

TABLE S05. Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury cases with lost workdays,<sup>2</sup> private industry, 2001

Industry <sup>3</sup>	SIC code <sup>4</sup>	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Air transportation, scheduled .....	451	10.0	9.7
Rubber and plastics footwear .....	302	—	9.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks .....	2086	9.2	9.1
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	7.6	9.0
Secondary nonferrous metals .....	334	7.2	8.6
Aluminum die-castings .....	3363	6.7	<sup>5</sup> 8.3
Mattresses and bedsprings .....	2515	7.3	8.1
Travel trailers and campers .....	3792	9.3	8.1
Fluid milk .....	2026	8.3	8.0
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	10.4	7.9
Aluminum foundries .....	3365	9.5	7.7
Structural wood members, n.e.c. ....	2439	7.7	7.6
Vitreous plumbing fixtures .....	3261	7.1	7.5
Vitreous china table and kitchenware .....	3262	—	7.5
Concrete block and brick .....	3271	5.0	7.4
Local and suburban transportation .....	411	5.9	7.3
Nursing and personal care facilities .....	805	7.8	7.2
Public building and related furniture .....	253	7.6	7.1
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	7.2	7.1
Mobile homes .....	2451	9.1	<sup>5</sup> 7.0
Steel foundries, n.e.c. ....	3325	—	7.0
Metal sanitary ware .....	3431	6.2	7.0
Architectural metal work .....	3446	2.9	<sup>5</sup> 6.9
Fabricated structural metal .....	3441	7.6	6.7
Gray and ductile iron foundries .....	3321	8.7	<sup>5</sup> 6.6
Motor vehicles and car bodies .....	3711	7.3	<sup>5</sup> 6.6
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup> .....</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b><sup>5</sup>2.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries  
 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)

<sup>2</sup> Lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>3</sup> High rate industries were those having the 20 highest lost workday 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.

<sup>4</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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