



Iowa Workforce Development

Thomas J. Vilsack, Governor

Sally J. Pederson, Lt. Governor

Richard V. Running, Director

Byron K. Orton, Labor Commissioner

Putting Iowa
to Work

July 26, 2001

David L. Reynolds
Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Second Floor - State Capitol
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Dave:

During Commissioner Orton's and my presentation at the Legislative Fiscal Committee meeting on July 24th, we were asked to provide injury/illness/fatality statistics for the Committee members.

I am enclosing the information as requested. If there are additional questions, please feel free to contact either Byron or myself.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Bryant
IOSH Administrator

Enclosure

Copy to:

Orton
Bryant

SUMMARY OF WORK RELATED EMPLOYEE FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY

IOWA
1998 - 1999

Industry	Controllable ¹		Uncontrollable ²		Total	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
PRIVATE SECTOR	24	24	35	38	59	62
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing...	2	4	2	3	4	7
Mining.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Construction.....	8	6	6	4	14	10
Manufacturing.....	5	3	4	10	9	13
Transportation & Public Utilities.	0	4	4	12	4	16
Wholesale Trade.....	4	3	4	1	8	4
Retail Trade.....	0	1	7	2	7	3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	1	2	1	2
Services.....	4	2	6	3	10	5
PUBLIC SECTOR	3	6	5	5	8	11
Federal Government.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
State Government.....	0	0	2	0	2	0
Local Government.....	3	6	3	4	6	10
TOTAL	27	30	40	43	67	73

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¹ Subject to IOSHA/OSHA control.

² Not controllable by IOSHA/OSHA.



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 6, 2001

Contact: John G. Patramanis
515-281-5151

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN IOWA IN 1999

A total of 87,700 injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces in Iowa during 1999, resulting in a rate of 8.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, according to a survey conducted by the Iowa Division of Labor in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The 1999 incident rate was 6.5 percent below the rate of 9.3 recorded in 1998. The rate for 1999 was the lowest recorded in Iowa since 1986.

The following table on incidence rates for injuries and illnesses shows the decline in rates per 100 full-time workers in the private sector since 1994:

<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
10.8	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.7

Among the major industry divisions, the highest rate in 1999 was recorded in manufacturing (15.1 cases per 100 full-time workers). This was followed by construction (9.9 cases per 100 full-time workers) and transportation and public utilities (8.9 cases per 100 full-time workers). The lowest rate (1.3 per 100) was in the finance, insurance, and real estate division.

Of the total injuries and illnesses reported in the private sector, about 41,800 were lost workday cases, that is they required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both. The remaining 45,900 injuries and illnesses were cases without lost workdays. The incidence rate for both types of cases declined between 1998 and 1999. For lost workday cases, the rate declined from 4.2 cases per 100 workers to 4.1 cases per 100 workers, and for cases without lost workdays, the rate decreased from 5.1 cases per 100 workers to 4.6 cases per 100 workers.

Six of the eight major industry divisions with published rates recorded an over-the-year drop in their incidence rates. The construction industry posted a 21 percent decline between 1998 and 1999 and manufacturing had a nine-percent drop. Transportation and public utilities and wholesale trade were the two private sector industry division whose injury and illness rates increased in 1999.

In addition to the private sector, state and local government employees experienced 12,000 work injuries and illnesses in 1999. The public sector rate in Iowa was 7.5 cases per 100 workers in 1999 compared to 7.4 cases per 100 workers in 1998.

The incidence rate for total occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector in Iowa in 1999 was 8.7 per 100 full-time workers as compared to a rate of 6.3 per 100 in the United States. Although the Iowa rate remains at a level above the national rate, the over-the-year decrease in the rate between 1998 and 1999 was 6.5 percent in Iowa while the national rate declined by 6 percent over the same period of time.

