

TABLE SNR12. **Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of total nonfatal occupational illness cases, 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	734.7	5.8
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering .....	311611	154.6	500.7	8.2
Automobile manufacturing .....	336111	150.5	390.8	6.0
Motor vehicle power train components manufacturing .....	33635	89.5	239.6	2.2
Poultry processing .....	311615	239.6	234.9	5.6
Yarn spinning mills .....	313111	42.7	200.0	.8
Gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing .....	336312	68.0	198.6	1.3
Meat processed from carcasses .....	311612	110.0	198.0	2.2
Motor vehicle metal stamping .....	33637	100.1	174.6	1.8
Aircraft manufacturing .....	336411	207.2	157.5	3.2
Motor vehicle body manufacturing .....	336211	62.5	155.7	1.0
Amusement parks and arcades .....	7131	152.9	144.0	1.4
Ship building and repairing .....	336611	90.8	138.8	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	45.6	135.3	.6
Wood window and door manufacturing .....	321911	71.8	134.4	.9
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup> .....</b>		<b>106,183.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>269.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> High rate industries were those having at least 500 cases and among the 15 highest incidence rates of total cases of illnesses at the most detailed level of rate calculation and

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

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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