**Supplementary Online Material**

**Data Tables**

**Table SI: Regression results to estimate differences between the workers’ compensation outcomes pre- and post-intervention by different industries (2-digit NAICS**a **codes)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Claims per 100 FTE** c |  | **Cost per FTE** d |  | **Geometric Mean Cost per Claim** d |
| **NAICS Code** a | **Description** | **Number**  **of**  **Employers** b | **Intervention Effect** e,h |  | **Intervention Effect** f,h |  | **Intervention Effect** g,h |
|  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |
| 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 3 | 0.07 (0.05, 0.11)\* |  | 0.15 (NC)j |  | 0.94 (0.36, 2.4) |
| 21 | Mining | 4 | 0.45 (0.4, 0.51)\* |  | 0.27 (NC)j |  | 1.98 (0, 1300.75) |
| 22 | Utilities | 2 | 0.1 (0.08, 0.13)\* |  | NC i |  | 0.3 (0.02, 4.86) |
| 23 | Construction | 40 | 0.58 (0.3, 1.13) |  | 0.3 (0.04, 1.85) |  | 0.77 (0.43, 1.37) |
| 31 | Manufacturing Division 31 | 12 | 1.16 (0.35, 3.81) |  | 0.39 (0.26, 3.41) |  | 1.08 (0.48, 2.45) |
| 32 | Manufacturing Division 32 | 63 | 0.31 (0.14, 0.7)\* |  | 0.09 (0.02, 0.22) |  | 0.76 (0.4, 1.46) |
| 33 | Manufacturing Division 33 | 120 | 0.3 (0.16, 0.57)\* |  | 0.08 (0.02, 0.15) |  | 0.67 (0.46, 0.97)\* |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | 24 | 0.27 (0.09, 0.82)\* |  | 0.26 (0.05, 0.85) |  | 0.99 (0.48, 2.03) |
| 44 | Retail Trade Division 44 | 12 | 0.5 (0.18, 1.4) |  | 1.1 (0.04, 10.3) |  | 0.84 (0.34, 2.08) |
| 45 | Retail Trade Division 45 | 4 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 48 | Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (TWU) Division 48 | 8 | 0.04 (0.02, 0.11)\* |  | NC i |  | 33.86 (3.02, 379)\* |
| 49 | Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (TWU) Division 49 | 4 | 0.11 (0.04, 0.25)\* |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 51 | Information | 1 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 52 | Finance and Insurance | 1 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 53 | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 3 | 0.55 (0.19, 1.6) |  | 26.33 (NC)j |  | 1.04 (0.25, 4.28) |
| 54 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2 | 0.93 (0.34, 2.54) |  | NC i |  | 9.71 (0.01, 14047.5) |
| 55 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | 2 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 56 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 10 | NC i |  | 0.15 (0.01, 0.21) |  | 0.58 (0.15, 2.25) |
| 61 | Educational Services | 12 | 0.49 (0.19, 1.25) |  | 0.16 (0.04, 0.89) |  | 0.47 (0.14, 1.51) |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance | 60 | 0.31 (0.11, 0.87)\* |  | 0.32 (0.11, 0.59) |  | 0.89 (0.66, 1.2) |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 7 | 1.16 (0.29, 4.63) |  | 0.15 (0.06, 0.89) |  | 0.4 (0.18, 0.86)\* |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | 5 | 0.07 (0.01, 0.51)\* |  | 0.001 (NC)j |  | 0.01 (0, 0.26)\* |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) | 6 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 92 | Public Administration | 44 | 0.16 (0.07, 0.36)\* |  | 0.19 (0.03, 0.36) |  | 0.66 (0.36, 1.18) |

a – North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry codes of the employers as reported by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Note that NAICS 48, 49 are not typically reported separately.

b – Number of employers in the claim rates analysis. There were fewer employers in the cost analyses since employers who participated in programs that reduced the apparent cost of the claims by allowing employers to pay portions of the claims were excluded.

c – Total number of claims (medical-only and lost-time) per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs)

d – Paid 30-month nominal cost

e – Poisson regression

f – Two-part regression model- refer to Methods and Online Appendix

g – Linear regression

h – Model does not control for time trend independent of intervention

i – For these interventions, the model did not converge because the effect size was too large to estimate. In most cases, there were either no workers’ compensation claims or no costs post-intervention. These are still considered reductions.

j – Confidence intervals for the two part model were calculated using a Bootstrap procedure. This procedure is highly unreliable with few observations in a strata, and therefore, strata with fewer than 5 companies will not have their confidence intervals reported.