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Putting

Iowa

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Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All Industries including State and local government⁷		1,411.7	8.5	3.9	2.1	4.6	7.5	3.4	2.0	4.1
Private Industry⁷		1,211.9	8.7	4.1	2.1	4.6	7.6	3.6	2.0	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		18.3	7.4	3.2	2.5	4.2	7.1	3.2	2.5	4.0
Agricultural services	07	8.8	7.6	3.0	2.0	4.6	7.2	3.0	2.0	4.2
Construction		65.0	9.9	5.2	4.3	4.7	9.7	5.0	4.1	4.7
General building contractors	15	16.2	9.0	4.3	3.3	4.7	8.7	4.0	2.9	4.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	9.4	11.9	6.0	4.6	5.9	11.7	5.9	4.6	5.8
Special trade contractors	17	39.4	9.7	5.2	4.5	4.5	9.5	5.2	4.5	4.4
Manufacturing		260.8	15.1	7.4	2.7	7.7	11.7	5.6	2.4	6.1
Durable goods		153.8	13.6	5.7	2.5	8.0	11.9	4.9	2.3	7.0
Lumber and wood products	24	13.6	18.6	4.1	3.3	14.5	16.8	3.7	3.2	13.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	6.6	13.1	4.3	1.3	8.9	13.0	4.1	1.2	8.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	7.8	9.8	4.4	2.9	5.5	8.8	3.9	2.7	4.9
Primary metal industries	33	8.5	17.0	6.5	2.8	10.5	15.9	6.1	2.6	9.8
Fabricated metal products	34	20.7	17.4	8.1	4.0	9.3	15.9	7.6	3.8	8.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	43.6	12.2	5.1	2.0	7.0	10.9	4.5	1.7	6.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	18.2	9.0	4.5	1.3	4.5	6.0	2.7	1.0	3.3
Transportation equipment	37	17.4	20.3	9.2	3.7	11.1	16.8	7.8	3.4	9.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	4.9	5.7	2.0	1.1	3.6	5.1	1.7	0.9	3.3
Nondurable goods		107.0	17.2	9.9	3.0	7.3	11.4	6.7	2.6	4.7
Food and kindred products	20	50.9	22.7	13.0	3.2	9.7	12.8	7.6	2.7	5.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.0	17.7	4.8	3.4	12.9	11.0	3.7	2.7	7.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.3	7.8	5.0	2.3	2.8	7.2	4.6	2.1	2.6
Printing and publishing	27	20.7	6.7	3.5	1.8	3.3	5.5	2.7	1.5	2.7
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	5.3	3.5	1.4	1.8	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	15.7	19.8	12.6	4.8	7.2	18.3	11.5	4.3	6.8
Transportation and public utilities⁸		68.5	8.9	4.9	2.6	4.0	8.4	4.7	2.5	3.8
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	4.3	3.4	2.7	0.9	4.2	3.4	2.7	0.9
Trucking and warehousing	42	31.8	12.3	7.0	3.3	5.3	11.8	6.7	3.2	5.0
Communications	48	15.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.5	7.5	3.2	2.4	4.3	6.5	3.2	2.4	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade		357.2	7.2	3.0	1.9	4.2	7.0	2.8	1.8	4.2
Wholesale trade		85.5	8.2	3.9	2.4	4.3	7.8	3.6	2.2	4.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	40.3	9.3	3.9	2.5	5.4	9.1	3.7	2.3	5.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	45.2	7.2	3.8	2.3	3.4	6.8	3.6	2.2	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Retail trade		271.7	6.8	2.6	1.6	4.2	6.7	2.5	1.5	4.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	14.1	8.0	4.2	2.9	3.7	7.9	4.1	2.9	3.7
General merchandise stores	53	34.6	10.5	4.9	1.8	5.6	10.3	4.8	1.6	5.6
Food stores	54	44.4	7.6	2.7	2.1	4.9	7.5	2.7	2.1	4.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	38.0	6.4	2.2	1.9	4.2	6.3	2.1	1.8	4.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	10.1	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	11.4	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.6
Eating and drinking places	58	90.0	7.0	2.0	1.4	4.9	6.9	1.9	1.3	4.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	29.0	4.1	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.8	1.8	0.9	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate		84.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Insurance carriers	63	26.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Services		355.4	5.8	2.8	1.6	3.0	5.5	2.6	1.6	2.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	13.9	10.7	3.9	2.7	6.8	10.5	3.9	2.7	6.6
Personal services	72	13.1	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	3.0	1.2	0.5	1.9
Business services	73	77.8	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.2	7.8	4.1	2.8	3.7	7.1	3.5	2.6	3.6
Amusement and recreation services	79	23.7	8.8	4.8	2.5	4.0	8.7	4.7	2.5	3.9
Health services	80	114.9	7.9	4.1	2.3	3.9	7.4	3.8	2.3	3.5
Educational services	82	18.7	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Social services	83	34.7	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3
Membership organizations	86	10.7	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.8
Engineering and management services	87	18.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
State and local government		199.8	7.5	2.6	2.1	4.9	7.1	2.5	1.9	4.6
State government		47.6	7.4	2.3	2.1	5.1	6.7	2.2	2.0	4.5
Services		28.5	7.9	2.0	1.9	5.9	7.1	1.9	1.8	5.2
Local government		152.2	7.6	2.8	2.0	4.8	7.3	2.7	1.9	4.7
Services		102.2	5.6	1.8	1.3	3.8	5.5	1.8	1.2	3.7
Educational services	82	87.8	5.0	1.5	1.1	3.5	4.9	1.4	1.0	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general Administration of human resources	91	40.8	12.5	5.1	3.9	7.4	12.0	4.9	3.6	7.1
	94	4.5	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from

