TABLE SNR04. Highest incidence rates of nonfatal injury and illness cases with job transfer or restriction, private industry, 2007

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2006	2007
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	145.2	7.4	⁵ 6.5
Sports teams and clubs		64.9	2.4	56.2
Steel foundries (except investment)		21.5	3.4	⁵ 5.2
Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing	321991	42.5	4.5	4.6
Skiing facilities	71392	33.5	3.9	4.5
Concrete pipe manufacturing	327332	12.6	2.3	4.4
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	62.2	3.9	4.3
Soft drink manufacturing	312111	80.6	4.6	4.2
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	64.1	6.0	⁵ 4.2
Iron foundries	331511	55.8	4.3	3.9
Couriers		537.5	3.9	3.8
Amusement and theme parks	71311	139.7	5.9	⁵ 3.7
Meat processed from carcasses	311612	111.3	4.4	3.6
Motor home manufacturing	336213	20.6	3.9	3.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metal (except copper and				
aluminum)	331419	7.4	2.5	3.5
General warehousing and storage		555.7	3.5	3.5
Bottled water manufacturing	312112	16.0	3.7	3.4
Automobile manufacturing	336111	134.2	4.4	⁵ 3.4
Burial casket manufacturing	339995	5.6	1.0	⁵ 3.4
Poultry processing	311615	237.9	3.6	⁵ 3.3
All other miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing		14.3	2.5	3.3
Metal window and door manufacturing		81.9	3.6	3.3
Motor vehicle body manufacturing	336211	65.7	3.3	3.3
Private industry ⁶		114,833.4	1.0	⁵ .9

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

= number of injuries and illnesses

EΗ 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) ³ North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2002

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor October 2008

² High rate industries were those having the highest incidence rate of injury and illness cases with days of job transfer or restriction 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.

Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the
BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.
A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2007 incidence

rate and the 2006 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.