

TABLE SNR03. Highest incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,² private industry, 2004

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	2004 Annual average employment ⁵ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2003	2004
Scheduled air transportation	4811	470.2	6.2	5.5
Bituminous coal underground mining ⁶	212112	36.7	6.2	5.4
Urban transit systems	4851	35.2	5.9	5.4
Bottled water manufacturing	312112	15.8	5.9	5.2
Musical instrument manufacturing	339992	13.5	3.1	4.9
Powder metallurgy part manufacturing	332117	10.5	2.7	4.8
Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planing	321912	19.9	4.5	4.6
Taxi service	48531	29.8	2.2	⁷ 4.6
Framing contractors	23813	157.1	4.9	4.5
Copper rolling, drawing, and extruding	331421	15.8	2.7	4.5
Hog and pig farming ⁸	1122	16.0	3.2	4.4
Fresh and frozen seafood processing	311712	36.9	2.8	4.4
Other animal production ⁸	1129	10.6	—	4.2
Couriers	4921	510.0	5.8	⁷ 4.2
Farm management services	115116	15.5	.9	⁷ 4.1
Fluid milk manufacturing	311511	55.1	4.2	4.1
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	26.0	4.7	4.0
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	141.2	3.6	4.0
Frozen fruit, juice, and vegetable manufacturing	311411	36.0	2.6	3.8
Support activities for water transportation	4883	93.4	5.3	⁷ 3.8
Siding contractors	23817	43.3	3.8	3.7
Plate work manufacturing	332313	44.9	2.5	3.7
Private industry⁸		107,551.8	1.5	⁷1.4

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 Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2004 incidence rate and the 2003 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁸ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor November 2005