	856	13	16.5	1.0
Paper and pulp	496	202,998	429,540	7,035	.5	7.1	92.4	105	782	19	16.4	1.8
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	226	39,163	79,428	1,159	.4	4.0	95.6	59	488	13	14.6	.9
Printing and publishing	2,714	246,683	484,972	4,004	.1	3.2	96.7	45	799	14	8.2	1.4
Book and job printing	1,728	119,706	234,569	1,763	-----	3.8	96.2	47	841	15	7.5	.3
Bookbinding	84	6,718	13,288	148	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.1	.7
News and periodical	902	120,259	237,114	2,093	.2	2.5	97.3	42	774	14	8.8	.4
Rubber products	280	184,132	341,531	3,255	.5	7.5	92.0	125	1,069	16	9.7	1.3
Rubber boots and shoes	30	25,408	48,952	350	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	7.1	.8
Rubber tires and tubes	42	89,754	157,580	924	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	5.9	.6
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	208	68,970	134,998	1,981	.6	8.2	91.2	143	1,159	14	14.7	2.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,555	243,457	490,011	9,354	.5	3.4	96.1	84	1,077	16	19.6	2.2
Cement mills (excluding quarries) 8	(9)	24,939	65,113	521	2.5	(10)	(10)	74	1,187	(10)	8.0	(10)
Clay products (structural)	573	53,823	106,163	3,911	.5	2.3	97.2	74	1,187	15	36.8	2.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	338	13,357	28,857	737	.6	6.3	93.1	134	1,306	15	25.5	3.3
Cut stone and cut-stone products	76	2,435	4,782	175	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	36.6	4.0
Glass	252	92,617	178,694	2,301	.2	3.6	96.2	63	975	18	12.9	.8
Pottery and related products	132	31,486	56,938	900	.8	1.0	98.2	73	917	15	15.8	1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	184	24,800	49,460	809	1.1	10.8	88.1	179	925	17	16.4	3.6
Textiles and textile-mill products	2,437	688,372	1,292,903	13,471	.2	5.2	94.6	87	1,164	17	10.1	1.8
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	84	44,207	86,099	1,270	-----	11.9	88.1	163	1,234	18	14.8	2.4
Cordage and twine	50	7,917	14,714	219	-----	7.8	92.2	63	635	15	14.9	.9
Cotton yarn and textiles	577	263,112	496,064	4,753	.2	4.9	94.9	79	1,000	18	9.8	.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	338	62,935	124,307	1,834	.4	5.4	94.2	125	1,592	18	14.8	2.1
Hats, except cloth and millinery	28	5,778	10,345	166	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	16.0	.6
Knit goods	698	113,683	206,344	1,150	.1	1.8	98.1	38	1,113	12	5.6	.2
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	223	67,739	129,623	893	-----	2.1	97.9	33	888	15	6.9	.2
Woolen and worsted textiles	370	112,553	215,967	2,867	.2	3.0	96.8	60	921	19	13.3	1.0
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	69	10,448	19,407	319	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	16.4	.7
Transportation equipment	900	1,023,149	2,011,914	18,293	.6	8.0	91.4	120	796	23	10.1	1.1
Aircraft	27	163,920	328,643	1,444	.8	11.3	87.0	205	1,238	22	4.4	1.0
Aircraft parts	76	83,633	167,119	1,449	.5	3.6	95.9	77	726	23	8.7	1.0
Boatbuilding and repairing	91	2,980	5,850	234	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	40.0	3.5
Motor vehicles	244	438,274	858,957	5,767	.5	8.9	90.6	115	755	21	6.7	.7
Motor-vehicle parts	189	183,412	355,079	3,835	.2	13.9	85.9	113	604	17	10.8	.9
Railroad equipment	95	78,462	157,904	2,112	1.0	6.6	92.4	160	879	35	13.4	1.5
Shipbuilding and repairing	157	65,975	125,836	3,286	1.0	3.0	96.0	124	1,321	27	26.1	3.4
Transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified	21	6,493	12,523	166	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	13.3	.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,227	286,198	566,774	5,573	.1	5.3	94.6	59	759	12	10.3	1.8
Brooms and brushes	75	7,613	14,883	214	.5	4.7	94.8	85	945	13	14.4	1.2
Coke ovens: 8	(9)	3,330	3,623	132	-----	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	36.4	(10)
Beehive	(9)	21,141	58,822	588	1.2	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	10.0	(10)
Byproduct	144	21,670	42,730	569	.2	6.2	93.6	77	831	12	13.3	1.3
Fabricated plastic products	49	17,169	33,054	186	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	5.6	.1
Optical and ophthalmic goods	49	44,796	84,337	444	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	5.3	.2
Photographic apparatus and materials	149	31,236	62,436	812	.2	2.3	97.5	38	983	7	13.0	.7
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	176	47,414	87,794	655	-----	5.5	94.5	46	615	13	7.5	.3
Tobacco products	585	91,829	179,090	1,973	.1	7.3	92.6	73	744	14	11.0	.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified												

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Injury rates and injuries by extent of disability, 1949—Continued

