

**Industries with the highest nonfatal cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1998**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	1998 Annual average employment <sup>3</sup> (000's)	Incidence rate <sup>4</sup>	
			1997	1998
Air transportation, scheduled .....	451	1,021.9	<sup>5</sup> 9.4	<sup>5</sup> 8.4
Aluminum foundries .....	3365	26.3	5.9	6.4
Anthracite mining .....	123	1.3	5.9	6.3
Fresh or frozen prepared fish .....	2092	42.0	5.5	6.3
Concrete block and brick .....	3271	18.9	4.8	6.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries .....	3321	79.3	6.3	6.1
Truck trailers .....	3715	39.5	4.5	6.0
Vitreous plumbing fixtures .....	3261	9.9	3.2	5.8
Prepared flour mixes and doughs .....	2045	13.8	—	5.7
Steel foundries, n.e.c. ....	3325	29.1	5.0	5.7
Bituminous coal and lignite mining .....	122	86.1	5.2	5.6
Wood pallets and skids .....	2448	43.7	7.2	5.6
Fabricated structural metal .....	3441	80.9	5.5	5.5
Bottled and canned soft drinks .....	2086	97.9	4.9	5.4
Fluid milk .....	2026	61.9	6.0	5.3
Commercial laundry equipment .....	3582	5.7	—	5.3
Livestock, except dairy and poultry <sup>6</sup> .....	021	65.9	5.5	5.2
Logging .....	241	80.1	5.3	5.2
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops) .....	3443	105.8	4.7	5.2
Truck and bus bodies .....	3713	42.3	4.9	5.2
Aluminum die-castings .....	3363	39.3	4.8	5.0
Coated fabrics, not rubberized .....	2295	9.8	—	4.9
Prefabricated wood buildings .....	2452	23.5	4.3	4.8
Steel pipe and tubes .....	3317	28.2	3.9	4.8
Architectural metal work .....	3446	32.8	3.9	4.8
Mining machinery .....	3532	16.7	3.5	4.8
Ship building and repairing .....	3731	105.9	<sup>5</sup> 5.5	<sup>5</sup> 4.8
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup> .....</b>		104,640.7	<sup>5</sup> 2.1	<sup>5</sup> 2.0

<sup>1</sup> High rate industries were those having the 15 highest total cases 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*.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1998 incidence rate and the 1997 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

— Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 1999