

TABLE SNR03. **Highest incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work,<sup>2</sup> 2009**

Industry <sup>3</sup>	NAICS code <sup>4</sup>	2009 Annual average employment <sup>5</sup> (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2008	2009
Fire protection (Local Government) .....	92216	234.0	8.5	<sup>6</sup> 6.6
Scheduled passenger air transportation (Private Industry) .....	481111	420.3	5.3	5.2
Police protection (Local Government) .....	92212	443.2	3.8	<sup>6</sup> 5.0
Nursing and residential care facilities (Local Government) .....	623	71.7	4.7	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction (Local Government) .....	237	107.6	3.7	4.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation (Local Government) .....	485	220.6	3.8	<sup>6</sup> 4.6
Urban transit systems (Private Industry) .....	4851	41.7	2.4	<sup>6</sup> 4.0
Marine cargo handling (Private Industry) .....	48832	44.9	4.2	4.0
Ambulance services (Private Industry) .....	62191	145.8	3.8	4.0
Correctional institutions (State Government) .....	92214	431.8	3.9	3.9
Bituminous coal underground mining (Private Industry) .....	212112	43.6	3.9	3.8
Hospitals (State Government) .....	622	347.6	4.0	3.7
Siding contractors (Private Industry) .....	23817	38.4	2.1	3.6
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>7</sup> .....</b>		130,315.8	1.2	1.2

<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> 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 2009 incidence rate and the 2008 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, October 2010