

TABLE S07. **Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates¹ for private industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1999**

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases (thousands)		Incidence rate	
		1998	1999	1998	1999
Eating and drinking places	581	334.7	304.2	⁴ 6.3	⁴ 5.6
Hospitals	806	285.7	293.6	9.2	9.2
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	203.3	192.2	14.2	13.5
Grocery stores	541	203.1	188.1	9.1	8.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	182.2	177.9	17.9	16.8
Department stores	531	164.9	162.3	9.2	8.8
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	131.4	142.1	8.4	8.7
Air transportation, scheduled	451	133.3	124.3	⁴ 15.9	⁴ 14.4
Hotels and motels	701	⁵ 102.2	⁵ 112.2	7.3	7.8
Private industry⁶		⁵ 5,922.8	⁵ 5,707.2	⁴ 6.7	⁴ 6.3

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, 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 Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1999 incidence rate and the 1998 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁵ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1999 count and the 1998 count is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2000