[All reporting establishments]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees ¹	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in ² —			Average days lost or charged per case ²			Injury rates ⁴	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ³	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity ³
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nonmanufacturing												
Construction¹¹	4,443	(10)	430,375	17,116	.8	3.2	96.0	100	1,386	14	39.8	3.9
General contractors:												
General building contractors	1,675	(10)	160,803	6,565	.5	2.8	96.7	77	1,210	12	40.8	3.1
Heavy construction, except highway and street	334	(10)	87,848	3,671	1.3	2.8	95.9	132	1,445	18	41.8	5.5
Highway and street construction	516	(10)	63,455	2,889	1.0	2.6	96.4	104	1,200	13	45.5	4.7
Special-trade contractors:												
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	432	(10)	23,494	730	-----	2.3	97.7	38	1,176	11	31.1	1.2
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating	257	(10)	7,256	129	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.8	7.6
Electrical work	282	(10)	16,936	479	.8	.6	98.6	66	500	13	28.3	1.9
Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work	126	(10)	5,671	167	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	29.4	.5
Plastering and lathing	81	(10)	6,048	258	-----	.4	99.6	26	4,000	10	42.7	1.1
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work	63	(10)	3,508	95	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	27.1	8.3
Carpentering	81	(10)	3,343	98	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	29.3	.7
Roofing and sheet-metal work	204	(10)	9,934	324	.3	2.5	97.2	77	1,819	14	32.6	2.5
Concrete work	56	(10)	2,876	98	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	34.1	.4
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work	44	(10)	9,727	473	1.5	8.5	90.0	279	2,065	17	48.6	13.6
Excavating and foundation work	46	(10)	2,447	89	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	36.4	1.2
Installation or erection of building equipment, not elsewhere classified	18	(10)	11,429	431	1.4	22.0	76.6	65	1,350	17	37.7	2.5
Special-trade contractors, other ¹²	228	(10)	15,591	620	1.1	1.5	97.4	101	1,383	13	39.8	4.0
Communication: ¹¹												
Telephone (wire and radio)	123	558,707	1,027,654	2,320	.7	.3	99.0	68	2,233	18	2.3	.2
Radio broadcasting and television	407	15,873	31,490	52	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.7	(⁷)
Transportation ^{11 12}	1,300	214,236	505,736	10,634	.4	3.1	96.5	85	1,445	19	21.0	1.8
Stevedoring	57	(10)	31,232	2,106	.6	10.1	89.3	201	1,360	32	67.4	13.5
Streetcar	17	8,702	21,405	307	-----	.3	99.7	26	2,400	18	14.3	.4
Bus (local)	282	36,265	82,721	1,143	.3	1.9	97.8	53	1,227	14	13.8	.7
Local transportation systems, integrated ¹⁴	42	139,885	310,116	5,379	.4	1.1	98.5	58	1,692	16	17.3	1.0
Trucking and hauling (local)	574	13,789	30,081	838	.5	.1	99.4	42	500	13	27.9	1.2
Warehousing and storage	255	13,279	27,111	845	-----	3.6	96.4	73	1,717	13	31.2	2.3
Transportation, not elsewhere classified	73	1,325	3,067	16	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.2	.1
Heat, light, and power ^{11 12}	604	366,979	758,351	12,007	1.5	2.8	95.7	147	1,427	15	15.8	2.3
Electric light and power	376	273,089	565,998	7,771	2.1	3.1	94.8	189	1,525	17	13.7	2.6
Gas	213	93,406	191,308	4,228	.5	2.2	97.3	69	1,169	12	22.1	1.5
Waterworks ¹¹	159	8,442	17,565	479	.2	1.3	98.5	41	1,192	14	27.3	1.1
Personal services	2,981	151,969	322,485	2,893	.3	1.4	98.3	51	1,508	13	9.0	.5
Dry cleaning	634	18,516	37,480	184	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.9	.2
Laundries	565	27,118	55,829	376	.5	1.6	97.9	59	800	14	6.7	.4
Laundry with dry cleaning	470	35,699	75,468	558	.4	3.4	96.2	97	1,795	15	7.4	.7
Amusements and related services	117	5,933	11,245	119	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	10.6	.5
Hotels	391	43,554	98,625	1,329	.3	.6	99.1	39	1,625	12	13.5	.5
Eating and drinking places	538	10,539	21,766	233	-----	-----	100.0	13	-----	13	10.7	.1
Medical and other professional services	140	8,266	17,577	71	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4.0	.1
Miscellaneous personal services	126	2,294	4,492	23	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.1	.1
Business services	2,667	182,433	356,089	1,452	.5	1.8	97.7	66	1,288	14	4.1	.3
Banks and other financial agencies	917	54,400	105,909	249	-----	1.6	98.4	48	1,975	16	2.4	.1
Insurance	425	99,732	192,175	396	.8	1.5	97.7	85	1,633	15	2.1	.2
Real estate	232	4,369	8,785	52	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.9	.1
Miscellaneous business services	382	14,445	28,841	371	-----	1.3	98.7	34	1,640	12	12.9	.4
Automobile repair shops and garages	432	5,129	11,550	157	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.6	1.8
Miscellaneous repair services	279	4,358	8,827	227	.4	2.6	97.0	66	1,017	13	25.7	1.7
Educational services	195	134,096	226,358	1,725	.3	1.7	98.0	58	1,624	13	7.6	.4
Fire departments	209	30,872	101,071	3,249	.9	.4	98.7	76	1,800	15	32.1	2.5
Police departments	151	20,145	48,307	1,330	.8	.7	98.5	86	2,911	16	27.5	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Injury rates and injuries by extent of disability, 1949—Continued

[All reporting establishments]

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees ¹	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in ² —			Average days lost or charged per case ³			Injury rates ⁴	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ⁵	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity ⁶
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Nonmanufacturing—Continued</i>												
Trade.....	8,930	358,530	740,419	9,036	.3	1.8	97.9	49	1,110	13	12.9	1.6
Wholesale distributors.....	2,580	91,459	190,545	2,544	.4	1.8	97.8	54	1,057	11	13.4	.7
Retail, general merchandise.....	457	87,285	160,432	821	.2	.5	99.3	32	638	15	5.1	.2
Retail, food.....	810	33,474	74,083	876	-----	.9	99.1	22	1,063	12	11.8	.3
Wholesale and retail dairy products.....	389	28,052	65,196	1,497	.2	1.8	98.0	61	1,883	15	23.0	1.4
Retail automobiles and accessories.....	941	21,172	48,026	685	.1	1.0	98.9	25	543	10	14.3	.3
Filling stations.....	269	3,235	7,351	35	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	4.8	.2
Retail apparel and accessories.....	769	26,902	52,769	233	-----	2.1	97.9	39	1,170	14	4.4	.2
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	1,669	35,423	74,502	726	.3	1.4	98.3	51	1,450	15	9.7	.5
Wholesale and retail building supplies.....	677	21,418	46,002	1,265	.4	3.9	95.7	68	847	12	27.5	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade, not elsewhere classified.....	369	10,110	21,509	354	.6	.8	98.6	52	300	16	16.5	.9
<i>Mining and quarrying: ⁸</i>												
Coal mines.....	(⁹)	482,800	650,030	38,358	⁹ 1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	59.0	(¹⁰)
Bituminous.....	(⁹)	404,800	541,230	30,085	⁹ 1.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	55.6	(¹⁰)
Anthracite.....	(⁹)	78,000	108,800	8,273	⁹ 1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	76.0	(¹⁰)
Metal mines.....	(⁹)	68,300	143,770	6,714	⁹ 1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	46.7	(¹⁰)
Iron.....	(⁹)	27,500	54,380	1,157	⁹ 1.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	21.3	(¹⁰)
Copper.....	(⁹)	13,800	34,490	1,142	⁹ 1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	53.1	(¹⁰)
Lead-zinc.....	(⁹)	15,900	31,950	2,828	⁹ 1.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	88.5	(¹⁰)
Gold-silver.....	(⁹)	4,800	10,400	975	⁹ 1.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	93.8	(¹⁰)
Gold placer.....	(⁹)	3,500	6,670	190	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	28.5	(¹⁰)
Miscellaneous metal.....	(⁹)	2,800	5,880	422	⁹ .5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	71.8	(¹⁰)
Nonmetal mines.....	(⁹)	12,300	27,380	1,150	⁹ .9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	42.0	(¹⁰)
Quarries.....	(⁹)	54,961	111,686	4,134	⁹ 1.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	37.0	(¹⁰)
Cement (excluding mills).....	(⁹)	4,161	9,336	127	⁹ 3.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	13.6	(¹⁰)
Limestone.....	(⁹)	23,800	44,200	1,650	⁹ 1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	37.3	(¹⁰)
Lime.....	(⁹)	9,300	22,070	825	⁹ 1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	37.4	(¹⁰)
Marble.....	(⁹)	3,300	6,810	220	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	32.3	(¹⁰)
Granite.....	(⁹)	6,000	12,770	538	⁹ .6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	42.1	(¹⁰)
Traprock.....	(⁹)	2,500	4,780	234	⁹ 1.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	49.0	(¹⁰)
Slate.....	(⁹)	1,800	3,970	203	⁹ 1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	51.1	(¹⁰)
Sandstone.....	(⁹)	4,100	7,750	337	⁹ .6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	43.5	(¹⁰)
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries).....	(⁹)	16,600	35,290	777	⁹ .9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	22.0	(¹⁰)
Copper.....	(⁹)	6,400	15,290	213	⁹ 1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	13.9	(¹⁰)
Iron.....	(⁹)	3,600	6,220	83	⁹ 3.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	13.3	(¹⁰)
Gold-silver.....	(⁹)	900	2,140	65	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	30.4	(¹⁰)
Lead-zinc.....	(⁹)	4,100	8,210	236	⁹ .4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	28.8	(¹⁰)
Miscellaneous metals.....	(⁹)	1,600	3,430	180	-----	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	52.5	(¹⁰)

