

TABLE S11. Highest incidence rates¹ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 2001

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Incidence rate	
		2000	2001
Meat packing plants	2011	812.0	711.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	726.9	⁴ 691.9
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	224.8	⁴ 448.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	123.8	⁴ 389.0
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	374.0	320.2
Engine electrical equipment	3694	258.2	312.6
Household laundry equipment	3633	-	267.1
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	256.7	250.5
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	221.1	218.9
Silverware and plated ware	3914	144.3	214.6
Ophthalmic goods	385	132.5	205.4
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	170.8	201.1
Public building and related furniture	253	273.7	198.3
Aircraft	3721	187.8	189.4
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	141.9	185.4
Primary batteries, dry and wet	3692	95.0	⁴ 181.8
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	274.2	⁴ 178.6
Fluid meters and counting devices	3824	67.5	177.2
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	160.8	166.5
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	-	164.0
Automotive stampings	3465	240.9	163.2
Blankbooks and looseleaf binders	2782	100.4	158.9
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	112.9	158.1
Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	2399	286.0	152.2
Pens and mechanical pencils	3951	179.4	140.2
Private industry⁵		26.3	⁴ 23.8

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² High rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates for illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Generally,

manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 2001 incidence rate and the 2000 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 2002