work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 -- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999

(In thousands)

Iowa

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
All Industries including State and local government⁶		1,411.7	99.7	46.0	24.6	53.7	88.1	40.0	22.9	48.1
Private Industry⁶		1,211.9	87.7	41.8	21.3	45.9	76.7	36.0	19.8	40.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		18.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Agricultural services	07	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Construction		65.0	5.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	5.8	3.0	2.5	2.8
General building contractors	15	16.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	9.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Special trade contractors	17	39.4	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing		260.8	39.1	19.2	7.1	20.0	30.2	14.5	6.2	15.7
Durable goods		153.8	20.8	8.6	3.9	12.1	18.1	7.4	3.5	10.7
Lumber and wood products	24	13.6	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	25	6.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Primary metal industries	33	8.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.9
Fabricated metal products	34	20.7	3.6	1.7	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.6	0.8	1.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	43.6	5.1	2.1	0.8	2.9	4.5	1.9	0.7	2.7
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	18.2	2.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Transportation equipment	37	17.4	3.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
Nondurable goods		107.0	18.4	10.5	3.2	7.8	12.1	7.1	2.7	5.0
Food and kindred products	20	50.9	12.2	7.0	1.7	5.2	6.9	4.1	1.4	2.8
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	20.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	15.7	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1
Transportation and public utilities⁷		68.5	6.2	3.4	1.9	2.8	5.9	3.3	1.8	2.7
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁶)
Trucking and warehousing	42	31.8	4.2	2.4	1.1	1.8	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.7
Communications	48	15.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade		357.2	19.0	7.9	5.0	11.1	18.5	7.5	4.6	11.0
Wholesale trade		85.5	6.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	6.2	2.9	1.8	3.4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	40.3	3.4	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	2.0
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	45.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.4

⁹ footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Retail trade		271.7	12.5	4.8	3.0	7.7	12.3	4.6	2.9	7.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	14.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
General merchandise stores	53	34.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.4	1.4
Food stores	54	44.4	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	38.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	10.1	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	11.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	90.0	3.8	1.1	0.7	2.7	3.7	1.0	0.7	2.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	29.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		84.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
Insurance carriers	63	26.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
Services		355.4	15.5	7.5	4.3	8.0	14.6	7.0	4.2	7.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	13.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Personal services	72	13.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
Business services	73	77.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Amusement and recreation services	79	23.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Health services	80	114.9	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.4	6.5	3.4	2.0	3.1
Educational services	82	18.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social services	83	34.7	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2
Membership organizations	86	10.7	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	18.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
State and local government		199.8	12.0	4.2	3.3	7.8	11.4	4.0	3.1	7.4
State government		47.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.5	3.3	1.0	1.0	2.2
Services		28.5	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.7
Local government		152.2	8.4	3.1	2.3	5.3	8.1	2.9	2.1	5.2
Services		102.2	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.7	3.9	1.3	0.9	2.6
Educational services	82	87.8	3.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	3.0	0.8	0.6	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general Administration of human resources	91 94	40.8 4.5	4.0 0.1	1.6 (^a)	1.2 (^a)	2.4 (^a)	3.8 0.1	1.5 (^a)	1.1 (^a)	2.3 (^a)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

