

TABLE S10. Highest incidence rates¹ and number of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1999

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1999 Annual average employment ⁴ (000s)	Incidence rate	Number (000s)
Meat packing plants	2011	147.6	912.5	14.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	352.1	685.5	24.3
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	47.3	405.0	1.7
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	28.1	344.4	.9
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	254.7	337.1	8.8
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	18.0	329.0	.6
Engine electrical equipment	3694	71.1	328.0	2.4
Household laundry equipment	3633	16.7	324.8	.6
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	14.6	301.0	.4
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	7.5	256.7	.2
Public building and related furniture	253	52.3	255.9	1.4
Automotive stampings	3465	121.1	252.0	3.3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	554.1	250.2	14.7
Vitreous china table and kitchenware	3262	5.0	233.5	.1
Cookies and crackers	2052	48.9	213.7	1.0
Aircraft	3721	256.2	213.1	5.5
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	63.0	213.0	1.3
Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	2399	30.4	208.6	.6
Canned and cured fish and seafoods	2091	6.6	191.7	.1
Hosiery, n.e.c.	2252	35.6	186.2	.7
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	102.6	185.9	2.0
Office furniture, except wood	2522	40.8	182.5	.8
Leather tanning and finishing	311	12.3	181.8	.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	19.5	179.6	.3
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	31.7	177.7	.6
Private industry⁵		107,611.8	27.3	246.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$, 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 Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: 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 2000