

TABLE SNR03. **Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,² private industry, 2006**

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	2006 Annual average employment ⁵ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2005	2006
Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	426.8	—	6.0
Coastal and great lakes freight transportation	483113	9.0	—	5.1
Marine cargo handling	48832	45.6	—	4.9
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	27.2	3.5	4.5
Bituminous coal underground mining	212112	41.3	4.9	4.4
Urban transit systems	4851	36.7	4.2	4.3
Ambulance services	62191	127.3	—	4.3
Siding contractors	23817	48.1	3.2	4.0
Framing contractors	23813	171.7	5.5	⁶ 3.9
Rendering and meat byproduct processing	311613	8.5	3.7	3.7
Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	331314	6.6	1.5	⁶ 3.7
Couriers	4921	528.0	4.3	⁶ 3.6
Private industry⁷		111,273.1	1.4	⁶ 1.3

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 2006 incidence rate and the 2005 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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