

TABLE S06. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury cases involving days away from work,² private industry, 2000

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	2000 Annual average employment ⁵ (000)	Incidence rate	
			1999	2000
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,101.3	7.1	7.1
Anthracite mining	123	1.0	4.6	6.4
Wood pallets and skids	2448	46.5	6.0	5.2
Steel wire and related products	3315	17.7	⁶ 2.1	⁶ 5.1
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	71.2	4.9	5.0
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	14.7	5.2	5.0
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.9	6.6	4.9
Fluid milk	2026	61.2	4.8	4.8
Fabricated structural metal	3441	90.7	4.2	4.8
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	164.1	3.5	4.8
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	244.2	5.3	4.7
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	32.8	3.2	4.6
Plastics pipe	3084	21.7	4.0	4.5
Ship building and repairing	3731	97.1	4.0	4.5
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	6.5	3.2	4.4
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.2	5.3	4.4
Local and suburban transportation	411	227.9	4.2	4.4
Dimension stone	141	6.6	4.4	4.3
Metal heat treating	3398	19.3	5.6	4.3
Water transportation services	449	126.8	4.5	4.2
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	4.1	4.1
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	47.4	5.4	4.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,799.9	4.4	4.1
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	021	66.9	3.8	4.0
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	85.2	4.3	4.0
Iron and steel forgings	3462	30.1	3.9	4.0
Private industry⁷		110,064.9	⁶1.8	⁶1.7

¹ 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)

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

³ High rate industries were those having the 15 highest cases with days away from work 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*.

⁴ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

⁵ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining operators (SIC 12) and nonmetal mining operators (SIC 14) 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 and in SIC 14, 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2001