

TABLE SNR03. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,² private industry, 2002

Industry ³	SIC code ⁴	Incidence rate	Number (000)
Air transportation, scheduled	451	5.8	45.4
Trucking terminal facilities	423	5.2	.5
Burial caskets	3995	4.8	.3
Intercity and rural bus transportation	413	4.7	1.0
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	4.6	3.7
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	4.5	2.2
Fabricated structural metal	3441	4.4	3.7
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	4.2	1.1
Aluminum foundries	3365	4.2	.9
Iron and steel forgings	3462	4.2	1.1
Automatic vending machines	3581	4.1	.2
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.1	61.1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	4.0	7.8
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	4.0	4.2
Steel wire and related products	3315	4.0	.6
Anthracite mining	123	3.9	(⁵)
Local and suburban transportation	411	3.9	7.6
Water transportation services	449	3.9	4.4
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	3.8	1.3
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	3.7	18.0
Carpentry and floor work	175	3.7	10.9
Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks	2951	3.7	.5
Vitreous china table and kitchenware	3262	3.7	.1
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	3.7	.7
Ship building and repairing	3731	3.7	3.7
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	3.7	6.0
Miscellaneous metal ores	109	3.6	.1
Fluid milk	2026	3.6	2.3
Concrete products, n.e.c.	3272	3.6	3.1
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	3.6	4.5
Cold finishing of steel shapes	3316	3.6	.6
Aluminum die-castings	3363	3.6	1.2
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	3.6	2.3
Logging	241	3.5	2.2
Wood pallets and skids	2448	3.5	1.4
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	3.5	3.2
Private industry⁶		1.6	1,436.2

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 which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ High rate industries were those having the 15 highest incidence rates of injury and illness cases with days away from work 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*.

⁴ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Data conforming to OSHA definitions for metal mining operators (SIC 10) and coal and lignite mining operators (SIC 12) are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping guidelines effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2003