

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998

Oklahoma

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1998 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		1,131.6	7.5	3.9	2.5	3.6	7.0	3.7	2.4	3.4
Agricultural services	07	7.2	9.3	7.6	7.6	--	9.3	7.6	7.6	--
Mining⁸		31.7	5.4	2.8	1.9	2.6	5.1	2.5	1.7	2.6
Oil and gas extraction	13	29.6	5.3	2.6	1.7	2.7	5.1	2.4	1.5	2.7
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	15.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Oil and gas field services	138	13.9	10.0	4.9	3.2	5.1	9.6	4.5	2.8	5.1
Construction		54.2	14.7	5.3	4.3	9.4	14.5	5.3	4.3	9.2
General building contractors	15	11.5	13.0	5.5	4.0	7.5	12.8	5.5	4.0	7.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	9.8	9.5	5.5	4.0	3.9	9.3	5.5	4.0	3.8
Highway and street construction	161	3.4	12.9	7.7	4.1	5.1	12.8	7.7	4.1	5.0
Heavy construction, except highway	162	6.4	8.0	4.6	4.0	3.4	7.8	4.6	4.0	3.2
Special trade contractors	17	32.9	16.9	5.1	4.4	11.8	16.7	5.1	4.4	11.6
Manufacturing		185.9	12.1	6.5	3.2	5.6	10.6	5.6	2.9	5.0
Durable goods		118.9	12.5	6.2	3.7	6.3	11.4	5.7	3.4	5.7
Lumber and wood products	24	4.3	11.7	7.2	2.7	4.5	11.1	6.9	2.7	4.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9.0	6.3	5.3	--	--	5.8	5.0	--	--
Fabricated metal products	34	23.6	19.6	8.8	6.0	10.8	18.6	8.3	5.9	10.2
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	7.0	20.1	9.1	5.4	11.0	17.7	7.7	5.1	10.0
General industrial machinery	356	6.4	12.7	5.0	4.2	7.7	12.0	4.7	4.1	7.3
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	3.7	15.0	7.4	2.1	7.6	14.8	7.3	2.1	7.5
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	5.8	8.4	4.1	2.3	4.3	8.2	4.1	2.3	4.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	3599	4.3	8.2	3.8	1.9	4.4	8.2	3.8	1.9	4.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	11.8	6.7	3.7	1.3	3.1	6.2	3.5	1.2	2.8
Transportation equipment	37	20.0	13.1	6.8	3.0	6.3	10.4	5.5	2.5	4.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	10.9	16.8	7.9	4.0	9.0	13.0	6.3	3.4	6.7
Aircraft and parts	372	6.6	7.2	4.1	1.7	3.2	6.4	3.6	1.5	2.8
Aircraft parts and equipment, n.e.c.	3728	4.8	7.8	4.7	1.6	3.1	7.0	4.2	1.5	2.8
Instruments and related products	38	4.8	4.6	3.3	1.8	1.3	4.3	3.2	1.7	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	3.3	8.3	2.0	1.2	6.4	7.5	1.4	0.9	6.1
Nondurable goods		67.0	11.4	7.0	2.3	4.4	9.2	5.5	2.1	3.6
Food and kindred products	20	19.8	18.9	12.5	2.2	6.4	13.6	9.0	2.0	4.6
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	3.5	41.5	23.5	2.2	17.9	20.1	10.7	1.6	9.3
Apparel and other textile products	23	6.3	7.6	4.4	1.6	3.1	4.9	2.3	1.1	2.5
Paper and allied products	26	4.9	6.4	3.5	1.3	2.9	5.7	3.3	1.2	2.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.7	8.3	2.9	2.0	5.4	8.2	2.8	1.9	5.4
Petroleum refining	291	3.8	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	14.4	12.5	6.7	3.8	5.8	11.6	6.3	3.5	5.3
Tires and inner tubes	301	6.5	10.4	6.7	4.0	3.7	9.9	6.6	3.9	3.3
Transportation and public utilities⁸		80.4	6.8	4.0	3.1	2.8	6.5	3.8	2.9	2.6
Transportation by air	45	18.6	10.1	6.7	3.9	3.4	9.4	6.3	3.6	3.1
Transportation services	47	2.7	9.0	7.8	5.4	1.2	9.0	7.8	5.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 1998 -- Continued

Oklahoma

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1998 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
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Communications	48	19.3	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	13.3	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.8	1.3	0.7	1.5
Electric services	491	5.9	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade		330.6	7.5	4.1	2.8	3.4	7.4	4.0	2.7	3.4
Wholesale trade		68.4	8.8	5.0	3.5	3.8	8.6	5.0	3.5	3.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	37.3	7.1	4.0	2.2	3.2	6.8	3.9	2.1	2.9
Professional and commercial equipment	504	6.4	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	12.0	7.4	4.2	2.6	3.2	6.9	4.2	2.6	2.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	31.1	11.0	6.4	5.3	4.6	10.9	6.3	5.2	4.5
Farm-product raw materials	515	4.0	8.5	2.7	2.1	5.8	8.5	2.7	2.1	5.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	3.8	2.6	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Retail trade		262.2	7.1	3.8	2.5	3.3	7.0	3.7	2.5	3.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	10.5	11.4	8.4	7.5	3.0	11.3	8.4	7.5	2.9
Lumber and other building materials	521	5.7	15.8	13.9	--	1.8	15.8	13.9	--	1.8
General merchandise stores	53	36.9	14.7	9.1	4.4	5.6	14.6	8.9	4.2	5.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	31.8	5.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	4.8	2.7	2.3	2.0
Gasoline service stations	554	9.2	4.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.8	2.5	2.4	2.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	5.6	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.9	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	29.4	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		67.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Real estate	65	13.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3
Services		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	5.9	7.6	5.0	3.1	2.6	7.3	4.8	2.8	2.5
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.1	7.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
Amusement and recreation services	79	13.2	7.9	3.7	2.6	4.2	7.9	3.7	2.6	4.2
Health services	80	119.3	9.0	4.3	2.6	4.8	8.7	4.1	2.5	4.6
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	17.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6

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Nursing and personal care facilities	805	27.0	13.8	8.9	5.6	4.8	13.6	8.7	5.5	4.8
Hospitals	806	42.9	14.5	5.1	2.8	9.4	13.9	5.0	2.8	8.9
Engineering and management services	87	26.9	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6
Engineering and architectural services	871	7.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	872	6.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ 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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from

work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.