TABLE SNR04. Highest incidence rates of nonfatal injury and illness cases with job transfer or restriction, private industry, 2003

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2003 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Incidence rate	Total cases (thousands)
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	76.8	9.7	7.7
	327111	8.7	9.2	.8
	311611	154.6	7.1	11.5
	7131	152.9	6.2	6.1
Bottled water manufacturing	312112	17.0	6.0	1.0
Automobile manufacturing Soft drink manufacturing Meat processed from carcasses Dried and dehydrated food manufacturing Poultry processing	336111	150.5	5.9	9.2
	312111	80.6	5.4	4.5
	311612	110.0	4.8	5.4
	311423	11.8	4.6	.5
	311615	239.6	4.6	10.9
Enameled iron and metal sanitary ware manufacturing Steel investment foundries Travel trailer and camper manufacturing General warehousing and storage Rolled steel shape manufacturing	332998	13.2	4.4	.6
	331512	12.2	4.3	.5
	336214	39.9	4.3	1.6
	49311	431.3	4.3	16.9
	331221	24.6	4.2	1.1
Truss manufacturing	321214	41.9	4.1	1.7
	326291	46.7	4.1	1.9
	331513	17.7	4.1	.7
	321991	45.2	4.0	1.7
Metal window and door manufacturing	332321	82.3	4.0	3.3
	33635	89.5	4.0	3.7
	33791	30.2	4.0	1.2
	31213	29.9	3.9	1.0
	336391	13.7	3.9	.5
Private industry <sup>5</sup>		106,183.1	1.1	986.0

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  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

number of injuries and illnessestotal hours worked by all employees during the EΗ

calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

detailed level of rate calculation and publication, based on the North American Industry

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2004

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  High rate industries were those having at least 500 cases and among the 15 highest incidence rates of injury and illness cases with days of job transfer or restriction, at the most

Classification System-- United States, 2002.

3 North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2002

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

5 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.