

TABLE S03. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work,² private industry, 1999

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	1999 Annual average employment ⁵ (000s)	Incidence rate	
			1998	1999
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,058.7	⁶ 8.4	⁶ 7.3
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	24.4	4.8	6.6
Wood pallets and skids	2448	45.8	5.6	6.1
Metal heat treating	3398	19.1	⁶ 3.4	⁶ 5.8
Prefabricated metal buildings	3448	32.8	⁶ 3.3	⁶ 5.7
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.5	6.4	5.6
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	46.9	4.4	5.5
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	244.8	4.4	5.4
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	14.6	5.7	5.4
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	79.8	5.6	5.2
Water well drilling	178	23.8	2.4	5.1
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.8	5.7	5.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings	3498	30.1	4.3	5.0
Fluid milk	2026	60.8	5.3	4.9
Logging	241	78.4	5.2	4.9
Anthracite mining	123	1.2	6.3	4.7
Truck and bus bodies	3713	47.7	5.2	4.7
Water transportation services	449	122.8	4.2	4.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,782.1	4.5	4.5
Private industry⁷		107,611.8	⁶2.0	⁶1.9

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 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.

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 1999 incidence rate and the 1998 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) 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.

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