

TABLE S01. Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases, private industry, 1999

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	1999 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (000s)	Incidence rate	
			1998	1999
Meat packing plants .....	2011	147.6	29.3	26.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies .....	3711	352.1	23.9	22.7
Metal sanitary ware .....	3431	15.9	20.0	22.6
Gray and ductile iron foundries .....	3321	78.8	25.1	21.9
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	103.2	<sup>5</sup> 22.4	<sup>5</sup> 20.2
Automotive stampings .....	3465	121.1	21.1	20.1
Steel foundries, n.e.c. ....	3325	27.8	20.8	19.3
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	24.4	14.8	19.0
Aluminum foundries .....	3365	26.5	18.2	18.3
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	47.7	19.6	18.0
Iron and steel forgings .....	3462	30.9	16.7	17.8
Mobile homes .....	2451	77.8	<sup>5</sup> 21.3	<sup>5</sup> 17.3
Travel trailers and campers .....	3792	24.2	15.7	17.1
Canned and cured fish and seafoods .....	2091	6.6	<sup>5</sup> 11.9	<sup>5</sup> 16.6
Truck trailers .....	3715	43.1	<sup>5</sup> 23.4	<sup>5</sup> 16.6
Secondary nonferrous metals .....	334	16.6	18.0	16.3
Aluminum die-castings .....	3363	40.1	17.6	16.2
Metal heat treating .....	3398	19.1	12.1	16.2
Brick and structural clay tile .....	3251	14.2	13.4	16.1
Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c. ....	3339	11.5	<sup>5</sup> 10.1	<sup>5</sup> 16.0
Prefabricated metal buildings .....	3448	32.8	15.8	15.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c. ....	2439	46.9	14.4	15.7
Leather tanning and finishing .....	311	12.3	12.7	15.7
Wood pallets and skids .....	2448	45.8	14.7	15.5
Plastics plumbing fixtures .....	3088	22.6	<sup>5</sup> 8.6	<sup>5</sup> 15.4
Fabricated structural metal .....	3441	85.2	17.6	15.2
Public building and related furniture .....	253	52.3	15.6	14.9
Millwork .....	2431	125.5	15.2	14.8
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup> .....</b>		<b>107,611.8</b>	<b><sup>5</sup>6.7</b>	<b><sup>5</sup>6.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> High rate industries were those having the 25 highest total cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

Edition.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987* Edition.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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