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DEPARTMENT OF
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Labor Standards

Characteristics
of
Work-Related
Injuries and
Illnesses
in Maine
2002



Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2002, Highlights

In 2002, there was a 6.1% decrease in Workers' Compensation First Reports of disabling injuries and illnesses (cases in which the employee lost at least one day of work beyond the day of injury or illness), from 16,890 cases in 2001 to 15,854. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

- ✓ 25% of all reports originated in just six Industries. In descending order, they were: elementary and secondary schools; general medical and surgical hospitals; grocery stores; eating places; and ship building and repairing.
- ✓ 21% of all reports applied to only four Occupations. They were, in descending order: nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; truck drivers; laborers, except construction; and janitors and cleaners.
- ✓ 35% of reported disabling cases occurred to workers of age 45 or older.
- ✓ 35% of reported disabling cases occurred to workers with less than one year's experience with their current employer. 48% involved employees with less than two years experience.
- ✓ 19% of all reports identified bodily motion/position of injured worker as the Source of the disabling injury or illness.
- ✓ 29% of all reported disabling cases listed overexertion of one type or another (lifting, pulling, pushing, etc.) as the Event that accounted for the injury or illness.
- ✓ 32% of all cases involving days away from work reported the Nature of the injury or illness as sprains, strains, or tears.
- ✓ 20% of the cases examined here gave the back as the Part of body affected.
- ✓ High occurrence of musculoskeletal disorders in the Maine workplace is evident from both the ways in which workers were reportedly injured (Source and Event) and the reported injuries themselves (Nature and Part of body).



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Background and Definitions	
Background	1
Definitions	2
Summary	4
Section 1: Overall Trend of <i>First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease</i>	6
Section 2: The Most Frequently Reported Characteristics of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses	
Overview	7
Industry.....	7
Occupation of Injured Worker	8
Nature of Injury or Illness	9
Event or Exposure	10
Source of Injury or Illness	11
Part of Body Affected	12
Age of Injured Worker	13
Length of Service of Injured Worker	14
Section 3: The Five Industries with Highest Number of Reported Disabling Cases	
Overview	15
Elementary and Secondary Schools (SIC 8211)	18
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (SIC 8062)	20
Grocery Stores (SIC 5411).....	22
Eating Places (SIC 5812)	24
Ship Building and Repairing (SIC 3731)	26
Section 4: The Five Occupations with Highest Number of Reported Disabling Cases	
Overview	29
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants.....	32
Truck Drivers	34
Laborers, Except Construction.....	36
Janitors and Cleaners.....	38
Construction Laborers	40
Section 5: The Five Natures of Injury or Illness Most Often Reported	
Overview	43
Sprains, Strains, Tears.....	46
Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back	48
Back Pain, Hurt Back	50
Bruises, Contusions	52
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, Unspecified.....	54
Section 6: The Five Events or Exposures Most Often Reported	
Overview	57
Overexertion in Lifting.....	60
Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface	62
Overexertion, Unspecified	64

Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects.....	66
Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting	68
Section 7: The Five Sources of Injury or Illness Most Often Reported	
Overview	71
Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker.....	74
Nonclassifiable	76
Floor of Building.....	78
Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility.....	80
Boxes, Crates, Cartons	82
Section 8: Occupational Injury and Illness Data Profiles	84
Sample Profile	86

TABLES

2-1: Top Ten Industries of Injured Worker.....	7
2-2: Top Ten Occupations of Injured Worker.....	8
2-3: Top Ten Natures of Injury or Illness	9
2-4: Top Ten Events or Exposures.....	10
2-5: Top Ten Sources of Injury or Illness	11
2-6: Top Ten Parts of Body Affected.....	12
2-7: Ten Age Categories	13
2-8: Eight Length of Service Categories.....	14
3-1: Top 5 Industries for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Parts, Sources, and Events for each Industry	16
3-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	18
3-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	20
3-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Grocery Stores	22
3-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Eating Places.....	24
3-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Ship Building and Repairing.....	26
4-1: Top 5 Occupations for 2002 with Top 5 Natures, Events, Sources, Parts and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for each Occupation	30
4-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants.....	32
4-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Truck Drivers.....	34
4-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Laborers, Except Construction	36
4-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Janitors and Cleaners.....	38
4-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Construction Laborers	40
5-1: Top 5 Natures for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Parts, Sources, Events, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Nature	44
5-2: Characteristics of Sprains, Strains, Tears	46
5-3: Characteristics of Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back	48
5-4: Characteristics of Back Pain, Hurt Back	50
5-5: Characteristics of Bruises, Contusions	52
5-6: Characteristics of Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, Unspecified.....	54
6-1: Top 5 Events for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Sources, Parts, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Event	58

6-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Lifting	60
6-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface...	62
6-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion, Unspecified	64
6-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects	66
6-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/ Twisting	68
7-1: Top 5 Sources for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Parts and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Source	72
7-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker.	74
7-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Nonclassifiable Sources	76
7-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Floor of Building.....	78
7-5: Characteristics of Injuries and illnesses Due to Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility	80
7-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Boxes, Crates, Cartons	82
8-1: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Age	86
8-2: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Nature of Injury or Illness	87
8-3: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Part of Body	88
8-4: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Source of Injury or Illness	89
8-5: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Event Leading to Injury or Illness	91
8-6: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Length of Service of Injured Worker	92
8-7: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Day of the Week of Injury or Illness	92
8-8: Janitors and Cleaners in Schools in Cumberland County – Month of Injury or Illness	93

FIGURES

1-1: Twenty-Year Comparison of Disabling FROI Annual Totals.....	6
3-1: Occupations – Elementary and Secondary Schools (761 Disabling FROI)	19
3-2: Occupations – General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (736 Disabling FROI)	21
3-3: Occupations – Grocery Stores (718 Disabling FROI)	23
3-4: Occupations – Eating Places (641 Disabling FROI)	25
3-5: Occupations – Ship Building and Repairing (601 Disabling FROI)	27
4-1: Events – Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (959 Disabling FROI)	33
4-2: Events – Truck Drivers (866 Disabling FROI)	35
4-3: Events – Laborers, Except Construction (849 Disabling FROI)	37
4-4: Events – Janitors and Cleaners (663 Disabling FROI)	39
4-5: Events – Construction Laborers (415 Disabling FROI)	41
5-1: Occupations – Sprains, Strains, Tears (5000 Disabling FROI)	47
5-2: Occupations – Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back (2512 Disabling FROI)	49
5-3: Occupations – Back Pain, Hurt Back (1338 Disabling FROI)	51
5-4: Occupations – Bruises, Contusions (1045 Disabling FROI)	53

5-5: Occupations – Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, UNS (831 Disabling FROI)	55
6-1: Occupations – Overexertion in Lifting (2518 Disabling FROI).....	61
6-2: Occupations – Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface (1459 Disabling FROI)	63
6-3: Occupations – Overexertion, UNS (776 Disabling FROI)	65
6-4: Occupations – Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects (698 Disabling FROI)	67
6-5: Occupations – Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting (591 Disabling FROI)...	69
7-1: Occupations – Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker (3010 Disabling FROI)	75
7-2: Occupations – Nonclassifiable Sources (1223 Disabling FROI).....	77
7-3: Occupations – Floor of Building (796 Disabling FROI)	79
7-4: Occupations – Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility (782 Disabling FROI)	81
7-5: Occupations – Boxes, Crates, Cartons (641 Disabling FROI)	83

BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

Background

Under the authority of Title 26 MRSA § 42-A, the Maine Department of Labor Research and Statistics Unit collects and compiles data on workplace injuries and illnesses. An important source of this information is the Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* (FROI) and related paperwork as submitted by employers or their insurers to the WCB to process claims and meet the requirements of the Workers' Compensation Law. These documents capture a broad range of information about any reported work-related injury or illness. The Unit codes WCB data about each case of injury or illness resulting in at least one day away from work beyond the day of injury (a disabling case) directly onto the WCB database via on-line connection. At least once a month, WCB data are downloaded to a data warehouse where they are available to respond to specific queries, generally by cross-tabulation with other related information.

This report examines the WCB disabling-case data for the year 2002 in terms of the following eight characteristics of injury or illness: (1) Industry, (2) Occupation of injured worker, (3) Nature of injury or illness, (4) Event or exposure, (5) Source of injury or illness, (6) Part of body affected, (7) Age of the injured worker and (8) Length of service of the injured worker (all as defined below). The reasons for examining these characteristics are as follows:

- 1) The analysis provides full answers to the “where” (Industry), “who” (Occupation, Age, and Length of service of the injured worker), “how” (Event or exposure and Source of injury or illness), and “what” (Nature of injury or illness and Part of body affected) questions about occupational injuries and illnesses sustained by Maine workers in 2002.
- 2) This report is meant to serve as an example of queries possible with this data source. Each WCB file contains detailed data about the employee, the employer, the incident and the associated Workers' Compensation claim beyond what is used here. General information is in the public domain but the release of employee-specific information must be approved by the WCB. This means that case characteristic information can be generated for an individual company, or groups of companies or of cases, rather than the statewide approach of this report. This report is intended to encourage requests for specific inquiries using the WCB data to improve occupational safety and health in Maine workplaces.