\*– Significant difference, P <.05

**Table SII: Regression results to estimate differences between the workers’ compensation outcomes pre- and post-intervention by different industries (3-digit NAICS**a **codes)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Claims**  **per 100 FTE** c |  | **Cost per FTE** d |  | **Geometric**  **Mean Cost**  **per Claim** d |
| **NAICS Code** a | **Description** | **Number of**  **Employers**  b | **Intervention**  **Effect** e,h |  | **Intervention**  **Effect** f,h |  | **Intervention**  **Effect** g,h |
|  |  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |
| 236 | Construction of Buildings | 7 | 0.67 (0.02, 26.74) |  | 6.98 (6.98, 29.77)\* |  | 0.86 (0.21, 3.5) |
| 238 | Specialty Trade Contractors | 32 | 0.55 (0.23, 1.28) |  | 0.25 (0.02, 1.31) |  | 0.9 (0.42, 1.93) |
| 311 | Food Manufacturing | 11 | 1.17 (0.34, 3.96) |  | 0.36 (0.2, 4.64) |  | 1.07 (0.45, 2.54) |
| 321 | Wood Product Manufacturing | 8 | 0.26 (0.11, 0.65)\* |  | 0.08 (0.01, 0.4)\* |  | 0.7 (0.14, 3.6) |
| 323 | Printing and Related Support Activities | 11 | 0.16 (0.04, 0.7)\* |  | 0.09 (0.06, 1.59) |  | 0.53 (0.02, 13.88) |
| 325 | Chemical Manufacturing | 13 | 0.62 (0.23, 1.69) |  | 0.14 (0.01, 0.96)\* |  | 0.68 (0.31, 1.48) |
| 326 | Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing | 21 | 0.13 (0.02, 0.65)\* |  | 0.1 (0, 0.38)\* |  | 1.31 (0.37, 4.6) |
| 331 | Primary Metal Manufacturing | 15 | 0.15 (0.06, 0.38)\* |  | 0.11 (0.02, 0.46) |  | 2.08 (0.7, 6.16) |
| 332 | Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 38 | 0.94 (0.57, 1.54) |  | 0.26 (0.04, 0.9)\* |  | 0.87 (0.56, 1.34) |
| 333 | Machinery Manufacturing | 15 | 0.05 (0.01, 0.23)\* |  | NC i |  | 0.23 (0.00, 16.28) |
| 336 | Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 30 | 0.09 (0.04, 0.18)\* |  | 0.02 (0, 0.05)\* |  | 0.27 (0.11, 0.64)\* |
| 337 | Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing | 15 | 0.24 (0.04, 1.56) |  | 0.56 (0, 0.55)\* |  | 0.88 (0.17, 4.53) |
| 423 | Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 15 | 0.47 (0.13, 1.69) |  | 0.46 (0.34, 2.73) |  | 0.89 (0.31, 2.62) |
| 424 | Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 8 | 0.24 (0.05, 1.28) |  | 0.11 (0.02, 0.57)\* |  | 0.92 (0.33, 2.58) |
| 484 | Truck Transportation | 7 | 0.04 (0.02, 0.1)\* |  | 121.79 (17.25, 8x1010)\* |  | 35.3 (2.77, 449.35) |
| 485 | Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation | 1 | NC i |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 492 | Couriers and Messengers | 2 | 0.14 (0.09, 0.21)\* |  | NC i |  | NC i |
| 493 | Warehousing and Storage | 2 | NC i |  | NCi |  | NC i |
| 561 | Administrative and Support Services | 8 | NC i |  | 0.19 (0.01, 0.26)\* |  | 0.55 (0.13, 2.29) |
| 611 | Educational Services | 12 | 0.49 (0.19, 1.25) |  | 0.16 (0.04, 0.91)\* |  | 0.47 (0.14, 1.51) |
| 621 | Ambulatory Health Care Services | 16 | 1.23 (0.52, 2.9) |  | 0.95 (0.13, 1.93) |  | 1.24 (0.79, 1.96) |
| 623 | Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 25 | 0.19 (0.05, 0.76)\* |  | 0.41 (0.16, 1.4) |  | 0.7 (0.45, 1.09) |
| 624 | Social Assistance | 14 | 0.19 (0.06, 0.61)\* |  | NC i |  | 0.06 (0.00, 0.82)\* |
| 921 | Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support | 11 | 0.10 (0.02, 0.46)\* |  | 0.37 (0.1, 1.05) |  | 0.62 (0.08, 5.03) |
| 922 | Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities | 30 | 0.17 (0.07, 0.43)\* |  | 0.19 (0.03, 0.37) \* |  | 0.72 (0.4, 1.32) |

