TABLE S04. Highest incidence rates1 of total nonfatal occupational injury cases, private industry, 2000

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Incidence rate	
			1999	2000
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	77.6	19.7	20.4
Truck trailers	3715	42.3	⁵ 15.3	⁵ 19.5
Mobile homes	2451	65.4	16.8	19.1
Ship building and repairing	3731	97.1	17.1	18.5
Truck and bus bodies	3713	49.0	17.4	18.0
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.2	16.9	17.5
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	32.8	13.3	17.4
Industrial furnaces and ovens	3567	18.4	10.9	17.2
Travel trailers and campers	3792	25.2	16.5	17.2
Structural wood members, n.e.c	2439	47.4	15.4	17.1
Plastics pipe	3084	21.7	12.7	17.1
Fabricated structural metal	3441	90.7	14.7	16.3
Metal sanitary ware	3431	16.3	19.7	15.6
Meat packing plants	2011	148.1	⁵ 16.2	⁵ 15.5
Boat building and repairing	3732	71.5	13.7	15.5
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.9	18.9	15.1
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	353.5	14.8	14.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,101.3	13.9	14.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	13.6	14.0
Leather tanning and finishing	311	10.9	13.1	13.9
Flat glass	321	15.9	10.5	13.9
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	14.5	15.6	13.9
Aluminum die-castings	3363	40.6	14.3	13.9
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.1	16.4	13.8
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.9	13.2	13.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	36.7	12.2	13.2
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	85.2	13.4	13.2
Wood pallets and skids	2448	46.5	15.0	13.1
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	34.8	15.3	13.0
Fluid milk	2026	61.2	11.7	12.8
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	100.6	12.5	12.8
Sheet metal work	3444	129.5	12.6	12.8
Public building and related furniture	253	53.7	11.9	12.7
Steel wire and related products	3315	17.7	13.7	12.7
Office furniture, except wood	2522	43.2	10.6	12.6
Automotive stampings	3465	122.6	⁵ 17.0	⁵ 12.6
Private industry ⁶		110,064.9	5.9	5.8

 $^{^{1}\,}$ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

number of injuries

= EΗ total hours worked by all employees during the

calendar year base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year) 200,000 =

NOTE: The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor SOURCE: December 2001

 $^{^2}$ 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.

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 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.

6 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.