There are certain limitations to such inquiry, including this report, as follows:

- 1) The WCB data are not comparable to data generated by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (SOII) because:
 - a. The definitions of “recordable case” under OSHA (used by SOII) and the WCB are different from one another. Injuries or illnesses that are recordable by WCB standards may not be recordable by OSHA standards and *vice versa*.

- b. Annual average numbers of employees and total hours worked per employer are not collected by the WCB. This means that incidence rates cannot be produced for the WCB data.
- 2) Workers' Compensation laws vary from state to state, making comparisons among states difficult.
- 3) The consistency of the coding is subject to the individual coder's interpretation.
- 4) Perhaps most importantly, the quality of the data is subject to the quality of answers provided on the *First Reports*. These reports are to be filed within 7 days of an employer learning about a case, and complete information is not always available at that point. Completion/correction is possible, and in some cases required, but the WCB has no systematic means of verifying compliance.
- 5) Lastly, since 1993, only disabling cases have been coded. This means that cases with job transfer or job restriction but no lost time cannot be examined at this time.

Definitions

The following is an alphabetical list of definitions of terms and abbreviations used in this report.

Age of injured worker: the age of the injured worker at the time of injury, calculated from the worker's date of birth and the date of injury.

Disabling: resulting in at least one day away from work beyond the day of injury or illness.

Event or exposure: the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the Source of the injury or illness.

FROI: *First Report(s) of Occupational Injury or Disease*, the standard form on which an employer or employer's representative makes initial report to the WCB of an occupational injury or illness affecting one of its workers. **For the purposes of this report, this includes reports of disabling cases only.**

Industry: the business in which the injured worker was actually employed at the time of injury or illness.

Length of service of the injured worker: the injured worker's length of service with the employer at the time of injury or illness, calculated from date of hire and date of injury or illness. Date of hire is not always available.

Maine Occupational Research Agenda (MORA): An occupational safety and health research agenda modeled on the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) and managed by the MORA Steering Committee.

Nature of injury or illness: the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness.

Nonclassifiable: insufficient data to allow classification.

Not elsewhere classifiable (NEC): not classifiable among other standard classifications.

Occupation of injured worker: the occupation in which the injured worker was actually engaged at the time of injury or illness (this may not be the worker's regular occupation or job class).

Part of body affected: the part(s) of the injured worker's body directly affected by the Nature of the injury or illness.

SIC: Standard Industrial Classification code. A four-digit code assigned to an employer to classify the establishment by the type of activity in which it is engaged.

Source of injury or illness: the object, substance, bodily motion, or work environment that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.

Unspecified (UNS): insufficient data for more detailed classification.

WCB: Maine Workers' Compensation Board.

SUMMARY

Reports of work-related injuries and illnesses that cost the worker time away from work declined slightly in 2002, from 16,890 cases in 2001 to 15,854, a 6.1% decrease. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

As to where Maine workers were injured, the six Industries that recorded the highest frequencies of disabling-case *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* (FROI) in 2002 stand out above all others for that year. Together, these six accounted for 25.2% (3,999 cases) of all 2002 disabling FROI. They were, in descending order: elementary and secondary schools (SIC 8211); general medical and surgical hospitals (SIC 8062); grocery stores (SIC 5411); eating places (SIC 5812); ship building and repairing (SIC 3731); and skilled nursing care facilities (SIC 8051). Five of these six are service or retail Industries.

Workers injured were examined in terms of three characteristics, Occupation, Age, and Length of Service of the injured worker. The four Occupations that filed the highest numbers of disabling FROI in 2002 likewise stood out above all other Occupations. They were, in descending order: nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; truck drivers; laborers, except construction; and janitors and cleaners. These four Occupations accounted for 21% (3,337 cases) of all 2002 disabling FROI. Janitors and cleaners were a particularly high proportion of reported injured workers in elementary and secondary schools (25.8%, 196 cases), indicating a need for further study of that Occupation within that Industry.

While the top ranking Age group varied somewhat with Occupation, overall the 35-44 years group produced the most disabling-case reports, with 27.8% (4,400 cases) of all 2002 FROI. Of note is the fact that the 45-54 years group ranked second and workers over 45 years of age filed 35.3% (5,596 cases) of all disabling-case reports (53.7%, or 356 cases, among janitors and cleaners). In comparison, workers under 35 years of age filed 36.9% (5,858 cases). The proportion of FROI originating with older workers therefore seems high. By far the leading Length-of-Service group was under one year.

The mechanism of worker injury or illness was examined through two characteristics, Source of injury or illness, and Event or exposure. Overall, the leading Source by far was the bodily motion or position of the injured worker. This Source was identified in 19% of all 2002 disabling FROI. It produced 3,010 FROI; nearly triple the second-ranking Source and five to six times the frequencies shown by most of the top ten Sources. There were important exceptions by Occupation, however, notably among nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Health care patient or resident of health care facility was the Source of 56.2% (539 cases) of disabling injuries and illnesses reported from that Occupation. Of injuries and illnesses from this Source, 46.2% (361 cases) affected the back and the top-ranking Age group impacted by this Source was 45-54 years.

The two highest-ranking Events or exposures stood out well above all others. Overexertion in lifting, the first ranked, appeared in 15.9% of all 2002 FROI (2,518 cases), and had nearly double the frequency of FROI of the second-ranked, fall to floor, walkway, or other surface. Four of the top ten Events involved overexertion and, taken together, accounted for 28.7% of

all 2002 disabling FROI (4,554 cases). Events of this type are known to produce a high frequency of musculoskeletal injuries.

The kinds of injuries and illnesses reported by Maine workers are described through two characteristics, Nature of injury or illness, and Part of body affected. The highest-ranking Nature, sprains, strains, tears, was reported in 5000 FROI in 2002, more than any other characteristic examined here. By itself, it accounted for 31.5% of all 2002 disabling claims. The top three Natures - sprains, strains, tears; soreness, pain, hurt, except the back; and back pain, hurt back – stand out above the lower-ranked Natures and are all musculoskeletal. This makes it clear that musculoskeletal injuries dominated 2002 workplace injuries and illnesses in Maine.

The Part of body affected varied considerably. Of note however is the fact that first-ranked lumbar region and third-ranked back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, when combined accounted for over 20% of all reported disabling cases (3,321 FROI). This outcome suggests a connection between back injuries and overexertion in lifting discussed under “Event” above.

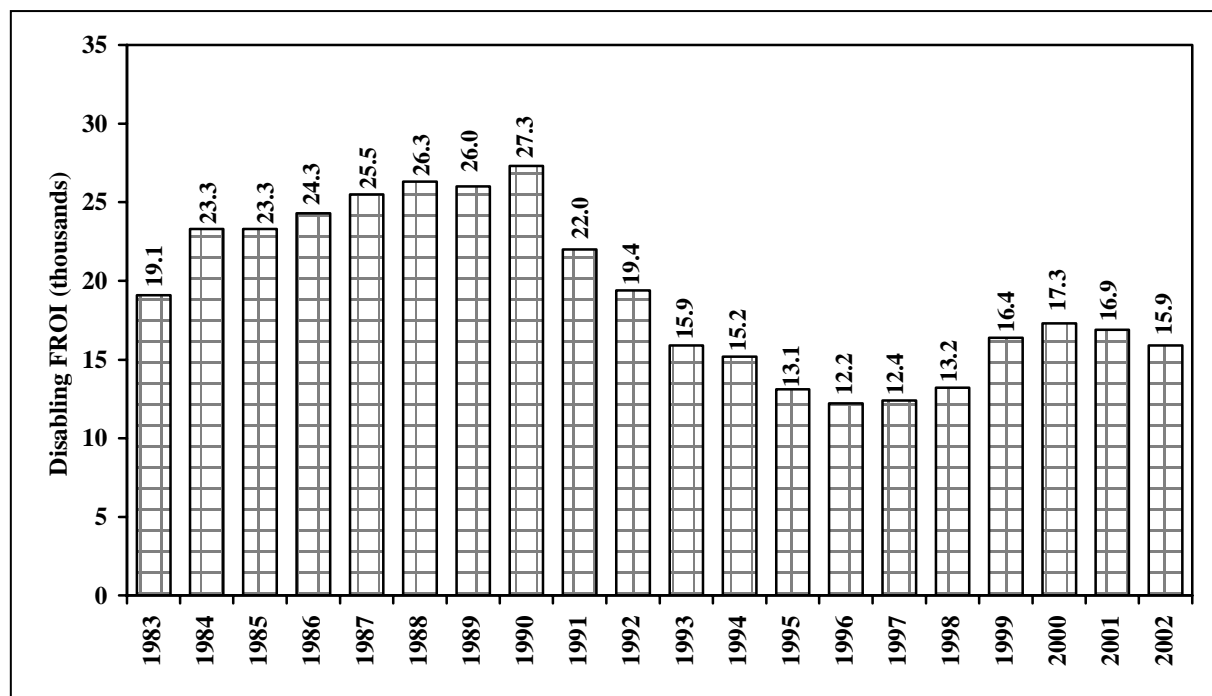
Areas that could bear further study are:

- Injuries and illnesses of truck drivers.
- Causes of injury to janitors and cleaners in elementary and secondary schools.
- The age distribution of injuries and illnesses of janitors and cleaners in general.
- Why “new hires” appear to be at much higher risk of injury or illness.
- Reducing the number of injuries and illnesses with the Source identified as bodily motion/position of injured worker.
- Reducing the number of injuries to nursing aides, orderlies and attendants due to health care patients or resident of health of care facilities.
- Reducing the frequency of overexertion-in-lifting incidents.
- Causes and preventative measures for musculoskeletal disorders.
- Injuries and illnesses of workers age 45 and older.