¹ Reports in this survey secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include all employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, service, and office personnel. Reports compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior (see footnote 8) include men engaged in production, development, maintenance, and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation; but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining.

² Based on reports which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities, constituting approximately 60 percent of the total sample.

³ Each death or permanent-total disability is charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.

⁴ The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked. The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

⁵ Weighted according to estimates of total employment in each industry.

⁶ Disability distribution and average time charges not given because of small number of injuries for which details were reported.

⁷ Less than 0.05.

⁸ Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; data represent preliminary estimated industry totals, based on an average of 80 percent coverage of all mining industries.

⁹ Fatalities only.

¹⁰ Not available.

¹¹ Primarily reported by company instead of by establishment.

¹² Includes "Wrecking and demolition work," shown separately for 1948.

¹³ Does not include railroads and other interstate transportation.

¹⁴ Includes integrated local transportation systems operating streetcars, buses, and/or elevated and subway lines.

¹⁵ Totals include figures for industries not shown separately because of insufficient coverage.

Table B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 41,408 identical establishments, 1948–49

Industry (1)	Number of establishments reporting (2)	Percent of change in—					
		Employees (3)	Employee-hours worked (4)	Disabling injuries (5)	Total time lost ¹ (6)	Frequency rate (7)	Severity rate ¹ (8)
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Total, manufacturing.....	26,321	-9	-11	-26	-15	2-12	2-6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,410	-1	-3	-10	+11	2-4	2+12
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	511	-3	-6	-19	+56	-14	+64
Clothing, women's and children's.....	529	+2	(⁹)	-14	+89	-14	+90
Millinery.....	51	-4	+13	+8	-20	-2	-40
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified.....	59	-9	-14	-15	+122	-2	+140
Trimings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.....	260	+1	+3	+18	-27	+15	-30
Chemicals and allied products ⁴	1,708	-7	-7	-24	-40	2-19	2-43
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	64	-4	-7	-10	+325	-4	+370
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides.....	254	+1	(⁹)	-11	-50	-10	-48
Explosives.....	44	+6	+3	-47	-27	-49	-43
Fertilizers.....	306	-2	-3	-20	-9	-18	-7
Industrial chemicals.....	324	-9	-12	-30	-57	-21	-48
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	356	-8	-9	-29	+3	-22	+13
Paving and roofing materials.....	17	+54	+44	+6	+35	-26	-6
Plastic materials, except rubber.....	37	-7	+10	-31	-42	-37	-29
Soap and glycerin.....	104	(⁹)	-1	-7	-28	-7	-26
Synthetic textile fibers.....	22	-14	-14	-30	-44	-17	-38
Vegetable and animal oils.....	31	-4	-5	-1	-56	+4	-54
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified.....	145	-3	-7	-24	-91	-18	-90
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	864	-13	-15	-30	-18	2-18	2-8
Automotive electrical equipment.....	34	-10	-12	-28	-42	-18	-39
Batteries.....	40	-16	-21	-41	+113	-25	+166
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio.....	36	-21	-25	-32	-54	-8	-49
Electrical appliances.....	63	-22	-24	-40	-51	-21	-35
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	447	-14	-15	-31	-22	-19	-7
Electrical lamps (bulbs).....	27	-15	-16	-5	(⁹)	+13	(⁹)
Insulated wire and cable.....	36	-16	-18	-40	-70	-26	-64
Radios and phonographs.....	160	-1	(⁹)	-19	+118	-20	+105
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	21	(⁹)	(⁹)	+36	(⁹)	+36	(⁹)
Food products.....	3,194	-1	-2	-14	(⁹)	2-11	(⁹)
Baking.....	561	(⁹)	(⁹)	-11	+4	-11	+5
Bottling, soft drinks.....	147	-4	-5	-20	+194	-16	+206
Breweries.....	236	-1	-6	-23	-16	-18	-11
Canning and preserving.....	338	-6	-4	-11	-34	-7	-32
Confectionery.....	204	-7	-7	-21	+5	-15	+15
Dairy products.....	255	-1	-3	-14	-33	-12	-31
Distilleries.....	87	-9	-12	-14	+386	-2	+479
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products.....	456	-1	-2	-14	+82	-12	+86
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	646	+4	+3	-9	+46	-11	+39
Sugar, beet.....	57	-3	-2	-19	+95	-17	+98
Food products, not elsewhere classified.....	207	-3	-3	-6	-62	-3	-61
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	1,783	-8	-12	-23	-13	2-14	2-1
Furniture, metal.....	67	-7	-8	-9	-39	-2	-34
Furniture, except metal.....	698	-7	-13	-23	-12	-11	+1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	189	-7	-9	-24	-69	-17	-66
Morticians' supplies.....	88	-4	-10	-25	+370	-17	+425
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures.....	85	-11	-14	+4	+19	+21	+37
Wooden containers.....	352	-11	-15	-24	-18	-11	-4
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	304	-12	-15	-33	-16	-21	+2
Iron and steel and their products.....	3,835	-11	-15	-32	-27	2-18	2-15
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	75	-17	-22	-29	-36	-9	-20
Cold-finished steel.....	41	-9	-14	-32	-72	-21	-66
Cutlery and edge tools.....	107	-8	-13	-41	-49	-33	-43
Fabricated structural steel.....	344	-3	-7	-15	-21	-9	-17
Forgings, iron and steel.....	141	-14	-17	-34	-45	-21	-31
Foundries, iron.....	657	-19	-26	-39	-14	-18	+13
Foundries, steel.....	111	-22	-28	-44	-20	-22	+6
Hardware.....	144	-3	-7	-22	-11	-16	-15
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	213	-19	-21	-39	-44	-22	-31
Iron and steel.....	174	-9	-13	-24	-21	-12	-7
Metal coating and engraving.....	95	-18	-18	-15	-62	+2	-53
Ornamental metal work.....	92	-13	-12	-16	-12	-5	+1
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products.....	178	-11	-14	-38	-16	-28	-1
Plumbers' supplies.....	97	-16	-20	-34	-48	-17	-39
Screw-machine products.....	151	-16	-20	-26	+118	-8	+152
Sheet-metal work.....	83	-13	-15	-30	-71	-18	-65
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	337	-6	-8	-34	-34	-28	-36
Steam fittings and apparatus.....	153	-15	-19	-28	-58	-11	-49
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	24	-8	-10	-30	+509	-22	+493
Steel springs.....	27	-8	-8	-27	+12	-20	+25
Tin cans and other tinware.....	97	-3	-4	-19	-33	-16	-26
Tools, except edge tools.....	151	-14	-18	-29	-21	-13	-8
Vitreous-enameled products.....	21	-20	-23	-48	-50	-32	-35
Wire and wire products.....	187	-11	-14	-27	-59	-16	-53
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted.....	14	-11	-14	-17	+6	-3	+31
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	121	-10	-14	-36	+27	-25	+49