^a Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 1999

Iowa

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All Industries including State and local government ²	7.5	2.8	6.9	9.6	8.1	8.2
Private industry ²	7.6	2.8	7.1	9.9	8.1	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	7.1	7.0	6.9	--	--	--
Mining ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	9.7	7.5	9.6	11.1	13.2	--
Manufacturing	11.7	2.6	12.7	13.1	11.0	11.0
Durable goods	11.9	--	14.9	14.0	11.9	8.2
Nondurable goods	11.4	1.8	9.2	12.1	9.4	15.7
Transportation and public utilities ³	8.4	--	9.3	13.3	3.7	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	2.6	7.3	9.6	--	--
Wholesale trade	7.8	3.2	9.3	10.1	--	--
Retail trade	6.7	2.3	6.2	9.4	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.1	1.9	0.7	--	--	--
Services	5.5	1.7	4.3	7.6	6.0	7.3
State and local government	7.1	2.3	5.3	8.1	7.8	7.4
State government	6.7	5.2	10.4	4.7	8.0	6.4
Local government	7.3	--	4.2	8.4	7.7	12.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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).

metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁴ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999

Iowa

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
All industries including State and local government ³	11.6	6.0	1.7	5.6	9.0
Private Industry ³	11.0	5.8	1.5	5.2	8.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁵)
Manufacturing	8.9	4.7	0.9	4.3	7.6
Durable goods	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.5	2.3
Nondurable goods	6.2	3.4	0.5	2.8	5.3
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	0.1
Retail trade	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.1	0.1
Services	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6
State and local government	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
State government	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Local government	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1996-1999

Iowa

Industry division	Total cases				Lost workday cases								Cases without lost workdays			
					Total ²				With days away from work ³							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
All industries including State and local government ⁴	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.6
Private industry ⁴	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	12.4	6.9	12.0	7.4	4.6	2.2	5.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	4.1	2.5	7.8	4.6	7.0	4.2
Mining ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	12.8	11.2	12.5	9.9	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	7.1	6.3	7.0	4.7
Manufacturing	16.0	16.1	16.6	15.1	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.7
Durable goods	13.4	14.9	13.5	13.6	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	7.9	8.9	7.8	8.0
Nondurable goods	19.7	17.8	20.9	17.2	10.2	9.8	10.9	9.9	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.0	9.5	8.0	10.0	7.3
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	7.8	8.8	7.2	8.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.9	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	4.5	2.9	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	8.2	7.1	7.2	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2
Wholesale trade	8.2	7.7	7.7	8.2	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3
Retail trade	8.3	8.4	6.9	6.8	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9
Services	7.4	7.5	6.0	5.8	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.0
State and local government	--	6.1	7.4	7.5	--	2.1	2.5	2.6	--	1.7	2.0	2.1	--	4.0	4.9	4.9
State government	--	--	6.7	7.4	--	--	2.2	2.3	--	--	1.8	2.1	--	--	4.5	5.1
Local government	7.6	6.1	7.7	7.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