SECTION 1: OVERALL TREND OF *FIRST* REPORTS OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY OR DISEASE

There were 15,854 disabling cases reported in 2002, a 6.1% decrease from the 16,890 disabling cases in 2001, as shown in Figure 1-1. This change is a continuation of a decline from a recent high point of 17,263 disabling cases in calendar year 2000. Figure 1-1 below shows the number of disabling work-related injuries and illness for the last 20 years as reported on *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* (FROI).

FIGURE 1-1: Twenty-Year Comparison of Disabling FROI Annual Totals



SECTION 2: THE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Overview

This section provides a broad view of the most-reported characteristics of work-related injury and illness for 2002. It details information about six standard characteristics of occupational injury or illness, Industry, Occupation, Nature of injury or illness, Event or exposure, Source of injury or illness, and Part of body affected (Tables 2-1 through 2-6). Within each characteristic, this section examines the ten categories that recorded the highest frequencies of disabling case *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* (FROI) in 2002. The categories are listed in descending order under each characteristic. The top five categories for each characteristic will be examined in detail in later sections of this report. Age of the injured worker and Length of Service are also examined here. **For all characteristics, the total number of disabling FROI for 2002 was 15,845.**

Industry

Industry describes the kind of business in which the injured worker's employer was engaged. Table 2-1 presents the ten Industries (characterized by four-digit Standard Industrial Classification, or SIC, code) reporting the highest frequency of disabling FROI for 2002. Together, these ten Industries accounted for 32.7% of the total disabling FROI filed in 2002. Among the ten Industries were one manufacturing and one construction Industry, the remaining eight being service or retail Industries.

TABLE 2-1: Top Ten Industries of Injured Worker

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Industry of Injured Worker</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Elementary and secondary schools	761
2	General medical and surgical hospitals	736
3	Grocery stores	718
4	Eating places	641
5	Ship building and repairing	601
6	Skilled nursing care facilities	542
7	Highway and street construction	301
8	Individual and family social services	297
9	Residential care	292
10	Department stores	288

Occupation of Injured Worker

Occupation describes the type of job held by the worker at the time of the injury or illness. The ten Occupations that recorded the highest frequencies of disabling FROI in 2002 are presented in Table 2-2. These ten Occupations taken together accounted for 34% of year 2002 FROI. The top four Occupations each produced considerably higher FROI counts than any of the lower six and are therefore expected to be important in the detailed analysis to follow.

TABLE 2-2: Top Ten Occupations of Injured Worker

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Occupation of Injured Worker</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	959
2	Truck drivers	866
3	Laborers-except construction	849
4	Janitors and cleaners	663
5	Construction laborers	415
6	Carpenters	379
7	Kitchen workers, food preparation	364
8	Cashiers	308
9	Stock handlers and baggers	297
10	Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	288

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

Nature of Injury or Illness

Nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness. The top ten Natures listed in Table 2-3 were involved in 82.7% of all disabling cases reported in 2002. The number one Nature (sprains, strains, tears) accounted for 31.5% by itself and had nearly double the disabling FROI of the second ranked Nature (soreness, pain, hurt, except the back). The second ranked Nature, in turn, had nearly double the frequency of the third ranked. Thereafter, the decline in frequencies was less steep. Because the top three Natures are all musculoskeletal, it is clear that musculoskeletal injuries dominate workplace injuries and illnesses.

TABLE 2-3: Top Ten Natures of Injury or Illness

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Nature of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Sprains, strains, tears	5,000
2	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	2,512
3	Back pain, hurt back	1,338
4	Bruises, contusions	1,045
5	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	831
6	Cuts, lacerations	749
7	Fractures	718
8	Neurotic reaction to stress	371
9	Nonclassifiable	299
10	Carpal tunnel syndrome	190

Event or Exposure

Event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the Source of injury or illness. While the top ten Events taken together represent 55.2% of all 2002 disabling FROI, the first ranked, overexertion in lifting, accounted for 15.9% by itself. Three more of the top ten Events involved overexertion and all four overexertion Events taken together totaled 4454 claims, or 28.7% of all FROI. Events of this type have been shown elsewhere to produce a high frequency of musculoskeletal injuries. Also of note, the second ranked Event (fall to floor, walkway or other surface) accounted for nearly twice the frequency of the third highest Event.

TABLE 2-4: Top Ten Events or Exposures

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Event of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Overexertion in lifting	2,518
2	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	1,459
3	Overexertion, unspecified	776
4	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	698
5	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	591
6	Nonclassifiable	591
7	Overexertion, NEC	562
8	Bodily conditions, NEC	547
9	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	532
10	Repetitive motion, unspecified	474

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

Source of Injury or Illness

Source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or work environment which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. Table 2-5 lists the top ten Sources of occupational injuries and illnesses from 2002 FROI. These ten sources accounted for 55.5% of disabling cases. The leading Source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker, accounted for 19% of all disabling FROI for 2002. This was almost three times as high as the second ranked Source, nonclassifiable.

TABLE 2-5: Top Ten Sources of Injury or Illness

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Source of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	3,010
2	Nonclassifiable	1,223
3	Floor of building	796
4	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	782
5	Boxes, crates, cartons	641
6	Ground	555
7	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	553
8	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	532
9	Other sources, NEC	451
10	Person--other than injured/ill worker, NEC	255

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

Part of Body Affected

Part of body affected identifies the part of the body directly affected by the Nature of injury or illness. Over two thirds of all 2002 disabling FROI fell into these top ten Part categories. Of note, lumbar region, together with back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, accounted for over 20% of all reported disabling cases. These data suggest a possible connection between back injuries and the high frequency of overexertion in lifting discussed under “Event” above.

TABLE 2-6: Top Ten Parts of Body Affected

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Part of Body</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Lumbar region	2,099
2	Multiple body parts	1,764
3	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	1,222
4	Knee(s)	1,190
5	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,038
6	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	892
7	Wrist(s)	749
8	Ankle(s)	711
9	Body Systems	680
10	Hand(s), except finger(s)	486

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification.

Age of Injured Worker

For the purpose of this analysis, the ages of the workers reporting disabling injuries and illnesses in 2002 were broken down into ten inclusive Age categories, ranked according to the FROI generated by each (Table 2-7). The 40-44 year Age group ranked highest, with 14.2% of all year 2002 FROI, but four of the top five Age groups, covering the range from 30 to 49 years, were close to one another in frequencies of disabling cases and together accounted for 52.6% of all FROI. In fourth place, however, was the 19-24 years Age group with 12.3% of the total and widely separated from the under 19 and 25-29 year groups. Of note, 5596 reported disabling cases (35% of all 2002 FROI) involved employees of age 45 years or older. Workplace injuries and illnesses in an aging workforce are a research priority identified by MORA.

TABLE 2-7: Ten Age Categories.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	40-44	2,251
2	35-39	2,149
3	45-49	2,034
4	19-24	1,956
5	30-34	1,909
6	50-54	1,637
7	25-29	1,628
8	55-59	1,141
9	60 and above	784
10	Under 19	365

Length of Service of Injured Worker

Length of Service of the injured worker represents the time in service with the particular employer by whom the worker was employed at the time of injury or illness. It does not necessarily represent the total experience of a worker in the Occupation in which the worker was injured. Length of Service of the injured worker was divided into eight inclusive Length-of-Service categories. Workers with two or less years of service with their employer accounted for nearly half of all disabling FROI in 2002, whereas workers with ten or more years of service with their employer accounted for a little over 20%. Length of service was not available for 444 cases in 2002 because the date of hire was not reported on the FROI.