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 41,408 identical establishments, 1948-49—Continued

Industry (1)	Number of establishments reporting (2)	Percent of change in—					
		Employees (3)	Employee-hours worked (4)	Disabling injuries (5)	Total time lost ¹ (6)	Frequency rate (7)	Severity rate ¹ (8)
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>							
Leather and leather products.....	611	-5	-6	-14	-8	² -4	² +4
Boots and shoes, not rubber.....	367	-4	-6	-10	-5	-5	(³) -4
Leather.....	154	-7	-8	-20	-11	-13	-49
Leather products, not elsewhere classified.....	90	-5	-11	-1	+30	+14	+4
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1,187	-9	-12	-16	-21	² -2	² -7
Logging.....	155	-17	-23	-14	-4	+11	+24
Millwork (structural).....	332	-6	-10	-17	-14	-8	-4
Planing mills.....	167	-8	-6	-16	-14	-11	-10
Plywood mills.....	56	-11	-16	-23	-55	-8	-45
Sawmills.....	350	-6	-11	-12	-39	-1	-30
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	86	-6	-6	-16	-11	-10	-5
Veneer mills.....	41	-23	-30	-48	-34	-26	-5
Machinery, except electrical.....	2,974	-14	-17	-34	-16	² -20	² +5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	198	-8	-10	-30	-4	-22	+14
Bearings, ball and roller.....	49	-20	-19	-36	-12	-21	+13
Commercial and household machinery.....	207	-18	-20	-37	-12	-22	+11
Construction and mining machinery.....	256	-18	-22	-39	-43	-21	-28
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	51	-11	-15	-19	-5	-5	+9
Engines and turbines.....	51	-14	-15	-30	+6	-18	+29
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	5	-1	-5	-5	+104	(³)	+122
Food-products machinery.....	129	-16	-20	-39	-2	-23	+15
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	376	-12	-15	-34	-2	-22	+16
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	265	-14	-19	-39	-47	-25	-34
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	77	-3	-7	-26	-83	-21	-79
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings.....	76	-20	-23	-32	-60	-12	-53
Metalworking machinery.....	692	-15	-19	-31	-37	-14	-23
Pumps and compressors.....	90	-10	-13	-22	-1	-11	+20
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	338	-17	-19	-31	+36	-14	+62
Textile machinery.....	114	-17	-22	-55	-33	-42	-17
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	662	-15	-18	-28	-7	² -13	² -5
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	38	-25	-25	-42	-56	-23	-42
Foundries, nonferrous.....	301	-16	-20	-28	+61	-9	+98
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms.....	34	-16	-21	-28	-60	-9	-53
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.....	117	-14	-16	-27	-37	-13	-25
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	172	-13	-14	-25	+1	-13	+10
Ordnance and accessories.....	15	-15	-19	-4	+18	+19	+52
Paper and allied products.....	875	-4	-6	-20	-23	² -17	² -19
Envelopes.....	76	-3	-6	+12	-37	+19	-32
Paper boxes and containers.....	480	-5	-5	-20	-52	-16	-50
Paper and pulp.....	130	(³)	-5	-24	-17	-20	-13
Paper products, not elsewhere classified.....	189	-6	-7	-21	+35	-14	+46
Printing and publishing.....	2,230	(³)	-1	-8	-34	² -12	² -42
Book and job printing.....	1,423	-2	-4	-16	-48	-11	-46
Bookbinding.....	49	-4	(³)	-43	-60	-43	-61
News and periodical.....	758	+2	+2	+2	-13	(³)	-14
Rubber products.....	240	-10	-14	-27	+7	² -17	² +14
Rubber boots and shoes.....	27	-12	-15	-11	-38	+4	-31
Rubber tires and tubes.....	34	-11	-17	-43	-31	-32	-14
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified.....	179	-10	-10	-20	+24	-11	+33
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,021	-7	-10	-18	-5	² -10	² +29
Clay products (structural).....	330	-2	-4	-11	-4	-7	(³) +13
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	208	-1	-5	-8	+8	-3	-11
Cut stone and cut-stone products.....	55	-5	-6	-17	-16	-12	-28
Glass.....	206	-6	-9	-20	-36	-12	-14
Pottery and related products.....	120	-10	-17	-27	-30	-13	+213
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	102	-15	-15	-27	+175	-14	
Textiles and textile-mill products.....	2,055	-10	-15	-25	-15	² -14	² -7
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	72	-12	-15	-19	-15	-6	(³) -15
Cordage and twine.....	50	-15	-18	-36	-30	-22	-3
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	515	-9	-17	-25	-21	-10	+56
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	298	-3	-5	-12	+48	-8	+19
Hats, except cloth and millinery.....	23	-4	-5	-6	+3	-1	-24
Knit goods.....	547	-8	-11	-29	-29	-21	-43
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	185	-9	-14	-35	-51	-24	-26
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	312	-19	-21	-28	-37	-10	-48
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified.....	53	-4	-10	-35	-54	-28	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 41,408 identical establishments, 1948-49—Continued