* Incidence rate is less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
All Industries including State and local government⁷		1,411.7	8.5	3.9	2.1	4.6	7.5	3.4	2.0	4.1
Private Industry⁷		1,211.9	8.7	4.1	2.1	4.6	7.6	3.6	2.0	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁷		18.3	7.4	3.2	2.5	4.2	7.1	3.2	2.5	4.0
Agricultural services	07	8.8	7.6	3.0	2.0	4.6	7.2	3.0	2.0	4.2
Construction		65.0	9.9	5.2	4.3	4.7	9.7	5.0	4.1	4.7
General building contractors	15	16.2	9.0	4.3	3.3	4.7	8.7	4.0	2.9	4.7
Residential building construction	152	8.0	7.3	3.7	3.0	3.7	7.3	3.7	3.0	3.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	9.4	11.9	6.0	4.6	5.9	11.7	5.9	4.6	5.8
Special trade contractors	17	39.4	9.7	5.2	4.5	4.5	9.5	5.2	4.5	4.4
Electrical work	173	7.1	9.8	3.5	3.4	6.3	9.6	3.5	3.4	6.1
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	4.6	8.4	4.3	3.8	4.1	8.2	4.2	3.8	4.0
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	5.4	7.5	4.5	4.2	3.0	7.5	4.5	4.2	3.0
Manufacturing		260.8	15.1	7.4	2.7	7.7	11.7	5.6	2.4	6.1
Durable goods		153.8	13.6	5.7	2.5	8.0	11.9	4.9	2.3	7.0
Lumber and wood products	24	13.6	18.6	4.1	3.3	14.5	16.8	3.7	3.2	13.1
Furniture and fixtures	25	6.6	13.1	4.3	1.3	8.9	13.0	4.1	1.2	8.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	7.8	9.8	4.4	2.9	5.5	8.8	3.9	2.7	4.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	5.1	11.0	4.8	3.6	6.3	10.9	4.7	3.6	6.2
Primary metal industries	33	8.5	17.0	6.5	2.8	10.5	15.9	6.1	2.6	9.8
Fabricated metal products	34	20.7	17.4	8.1	4.0	9.3	15.9	7.6	3.8	8.3
Fabricated structural metal products	344	7.0	19.8	10.8	3.2	9.0	19.7	10.7	3.1	9.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	43.6	12.2	5.1	2.0	7.0	10.9	4.5	1.7	6.4
Construction and related machinery	353	12.1	14.4	6.6	2.7	7.7	13.0	5.8	2.2	7.2
Construction machinery	3531	10.1	13.6	6.0	2.4	7.6	12.4	5.3	2.0	7.1
Metalworking machinery	354	3.8	12.4	4.0	2.4	8.5	10.4	3.0	1.9	7.4
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	4.8	16.9	6.1	1.7	10.8	15.5	5.5	1.3	10.0
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	5.4	16.2	6.1	2.9	10.1	14.7	5.4	2.7	9.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	18.2	9.0	4.5	1.3	4.5	6.0	2.7	1.0	3.3
Transportation equipment	37	17.4	20.3	9.2	3.7	11.1	16.8	7.8	3.4	9.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	13.7	22.4	9.8	3.8	12.6	18.3	8.1	3.5	10.2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	7.0	19.9	10.5	4.0	9.5	16.3	7.9	3.5	8.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	4.9	5.7	2.0	1.1	3.6	5.1	1.7	0.9	3.3
Nondurable goods		107.0	17.2	9.9	3.0	7.3	11.4	6.7	2.6	4.7
Food and kindred products	20	50.9	22.7	13.0	3.2	9.7	12.8	7.6	2.7	5.2
Meat products	201	25.9	33.4	19.1	3.2	14.2	15.9	9.6	2.4	6.2
Meat packing plants	2011	18.5	40.6	23.6	3.3	17.1	17.2	11.0	2.4	6.2
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	4.5	16.4	8.6	3.8	7.7	13.8	6.9	3.4	6.9
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	2.9	11.7	6.1	1.3	5.6	10.4	5.1	1.2	5.3
Dairy products	202	4.3	14.1	8.7	3.8	5.5	10.8	6.5	3.2	4.3
Grain mill products	204	9.7	8.3	3.5	2.3	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.2	4.4
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.0	17.7	4.8	3.4	12.9	11.0	3.7	2.7	7.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.3	7.8	5.0	2.3	2.8	7.2	4.6	2.1	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	3.2	7.8	4.5	2.4	3.2	7.4	4.3	2.4	3.1
Printing and publishing	27	20.7	6.7	3.5	1.8	3.3	5.5	2.7	1.5	2.7
Newspapers	271	6.9	5.8	2.7	1.4	3.1	4.9	2.1	1.2	2.8
Commercial printing	275	6.9	9.6	5.0	2.1	4.5	8.1	4.1	1.8	4.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	5.3	3.5	1.4	1.8	4.0	2.4	0.9	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	15.7	19.8	12.6	4.8	7.2	18.3	11.5	4.3	6.8
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	10.2	21.0	14.6	6.1	6.4	19.7	13.4	5.4	6.3
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	6.4	19.8	13.1	4.1	6.7	18.7	12.2	3.6	6.5
Transportation and public utilities⁸		68.5	8.9	4.9	2.6	4.0	8.4	4.7	2.5	3.8
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	--	4.3	3.4	2.7	0.9	4.2	3.4	2.7	0.9
Trucking and warehousing	42	31.8	12.3	7.0	3.3	5.3	11.8	6.7	3.2	5.0
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	28.8	12.2	6.9	3.2	5.3	11.7	6.6	3.0	5.0
Communications	48	15.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.5	7.5	3.2	2.4	4.3	6.5	3.2	2.4	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade		357.2	7.2	3.0	1.9	4.2	7.0	2.8	1.8	4.2
Wholesale trade		85.5	8.2	3.9	2.4	4.3	7.8	3.6	2.2	4.2
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	40.3	9.3	3.9	2.5	5.4	9.1	3.7	2.3	5.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	45.2	7.2	3.8	2.3	3.4	6.8	3.6	2.2	3.2
Farm-product raw materials	515	8.9	7.2	3.4	2.8	3.8	7.0	3.2	2.6	3.8
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	18.0	5.4	2.1	1.4	3.4	5.1	2.0	1.3	3.1
Retail trade		271.7	6.8	2.6	1.6	4.2	6.7	2.5	1.5	4.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	14.1	8.0	4.2	2.9	3.7	7.9	4.1	2.9	3.7
Lumber and other building materials	521	8.5	9.4	6.0	4.0	3.4	9.3	5.9	3.9	3.4
General merchandise stores	53	34.6	10.5	4.9	1.8	5.6	10.3	4.8	1.6	5.6
Department stores	531	30.4	11.1	5.2	1.8	5.8	10.9	5.0	1.6	5.8
Food stores	54	44.4	7.6	2.7	2.1	4.9	7.5	2.7	2.1	4.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	38.0	6.4	2.2	1.9	4.2	6.3	2.1	1.8	4.2
New and used car dealers	551	13.5	7.5	2.1	1.8	5.4	7.5	2.1	1.8	5.4
Gasoline service stations	554	17.7	5.9	2.3	2.0	3.6	5.7	2.1	1.8	3.6
Apparel and accessory stores	56	10.1	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	11.4	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.6
Eating and drinking places	58	90.0	7.0	2.0	1.4	4.9	6.9	1.9	1.3	4.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	29.0	4.1	2.0	1.0	2.1	3.8	1.8	0.9	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate		84.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Insurance carriers	63	26.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Services		355.4	5.8	2.8	1.6	3.0	5.5	2.6	1.6	2.8
Hotels and other lodging places	70	13.9	10.7	3.9	2.7	6.8	10.5	3.9	2.7	6.6
Personal services	72	13.1	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	3.0	1.2	0.5	1.9
Business services	73	77.8	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.2	7.8	4.1	2.8	3.7	7.1	3.5	2.6	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

