

Industries with the highest nonfatal illness incidence rates of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1998

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1998 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Incidence rate ⁴	
			1997	1998
Meat packing plants	2011	149.4	1,191.6	993.5
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	343.7	741.2	710.1
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	248.3	522.8	494.6
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	59.1	476.9	406.9
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	20.7	363.1	350.2
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.3	—	324.6
Pottery products, n.e.c.	3269	12.8	274.4	321.4
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	27.4	⁵ 385.0	⁵ 285.5
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	16.4	—	281.6
Automotive stampings	3465	114.8	248.8	281.6
Engine electrical equipment	3694	64.3	334.2	262.0
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	551.6	301.9	254.8
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	42.0	94.2	254.2
Public building and related furniture	253	46.4	204.0	232.9
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	14.2	⁵ 313.2	⁵ 232.2
Hosiery, n.e.c.	2252	36.9	⁵ 128.5	⁵ 228.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	96.3	274.9	226.8
Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	2399	31.3	173.9	225.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	21.2	⁵ 467.0	⁵ 221.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.8	98.6	220.1
Ophthalmic goods	385	34.8	169.3	218.9
Vitreous china table and kitchenware	3262	5.1	—	215.8
Aircraft	3721	273.0	⁵ 177.4	⁵ 212.8
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	31.4	142.8	206.5
Flat glass	321	16.7	231.5	204.0
Vehicular lighting equipment	3647	18.3	⁵ 404.5	⁵ 201.2
Private industry⁶		104,640.7	⁵ 32.0	⁵ 28.5

¹ 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.

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 A statistical significance test indicates that the difference between the 1998 incidence rate and the 1997 rate is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

— Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor December 1999