

TABLE S03. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness 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 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Anthracite mining | 123 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 6.4 |
| Prepared flour mixes and doughs | 2045 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining | 122 | 71.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Wood pallets and skids | 2448 | 46.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| Steel wire and related products | 3315 | 17.7 | ⁶ 2.3 | ⁶ 5.2 |
| Fluid milk | 2026 | 61.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings | 2452 | 24.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Ship building and repairing | 3731 | 97.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c. | 3799 | 32.8 | 3.5 | 5.0 |
| Canned and cured fish and seafoods | 2091 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| Fabricated structural metal | 3441 | 90.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work | 176 | 244.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Beer, wine, and distilled beverages | 518 | 164.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Plastics pipe | 3084 | 21.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Aluminum foundries | 3365 | 26.2 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| Local and suburban transportation | 411 | 227.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Dimension stone | 141 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Pottery products, n.e.c. | 3269 | 11.7 | — | 4.4 |
| Metal heat treating | 3398 | 19.3 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| Private industry⁷ | | 110,064.9 | ⁶ 1.9 | ⁶ 1.8 |

¹ 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)

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 10 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.

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. Dash indicates data not available. 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