TABLE 2-8: Eight Length-of-Service Categories

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Under 1 Year	5,481
2	1 year to 2 years	2,052
3	5-9 years	1,726
4	3-4 years	1,657
5	10-14 years	1,504
6	2 years to 3 years	1,254
7	20 years and above	1,012
8	15-19 years	724

SECTION 3: THE FIVE INDUSTRIES WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTED DISABLING CASES

Overview.

The first characteristic to be discussed in detail is Industries in which disabling cases were reported to have occurred. Specifically, this section will present information on the five Industries with the highest reported frequencies of disabling case Maine Workers' Compensation Board *First Reports of Occupation Injury or Disease* (FROI). Together, these five Industries accounted for 21.8% of all disabling cases reported for 2002. Table 3-1 lists the top five Industries in descending order by frequency of reported disabling-case FROI for 2002. The Industries are categorized at the four-digit level of SIC coding. One manufacturing Industry is listed, ship building and repairing (SIC 3731), in fifth place. Elementary and secondary schools (SIC 8211) had the highest frequency of reported disabling cases, followed by general medical and surgical hospitals (SIC 8062).

For each Industry, the top five each of Occupation of the injured or ill worker, Nature of the injury or illness, Part of the body affected, Source of the injury or illness, and Event of the injury or illness are tabulated by the disabling case count and percentage for that Industry. **The tabulated characteristics refer to that Industry as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 25.2% of Nature of injury or illness (sprains, strains, and tears) in the first row of the third column of Table 3-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by janitors and cleaners only but by ALL Occupations within elementary and secondary schools, including those Occupations not listed.

While differences in characteristics of injuries and illnesses between these top five Industries were considerable, there were elements shared in common.

- Sprains, strains, tears was by far the number one reported Nature of injury or illness for all top five Industries, averaging 31.6% of disabling FROI. Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back was also common to all five Industries under Nature and averaged 15.3%.
- As to the Source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker averaged 20.6% and ranked first in four of the top five Industries and second in the fifth. It was the only Source in common among all five Industries
- Under Part of body affected, either lumbar region or back, unspecified always ranked at least second, and the two combined averaged 17%. Multiple body parts also was always present among the top five Industries, averaging 11.2%.
- Overexertion in lifting ranked first to third in all five Industries, averaging 14.9% of FROI. Events classified as "overexertion" and "repetitive motion" accounted for between 10% and 40% of each of the top five Industries' disabling FROI. Research has shown that these events are significant factors contributing to such musculoskeletal disorders as sprains, strains and tears, soreness, back pains, tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, *etc.*

TABLE 3-1: Top 5 Industries for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Parts, Sources, and Events for each Industry

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE*	FROI	%	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (761 FROI)	Janitors and cleaners	196	25.8	Sprains, strains, tears	192	25.2	Multiple body parts	125	16.4
	Elementary school teachers	96	12.6	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	117	15.4	Lumbar region	89	11.7
	Bus drivers	73	9.6	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	80	10.5	Knee(s)	59	7.8
	Special education teachers	61	8.0	Back pain, hurt back	61	8.0	Body Systems	56	7.4
	Secondary school teachers	57	7.5	Bruises, contusions	60	7.9	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	45	5.9
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	Registered nurses	163	22.1	Sprains, strains, tears	388	52.7	Lumbar region	137	18.6
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	137	18.6	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	79	10.7	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	99	13.5
	Janitors and cleaners	79	10.7	Bruises, contusions	55	7.5	Multiple body parts	73	9.9
	Health technologists/technicians, NEC	47	6.4	Back pain, hurt back	42	5.7	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	48	6.5
	Maids and housemen	37	5.0	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	21	2.9	Knee(s)	46	6.3
GROCERY STORES (718 FROI)	Stock handlers and baggers	179	24.9	Sprains, strains, tears	213	29.7	Lumbar region	108	15.0
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	107	14.9	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	135	18.8	Multiple body parts	74	10.3
	Laborers, except construction	101	14.1	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	67	9.3	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	68	9.5
	Cashiers	99	13.8	Cuts, lacerations	63	8.8	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	54	7.5
	Supervisors/proprietors-sales occupation	66	9.2	Back pain, hurt back	56	7.8	Wrist(s)	44	6.1
EATING PLACES (641 FROI)	Kitchen workers, food preparation	178	27.8	Sprains, strains, tears	156	24.3	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	103	16.1
	Cooks	157	24.5	Cuts, lacerations	112	17.5	Lumbar region	69	10.8
	Waiters and waitresses	74	11.5	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	68	10.6	Knee(s)	61	9.5
	Miscellaneous food preparation occup'ns	56	8.7	Heat burns, scalds	65	10.1	Multiple body parts	53	8.3
	Managers, food serving/lodging establish	38	5.9	Bruises, contusions	55	8.6	Hand(s), except finger(s)	48	7.5
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (601 FROI)	Welders and cutters	98	16.3	Sprains, strains, tears	157	26.1	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	94	15.6
	Lay-out workers	79	13.1	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	127	21.1	Knee(s)	73	12.1
	Miscellaneous precision metal workers	73	12.1	Symptoms inv nervous/musculoskel	66	11.0	Multiple body parts	67	11.1
	Electricians	63	10.5	Back pain, hurt back	54	9.0	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	37	6.2
	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter	56	9.3	Bruises, contusions	40	6.7	Neck, exc internal loc of disorder	32	5.3

* *These columns refer to the Industry indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease*
 UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification

Continued next page.

TABLE 3-1, continued

INDUSTRY	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*		EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	
		FROI %		FROI %
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (761 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	127	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	136
	Floors	64	Overexertion in lifting	95
	Person--other than injured/ill worker, NEC	56	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	44
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	42	Bodily conditions, NEC	42
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	38	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	32
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	198	Overexertion in lifting	165
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	142	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	66
	Nonclassifiable	57	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	49
	Floor of Building	38	Overexertion, unspecified	41
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	20	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	40
GROCERY STORES (718 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	156	Overexertion in lifting	146
	Boxes, crates, cartons	104	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52
	Floors	45	Overexertion, unspecified	46
	Other sources, NEC	40	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	45
	Nonclassifiable	40	Repetitive placing/grasping/moving object except tool	34
EATING PLACES (641 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	101	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	102
	Floor of Building	83	Overexertion in lifting	69
	Knives	57	Contact with hot objects or substances	64
	Boxes, crates, cartons	35	Struck by swinging or slipping object	50
	Fats, oils	24	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	42
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (601 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	176	Nonclassifiable	56
	Nonclassifiable	84	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	55
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	25	Overexertion in lifting	51
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	24	Struck against stationary object	45
	Other sources, NEC	22	Repetitive use of tools	37

These columns refer to the Industry indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease. UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification

Elementary and Secondary Schools (SIC 8211).

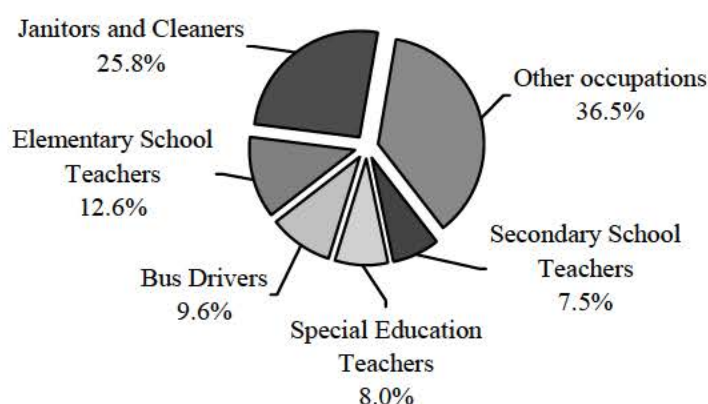
TABLE 3-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Elementary and Secondary Schools

INDUSTRY ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (761 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Janitors and cleaners	196	25.8
	Elementary school teachers	96	12.6
	Bus drivers	73	9.6
	Special education teachers	61	8.0
	Secondary school teachers	57	7.5
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	192	25.2
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	117	15.4
	Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	80	10.5
	Back pain, hurt back	61	8.0
	Bruises, contusions	60	7.9
	PART OF BODY		
	Multiple body parts	125	16.4
	Lumbar region	89	11.7
	Knee(s)	59	7.8
	Body Systems	56	7.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	45	5.9
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	127	16.7
	Floors	64	8.4
	Person--other than injured/ill worker, NEC	56	7.4
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	42	5.5
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	38	5.0
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	136	17.9
	Overexertion in lifting	95	12.5
	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	44	5.8
	Bodily conditions, not elsewhere classifiable	42	5.5
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	32	4.2

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 3-1 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the elementary and secondary schools Industry (SIC 8211).

**FIGURE 3-1: Occupations - Elementary and Secondary Schools
(761 Disabling FROI)**



As can be seen in Figure 3-1, the highest proportion of reported disabling cases was for janitors and cleaners. As to how workers were injured, Table 3-2 shows that the number one Source of injury or illness for all workers in schools was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top reported Event was fall to floor, walkway or other surface. The most often reported body Part for all workers was multiple body parts. These data indicate a need for further research into the Sources of injury for janitors and cleaners specifically.