Industry (1)	Number of establishments reporting (2)	Percent of change in—					
		Employees (3)	Employee-hours worked (4)	Disabling injuries (5)	Total time lost ¹ (6)	Frequency rate (7)	Severity rate ¹ (8)
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>							
Transportation equipment.....	697	-2	-3	-26	+7	² -21	² +13
Aircraft.....	20	+9	+6	-8	-10	-14	-7
Aircraft parts.....	56	+6	+5	-3	+26	-8	+26
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	70	-25	-26	-29	-13	-4	+21
Motor vehicles.....	188	+7	+6	-25	+16	-30	+7
Motor-vehicle parts.....	148	-10	-10	-32	+13	-24	+17
Railroad equipment.....	71	-22	-24	-37	-11	-17	+16
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	129	-21	-25	-24	+1	+2	+23
Transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	16	-39	-41	-62	-45	-35	-6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	960	-7	-10	-20	-4	² -11	² +7
Brooms and brushes.....	68	-12	-15	-25	-1	-11	+18
Fabricated plastic products.....	106	-11	-13	-7	-10	+8	(³)
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	42	-6	-7	-14	-24	-7	-18
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	36	-9	-13	-24	-40	-14	-29
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies.....	106	-2	-4	-16	+64	-12	+89
Tobacco products.....	153	-4	-6	-14	-27	-10	-22
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	449	-8	-11	-14	-1	-15	+10
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Construction ⁴	2,258	(⁵)	-1	+8	-6	+9	-5
General building contractors.....	834	(⁵)	-1	+8	-2	+9	-1
Heavy construction, except highway and street.....	207	(⁵)	-10	+9	-21	+20	-13
Highway and street construction.....	342	(⁵)	+6	+4	-10	-1	-15
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	189	(⁵)	+8	+8	-32	(⁵)	-37
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating.....	99	(⁵)	-4	-22	+114	-19	+123
Electrical work.....	177	(⁵)	-5	+36	-50	+44	-47
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework.....	45	(⁵)	-11	-20	-87	-9	-86
Plastering and lathing.....	53	(⁵)	+9	+40	+153	+29	+133
Carpentering.....	35	(⁵)	+15	-24	+17	-34	+2
Roofing and sheet-metal work.....	91	(⁵)	+3	+8	+145	+5	+137
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work.....	34	(⁵)	+40	-2	+10	-30	-21
Special trade contractors, other.....	35	(⁵)	+1	+34	-31	+33	-32
Communication: ⁶							
Telephone (wire and radio).....	105	-1	-3	-17	-25	-15	-25
Radio broadcasting and television.....	383	-2	(⁵)	-5	-87	-6	-88
Transportation ^{4,6}	924	-1	-5	-16	-18	-12	-14
Stevedoring.....	53	(⁵)	-4	(⁵)	-8	+4	-5
Streetcar.....	15	-4	-8	-37	-77	-31	-75
Bus (local).....	233	-6	-7	-9	-60	-2	-57
Local transportation systems, integrated.....	37	+2	-4	-20	-3	-17	+1
Trucking and hauling (local).....	338	(⁵)	+2	-13	+20	-14	+17
Warehousing and storage.....	212	-7	-10	-23	-45	-14	-40
Heat, light, and power ^{4,6}	567	+3	+1	-7	+12	-8	+10
Electric light and power.....	358	+3	+1	-11	+21	-12	+20
Gas.....	195	+3	+2	(⁵)	-19	-2	-20
Waterworks ⁶	135	+2	+2	+7	-22	+5	-23
Personal services.....	2,356	-6	-7	-18	-19	-12	-14
Dry cleaning.....	511	-6	-9	-37	-63	-31	-60
Laundries.....	481	-8	-10	-25	+25	-17	+39
Laundry with dry cleaning.....	427	-5	-7	-16	-22	-10	-17
Amusements and related services.....	104	-1	-5	+46	+87	+54	+92
Hotels.....	317	-7	-8	-10	+4	-3	+11
Eating and drinking places.....	319	-4	-3	-42	-77	-40	-77
Medical and other professional services.....	121	+1	-1	-28	-78	-28	-78
Miscellaneous personal services.....	76	-2	-2	-34	-42	-33	-38
Business services.....	1,939	+1	+1	-5	-34	-5	-35
Banks and other financial agencies.....	686	+1	+2	+11	+166	+9	+140
Insurance.....	377	+2	+2	-2	-16	-5	-18
Real estate.....	160	-2	-3	-11	-82	-9	-82
Miscellaneous business services.....	242	-6	-7	-5	-85	+2	-83
Automobile repair shops and garages.....	258	-2	-2	-4	-9	-2	-6
Miscellaneous repair services.....	216	-7	-10	-25	-48	-17	-42
Educational services.....	180	+5	(⁵)	-2	-9	-3	-10
Fire departments.....	205	+3	+5	+6	+58	+1	+50
Police departments.....	135	+4	+4	-3	-7	-7	-11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 41,408 identical establishments, 1948-49—Continued

Industry (1)	Number of establishments reporting (2)	Percent of change in—					
		Employees (3)	Employee-hours worked (4)	Disabling injuries (5)	Total time lost ¹ (6)	Frequency rate (7)	Severity rate ¹ (8)
<i>Nonmanufacturing—Continued</i>							
Trade.....	5,900	-1	-1	-14	-22	-16	-33
Wholesale distributors.....	1,853	(²)	-1	-19	+7	-18	+9
Retail, general merchandise.....	348	-2	-2	-6	+29	-4	+31
Retail food.....	462	+2	+3	-22	-17	-24	-18
Wholesale and retail dairy products.....	286	(²)	-1	-7	-21	-6	-20
Retail automobiles and accessories.....	560	+4	+6	-3	-76	-8	-77
Filling stations.....	127	+1	-1	-38	+118	-37	+111
Retail apparel and accessories.....	473	-2	(²)	+3	+350	+4	+400
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	1,025	-1	-3	-7	-18	-4	-16
Wholesale and retail building supplies.....	473	-2	-2	-14	-37	-12	-36
Wholesale and retail trade, not elsewhere classified.....	293	-4	-3	-24	-62	-21	-61

¹ Based on reports which furnished details on the resulting disabilities, constituting approximately 60 percent of the total sample. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

² Weighted according to estimates of total employment in each industry.

