

TABLE SNR03. **Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,<sup>2</sup> 2008**

Industry <sup>3</sup>	NAICS code <sup>4</sup>	2008 Annual average employment <sup>5</sup> (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2007	2008
Fire protection (Local Government) .....	92216	227.7	—	8.5
Scheduled passenger air transportation (Private Industry) .....	481111	440.2	5.8	65.3
Nursing and residential care facilities (State Government) .....	623	142.1	—	5.2
Nursing and residential care facilities (Local Government) .....	623	67.1	—	4.7
Marine cargo handling (Private Industry) .....	48832	48.1	4.5	4.2
Other animal production (Private Industry) .....	1129	10.9	2.7	4.0
Hospitals (State Government) .....	622	341.5	—	4.0
Bituminous coal underground mining (Private Industry) .....	212112	40.0	4.4	3.9
Other waste collection (Private Industry) .....	562119	12.3	3.3	3.9
Correctional institutions (State Government) .....	92214	431.1	—	3.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation (Local Government) .....	485	217.0	—	3.8
Port and harbor operations (Private Industry) .....	48831	22.8	—	3.8
Ambulance services (Private Industry) .....	62191	140.8	3.4	3.8
Police protection (Local Government) .....	92212	435.3	—	3.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction (Local Government) .....	237	104.9	—	3.7
Farm product warehousing and storage (Private Industry) .....	49313	9.6	1.7	3.5
Steel foundries (except investment) (Private Industry) .....	331513	21.4	2.7	3.4
Other support activities for transportation (Private Industry) .....	4889	29.0	1.4	3.3
Couriers (Private Industry) .....	4921	533.6	3.5	3.3
Iron and steel forging (Private Industry) .....	332111	26.6	2.5	3.2
Refrigerated warehousing and storage (Private Industry) .....	49312	48.8	2.8	3.2
Skiing facilities (Private Industry) .....	71392	35.1	3.8	3.2
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>7</sup> .....</b>		<b>134,035.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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)

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

<sup>5</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. 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.

<sup>6</sup> A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2008 incidence rate and the 2007 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

<sup>7</sup> 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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