General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (SIC 8062).

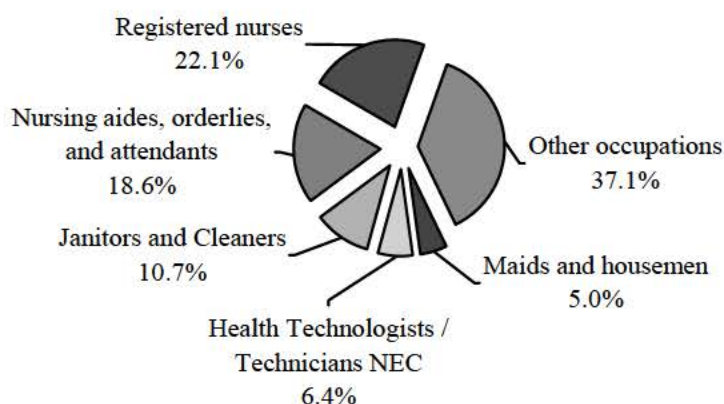
TABLE 3-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in General Medical and Surgical Hospitals

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Registered nurses		163	22.1
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		137	18.6
	Janitors and cleaners		79	10.7
	Health technologists/technicians, not elsewhere classifiable		47	6.4
	Maids and housemen		37	5.0
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		388	52.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		79	10.7
	Bruises, contusions		55	7.5
	Back pain, hurt back		42	5.7
	Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified		21	2.9
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		137	18.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		99	13.5
	Multiple body parts		73	9.9
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		48	6.5
	Knee(s)		46	6.3
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		198	26.9
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		142	19.3
	Nonclassifiable		57	7.7
	Floor of Building		38	5.2
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker		20	2.7
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (736 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		165	22.4
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		66	9.0
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		49	6.7
	Overexertion, unspecified		41	5.6
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object		40	5.4

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury and Disease

Figure 3-2 below shows the five Occupations with the greatest number of reported disabling FROI in the general medical and surgical hospital Industry (SIC 8062) for 2002.

**FIGURE 3-2: Occupations - General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
(736 Disabling FROI)**



In terms of Occupation, registered nurses ranked first and, when taken together with nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, accounted for over 40% of disabling injuries and illness reported in this Industry according to Figure 3-2. Table 3-3 shows that the top Source of injury or illness for all hospital workers was health care patient/resident of health care facility. Four of the top five entries under Event involved overexertion with overexertion in lifting ranked first. The lumbar region was the body Part involved in the most reported disabling injuries and illnesses for all workers in this Industry and back-related categories accounted for 31.6% of disabling FROI.

Grocery Stores (SIC 5411)

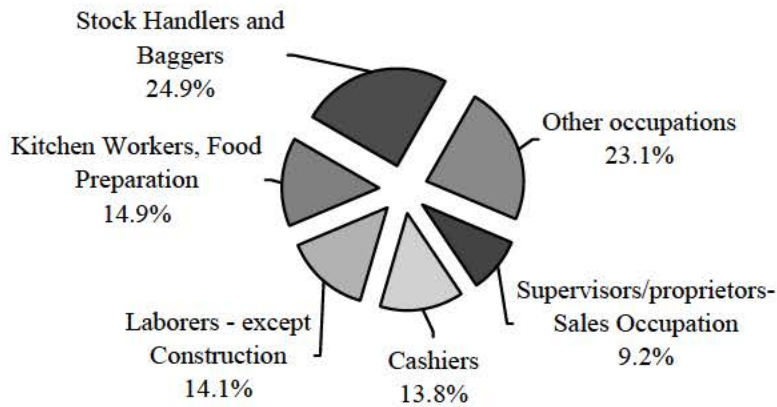
TABLE 3-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Grocery Stores

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Stock handlers and baggers		179	24.9
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		107	14.9
	Laborers, except construction		101	14.1
	Cashiers		99	13.8
	Supervisors/proprietors-sales occupation		66	9.2
	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		213	29.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		135	18.8
	Traumatic inj & disorders, unspecified		67	9.3
	Cuts, lacerations		63	8.8
	Back pain, hurt back		56	7.8
GROCERY STORES (718 FROI)	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		108	15.0
	Multiple body parts		74	10.3
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)		68	9.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		54	7.5
	Wrist(s)		44	6.1
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		156	21.7
	Boxes, crates, cartons		104	14.5
	Floors		45	6.3
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		40	5.6
	Nonclassifiable		40	5.6
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		146	20.3
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		52	7.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		46	6.4
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		45	6.3
	Repetitive placing/grasping/moving object except tool		34	4.7

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

The top five Occupations, in terms of FROI reported in 2002, for the grocery stores Industry (SIC 5411) are shown in Figure 3-3.

FIGURE 3-3: Occupations - Grocery Stores (718 Disabling FROI)



Stock handlers and baggers accounted for almost one quarter of the reported disabling injuries and illnesses in this Industry as shown in Figure 3-3. Bodily motion/position of injured worker was the first ranked Source of injury or illness for all workers. As to Event, overexertion in general totaled 33% of reported injuries and illnesses. The number one Part of body affected was lumbar region for all workers in this Industry, as seen in Table 3-4.

Eating Places (SIC 5812)

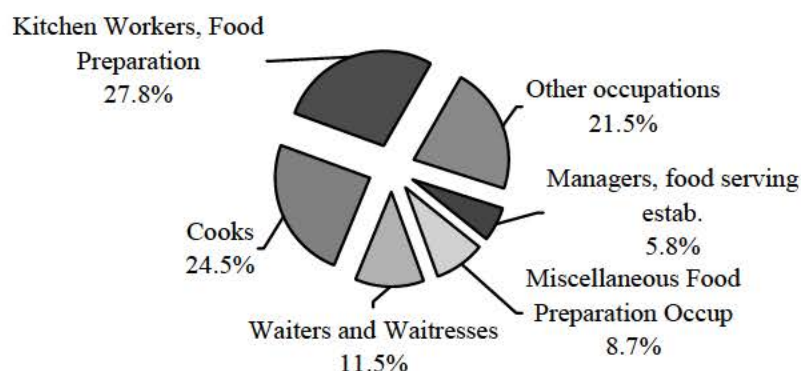
TABLE 3-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Eating Places

INDUSTRY EATING PLACES (641 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	178	27.8
	Cooks	157	24.5
	Waiters and waitresses	74	11.5
	Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	56	8.7
	Managers, food serving/lodging establish	38	5.9
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	156	24.3
	Cuts, lacerations	112	17.5
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	68	10.6
	Heat burns, scalds	65	10.1
	Bruises, contusions	55	8.6
	PART OF BODY		
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	103	16.1
	Lumbar region	69	10.8
	Knee(s)	61	9.5
	Multiple body parts	53	8.3
	Hand(s), except finger(s)	48	7.5
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	101	15.8
	Floor of Building	83	12.9
	Knives	57	8.9
	Boxes, crates, cartons	35	5.5
	Fats, oils	24	3.7
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	102	15.9
	Overexertion in lifting	69	10.8
	Contact with hot objects or substances	64	10.0
	Struck by swinging or slipping object	50	7.8
	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	42	6.6

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 3-4 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the eating and drinking places Industry (SIC 5812).

FIGURE 3-4: Occupations - Eating Places (641 Disabling FROI)



As shown in Figure 3-4, kitchen workers (other than cooks) involved in food preparation filed the greatest number of disabling FROI in this Industry. In fact, food preparation Occupations, also including cooks and miscellaneous food preparation Occupations, accounted for 61% of disabling injuries and illnesses. From Table 3-5, the top Source of injury or illness for all workers was bodily motion/position of injured worker and fall to floor, walkway or other surface was the most common Event. Fingers, fingernails were the most reported injured body Part, and injuries to the fingers and hands accounted for 23.6% of the FROI for all workers in this Industry.