³ Change was less than 0.5 percent.

⁴ Totals include figures for industries not shown separately, because of insufficient coverage.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ Primarily reported by company instead of by establishments.

Table C.—Distribution of all reported injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability, according to part of body affected, by industry, 1949

Industry (1)	Total (2)	Percent of permanent-partial disability cases involving the loss, or loss of use of—						
		An arm (3)	A hand or fingers (4)	A leg (5)	A foot or toes (6)	An eye (7)	One or both ears (hearing) (8)	Other and unclassified (9)
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Total, manufacturing ¹	100	3	77	3	9	4	(?)	4
Chemicals and allied products ¹	100	2	75	1	8	6	1	7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ¹	100	3	79	1	12	2	(?)	3
Food products ¹	100	6	68	5	15	3	0	3
Baking.....	100	1	84	3	10	1	0	1
Breweries.....	100	10	55	5	21	5	0	4
Canning and preserving.....	100	2	79	2	9	6	0	2
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products.....	100	7	65	7	13	4	0	4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	100	7	81	5	5	2	0	0
Furniture and finished lumber products ¹	100	1	87	2	3	4	0	3
Furniture, except metal.....	100	2	87	2	3	3	0	3
Wooden containers.....	100	0	84	0	5	8	0	3
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	100	0	87	7	0	4	0	2
Iron and steel and their products ¹	100	2	78	3	10	4	(?)	3
Fabricated structural steel.....	100	2	63	5	22	5	0	3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	100	0	84	0	10	6	0	0
Foundries, iron.....	100	2	72	2	17	3	0	4
Hardware.....	100	0	94	2	0	0	0	4
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	100	1	78	3	3	6	0	9
Iron and steel.....	100	3	69	5	14	7	(?)	2
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	100	1	93	0	3	1	0	2
Leather and leather products ¹	100	2	92	1	1	2	0	2
Leather.....	100	4	90	0	2	4	0	0
Lumber and timber basic products ¹	100	5	61	14	6	6	(?)	8
Logging.....	100	7	23	35	11	8	2	14
Sawmills.....	100	4	69	6	11	2	1	7
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	100	11	60	10	2	11	0	6
Millwork (structural).....	100	0	94	0	0	2	0	4
Machinery, except electrical ¹	100	2	77	3	11	4	(?)	3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	100	2	77	4	7	4	0	6
Commercial and household machinery.....	100	0	90	3	6	1	0	0
Construction and mining machinery.....	100	4	70	1	19	1	0	5
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	100	5	69	2	21	2	0	1
Metalworking machinery.....	100	0	79	3	6	6	0	6
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	100	3	75	4	14	3	1	0
Nonferrous metals and their products ¹	100	1	92	1	4	2	0	0
Paper and allied products ¹	100	2	87	2	5	2	1	1
Paper boxes and containers.....	100	5	76	5	12	0	0	2
Paper and pulp.....	100	2	86	1	5	4	1	1
Printing and publishing ¹	100	1	82	3	10	0	0	4
Book and job printing.....	100	0	77	4	17	0	0	2
News and periodical.....	100	2	85	2	4	0	0	7
Rubber products ¹	100	7	76	1	9	3	0	4
Stone, clay, and glass products ¹	100	6	71	3	13	4	0	3
Clay products (structural).....	100	7	66	6	13	4	0	4
Glass.....	100	7	71	0	10	7	0	5
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	100	2	80	2	12	4	0	0
Textiles and textile-mill products ¹	100	6	77	3	11	2	0	1
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	100	10	63	5	21	0	0	1
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	100	3	92	1	2	1	0	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	100	4	65	7	18	6	0	0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	100	5	86	0	2	2	0	5
Transportation equipment ¹	100	3	77	2	5	4	(?)	9
Aircraft.....	100	7	60	7	8	3	0	15
Motor vehicles.....	100	2	82	1	3	4	0	8
Motor-vehicle parts.....	100	1	85	0	5	4	0	5
Railroad equipment.....	100	1	72	4	13	1	0	9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	100	9	42	8	12	5	3	21
Miscellaneous manufacturing ¹	100	1	88	2	2	2	0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C.—Distribution of all reported injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability, according to part of body affected, by industry, 1949—Continued

Industry (1)	Total (2)	Percent of permanent-partial disability cases involving the loss, or loss of use of—						
		An arm (3)	A hand or fingers (4)	A leg (5)	A foot or toes (6)	An eye (7)	One or both ears (hearing) (8)	Other and unclassified (9)
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Construction ¹	100	7	53	9	14	7	2	8
General building contractors.....	100	5	55	7	13	7	2	11
Heavy construction, except highway and street.....	100	8	54	9	17	8	0	4
Highway and street construction.....	100	7	65	4	9	7	3	5
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work.....	100	10	31	25	18	3	3	10
Transportation ¹	100	6	43	10	26	2	(2)	13
Stevedoring.....	100	7	38	7	32	1	(2)	15
Local transportation systems, integrated.....	100	11	47	13	11	7	0	11
Heat, light, and power ¹	100	7	56	8	18	4	(2)	7
Electric light and power.....	100	9	55	8	16	3	0	9
Gas.....	100	3	55	9	22	6	1	4
Personal services ¹	100	5	61	8	18	3	0	5
Trade ¹	100	6	66	6	9	4	0	9
Wholesale distributors.....	100	2	67	4	11	9	0	7
Wholesale and retail building supplies.....	100	0	80	4	12	0	0	4

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.² Less than 0.5 percent.

