Industries with the highest nonfatal total cases incidence rates for injuries only, private industry, 1998

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	1998 Annual average employment[3] (000's)	Incidence rate[4]	
			1997	1998
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	79.3	24.5	23.2
Truck trailers	3715	39.5	[5]19.9	[5]21.6
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	9.9	22.5	21.0
Mobile homes	2451	76.1	22.0	20.7
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	29.1	18.3	19.5
Ship building and repairing	3731	105.9	[5]18.3	[5]18.9
Truck and bus bodies	3713	42.3	15.8	18.7
Meat packing plants	2011	149.4	18.7	18.0
Commercial laundry equipment	3582	5.7	–	17.6
Automotive stampings	3465	114.8	16.9	17.5
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.3	18.1	17.3
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	28.2	15.9	17.2
Fabricated structural metal	3441	80.9	16.2	17.1
Aluminum die-castings	3363	39.3	16.3	16.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	343.7	[5]17.0	[5]15.8
Iron and steel forgings	3462	33.2	15.7	15.7
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	30.6	12.4	15.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,021.9	[5]17.1	[5]15.3
Boat building and repairing	3732	60.2	16.3	15.2
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	33.8	13.6	15.1
Power transmission equipment, n.e.c.	3568	22.3	9.0	15.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	16.1	15.0
Flat glass	321	16.7	13.1	15.0
Metal stampings, n.e.c.	3469	96.4	15.5	15.0
Construction machinery	3531	93.6	15.5	15.0
Travel trailers and campers	3792	22.0	16.2	15.0
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	77.5	14.3	14.9
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	26.6	16.6	14.9
Cold finishing of steel shapes	3316	17.7	12.5	14.8
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	3496	56.9	11.7	14.8
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	105.8	14.3	14.7
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	23.5	16.2	14.6
Private industry[6]		104,640.7	[5]6.6	[5]6.2

[1] 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.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[3] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

[4] 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).

[5] A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1998 incidence rate and the 1997 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

– Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 1999