

TABLE S05. Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury cases with lost workdays,<sup>2</sup> private industry, 2000

Industry <sup>3</sup>	SIC code <sup>4</sup>	2000 Annual average employment <sup>5</sup> (000)	Incidence rate	
			1999	2000
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	97.1	9.5	10.4
Air transportation, scheduled .....	451	1,101.3	10.1	10.0
Truck trailers .....	3715	42.3	7.5	9.9
Plastics pipe .....	3084	21.7	6.6	9.6
Aluminum foundries .....	3365	26.2	9.5	9.5
Travel trailers and campers .....	3792	25.2	<sup>6</sup> 6.7	<sup>6</sup> 9.3
Transportation equipment, n.e.c. ....	3799	32.8	<sup>6</sup> 6.4	<sup>6</sup> 9.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks .....	2086	97.9	8.9	9.2
Mobile homes .....	2451	65.4	7.8	9.1
Meat packing plants .....	2011	148.1	9.4	9.0
Gray and ductile iron foundries .....	3321	77.6	7.8	8.7
Fluid milk .....	2026	61.2	7.2	8.3
Concrete products, n.e.c. ....	3272	85.2	7.4	7.9
Storage batteries .....	3691	24.3	4.6	7.8
Nursing and personal care facilities .....	805	1,799.9	7.5	7.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c. ....	2439	47.4	8.6	7.7
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	24.9	9.7	7.6
Public building and related furniture .....	253	53.7	6.7	7.6
Steel wire and related products .....	3315	17.7	4.1	7.6
Fabricated structural metal .....	3441	90.7	6.7	7.6
Leather tanning and finishing .....	311	10.9	8.7	7.5
Mattresses and bedsprings .....	2515	36.7	7.8	7.3
Motor vehicles and car bodies .....	3711	353.5	7.1	7.3
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages .....	518	164.1	5.7	7.3
Mechanical rubber goods .....	3061	57.7	<sup>6</sup> 5.5	<sup>6</sup> 7.2
Secondary nonferrous metals .....	334	16.2	7.0	7.2
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	49.0	7.7	7.2
Tires and inner tubes .....	301	79.4	<sup>6</sup> 5.8	<sup>6</sup> 7.1
Vitreous plumbing fixtures .....	3261	9.9	8.9	7.1
Aluminum extruded products .....	3354	35.9	5.5	7.1
Canned and cured fish and seafoods .....	2091	6.5	7.9	7.0
<b>Private industry<sup>7</sup> .....</b>		<b>110,064.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</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> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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