Table D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities, by duration of disability, 1949 ¹

Industry (1)	Number of cases ² (2)	Percent of cases resulting in— (3) (4)		Total days lost ³ (5)	Percent of total days lost accruing from— (6) (7)	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability	4 or more days of disability		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases	4-or-more-day cases
Manufacturing						
Total, manufacturing ²	88,472	34.0	66.0	1,436,194	4.0	96.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:						
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	533	42.6	57.4	5,096	8.1	91.9
Clothing, women's and children's.....	311	47.9	52.1	3,147	7.9	92.1
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.....	539	28.6	71.4	7,112	4.0	96.0
Chemicals and allied products:						
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides.....	416	42.5	57.5	5,602	5.5	94.5
Fertilizers.....	782	30.3	69.7	11,633	4.1	95.9
Industrial chemicals.....	709	26.7	73.3	14,060	2.4	97.6
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	628	44.1	55.9	7,346	7.1	92.9
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified.....	236	28.4	71.6	3,255	3.8	96.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies:						
Batteries.....	233	41.6	58.4	2,457	8.3	91.7
Electrical appliances.....	261	33.3	66.7	3,621	5.2	94.8
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	1,452	32.3	67.7	23,527	3.7	96.3
Radios and phonographs.....	299	42.5	57.5	3,560	7.2	92.8
Food products:						
Baking.....	1,674	34.5	65.5	24,509	4.7	95.3
Bottling, soft drinks.....	255	50.6	49.4	2,574	10.2	89.8
Breweries.....	2,585	30.0	70.0	42,353	3.5	96.5
Canning and preserving.....	1,837	33.4	66.6	25,152	4.9	95.1
Confectionery.....	778	36.8	63.2	9,709	5.9	94.1
Dairy products.....	428	34.6	65.4	5,937	5.3	94.7
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products.....	1,396	32.7	67.3	19,961	4.6	95.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3,329	40.4	59.6	35,952	7.9	92.1
Sugar, beet.....	496	35.7	64.3	5,362	6.0	94.0
Sugar, cane.....	444	20.5	79.5	7,985	2.3	97.7
Food products, not elsewhere classified.....	741	32.9	67.1	10,401	4.3	95.7
Furniture and finished lumber products:						
Furniture, metal.....	579	36.4	63.6	7,571	5.3	94.7
Furniture, except metal.....	2,537	38.3	61.7	31,763	5.9	94.1
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	373	43.4	56.6	4,719	6.4	93.6
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures.....	253	37.2	62.8	3,569	5.0	95.0
Wooden containers.....	855	37.0	63.0	11,348	5.8	94.2
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	840	33.1	66.9	12,040	4.2	95.8
Iron and steel and their products:						
Cutlery and edge tools.....	312	35.9	64.1	4,380	6.4	93.6
Fabricated structural steel.....	1,188	44.4	55.6	15,430	5.7	94.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	663	28.1	71.9	12,917	2.7	97.3
Foundries, iron.....	2,918	34.2	65.8	43,147	4.4	95.6
Foundries, steel.....	367	22.9	77.1	7,164	2.2	97.8
Hardware.....	523	33.5	66.5	7,227	4.1	95.9
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	1,074	35.5	64.5	15,479	4.6	95.4
Iron and steel.....	2,474	21.2	78.8	117,695	0.9	99.1
Ornamental metal work.....	280	39.3	60.7	4,268	4.0	96.0
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products.....	600	37.0	63.0	7,949	5.7	94.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	416	27.6	72.4	9,745	1.9	98.1
Sheet-metal work.....	251	47.4	52.6	3,540	6.8	93.2
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	736	28.9	71.1	11,630	3.8	96.2
Steam fittings and apparatus.....	621	32.5	67.5	10,506	3.5	96.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	263	33.5	66.5	3,794	4.7	95.3
Tools, except edge tools.....	353	34.8	65.2	4,916	4.3	95.7
Wire and wire products.....	567	28.0	72.0	9,516	3.2	96.8
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	468	36.1	63.9	6,806	5.1	94.9
Leather and leather products:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber.....	611	32.9	67.1	7,107	5.2	94.8
Leather.....	949	20.3	79.7	13,443	4.1	95.9
Lumber and timber basic products:						
Logging.....	2,105	23.9	76.1	47,460	2.1	97.9
Sawmills.....	2,396	27.3	72.7	43,762	3.0	97.0
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	896	30.7	69.3	14,821	3.7	96.3
Planing mills.....	557	41.8	58.2	7,620	5.8	94.2
Plywood mills.....	240	36.3	63.7	3,341	5.8	94.2
Millwork (structural).....	716	34.1	65.9	11,262	4.0	96.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities, by duration of disability, 1949 ¹—Continued

Industry (1)	Number of cases ² (2)	Percent of cases resulting in—		Total days lost ³ (5)	Percent of total days lost accruing from—	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability (3)	4 or more days of disability (4)		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases (6)	4-or-more-day cases (7)
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>						
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	1, 228	42.2	57.8	13, 809	7.1	92.9
Bearings, ball and roller.....	434	32.0	68.0	6, 141	4.8	95.2
Commercial and household machinery.....	548	31.8	68.2	10, 260	3.5	96.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	1, 384	38.4	61.6	24, 399	4.0	96.0
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	277	46.6	53.4	2, 778	7.6	92.4
Engines and turbines.....	251	30.3	69.7	3, 513	3.8	96.2
Food-products machinery.....	253	34.4	65.6	3, 373	4.4	95.6
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	1, 291	31.4	68.6	20, 484	3.9	96.1
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	252	34.9	65.1	3, 874	4.2	95.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	217	29.5	70.5	3, 044	4.0	96.0
Metalworking machinery.....	852	36.2	63.8	12, 706	4.6	95.4
Pumps and compressors.....	286	24.5	75.5	4, 633	2.5	97.5
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	932	43.5	56.5	13, 175	5.8	94.2
Textile machinery.....	523	39.2	60.8	7, 545	4.9	95.1
Nonferrous metals and their products:						
Foundries, nonferrous.....	324	37.0	63.0	4, 219	5.7	94.3
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.....	211	40.3	59.7	3, 459	4.4	95.6
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	428	37.4	62.6	6, 175	5.7	94.3
Paper and allied products:						
Paper boxes and containers.....	806	38.3	61.7	10, 593	5.5	94.5
Paper and pulp.....	1, 171	26.8	73.2	21, 828	2.8	97.2
Paper products, not elsewhere classified.....	804	38.2	61.8	10, 463	5.6	94.4
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing.....	1, 079	35.4	63.6	15, 819	4.6	95.4
News and periodical.....	1, 578	35.9	64.1	21, 086	5.0	95.0
Rubber products ⁴.....	942	35.4	64.6	14, 900	4.1	95.9
Stone, clay, and glass products:						
Clay products (structural).....	2, 542	34.9	65.1	36, 119	4.9	95.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	445	36.6	63.4	6, 459	4.6	95.4
Glass.....	1, 428	33.2	66.8	23, 307	3.8	96.2
Pottery and related products.....	534	37.5	62.5	7, 457	5.4	94.6
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	396	34.3	65.7	6, 542	3.9	96.1
Textiles and textile-mill products:						
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	1, 106	27.7	72.3	20, 364	2.9	97.1
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	2, 355	27.3	72.7	42, 395	2.9	97.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1, 141	28.4	71.6	19, 691	3.2	96.8
Knit goods.....	807	34.7	65.3	9, 526	5.3	94.7
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	546	30.2	69.8	8, 043	4.0	96.0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	1, 224	25.2	74.8	23, 983	2.4	97.6
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft.....	341	20.5	79.5	8, 652	1.5	98.5
Aircraft parts.....	767	36.8	63.2	16, 937	3.2	96.8
Motor vehicles.....	277	34.3	65.7	3, 827	4.7	95.3
Motor-vehicle parts.....	733	32.5	67.5	14, 334	3.0	97.0
Railroad equipment.....	896	35.2	64.8	29, 912	1.9	98.1
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	1, 017	48.0	51.0	12, 895	8.6	91.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastics products.....	370	43.0	57.0	4, 321	7.1	92.9
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies.....	603	66.3	33.7	4, 090	21.7	78.3
Tobacco products.....	596	36.7	63.3	7, 850	4.9	95.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	920	39.3	60.7	11, 623	5.6	94.4
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>						
Construction:						
General building contractors.....	5, 414	45.7	54.3	64, 581	7.5	92.5
Heavy construction, except highway and street.....	2, 832	36.0	64.0	50, 429	4.2	95.8
Highway and street construction.....	2, 200	47.1	52.9	25, 915	7.8	92.2
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning.....	573	50.6	49.4	6, 554	7.9	92.1
Electrical work.....	449	46.2	53.8	5, 849	7.0	93.0
Plastering and lathing.....	230	44.3	55.7	2, 476	7.9	92.1
Roofing and sheet-metal work.....	262	37.4	62.6	3, 527	5.5	94.5
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work.....	397	38.3	61.7	6, 739	4.2	95.8
Special-trade contractors, other.....	379	45.4	54.6	4, 295	8.1	91.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities, by duration of disability, 1949 ¹—Continued

