

TABLE S02. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with lost workdays,² private industry, 2000

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	2000 Annual average employment ⁵ (000)	Incidence rate	
			1999	2000
Meat packing plants	2011	148.1	15.6	14.3
Ship building and repairing	3731	97.1	10.7	11.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	353.5	⁶ 10.1	⁶ 10.5
Truck trailers	3715	42.3	⁶ 7.9	⁶ 10.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,101.3	10.4	10.4
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	32.8	⁶ 7.0	⁶ 10.2
Travel trailers and campers	3792	25.2	⁶ 7.0	⁶ 10.0
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.2	10.2	9.9
Plastics pipe	3084	21.7	6.6	9.6
Public building and related furniture	253	53.7	8.2	9.5
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	9.1	9.3
Mobile homes	2451	65.4	8.0	9.3
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	77.6	8.6	9.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	103.8	⁶ 7.8	⁶ 9.1
Leather tanning and finishing	311	10.9	10.4	9.0
Storage batteries	3691	24.3	5.8	8.8
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	253.2	8.6	8.6
Fluid milk	2026	61.2	⁶ 7.3	⁶ 8.6
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	85.2	7.5	8.1
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	6.5	9.5	8.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.9	7.6	7.9
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	47.4	8.8	7.8
Tires and inner tubes	301	79.4	⁶ 6.2	⁶ 7.8
Mechanical rubber goods	3061	57.7	6.4	7.8
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	9.9	9.4	7.8
Fabricated structural metal	3441	90.7	7.0	7.8
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.9	9.7	7.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	36.7	8.4	7.7
Steel wire and related products	3315	17.7	4.3	7.7
Aluminum extruded products	3354	35.9	⁶ 5.7	⁶ 7.7
Truck and bus bodies	3713	49.0	7.9	7.6
Private industry⁷		110,064.9	3.0	3.0

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 20 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 2000 incidence rate and the 1999 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 2001