

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1998

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total cases (In thousands)		Incidence rate ³	
		1997	1998	1997	1998
Eating and drinking places	581	328.6	334.7	6.5	6.3
Hospitals	806	⁴ 309.8	⁴ 285.7	⁴ 10.0	⁴ 9.2
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	222.6	203.3	16.2	14.2
Grocery stores	541	212.4	203.1	9.6	9.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	⁴ 193.9	⁴ 182.2	⁴ 19.2	⁴ 17.9
Department stores	531	168.4	164.9	9.6	9.2
Air transportation, scheduled	451	142.2	133.3	⁴ 17.7	⁴ 15.9
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	154.9	131.4	⁴ 10.1	⁴ 8.4
Meat products	201	105.8	103.3	⁴ 21.5	⁴ 20.1
Hotels and motels	701	115.3	102.2	⁴ 8.6	⁴ 7.3
Private industry⁵		⁴ 6,145.6	⁴ 5,922.8	⁴ 7.1	⁴ 6.7

¹ Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, 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).

⁴ 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.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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