

TABLE S02. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with lost workdays,² private industry, 2001

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Meat packing plants	2011	14.3	11.0
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	–	10.2
Air transportation, scheduled	451	10.4	10.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	10.5	⁵ 9.8
Aluminum die-castings	3363	7.4	⁵ 9.4
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	9.3	9.2
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	7.7	9.0
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	7.3	8.9
Travel trailers and campers	3792	10.0	8.8
Public building and related furniture	253	9.5	8.7
Ship building and repairing	3731	11.7	8.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	7.7	8.4
Aluminum foundries	3365	9.9	8.1
Fluid milk	2026	8.6	8.0
Vitreous china table and kitchenware	3262	–	8.0
Metal sanitary ware	3431	6.5	7.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	7.8	7.7
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	7.8	7.7
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	–	7.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	8.6	7.6
Truck and bus bodies	3713	7.6	7.6
Concrete block and brick	3271	5.1	7.4
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	9.3	7.4
Local and suburban transportation	411	6.0	7.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	7.9	7.3
Mobile homes	2451	9.3	⁵ 7.2
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	9.1	⁵ 7.1
Architectural metal work	3446	3.1	⁵ 6.9
Automotive stampings	3465	7.2	6.9
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	6.5	6.8
Steel investment foundries	3324	6.2	6.8
Fabricated structural metal	3441	7.8	6.8
Metal coating and allied services	3479	5.5	6.7
Metal household furniture	2514	6.0	6.5
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	4.7	6.5
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	7.4	6.5
Private industry⁶		3.0	⁵2.8

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 25 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 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.

⁶ 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