a – North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry codes of the employers as reported by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Any 3-digit NAICS with >5 employers is reported.

b – Number of employers in the claim rates analysis. There were fewer employers in the cost analyses since employers who participated in programs that reduced the apparent cost of the claims by allowing employers to pay portions of the claims were excluded.

c – Total number of claims (medical-only and lost-time) per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs)

d – Paid 30-month nominal cost

e – Poisson regression

f – Two-part regression model- refer to Methods and Online Appendix

g – Linear regression

h – Model does not control for time trend independent of intervention

i – For these interventions, the model did not converge because the effect size was too large to estimate. In most cases, there were either no workers’ compensation claims or no costs post-intervention. These are still considered reductions.

\* – Significant difference, P <.05

**Table SIII: Regression results to estimate differences between the workers’ compensation outcomes pre- and post-intervention by different ergonomic**a **intervention types**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | | **Claims**  **per 100 FTE** d |  | **Cost per FTE** e |  | **Geometric**  **Mean Cost**  **per Claim** e |
| **Intervention Group** a | **Intervention**  **General Type** a | **Intervention**  **Specific Type** a | **OICCs** b  **Source Reference** | **Number of**  **Employers**  c | **Intervention**  **Effect** f,i |  | **Intervention Effect** g,i |  | **Intervention**  **Effect** h,i |
| RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |
| **Ergonomic Material Handling** | | |  | 186 | 0.3 (0.2, 0.47)\* |  | 0.13 (0.11, 120) |  | 0.45 (0.3, 0.67)\* |
|  | Conveyors |  | 341 | 8 | 0.29 (0.06, 1.34) |  | 1.11 (0, 2.54) |  | 1.43 (0.4, 5.11) |
|  | Hoists, cranes, manipulators, and vacuum lifts |  | 343, 344 | 62 | 0.4 (0.22, 0.71)\* |  | 0.24 (0.17, 0.33)\* |  | 0.45 (0.25, 0.81)\* |
|  |  | Manipulators, intelligent lift assists | --- | 9 | 0.08 (0.01, 0.53)\* |  | 0 (0, 2.34) |  | 0.32 (0.02, 4.53) |
|  |  | Vacuum lifts | --- | 19 | 0.42 (0.13, 1.4) |  | 1.18 (0.12, 2.35) |  | 0.72 (0.26, 2) |
|  |  | Hoists and cranes (overhead, gantry, bridge, jib, etc.) | --- | 34 | 0.43 (0.22, 0.87)\* |  | 0 (0, 0.78)\* |  | 0.37 (0.19, 0.72)\* |
|  | Lift gates |  | --- | 9 | 0.14 (0.03, 0.7)\* |  | 0.26 (0, 0.7)\* |  | 0.68 (0.19, 2.42) |
|  | Lift-tilt tables and positioners |  | 3467 | 12 | NC j |  | 0 (0, 0.95)\* |  | NC j |
|  | Machinery- other material handling |  | --- | 39 | 0.08 (0.03, 0.2)\* |  | 0.01 (0, 0.05)\* |  | 0.48 (0.12, 1.94) |
