

TABLE S05. Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury cases with lost workdays,<sup>2</sup> private industry, 1999

Industry <sup>3</sup>	SIC code <sup>4</sup>	1999 Annual average employment <sup>5</sup> (000s)	Incidence rate	
			1998	1999
Air transportation, scheduled .....	451	1,058.7	10.9	10.1
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	24.4	7.2	9.7
Aluminum foundries .....	3365	26.5	10.9	9.5
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	103.2	10.0	9.5
Meat packing plants .....	2011	147.6	9.9	9.4
Bottled and canned soft drinks .....	2086	98.2	9.3	8.9
Wood pallets and skids .....	2448	45.8	8.4	8.9
Vitreous plumbing fixtures .....	3261	10.2	13.4	8.9
Plastics plumbing fixtures .....	3088	22.6	<sup>6</sup> 3.3	<sup>6</sup> 8.8
Leather tanning and finishing .....	311	12.3	5.7	8.7
Steel foundries, n.e.c. ....	3325	27.8	10.6	8.7
Structural wood members, n.e.c. ....	2439	46.9	7.1	8.6
Aluminum die-castings .....	3363	40.1	7.6	8.6
Nonferrous forgings .....	3463	9.4	7.0	8.6
Metal heat treating .....	3398	19.1	5.7	8.4
Metal sanitary ware .....	3431	15.9	<sup>6</sup> 5.4	<sup>6</sup> 8.3
Steel investment foundries .....	3324	16.4	6.2	8.1
Canned and cured fish and seafoods .....	2091	6.6	5.6	7.9
Tire cord and fabrics .....	2296	6.3	<sup>6</sup> 6.5	<sup>6</sup> 7.8
Mobile homes .....	2451	77.8	10.5	7.8
Mattresses and bedsprings .....	2515	35.5	6.7	7.8
Gray and ductile iron foundries .....	3321	78.8	10.7	7.8
Glass containers .....	3221	24.1	<sup>6</sup> 5.7	<sup>6</sup> 7.7
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	47.7	8.1	7.7
Truck trailers .....	3715	43.1	8.8	7.5
Nursing and personal care facilities .....	805	1,782.1	7.9	7.5
<b>Private industry<sup>7</sup> .....</b>		<b>107,611.8</b>	<b><sup>6</sup>2.9</b>	<b><sup>6</sup>2.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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)

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

<sup>3</sup> High rate industries were those having the 15 highest lost workday 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.

<sup>4</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

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

<sup>6</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>7</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