

SIR:

A Standardized incidence ratios SIR is the ratio of observed cases to the expected number of cases, and an SIR greater than 1.0 or less than 1.0 indicates that observed cases are either higher or lower than the expected cases. The SIR is considered statistically significant when the SIR's confidence interval (CI) does not include 1.0. A statistically significant SIR means that the SIR, as judged by statistical significance, is unlikely to have occurred by chance. More technically, a statistically significant SIR indicates that there is a low probability (less than 5% chance) of getting a result as extreme or more extreme than what is observed, if there is truly no difference between the expected and observed numbers, and all assumptions related to the statistical test are also true.