|  |  | Miscellaneous | 349 | 25 | 0.09 (0.04, 0.25)\* |  | 0.02 (0, 0.09)\* |  | 0.55 (0.12, 2.61) |
|  |  | Robotic | 392 | 10 | 0.08 (0.01, 0.62)\* |  | 0.23 (0, 1) |  | NC j |
|  |  | Vehicle lifts | 3464 | 4 | NC j |  | 0 (0, 1) |  | NC j |
|  | Mobile material handling equipment- non-riding |  | --- | 33 | 0.42 (0.21, 0.83)\* |  | 0.18 (0.06, 0.26)\* |  | 0.39 (0.18, 0.86)\* |
|  |  | Non-powered | 87 | 12 | 0.52 (0.26, 1.04) |  | 0.02 (0, 0.16)\* |  | 0.18 (0.05, 0.63)\* |
|  |  | Powered | 8623 | 21 | 0.33 (0.11, 0.99)\* |  | 0.23 (0.05, 0.39)\* |  | 0.52 (0.23, 1.18) |
|  | Mobile material handling equipment- riding |  | --- | 23 | 0.4 (0.13, 1.2) |  | 0.29 (0.08, 0.58)\* |  | 0.2 (0.04, 1.11) |
|  |  | Forklifts, other | 8621 | 7 | 0.32 (0.09, 1.14) |  | 0.53 (0, 0.75)\* |  | 0.67 (0, 139.9) |
|  |  | Manlifts | 3463 | 16 | 0.43 (0.1, 1.77) |  | 0.45 (0, 1.15) |  | 0.17 (0.02, 1.34) |
| **Ergonomic Patient Handling** | | | --- | 73 | 0.32 (0.15, 0.7)\* |  | 0.26 (0.09, 0.71)\* |  | 0.29 (0.2, 0.37) |
|  | Ambulation lift, walkers, hygiene chairs |  | 7521 | 18 | 0.3 (0.08, 1.09) |  | 0.8 (0.41, 1.06) |  | 0.77 (0.48, 1.24) |
|  | Patient transfer, handling equipment, other |  | 7520 | 13 | 0.82 (0.31, 2.16) |  | 0.65 (0.36, 1.04) |  | 1.09 (0.7, 1.69) |
|  | Powered cots |  | --- | 31 | 0.16 (0.06, 0.42)\* |  | 0.17 (0.07, 0.29)\* |  | 0.99 (0.31, 3.2) |
|  | Stair chairs |  | 755 | 11 | 0.1 (0.02, 0.44)\* |  | 0.06 (0.01, 0.1)\* |  | 1.36 (0.33, 5.58) |
| **Ergonomic Other** | | | --- | 89 | 0.28 (0.14, 0.55)\* |  | 0.16 (0.02, 0.39)\* |  | 0.88 (0.54, 1.42) |
|  | Machinery- non material handling |  | 350 | 4 | NC j |  | 0 (0, 0.05)\* |  | 0.04 (0, 2.32) |
|  | Other powered equipment |  | --- | 42 | 0.5 (0.25, 0.99)\* |  | 0.35 (0.17, 0.97)\* |  | 0.93 (0.4, 2.14) |
|  |  | Pallet wrappers | 3732 | 7 | 0.64 (0.09, 4.62) |  | 0.39 (0, 1.02) |  | NC j |
|  |  | Sweepers, scrubbers, floor cleaners | 339 | 4 | NA k |  | 0.07 (0.02, 0.27)\* |  | 0.21 (0.03, 1.22) |
|  |  | Dock levelers | 6692 | 3 | NC j |  | 1.04 (0, 6.05) |  | NC j |
|  |  | Miscellaneous | --- | 28 | 0.55 (0.25, 1.22) |  | 0 (0, 1.95) |  | 1.4 (0.53, 3.69) |
|  | Other equipment |  | --- | 22 | 0.44 (0.14, 1.36) |  | 0.22 (0.07, 0.36)\* |  | 1.1 (0.46, 2.66) |
|  |  | Computer workstation equipment | 361 | 2 | NC j |  | NC j |  | NC j |
|  |  | Containers | 210 | 4 | 1.63 (1.39, 1.9)\* |  | 0 (0, 3.54) |  | 0.62 (0.32, 1.21) |
|  |  | Ratchets, binders, tie-downs | 42 | 6 | 0.21 (0.08, 0.59)\* |  | 0 (0, 1.24) |  | 6.78 (0.75, 61.66) |
|  |  | Miscellaneous | --- | 10 | 0.06 (0.01, 0.43)\* |  | 0.2 (0, 0.55)\* |  | NC j |
|  | Powered hand tools |  | 72 | 8 | 0.07 (0.03, 0.17)\* |  | 0.2 (0, 0.6)\* |  | 0.89 (0.18, 4.47) |
|  | Racks, Shelves, Ramps, Platforms |  | --- | 13 | 0.08 (0.01, 0.49)\* |  | 0.04 (0.02, 0.67)\* |  | 0.6 (0.22, 1.62) |