Iowa

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Amusement and recreation services	79	23.7	8.8	4.8	2.5	4.0	8.7	4.7	2.5	3.9
Health services	80	114.9	7.9	4.1	2.3	3.9	7.4	3.8	2.3	3.5
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	36.2	12.8	7.8	5.2	5.0	12.5	7.7	5.1	4.8
Hospitals	806	39.0	8.6	4.3	2.0	4.3	7.3	3.7	1.9	3.6
Educational services	82	18.7	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Social services	83	34.7	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3
Membership organizations	86	10.7	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.8
Engineering and management services	87	18.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
State and local government		199.8	7.5	2.6	2.1	4.9	7.1	2.5	1.9	4.6
State government		47.6	7.4	2.3	2.1	5.1	6.7	2.2	2.0	4.5
Services		28.5	7.9	2.0	1.9	5.9	7.1	1.9	1.8	5.2
Local government		152.2	7.6	2.8	2.0	4.8	7.3	2.7	1.9	4.7
Services		102.2	5.6	1.8	1.3	3.8	5.5	1.8	1.2	3.7
Educational services	82	87.8	5.0	1.5	1.1	3.5	4.9	1.4	1.0	3.5
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general Administration of human resources	91	40.8	12.5	5.1	3.9	7.4	12.0	4.9	3.6	7.1
	94	4.5	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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).

