

TABLE SNR03. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,² private industry, 2005

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	2005 Annual average employment ⁵ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2004	2005
Rooming and boarding houses	7213	10.8	0.4	⁶ 6.0
Scheduled air transportation	4811	460.9	5.5	5.6
Framing contractors	23813	168.1	4.5	5.5
Aluminum foundries (except die-casting)	331524	22.5	3.6	5.2
Clay refractory manufacturing	327124	5.7	—	5.1
Bituminous coal underground mining	212112	38.3	5.4	4.9
Couriers	4921	512.9	4.2	4.3
Urban transit systems	4851	35.7	5.4	4.2
Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	327991	27.4	3.5	4.1
Support activities for water transportation	4883	95.8	3.8	4.1
Concrete block and brick manufacturing	327331	23.2	3.4	4.0
All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	321999	26.9	3.1	3.8
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	8.6	—	3.7
Roofing contractors	23816	193.4	3.3	3.7
Rendering and meat byproduct processing	311613	8.3	—	3.7
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	144.3	4.0	3.7
Hog and pig farming	1122	17.1	4.4	3.6
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	37.9	—	3.6
Bottled water manufacturing	312112	15.5	5.2	3.5
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	26.7	4.0	3.5
Waste collection	5621	121.6	3.6	3.5
Ice manufacturing	312113	7.7	—	3.4
Private industry⁷		109,127.0	1.4	1.4

¹ 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)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ High rate industries were those having the highest incidence rate of injury and illness cases with days away from work and at least 500 total recordable cases at the most detailed

level of publication, based on the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002.

⁴ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

⁵ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁶ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2005 incidence rate and the 2004 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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