

TABLE S02. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with lost workdays,² private industry, 1999

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	1999 Annual average employment ⁵ (000s)	Incidence rate	
			1998	1999
Meat packing plants	2011	147.6	16.7	15.6
Ship building and repairing	3731	103.2	11.5	10.7
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.3	7.7	10.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,058.7	11.2	10.4
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.5	11.4	10.2
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	352.1	10.4	10.1
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.4	7.3	9.7
Plastics plumbing fixtures	3088	22.6	⁶ 3.8	⁶ 9.7
Aluminum die-castings	3363	40.1	8.5	9.6
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	6.6	7.0	9.5
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	10.2	14.3	9.4
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.8	11.1	9.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	98.2	9.5	9.1
Wood pallets and skids	2448	45.8	8.5	9.0
Nonferrous forgings	3463	9.4	7.4	8.9
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	46.9	7.3	8.8
Steel investment foundries	3324	16.4	6.7	8.8
Metal sanitary ware	3431	15.9	⁶ 5.9	⁶ 8.8
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	254.7	9.2	8.6
Tire cord and fabrics	2296	6.3	⁶ 6.7	⁶ 8.6
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	78.8	11.5	8.6
Metal heat treating	3398	19.1	5.9	8.5
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	35.5	7.1	8.4
Automotive stampings	3465	121.1	9.7	8.3
Public building and related furniture	253	52.3	8.3	8.2
Glass containers	3221	24.1	⁶ 6.1	⁶ 8.1
Mobile homes	2451	77.8	10.8	8.0
Automatic vending machines	3581	9.0	6.9	7.9
Truck and bus bodies	3713	47.7	8.6	7.9
Truck trailers	3715	43.1	9.6	7.9
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	102.6	8.5	7.8
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	41.1	⁶ 4.5	⁶ 7.7
Nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum	3364	12.4	7.1	7.6
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.9	7.4	7.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,782.1	8.1	7.6
Private industry⁷		107,611.8	⁶3.1	⁶3.0

¹ 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)

² Lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ High rate industries were those having the 25 highest lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries

at the 3-digit level based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

⁴ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

⁵ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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