

TABLE SNR06. **Highest incidence rates¹ of total nonfatal occupational injury cases, 2010**

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2010 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	
			2009	2010
Nursing and residential care facilities (State government)	623	140.6	–	14.7
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing (Private industry)	336214	24.1	10.0	12.9
Fire protection (Local government)	92216	234.3	11.6	12.5
Skiing facilities (Private industry)	71392	34.6	10.3	11.6
Iron foundries (Private industry)	331511	37.0	10.0	11.0
Nursing and residential care facilities (Local government)	623	77.6	10.7	10.9
Hospitals (State government)	622	344.6	10.4	10.4
Police protection (Local government)	92212	442.5	11.7	10.4
Aluminum die-casting foundries (Private industry)	331521	14.0	6.6	⁵ 10.1
Ambulance services (Private industry)	62191	149.3	8.8	9.8
Steel foundries (except investment) (Private industry)	331513	15.0	7.0	⁵ 9.7
Other concrete product manufacturing (Private industry)	32739	47.8	5.4	⁵ 9.4
Veterinary services (Private industry)	54194	297.2	9.4	9.1
Sugar manufacturing (Private industry)	31131	12.0	6.9	8.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction (Local government)	237	106.8	12.5	⁵ 8.6
Elevator and moving stairway manufacturing (Private industry)	333921	7.9	6.7	8.6
Soft drink manufacturing (Private industry)	312111	74.5	9.0	8.4
All industries including State and local government⁶		124,868.5	3.7	⁵3.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries
 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)

² High rate industries were those having the highest incidence rate of total recordable cases of injuries 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*.

³ *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁵ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2010 incidence rate and the 2009 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

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