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

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	1998 Annual average employment[3] (000's)	Incidence rate[4]	
			1997	1998
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,021.9	9.0	8.2
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.3	5.4	6.2
Concrete block and brick	3271	18.9	4.8	6.1
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	79.3	6.1	5.8
Anthracite mining	123	1.3	5.3	5.7
Truck trailers	3715	39.5	4.3	5.6
Wood pallets and skids	2448	43.7	7.1	5.5
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	86.1	5.0	5.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	4.8	5.3
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	9.9	2.9	5.3
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	29.1	4.9	5.3
Fabricated structural metal	3441	80.9	5.3	5.3
Fluid milk	2026	61.9	5.8	5.2
Logging	241	80.1	5.2	5.2
Livestock, except dairy and poultry[5]	021	65.9	5.4	5.1
Commercial laundry equipment	3582	5.7	–	5.1
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	105.8	4.4	5.0
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	13.8	–	4.9
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	42.0	4.8	4.9
Coated fabrics, not rubberized	2295	9.8	–	4.9
Truck and bus bodies	3713	42.3	4.8	4.8
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	23.5	4.1	4.7
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	28.2	3.8	4.7
Aluminum die-castings	3363	39.3	4.5	4.7
Architectural metal work	3446	32.8	3.6	4.7
Mining machinery	3532	16.7	3.4	4.7
Wood partitions and fixtures	2541	52.6	4.4	4.5
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	77.5	4.5	4.5
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	156.0	4.6	4.5
Private industry[5]		104,640.7	[6]2.0	[6]1.9

[1] High rate industries were those having the 15 highest total 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.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[3] 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.

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

N	= number of injuries
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).

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] 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.

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