Industry (1)	Number of cases ² (2)	Percent of cases resulting in—		Total days lost ³ (5)	Percent of total days lost accruing from—	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability (3)	4 or more days of disability (4)		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases (6)	4-or-more-day cases (7)
<i>Nonmanufacturing—Continued</i>						
Transportation:						
Stevedoring.....	1,511	23.2	76.8	51,821	1.5	98.5
Streetcar.....	300	38.7	61.3	5,498	3.9	96.1
Bus (local).....	941	32.6	67.4	13,915	4.1	95.9
Local transportation systems, integrated.....	3,325	31.8	68.2	52,613	3.9	96.1
Trucking and hauling (local).....	746	40.1	59.9	10,141	5.6	94.4
Warehousing and storage.....	750	38.4	61.6	9,575	5.9	94.1
Heat, light, and power:						
Electric light and power.....	6,302	35.8	64.2	108,416	3.9	96.1
Gas.....	4,002	37.1	62.9	48,034	5.7	94.3
Waterworks.....	402	40.3	59.7	4,733	6.6	93.4
Personal services:						
Laundries.....	332	36.7	63.3	4,579	5.2	94.8
Laundry with dry cleaning.....	476	36.1	63.9	6,918	5.1	94.9
Hotels.....	1,060	34.8	65.2	12,186	6.1	93.9
Eating and drinking places.....	217	33.6	66.4	2,772	5.4	94.6
Business services:						
Banks and other financial agencies.....	204	37.3	62.7	3,408	4.4	95.6
Insurance.....	352	36.1	63.9	4,929	4.5	95.5
Miscellaneous business services.....	365	41.7	58.3	3,957	6.0	94.0
Miscellaneous repair services.....	213	40.4	59.6	2,767	5.9	94.1
Educational services.....	1,488	41.1	58.9	20,382	5.6	94.4
Fire departments.....	1,690	38.2	61.8	24,400	5.8	94.2
Police departments.....	996	30.0	70.0	16,994	3.4	96.6
Trade:						
Wholesale distributors.....	2,365	49.2	50.8	25,404	8.8	91.2
Retail, general merchandise.....	722	39.2	60.8	10,271	4.9	95.1
Retail food.....	816	41.4	58.6	9,691	7.2	92.8
Wholesale and retail dairy products.....	1,368	23.8	76.2	19,715	3.5	96.5
Retail automobiles and accessories.....	639	51.0	49.0	6,136	9.5	90.5
Retail apparel and accessories.....	208	43.8	56.2	2,696	6.2	93.8
Miscellaneous retail stores.....	669	38.0	62.0	9,329	5.2	94.8
Wholesale and retail building supplies.....	1,060	40.8	59.2	12,730	7.0	93.0
Wholesale and retail trade combined, not elsewhere classified.....	295	34.6	65.4	4,825	4.6	95.4

¹ A temporary-total disability is defined as any injury which does not result in death or permanent impairment but which renders the injured person unable to perform a regularly established job throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury.

² Based on reports from those establishments which were able to supply the requested breakdown.

³ Total includes data for industries not shown separately.

Table E.—Indexes of injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, 1926-49, by extent of disability ¹
[1926=100]

Year (1)	All injuries (2)	Death and perma- nent- total (3)	Perma- nent- partial (4)	Temporary- total (5)	Year (1)	All injuries (2)	Death and perma- nent- total (3)	Perma- nent- partial (4)	Temporary- total (5)
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1938.....	71.7	71.4	78.9	68.1
1927.....	93.6	107.1	96.3	93.3	1939.....	73.4	71.4	80.7	73.9
1928.....	93.2	107.1	104.6	92.5	1940.....	75.3	71.4	84.8	75.6
1929.....	99.2	92.9	109.2	98.7	1941.....	85.8	80.3	93.7	86.2
1930.....	95.5	107.1	111.0	94.6	1942.....	93.5	70.7	83.4	94.1
1931.....	78.0	92.9	102.8	76.5	1943.....	94.4	70.7	83.4	95.0
1932.....	80.9	107.1	113.8	78.9	1944.....	88.3	62.8	75.4	89.7
1933.....	91.8	85.7	110.1	90.8	1945.....	81.9	62.8	72.3	83.0
1934.....	93.6	107.1	128.4	91.6	1946.....	84.3	60.1	77.9	85.3
1935.....	88.1	92.9	121.1	86.2	1947.....	78.4	51.7	70.1	79.3
1936.....	85.7	85.7	114.7	84.1	1948.....	69.8	51.7	67.3	70.6
1937.....	85.8	85.7	122.0	83.7	1949.....	61.2	44.3	61.9	61.6

¹ Beginning with 1937, the indexes are based on the percent of change of the frequency rates of identical establishments in each pair of successive years.