TABLE SNR01. Highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases, 2010

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2009	2010
Nursing and residential care facilities (State government) Fire protection (Local government) Travel trailer and camper manufacturing (Private industry) Iron foundries (Private industry) Hospitals (State government) Skiing facilities (Private industry)	92216 336214 331511 622 71392	140.6 234.3 24.1 37.0 344.6	15.3 10.2 11.3 11.0	15.1 13.9 13.2 12.0 11.8
Nursing and residential care facilities (Local government) Police protection (Local government) Aluminum die-casting foundries (Private industry) Ambulance services (Private industry)	623 92212 331521 62191	77.6 442.5 14.0 149.3	11.1 12.7 7.2 9.9	11.4 11.1 ⁵ 10.9 10.8
Steel foundries (except investment) (Private industry)		15.0 12.0 7.9 47.8 106.8	7.7 7.5 7.0 5.6 13.1	⁵ 10.4 10.1 9.9 ⁵ 9.7 9.6
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing (Private industry) Veterinary services (Private industry) Ship building and repairing (Private industry) Iron and steel forging (Private industry) Aluminum foundries (except die-casting) (Private industry)	336112 54194 336611 332111 331524	36.5 297.2 98.1 20.5 14.8	9.4 9.4 7.8 7.6 9.0	9.6 9.5 ⁵ 9.3 9.2 8.9
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering (Private industry)	311611 481111 312111 6231 45391	145.5 400.6 74.5 1,651.1 100.4	9.3 9.5 9.1 8.9 13.6	⁵ 8.8 ⁵ 8.8 8.6 ⁵ 8.6 ⁵ 8.4
All industries including State and local government ⁶		124,868.5	3.9	⁵ 3.8

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

Ν = 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) level of publication, based on the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007.

³ North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007

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 2010 incidence

⁶ 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, October 2011

 $^{^2}$ High rate industries were those having the highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses and at least 500 total recordable cases at the most detailed

rate and the 2009 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.