Ship Building and Repairing (SIC 3731)

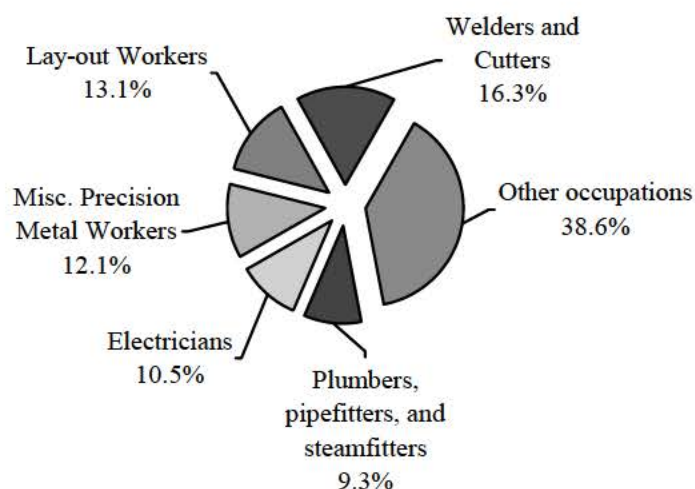
TABLE 3-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Ship Building and Repairing

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Welders and cutters		98	16.3
	Lay-out workers		79	13.1
	Miscellaneous precision metal workers		73	12.1
	Electricians		63	10.5
	Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter		56	9.3
SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING (601 FROI)	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		157	26.1
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		127	21.1
	Symptoms inv nervous/musculoskeletal		66	11.0
	Back pain, hurt back		54	9.0
	Bruises, contusions		40	6.7
	PART OF BODY			
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		94	15.6
	Knee(s)		73	12.1
	Multiple body parts		67	11.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		37	6.2
	Neck, exc internal loc of disorder		32	5.3
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		176	29.3
	Nonclassifiable		84	14.0
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker		25	4.2
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		24	4.0
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		22	3.7
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Nonclassifiable		56	9.3
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting		55	9.2
	Overexertion in lifting		51	8.5
	Struck against stationary object		45	7.5
	Repetitive use of tools		37	6.2

FROI = *First Reports of Occupational Injury of Disease*

For the ship building and repairing Industry (SIC 3731) in the year 2002, Figure 3-5 shows the five Occupations with the highest reported disabling FROI.

**FIGURE 3-5: Occupations - Ship Building and Repairing
(601 Disabling FROI)**



In terms of Occupations within this Industry, as diagrammed in Figure 3-5, welders and cutters ranked first, but other Occupations contributed significantly to the total 2002 FROI for this Industry. Bodily motion/position of injured worker was the most commonly reported Source of injury or illness for all workers in this Industry in Table 3-6. While bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/ twisting ranked first among the classifiable, a wide variety of Events contributed to the frequency of disabling FROI. The back was the body Part producing the highest frequency of reported disabling injury or illness among workers in shipyards.

SECTION 4: THE FIVE OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTED DISABLING CASES

Overview

This section presents information on the five Occupations with the highest reported frequencies of disabling case FROI for 2002. Table 4-1 below lists the top five Occupations in descending order by frequency of disabling case FROI. Together, these five Occupations accounted for 23.6% of all disabling case FROI reported for 2002. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants fell in first place, followed by truck drivers in second place.

For each Occupation, the top five each of Nature of the injury or illness, Event of the injury or illness, Source of the injury or illness, and Part of the body affected are tabulated by the disabling case frequency and percentage for that Occupation. Age of the injured worker and Length of Service of the injured worker are both broken down into five inclusive categories and these categories are ranked by the frequency of disabling cases reported for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the Occupation as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics**. For example, the 18.0% of Event (overexertion in lifting) in the first row of the third column of Table 4-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported as sprains, strains, tears only but ALL Natures within nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, including those not listed.

While there were differences in characteristics of injuries and illnesses between these top five Occupations, a number of elements were shared in common.

- For all Occupations, the top ranking Length-of-Service group was under 1 year, averaging 44.4% of disabling FROI.
- Sprains, strains, tears was the number one reported Nature for all top five Occupations, averaging 35.8%. Soreness, pain, hurt, except for back ranked second for all Occupations at an average proportion of 15.7%. Back pain, hurt back ranked third or fourth for all five Occupations, averaging 10.2%.
- Under Part, lumbar region ranked first for all top five Occupations, and back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified was also common to all. Combined, these two, or the back in general, averaged 25.8% of FROI. Multiple body parts was also common to all five Occupations, averaging 11.5%.
- Overexertion in lifting ranked first in the Event column for all of the top five Occupations at an average proportion of 17.5% of disabling cases. A variety of Events classified as “overexertion” accounted for between 21.5% and 35.1% of each of the top five Occupations’ disabling FROI. Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface ranked second or third in all five Occupations, averaging 8.1%. Aside from the top-ranking Events, proportions were low, indicating a wide variety of contributing Events in each Occupation.

TABLE 4-1: Top 5 Occupations for 2002 with Top 5 Natures, Events, Sources, Parts, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Occupation

OCCUPATION	NATURE*	FROI %	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (959 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	422	Overexertion in lifting	173	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	539
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	182	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	68	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	77
	Back pain, hurt back	149	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	50	Nonclassifiable	77
	Bruises, contusions	41	Overexertion, unspecified	43	Floor of Building	40
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	35	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj.	40	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	17
TRUCK DRIVERS (866 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	338	Overexertion in lifting	128	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	120
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	109	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	96	Ground	82
	Back pain, hurt back	74	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	71	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	67
	Bruises, contusions	63	Fall from nonmoving vehicle	45	Nonclassifiable	53
	Fractures	61	Bodily reaction, not elsewhere classifiable	43	Semi trailer/ tractor trailer / trailer truck	36
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (849 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	283	Overexertion in lifting	177	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	120
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	138	Overexertion, unspecified	54	Boxes, crates, cartons	81
	Back pain, hurt back	81	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52	Nonclassifiable	72
	Bruises, contusions	74	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	47	Floor of building	31
	Cuts, lacerations	48	Nonclassifiable	36	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	31
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (663 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	232	Overexertion in lifting	114	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	106
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	109	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	72	Floor of building	51
	Bruises, contusions	55	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	48	Nonclassifiable	41
	Back pain, hurt back	55	Overexertion, unspecified	41	Bags, sacks, totes	30
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	44	Overexertion, not elsewhere classifiable	30	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	30
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (415 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	117	Overexertion in lifting	70	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	49
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	58	Struck by falling object	23	Nonclassifiable	45
	Back pain, hurt back	39	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	22	Ground	24
	Fractures	34	Nonclassifiable	21	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	19
	Bruises, contusions	32	Overexertion, unspecified	19	Nails, brads, tacks	14

*These columns refer to the Occupation indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.** UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification. **Continued next page.**

TABLE 4-1, continued

OCCUPATION	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*	FROI	%	LENGTH OF SERVICE *	FROI	%
NURSES AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (959 FROI)	Lumbar region	238	24.8	25-34	262	27.3	Under 1 year	441	46.0
	Multiple body parts	126	13.1	35-44	242	25.2	2-4 years	179	18.7
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	110	11.5	45-54	191	19.9	1 year to 2 years	141	14.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	80	8.3	Under 25	177	18.5	5-14 years	138	14.4
	Knee(s)	57	5.9	55 and older	87	9.1	15 years and above	31	3.2
TRUCK DRIVERS (866 FROI)	Lumbar region	130	15.0	35-44	280	32.3	Under 1 year	306	35.3
	Multiple body parts	111	12.8	25-34	207	23.9	2-4 years	173	20.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	77	8.9	45-54	206	23.8	5-14 years	172	19.9
	Knee(s)	70	8.1	55 and older	130	15.0	1 year to 2 years	131	15.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	68	7.9	Under 25	43	5.0	15 years and above	64	7.4
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (849 FROI)	Lumbar region	127	15.0	25-34	242	28.5	Under 1 year	446	52.5
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	69	8.1	Under 25	225	26.5	2-4 years	123	14.5
	Knee(s)	64	7.5	35-44	220	25.9	5-14 years	110	13.0
	Multiple body parts	63	7.4	45-54	109	12.8	1 year to 2 years	105	12.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	57	6.7	55 and older	53	6.2	15 years and above	34	4.0
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (663 FROI)	Lumbar region	91	13.7	45-54	194	29.3	Under 1 year	177	26.7
	Multiple body parts	89	13.4	35-44	176	26.5	5-14 years	169	25.5
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	57	8.6	55 and older	162	24.4	2-4 years	131	19.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	55	8.3	25-34	86	13.0	1 year to 2 years	86	13.0
	Knee(s)	49	7.4	Under 25	45	6.8	15 years and above	78	11.8
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (415 FROI)	Lumbar region	63	15.2	Under 25	120	28.9	Under 1 year	256	61.7
	Multiple body parts	44	10.6	25-34	120	28.9	5-14 years	47	11.3
	Back, incl. spine, spinal cord, UNS	34	8.2	35-44	100	24.1	1 year to 2 years	44	10.6
	Knee(s)	30	7.2	45-54	52	12.5	2-4 years	42	10.1
	Ankle(s)	29	7.0	55 and older	23	5.5	15 years and above	16	3.9

These columns refer to the Occupation indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification.

Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants

TABLE 4-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants.