a – Intervention type determined by consensus rating of two certified professional ergonomists based on case study reviews. The Ergonomics Intervention Major Group includes Ergonomic Material Handling, Ergonomic Patient Handling, and Ergonomic Other (Total number of employers = 348).

b – Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual Version 2.01 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012a)

c – Number of employers in the claim rates analysis. There were fewer employers in the cost analyses since employers who participated in programs that reduced the apparent cost of the claims by allowing employers to pay portions of the claims were excluded.

d – Total number of claims (medical-only and lost-time) per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs)

e – Paid 30-month nominal cost

f – Poisson regression

g – Two-part regression model- refer to Methods and Online Appendix;

h – Linear regression

i – Model does not control for time trend independent of intervention

j – For these interventions, the model did not converge because the effect size was too large to estimate. In most cases, there were either no workers’ compensation claims or no costs post-intervention. These are still considered reductions.

k – For these interventions, model did not converge because there were too few employers.

\* – Significant difference, P <.05

**Table SIV: Regression results to estimate differences between the workers’ compensation outcomes pre- and post-intervention by different safety**a **and ventilation**a **intervention types**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | | **Claims**  **per 100 FTE** d |  | **Cost per FTE** e |  | **Geometric Mean Cost**  **per Claim** e |
| **Intervention**  **Group** a | **Intervention**  **General Type** a | **Intervention**  **Specific Type** a | **OICCs** b  **Source Reference** | **Number of**  **Employers**  c | **Intervention**  **Effect** f,i |  | **Intervention**  **Effect** g, i |  | **Intervention Effect** h,i |
| RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |
| **Safety** |  |  | --- | 38 | 0.09 (0.02, 0.5)\* |  | 0.11 (0.09, 0.11)\* |  | 0.78 (0.44, 1.37) |
|  | Other equipment |  | --- | 23 | 0.41 (0.21, 0.83)\* |  | 0.11 (0, 0.32)\* |  | 1.17 (0.58, 2.37) |
|  |  | Fall Protection | 775 | 1 | NC j |  | NC j |  | NC j |
|  |  | Machine guarding/ safe guarding | --- | 10 | 0.69 (0.2, 2.4) |  | 0.25 (0.14, 0.71)\* |  | 0.94 (0.39, 2.26) |
|  |  | Other equipment- miscellaneous | --- | 2 | 0.3 (0.2, 0.46)\* |  | 0.25 (0.03, 0.51)\* |  | 2.66 (0.89, 7.99) |
|  |  | Specialty Saws, Cutters | --- | 10 | 0.12 (0.03, 0.47)\* |  | NC j |  | 0.09 (0, 9.3) |
|  | Scaffolding |  | 6340 | 8 | 0.61 (0.12, 3.1) |  | NC j |  | 0.61 (0.19, 2) |
|  | Slip resistant flooring |  | 660 | 7 | 0 (0, 0.05)\* |  | NC j |  | 0.38 (0.01, 14.44) |
| **Ventilation** |  |  | --- | 8 | 2.19 (0.86, 5.6) |  | 3.53 (1.83, 2.75)\* |  | 2.64 (1.15, 6.08)\* |
|  | Machinery- non material handling  (with built-in ventilation) |  | --- | 2 | 3.21 (0.37, 28.13) |  | NC j |  | 1.2 (0, 339.1) |
|  |  |
|  | Other powered equipment  (with built-in ventilation) |  | --- | 1 | NC j |  | NC j |  | NC j |
|  |  |
|  | Ventilation equipment  (stand-alone systems) |  | 3312 | 5 | 2.22 (0.78, 6.27) |  | 0.14 (0.01, 6.23) |  | 2.49 (1.2, 5.17)\* |
|  |  |
| **Other (multiple purpose)** |  |  | --- | 69 | 0.24 (0.12, 0.49)\* |  | 0.12 (0.11, 0.11)\* |  | 0.52 (0.3, 0.88)\* |
|  | Other equipment |  | --- | 4 | NC j |  | NC j |  | NC j |
|  | Other powered equipment |  | --- | 3 | NA k |  | NC j |  | NC j |
|  | Machinery- non material handling |  | --- | 62 | 0.24 (0.12, 0.5)\* |  | 0.36 (0, 0.37)\* |  | 0.56 (0.33, 0.95)\* |
|  |  | Molding machines | 353 | 2 | 0.13 (0.01, 1.21) |  | NC i |  | 0.03 (0, 0.62)\* |
|  |  | Miscellaneous | 350 | 46 | 0.25 (0.1, 0.64)\* |  | 0.21 (0.09, 0.53)\* |  | 0.64 (0.35, 1.17) |
|  |  | Cutting and machining equipment (including lathes) | 352 | 14 | 0.27 (0.09, 0.78)\* |  | 0.17 (0.06, 0.46)\* |  | 0.25 (0.07, 0.89)\* |

