

TABLE S04. Highest incidence rates¹ of total nonfatal occupational injury cases, private industry, 1999

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000s)	Incidence rate	
			1998	1999
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	78.8	⁵ 23.2	⁵ 19.7
Metal sanitary ware	3431	15.9	⁵ 14.1	⁵ 19.7
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.4	14.6	18.9
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.8	19.5	18.4
Truck and bus bodies	3713	47.7	18.7	17.4
Ship building and repairing	3731	103.2	⁵ 18.9	⁵ 17.1
Automotive stampings	3465	121.1	17.5	17.0
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.5	17.3	16.9
Mobile homes	2451	77.8	⁵ 20.7	⁵ 16.8
Travel trailers and campers	3792	24.2	15.0	16.5
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.9	15.7	16.4
Meat packing plants	2011	147.6	18.0	16.2
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	14.2	13.2	15.6
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	46.9	14.1	15.4
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	32.8	15.4	15.3
Truck trailers	3715	43.1	⁵ 21.6	⁵ 15.3
Metal heat treating	3398	19.1	11.8	15.1
Wood pallets and skids	2448	45.8	14.5	15.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	352.1	15.8	14.8
Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.	3339	11.5	⁵ 9.1	⁵ 14.7
Fabricated structural metal	3441	85.2	17.1	14.7
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	16.6	17.0	14.5
Aluminum die-castings	3363	40.1	16.0	14.3
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	6.6	10.2	14.0
Millwork	2431	125.5	14.2	13.9
Plastics plumbing fixtures	3088	22.6	7.8	13.9
Nonferrous forgings	3463	9.4	⁵ 9.3	⁵ 13.9
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	32.7	15.1	13.9
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,058.7	⁵ 15.3	⁵ 13.9
Steel wire and related products	3315	18.7	⁵ 10.1	⁵ 13.7
Boat building and repairing	3732	65.6	15.2	13.7
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.2	15.0	13.6
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	82.1	14.9	13.4
Construction machinery	3531	93.5	15.0	13.4
Private industry⁶		107,611.8	⁵6.2	⁵5.9

¹ The 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 25 highest total cases incidence rates for injuries at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries at the 3-digit

level based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

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

⁵ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1999 incidence rate and the 1998 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2000