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		422	44.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		182	19.0
	Back pain, hurt back		149	15.5
	Bruises, contusions		41	4.3
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		35	3.6
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (959 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		173	18.0
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		68	7.1
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		50	5.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		43	4.5
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object		40	4.2
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		539	56.2
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		77	8.0
	Nonclassifiable		77	8.0
	Floor of Building		40	4.2
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker		17	1.8
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		238	24.8
	Multiple body parts		126	13.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		110	11.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		80	8.3
	Knee(s)		57	5.9

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease
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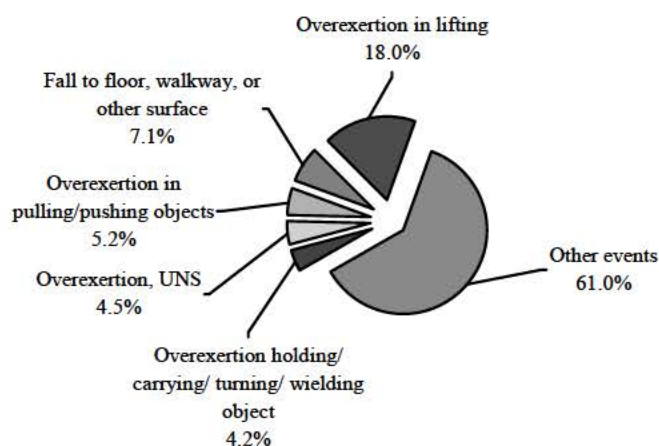
TABLE 4-2, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (959 FROI)	25-34		262	27.3
	35-44		242	25.2
	45-54		191	19.9
	Under 25		177	18.5
	55 and older		87	9.1
	Under 1 year		441	46.0
	2-4 years		179	18.7
	1 year to 2 years		141	14.7
	5-14 years		138	14.4
	15 years and above		31	3.2

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-1 shows the five Events contributing the most disabling FROI within the nurses' aides, orderlies, and attendants Occupation for 2002.

FIGURE 4-1: Events - Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants
(959 Disabling FROI)



From Table 4-2, the Nature of injury or illness that produced the most FROI involving nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was sprains, strains, tears. The top Event was overexertion in lifting as shown in Figure 4-1, but many different Events contributed to recorded FROI. Overexertion of one kind or another figured in four of the top five Events, or at least 31.9% of reported cases. The top Source of injury or illness was health care patient/resident of health facility and the lumbar region ranked first as Part of body affected. The top-ranked Age group was 25-34 years and the highest-ranking Length-of-Service group was under one year.

Truck Drivers

TABLE 4-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Truck Drivers

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		338	39.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		109	12.6
	Back pain, hurt back		74	8.5
	Bruises, contusions		63	7.3
	Fractures		61	7.0
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		128	14.8
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		96	11.1
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		71	8.2
	Fall from nonmoving vehicle		45	5.2
	Bodily reaction, not elsewhere classifiable		43	5.0
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
TRUCK DRIVERS (866 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		120	13.9
	Ground		82	9.5
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		67	7.7
	Nonclassifiable		53	6.1
	Semi trailer/ tractor trailer / trailer truck		36	4.2
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		130	15.0
	Multiple body parts		111	12.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		77	8.9
	Knee(s)		70	8.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		68	7.9

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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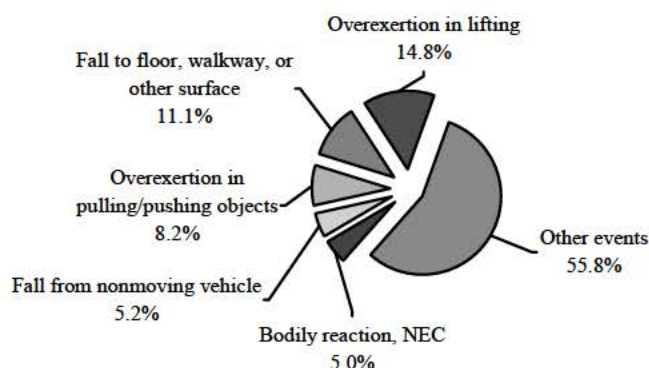
TABLE 4-3, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
TRUCK DRIVERS (866 FROI)	35-44		280	32.3
	25-34		207	23.9
	45-54		206	23.8
	55 and older		130	15.0
	Under 25		43	5.0
	Under 1 year		306	35.3
	2-4 years		173	20.0
	5-14 years		172	19.9
	1 year to 2 years		131	15.1
	15 years and above		64	7.4

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five Events, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the truck drivers Occupation are shown in Figure 4-2.

FIGURE 4-2: Events - Truck Drivers (866 Disabling FROI)



From Table 4-3, the top-ranked Nature of injury or illness for truck drivers was sprains, strains, tears. As seen in Figure 4-2, the number one Event was overexertion in lifting, with overexertion in pulling/pushing objects also appearing (the two overexertion Events totaled 23%). A variety of Events produced disabling-case reports. The highest-ranking Source was bodily motion/ position of injured worker and the Part of body generating the most FROI was lumbar region. The Age group most often involved in a report was 35-44 years and the top Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Laborers, Except Construction

TABLE 4-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Laborers, Except Construction

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		283	33.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		138	16.3
	Back pain, hurt back		81	9.5
	Bruises, contusions		74	8.7
	Cuts, lacerations		48	5.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (849 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		FROI	%
	Overexertion in lifting		177	20.8
	Overexertion, unspecified		54	6.4
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		52	6.1
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		47	5.5
	Nonclassifiable		36	4.2
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		FROI	%
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		120	14.1
	Boxes, crates, cartons		81	9.5
	Nonclassifiable		72	8.5
	Floor of building		31	3.7
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		31	3.7
	PART OF BODY		FROI	%
	Lumbar region		127	15.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		69	8.1
	Knee(s)		64	7.5
	Multiple body parts		63	7.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		57	6.7

FROI = *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.*
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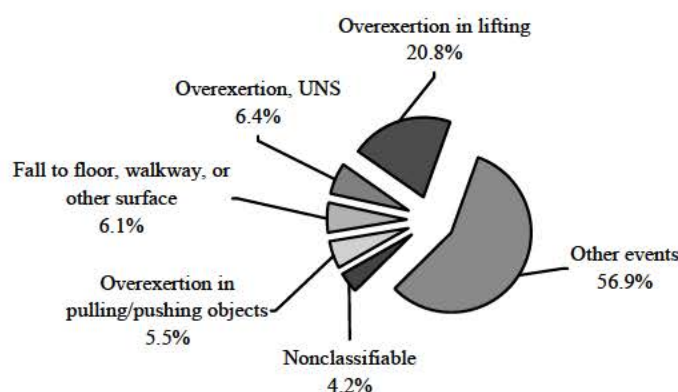
TABLE 4-4, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (849 FROI)	25-34		242	28.5
	Under 25		225	26.5
	35-44		220	25.9
	45-54		109	12.8
	55 and older		53	6.2
	Under 1 year		446	52.5
	2-4 years		123	14.5
	5-14 years		110	13.0
	1 year to 2 years		105	12.4
	15 years and above		34	4.0

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-3 presents the five Events reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the laborers, except construction Occupation.

FIGURE 4-3: Events - Laborers, Except Construction
(849 Disabling FROI)



According to Table 4-4, the most frequently reported Nature of injury or illness reported by this Occupation was sprains, strains, tears. From Figure 4-3, the top Event was overexertion in lifting and overexertion Events were three of the top five, totaling 32.7%. The top Source of injury was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the Part of body most often reported was lumbar region. The Age group generating the most reports was 25-34 years and the most frequently reported Length-of-Service category was less than one year.

Janitors and Cleaners

TABLE 4-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Janitors and Cleaners

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		232	35.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		109	16.4
	Bruises, contusions		55	8.3
	Back pain, hurt back		55	8.3
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		44	6.6
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (663 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		114	17.2
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		72	10.9
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		48	7.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		41	6.2
	Overexertion, not elsewhere classifiable		30	4.5
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		106	16.0
	Floor of building		51	7.7
	Nonclassifiable		41	6.2
	Bags, sacks, totes		30	4.5
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		30	4.5
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		91	13.7
	Multiple body parts		89	13.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		57	8.6
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		55	8.3
	Knee(s)		49	7.4

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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TABLE 4-5, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (663 FROI)	45-54		194	29.3
	35-44		176	26.5
	55 and older		162	24.4
	25-34		86	13.0
	Under 25		45	6.8
	Under 1 year		177	26.7
	5-14 years		169	25.5
	2-4 years		131	19.8
	1 year to 2 years		86	13.0
	15 years and above		78	11.8

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 4-4, the top five Events, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the janitors and cleaners Occupation are shown.