a – Intervention type determined by consensus rating of two certified professional ergonomists based on case study reviews.

b – Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual Version 2.01 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012a)

c – Number of employers in the claim rates analysis. There were fewer employers in the cost analyses since employers who participated in programs that reduced the apparent cost of the claims by allowing employers to pay portions of the claims were excluded.

d – Total number of claims (medical-only and lost-time) per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs)

e – Paid 30-month nominal cost

f – Poisson regression

g – Two-part regression model- refer to Methods and Online Appendix;

h – Linear regression

i – Model does not control for time trend independent of intervention

j – For these interventions, the model did not converge because the effect size was too large to estimate. In most cases, there were either no workers’ compensation claims or no costs post-intervention. These are still considered reductions.

k – For these interventions, model did not converge because there were too few employers.

\* – Significant difference, P <.05

**Table SV: Post-hoc analysis results stratifying affected employee workers’ compensation claim frequency rate data into high-low rate groups**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Low Claim Rate** a |  | **High Claim Rate** a |
|  | RR (95% CI) |  | RR (95% CI) |
| Per Year b | 0.96 (0.85, 1.08) |  | 0.86 (0.80, 0.92)\* |
| Intervention Effect b | 0.40 (0.20, 0.81)\* |  | 0.30 (0.17, 0.51)\* |

a – Total number of claims (medical-only and lost-time) per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs); low defined as < median rate; high defined as > or = median rate

b – Poisson regression

**\***– Significant difference, P <.05

**Table SVI: Summary of intervention type by industry**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAICS Code** a | **Description** | **Intervention**  **Type** b | | | | | | |
| **Ergonomic Material Handling** | **Ergonomic Other** | **Ergonomic Patient Handling** | **Ventilation** | **Other (Multiple Purpose)** | **Safety** | **Total** |
| 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 | Mining | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 | Utilities | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 | Construction | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 33 |
| 31 | Manufacturing Division 31 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| 32 | Manufacturing Division 32 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 52 |
| 33 | Manufacturing Division 33 | 59 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 105 |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 22 |
| 44 | Retail Trade Division 44 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| 45 | Retail Trade Division 45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 48 | Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (TWU) Division 48 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 49 | Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (TWU) Division 49 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 51 | Information | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 52 | Finance and Insurance | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 53 | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 54 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 55 | Management of Companies and Enterprises | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 56 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 61 | Educational Services | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance | 8 | 5 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 54 |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 92 | Public Administration | 3 | 8 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 39 |
| Total |  | 164 | 69 | 66 | 7 | 59 | 26 | 391 |

a – North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry codes of the employers as reported by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Note that NAICS 48, 49 are not typically reported separately.

b – Intervention type determined by consensus rating of two certified professional ergonomists based on case study reviews. Not all employers or had 2 digit NAICS codes or intervention types assigned, such that totals do not match total number of participant employers.