

TABLE S03a. Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work,<sup>2</sup> private industry, 2001

Industry <sup>3</sup>	SIC code <sup>4</sup>	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Air transportation, scheduled .....	451	7.4	6.6
Rubber and plastics footwear .....	302	—	5.4
Concrete block and brick .....	3271	3.9	5.3
Fluid milk .....	2026	5.0	5.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks .....	2086	4.2	5.0
Local and suburban transportation .....	411	4.5	4.9
Water well drilling .....	178	3.3	4.8
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	5.0	4.8
Dairy products stores .....	545	1.9	4.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c. ....	2439	4.2	4.6
Bituminous coal and lignite mining .....	122	5.2	4.5
Secondary nonferrous metals .....	334	2.6	4.3
Fabricated structural metal .....	3441	4.9	4.3
Masonry, stonework, and plastering .....	174	3.9	4.2
Carpentry and floor work .....	175	4.0	4.2
Mattresses and bedsprings .....	2515	3.3	4.2
Aluminum die-castings .....	3363	4.0	4.2
Miscellaneous transportation services .....	478	2.8	4.2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work .....	176	4.8	4.1
Vitreous china table and kitchenware .....	3262	—	4.1
Trucking and courier services, except air .....	421	3.8	4.1
Botanical and zoological gardens .....	842	—	4.1
Ready-mixed concrete .....	3273	3.5	4.0
Fuel dealers .....	598	3.3	4.0
Livestock, except dairy and poultry .....	021	4.2	3.9
Prefabricated metal buildings .....	3448	3.1	3.9
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	4.1	3.9
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	5.0	3.9
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages .....	518	4.8	3.9
Forestry services .....	085	2.3	3.8
Architectural metal work .....	3446	2.4	3.8
Travel trailers and campers .....	3792	3.8	3.8
Intercity and rural bus transportation .....	413	4.0	3.8
Nursing and personal care facilities .....	805	4.2	3.8
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b> .....		1.8	<sup>6</sup> 1.7

<sup>1</sup> 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)

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> High rate industries were those having the 15 highest cases with days away from work 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</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.

NOTE: Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining operators (SIC 12) are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. BLS does not calculate relative standard errors for the estimates in SIC 12, therefore, differences in these estimates were not tested for statistical significance. The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified. Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2002