

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1998

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1998 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1997	1998
Meat packing plants	2011	149.4	⁵ 18.7	⁵ 16.7
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	9.9	16.9	14.3
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	79.3	11.7	11.5
Ship building and repairing	3731	105.9	⁵ 10.7	⁵ 11.5
Aluminum foundries	3365	26.3	11.8	11.4
Air transportation, scheduled	451	1,021.9	12.3	11.2
Steel foundries, n.e.c.	3325	29.1	10.4	11.1
Mobile homes	2451	76.1	10.0	10.8
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	28.2	7.3	10.8
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	343.7	⁵ 10.7	⁵ 10.4
Automotive stampings	3465	114.8	8.9	9.7
Truck trailers	3715	39.5	7.7	9.6
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	97.9	9.8	9.5
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	248.3	⁵ 8.9	⁵ 9.2
Botanical and zoological gardens	842	23.0	⁵ 6.4	⁵ 9.1
Truck and bus bodies	3713	42.3	7.9	8.6
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	96.3	9.7	8.5
Wood pallets and skids	2448	43.7	8.9	8.5
Brick and structural clay tile	3251	13.8	—	8.5
Aluminum die-castings	3363	39.3	8.4	8.5
Fabricated structural metal	3441	80.9	8.0	8.5
Commercial laundry equipment	3582	5.7	—	8.5
Public building and related furniture	253	46.4	8.3	8.3
Ice cream and frozen desserts	2024	22.7	5.5	8.2
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	42.0	7.6	8.2
Primary aluminum	3334	22.6	9.8	8.2
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	3799	26.6	9.5	8.2
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	13.8	—	8.1
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,760.5	8.8	8.1
Wood partitions and fixtures	2541	52.6	6.9	8.0
Cold finishing of steel shapes	3316	17.7	7.3	8.0
Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	3496	56.9	5.3	7.9
Fabricated pipe and fittings	3498	30.2	7.7	7.9
Private industry⁶		104,640.7	⁵ 3.3	⁵ 3.1

¹ High rate industries were those having the 20 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.

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 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).

⁵ 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.

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 December 1999