

TABLE SNR03. **Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,<sup>2</sup> 2013**

Industry <sup>3</sup>	NAICS code <sup>4</sup>	Incidence rate	
		2012 <sup>5</sup>	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities (State Government) .....	623	6.7	6.9
Fire protection (Local Government) .....	92216	5.9	6.5
Soil preparation, planting, and cultivating (Private Industry) .....	115112	.4	<sup>6</sup> 4.7
Scheduled passenger air transportation (Private Industry) .....	481111	4.7	4.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation (Local Government) .....	485	4.4	4.2
Police protection (Local Government) .....	92212	4.5	4.0
Other nonhazardous waste treatment and disposal (Private Industry) .....	562219	3.1	3.8
Marine cargo handling (Private Industry) .....	48832	–	3.7
Urban transit systems (Private Industry) .....	4851	4.3	3.6
Correctional institutions (State Government) .....	92214	3.8	3.6
Support activities for forestry (Private Industry) .....	1153	5.4	3.5
Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors (Private Industry) .....	23819	2.3	3.2
Armored car services (Private Industry) .....	561613	1.8	<sup>6</sup> 3.2
Solid waste collection (Private Industry) .....	562111	–	3.2
Hospitals (State Government) .....	622	3.5	<sup>6</sup> 3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities (Local Government) .....	623	4.8	3.2
<b>All Industries including state and local government<sup>7</sup> .....</b>		1.1	1.1

<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, 2007*.

<sup>4</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007

<sup>5</sup> Incorrect national-level estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were

published for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for reference years 2011 and 2012. This table includes corrected estimates for prior years. For additional information see: [http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif\\_errata\\_1014.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm).

<sup>6</sup> A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2013 incidence rate and the 2012 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

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>7</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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