

Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates of disorders associated with repeated trauma and the number of cases in these industries, private industry, 1997

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1997 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	Number of cases (000's)
Meat packing plants	2011	149.5	1,191.6	18.5
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	353.2	741.2	26.5
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	245.8	522.8	12.6
Knit underwear mills	2254	16.6	494.2	.8
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	68.2	476.9	3.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	20.9	467.0	1.0
Brooms and brushes	3991	14.3	424.2	.6
Vehicular lighting equipment	3647	18.5	404.5	.8
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	26.7	385.0	1.0
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	21.8	363.1	.8
Engine electrical equipment	3694	64.9	334.2	2.2
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	31.3	329.0	.9
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	13.4	313.2	.4
Frozen bakery products, except bread	2053	10.6	302.7	.3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	537.8	301.9	16.8
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	94.7	274.9	2.6
Pottery products, n.e.c.	3269	13.5	274.4	.4
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	11.0	259.7	.2
Automotive stampings	3465	115.5	248.8	2.9
Flat glass	321	16.8	231.5	.4
Dental equipment and supplies	3843	14.5	231.0	.3
Luggage	316	10.3	211.0	.2
Public building and related furniture	253	43.7	204.0	.9
Malleable iron foundries	3322	4.7	201.9	.1
Saw blades and handsaws	3425	7.7	198.2	.2
Nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum	3364	11.1	194.5	.2
Private industry⁵		101,666.5	32.0	276.6

¹ High rate industries were those having the 26 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*.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment in private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁴ The incidence rates represent the number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma
 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).

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor January 1999 - Updated from December 1998 to reflect additional published estimates.