

TABLE S06a. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury cases involving days away from work,² private industry, 2001

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Air transportation, scheduled	451	7.1	6.3
Concrete block and brick	3271	3.9	5.3
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	—	5.2
Fluid milk	2026	4.8	5.1
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	4.1	5.0
Water well drilling	178	3.3	4.8
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	4.9	4.8
Local and suburban transportation	411	4.4	4.8
Dairy products stores	545	1.9	4.8
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	4.1	4.5
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	5.0	4.3
Fabricated structural metal	3441	4.8	4.3
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	2.6	4.2
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	3.8	4.1
Carpentry and floor work	175	3.9	4.1
Miscellaneous transportation services	478	2.8	4.1
Botanical and zoological gardens	842	—	4.1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	4.7	4.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	3.1	4.0
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	3.8	4.0
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	021	4.0	3.9
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	3.5	3.9
Fuel dealers	598	3.2	3.9
Architectural metal work	3446	2.3	⁵ 3.8
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	4.8	3.8
Forestry services	085	2.3	3.7
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	3.1	3.7
Truck and bus bodies	3713	3.9	3.7
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	3.8	3.7
Water transportation services	449	4.2	3.7
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.1	3.7
Anthracite mining	123	6.4	3.6
Vitreous china table and kitchenware	3262	—	3.6
Aluminum die-castings	3363	3.7	3.6
Ship building and repairing	3731	4.5	3.6
Private industry⁶		1.7	⁵1.6

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 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.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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