

TABLE S01. Highest incidence rates¹ of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases, private industry, 2001

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Metal sanitary ware	3431	17.5	⁴ 24.4
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	22.7	⁴ 21.0
Meat packing plants	2011	24.7	⁴ 20.0
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	15.3	19.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	21.7	18.9
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	12.8	18.4
Truck and bus bodies	3713	19.4	17.9
Travel trailers and campers	3792	18.1	17.4
Ship building and repairing	3731	22.0	17.2
Aluminum die-castings	3363	15.2	16.1
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	17.5	15.7
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	14.4	15.6
Fabricated structural metal	3441	16.7	15.1
Mobile homes	2451	19.7	⁴ 15.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	13.7	14.7
Public building and related furniture	253	15.8	14.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	14.7	14.4
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	14.2	14.0
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	—	14.0
Automotive stampings	3465	15.3	14.0
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	11.7	13.9
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	11.5	13.9
Architectural metal work	3446	9.5	⁴ 13.8
Household laundry equipment	3633	—	13.8
Concrete block and brick	3271	10.8	⁴ 13.7
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	—	13.6
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	13.2	13.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	13.9	13.5
Aluminum foundries	3365	18.3	13.4
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	8.7	13.4
Fluid milk	2026	13.4	13.3
Primary aluminum	3334	15.0	⁴ 13.3
Local and suburban transportation	411	10.2	⁴ 13.3
Boat building and repairing	3732	17.0	⁴ 13.2
Private industry⁵		6.1	⁴ 5.7

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 High rate industries were those having the 25 highest total 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*.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

⁴ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2001 incidence rate and the 2000 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. 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 2002