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999

Iowa

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
All Industries including State and local government⁶		1,411.7	99.7	46.0	24.6	53.7	88.1	40.0	22.9	48.1
Private Industry⁶		1,211.9	87.7	41.8	21.3	45.9	76.7	36.0	19.8	40.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		18.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Agricultural services	07	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Construction		65.0	5.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	5.8	3.0	2.5	2.8
General building contractors	15	16.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Residential building construction	152	8.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	9.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Special trade contractors	17	39.4	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.6
Electrical work	173	7.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing		260.8	39.1	19.2	7.1	20.0	30.2	14.5	6.2	15.7
Durable goods		153.8	20.8	8.6	3.9	12.1	18.1	7.4	3.5	10.7
Lumber and wood products	24	13.6	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	25	6.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	5.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Primary metal industries	33	8.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.9
Fabricated metal products	34	20.7	3.6	1.7	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.6	0.8	1.7
Fabricated structural metal products	344	7.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	43.6	5.1	2.1	0.8	2.9	4.5	1.9	0.7	2.7
Construction and related machinery	353	12.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.8
Construction machinery	3531	10.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7
Metalworking machinery	354	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	4.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	18.2	2.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Transportation equipment	37	17.4	3.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	13.7	3.0	1.3	0.5	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.4
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	7.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(^a)	0.2
Nondurable goods		107.0	18.4	10.5	3.2	7.8	12.1	7.1	2.7	5.0
Food and kindred products	20	50.9	12.2	7.0	1.7	5.2	6.9	4.1	1.4	2.8
Meat products	201	25.9	9.4	5.4	0.9	4.0	4.5	2.7	0.7	1.8
Meat packing plants	2011	18.5	8.3	4.8	0.7	3.5	3.5	2.2	0.5	1.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	4.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	2.9	0.4	0.2	(^a)	0.2	0.3	0.2	(^a)	0.2
Dairy products	202	4.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Grain mill products	204	9.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

(In thousands)

Iowa

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	20.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Newspapers	271	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Commercial printing	275	6.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	15.7	3.1	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	10.2	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.6
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	6.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Transportation and public utilities⁷		68.5	6.2	3.4	1.9	2.8	5.9	3.3	1.8	2.7
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁶)
Trucking and warehousing	42	31.8	4.2	2.4	1.1	1.8	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	28.8	3.8	2.2	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.6
Communications	48	15.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade		357.2	19.0	7.9	5.0	11.1	18.5	7.5	4.6	11.0
Wholesale trade		85.5	6.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	6.2	2.9	1.8	3.4
Wholesale trade--durable goods ⁴	50	40.3	3.4	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	2.0
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	45.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.4
Farm-product raw materials	515	8.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	18.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5
Retail trade		271.7	12.5	4.8	3.0	7.7	12.3	4.6	2.9	7.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	14.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
Lumber and other building materials	521	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
General merchandise stores	53	34.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.4	1.4
Department stores	531	30.4	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.3	1.2
Food stores	54	44.4	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	38.0	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.4
New and used car dealers	551	13.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
Gasoline service stations	554	17.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5
Apparel and accessory stores	56	10.1	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	11.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	90.0	3.8	1.1	0.7	2.7	3.7	1.0	0.7	2.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	29.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		84.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
Insurance carriers	63	26.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
Services		355.4	15.5	7.5	4.3	8.0	14.6	7.0	4.2	7.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	13.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Personal services	72	13.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
Business services	73	77.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	12.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1999 -- Continued

(In thousands)

Iowa

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1999 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Amusement and recreation services	79	23.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
Health services	80	114.9	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.4	6.5	3.4	2.0	3.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	36.2	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.2
Hospitals	806	39.0	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.1
Educational services	82	18.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social services	83	34.7	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2
Membership organizations	86	10.7	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	18.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.2
State and local government		199.8	12.0	4.2	3.3	7.8	11.4	4.0	3.1	7.4
State government		47.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.5	3.3	1.0	1.0	2.2
Services		28.5	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.7
Local government		152.2	8.4	3.1	2.3	5.3	8.1	2.9	2.1	5.2
Services		102.2	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.7	3.9	1.3	0.9	2.6
Educational services	82	87.8	3.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	3.0	0.8	0.6	2.1
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general Administration of human resources	91	40.8	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.1	2.3
	94	4.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent

mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.