

TABLE S01. Highest incidence rates¹ of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases, private industry, 2000

Industry ²	SIC code ³	2000 Annual average employment ⁴ (000)	Incidence rate	
			1999	2000
Meat packing plants	2011	148.1	⁵ 26.7	⁵ 24.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	353.5	22.7	22.7
Ship building and repairing	3731	97.1	20.2	22.0
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	77.6	21.9	21.7
Truck trailers	3715	42.3	⁵ 16.6	⁵ 21.1
Mobile homes	2451	65.4	17.3	19.7
Truck and bus bodies	3713	49.0	18.0	19.4
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	32.8	⁵ 14.1	⁵ 18.9
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.2	18.3	18.3
Industrial furnaces and ovens	3567	18.4	11.8	18.1
Travel trailers and campers	3792	25.2	17.1	18.1
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	47.4	15.7	17.5
Metal sanitary ware	3431	16.3	22.6	17.5
Plastics pipe	3084	21.7	12.9	17.2
Boat building and repairing	3732	71.5	⁵ 14.5	⁵ 17.0
Fabricated structural metal	3441	90.7	15.2	16.7
Leather tanning and finishing	311	10.9	15.7	16.5
Public building and related furniture	253	53.7	14.9	15.8
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.9	19.0	15.3
Automotive stampings	3465	122.6	20.1	15.3
Flat glass	321	15.9	12.2	15.2
Aluminum die-castings	3363	40.6	16.2	15.2
Primary aluminum	3334	20.5	14.0	15.0
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	103.8	⁵ 13.5	⁵ 14.7
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,101.3	14.4	14.7
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.1	17.8	14.6
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	13.9	14.4
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	253.2	14.3	14.2
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	14.5	16.1	14.2
Office furniture, except wood	2522	43.2	⁵ 12.5	⁵ 14.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.9	13.5	13.9
Private industry⁶		110,064.9	⁵6.3	⁵6.1

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 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.

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