Industries with the highest nonfatal cases with days away from work incidence rates for injuries only, private industry, 1997

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1997 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1996	1997
Air transportation, scheduled ⁵	451	982.2	8.5	9.0
Wood pallets and skids	2448	42.3	6.8	7.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	80.1	4.8	6.1
Water transportation services	449	121.0	5.5	5.9
Fluid milk	2026	62.2	5.9	5.8
Cold finishing of steel shapes	3316	17.2	5.4	5.5
Livestock, except dairy and poultry ⁶	021	62.4	5.4	5.4
Aluminum foundries	3365	25.6	5.1	5.4
Fabricated structural metal	3441	78.5	5.3	5.3
Anthracite mining	123	1.3	6.9	5.3
Metal heat treating	3398	18.8	3.2	5.2
Freight transportation on the Great Lakes	443	2.0	_	5.2
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,745.7	5.6	5.2
Logging	241	81.1	4.1	5.2
Secondary nonferrous metals	334	16.2	6.3	5.1
Metal sanitary ware	3431	14.3	3.1	5.1
Ship building and repairing	3731	101.4	5.5	5.1
Boat building and repairing	3732	56.8	4.3	5.0
Sheet metal work	3444	120.2	3.8	5.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	32.9	3.7	5.0
Carpentry and floor work	175	255.6	4.1	5.0
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	89.8	5.3	5.0
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	27.0	5.9	4.9
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	231.8	6.2	4.9
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	95.3	5.3	4.8
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	45.2	4.9	4.8
Truck and bus bodies	3713	40.5	4.9	4.8
Concrete block and brick	3271	18.2	4.5	4.8
Ceramic wall and floor tile	3253	9.9	1.4	4.8
Botanical and zoological gardens	842	21.5	_	4.7
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	25.5	3.4	4.7
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	145.7	3.8	4.6
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	154.2	5.1	4.6
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	39.2	4.8	4.6
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	461.6	5.3	4.6
Private industry ⁶		101,666.5	2.1	2.0

High rate industries were those having the 15 highest days away from work cases 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.

Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

= number of injuries

= total hours worked by all employees during EΗ the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years.

6 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor January 1999 - Updated from December 1998 to

reflect additional published estimates.

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.