FIGURE 4-4: Events - Janitors & cleaners (663 Disabling FROI)

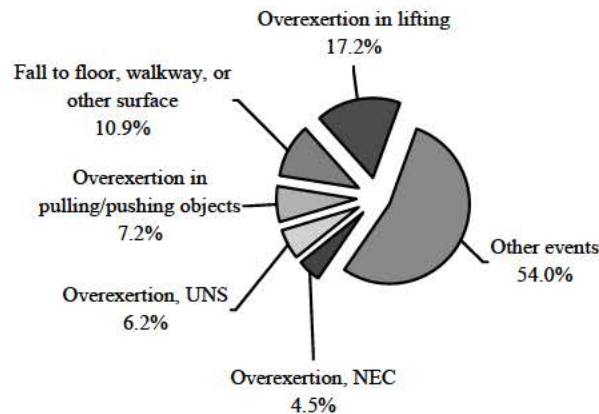


Table 4-5 shows sprains, strains, tears as the leading Nature of injury or illness. Figure 4-4 has overexertion in four Event positions (35.1%) with overexertion in lifting the top Event reported. The top Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker. The lumbar region ranked first as Part of body affected. The top-ranked Age group was 45-54 years and the Length-of-Service group generating the most FROI was under one year. Almost 54% of reported disabling cases in this Occupation involved workers of age 45 or older, a point that could bear further investigation.

Construction Laborers

TABLE 4-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Construction Laborers

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		117	28.2
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		58	14.0
	Back pain, hurt back		39	9.4
	Fractures		34	8.2
	Bruises, contusions		32	7.7
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (415 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		70	16.9
	Struck by falling object		23	5.5
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		22	5.3
	Nonclassifiable		21	5.1
	Overexertion, unspecified		19	4.6
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		49	11.8
	Nonclassifiable		45	10.8
	Ground		24	5.8
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		19	4.6
	Nails, brads, tacks		14	3.4
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		63	15.2
	Multiple body parts		44	10.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		34	8.2
	Knee(s)		30	7.2
	Ankle(s)		29	7.0

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
Continued next page.

TABLE 4-6, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (415 FROI)	Under 25		120	28.9
	25-34		120	28.9
	35-44		100	24.1
	45-54		52	12.5
	55 and older		23	5.5
	Under 1 year		256	61.7
	5-14 years		47	11.3
	1 year to 2 years		44	10.6
	2-4 years		42	10.1
	15 years and above		16	3.9

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-5 shows the five Events with the most reported disabling FROI for the construction laborers Occupation in 2002.

FIGURE 4-5: Events - Construction laborers (415 Disabling FROI)

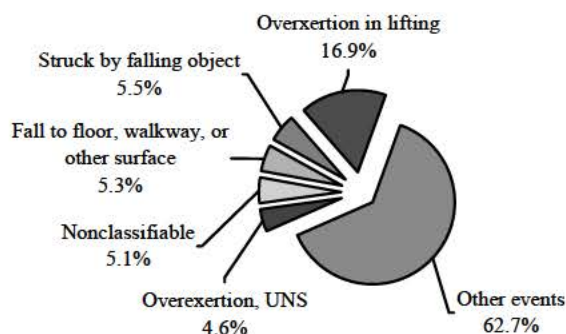


Table 4-6 shows that, for construction laborers, the most reported Nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, tears. As to how workers were injured, Figure 4-5 shows that the number one Event was overexertion in lifting, and the two overexertion Events in the top five total 21.5%. The top reported Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the most often reported body Part for all workers was lumbar region. The top Age group was under 25 years and the top Length-of-Service category was under one year.

SECTION 5: THE FIVE NATURES OF INJURY OR ILLNESS MOST OFTEN REPORTED

Overview

This section presents information on the five Natures of injury or illness reported in the highest numbers of FROI for 2002. Table 5-1 below lists the top five Natures in descending order. Together, these five Natures accounted for 67.7% of all FROI for 2002. Sprains, strains, tears was the number one reported Nature, accounting for 31.5% of all 2002 FROI. It was followed by soreness, pain, hurt, except the back, and then by back pain, hurt back, all musculoskeletal categories.

For each Nature, the top five each of Occupation of the injured worker, Event of the injury or illness, Source of the injury or illness, and Part of the body affected are tabulated by the disabling case frequency and percentage for that Nature. Age of the injured worker and Length of Service of the injured worker are both broken down into five inclusive categories and these categories are ranked by the frequency of disabling cases reported for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the Nature as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics**. For example, the 28.0% of Event (overexertion in lifting) in the first row of the third column of Table 5-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants but by ALL Occupations within sprains, strains, tears, including those Occupations not listed.

While there were differences in characteristics of injuries and illnesses between these top five Natures, a number of elements were shared in common.

- For all top five Natures, the top ranked Length-of-Service group was under 1 year. That group showed an average proportion of 35.8%.
- Under the Age of the injured worker, the 35-44 group ranked first for each of the top five Natures, averaging 27.9%.
- Except for the bruises, contusions Nature of injury or illness, overexertion in lifting ranked first or second in the Event column and Events classified as “overexertion” accounted for an average of 29.6% of each of the non-bruise Natures’ disabling FROI. Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface appeared under all five Natures, averaging 12.7% but peaking under bruises, contusions at 27.4%.
- As to Source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker ranked first in the four Natures other than bruises, contusions, averaging 22.1% of reported disabling injuries and illnesses.
- Four Occupations were affected by all five Natures. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged 7% of disabling cases per Nature. Janitors and cleaners; laborers, except construction; and truck drivers were the other Occupations in common

TABLE 5-1: Top 5 Natures for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Parts, Sources, Events, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for each Nature

NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (5,000 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	422	8.4	Overexertion in lifting	1,399	28.0	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,242	24.8
	Truck drivers	338	6.8	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	421	8.4	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	440	8.8
	Laborers, except construction	283	5.7	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	359	7.2	Boxes, crates, cartons	324	6.5
	Janitors and cleaners	232	4.6	Overexertion, unspecified	341	6.8	Nonclassifiable	283	5.7
	Stock handlers and baggers	123	2.5	Slip, trip, loss of balance - without fall	338	6.8	Floor of building	182	3.6
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,512 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	182	7.2	Overexertion in lifting	330	13.1	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	782	31.1
	Laborers, except construction	138	5.5	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	205	8.2	Nonclassifiable	252	10.0
	Janitors and cleaners	109	4.3	Overexertion, unspecified	175	7.0	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	130	5.2
	Truck drivers	109	4.3	Repetitive motion, unspecified	153	6.1	Floor of building	117	4.7
	Construction laborers	58	2.3	Nonclassifiable	151	6.0	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	101	4.0
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,338 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	149	11.1	Overexertion in lifting	480	35.9	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	220	16.4
	Laborers, except construction	81	6.1	Struck by falling object	122	9.1	Nonclassifiable	159	11.9
	Truck drivers	74	5.5	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	103	7.7	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	132	9.9
	Janitors and cleaners	55	4.1	Nonclassifiable	90	6.7	Boxes, crates, cartons	114	8.5
	Construction laborers	39	2.9	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	82	6.1	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	74	5.5
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,045 FROI)	Laborers, except construction	74	7.1	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	286	27.4	Floor of building	162	15.5
	Truck drivers	63	6.0	Struck against stationary object	119	11.4	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	80	7.7
	Janitors and cleaners	55	5.3	Struck by falling object	98	9.4	Ground	73	7.0
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	49	4.7	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	64	6.1	Doors	37	3.5
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	41	3.9	Fall down stairs or steps	39	3.7	Nonclassifiable	29	2.8
TRAUMATIC INJURIES AND DISORDERS, UNS (831 FROI)	Janitors and cleaners	44	5.3	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	120	14.4	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	135	16.2
	Truck drivers	40	4.8	Overexertion in lifting	87	10.5	Floor of building	64	7.7
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	35	4.2	Struck by falling object	41	4.9	Nonclassifiable	53	6.4
	Stock handlers and baggers	34	4.1	Overexertion, unspecified	38	4.6	Ground	47	5.7
	Laborers, except construction	33	4.0	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	35	4.2	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	37	4.5

* *These columns refer to the Nature indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease. UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification. Continued next page.*

TABLE 5-1, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	PART OF BODY*			AGE OF INJURED WORKER*			LENGTH OF SERVICE *		
		FROI	%		FROI	%		FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (5,000 FROI)	Lumbar region	1,268	25.4	35-44	1,446	28.9	Under 1 year	1,760	35.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	545	10.9	25-34	1,203	24.1	5-14 years	976	19.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	501	10.0	45-54	1,156	23.1	2-4 years	956	19.1
	Knee(s)	493	9.9	Under 25	699	14.0	1 year to 2 years	629	12.6
	Ankle(s)	439	8.8	55 and older	496	9.9	15 years and above	512	10.2
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,512 FROI)	Multiple body parts	602	24.0	35-44	723	28.8	Under 1 year	817	32.5
	Knee(s)	320	12.7	45-54	622	24.8	5-14 years	582	23.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	310	12.3	25-34	511	20.3	2-4 years	447	17.8
	Wrist(s)	156	6.2	55 and older	349	13.9	1 year to 2 years	342	13.6
	Ankle(s)	94	3.7	Under 25	307	12.2	15 years and above	289	11.5
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,338 FROI)	Lumbar region	650	48.6	35-44	372	27.8	Under 1 year	500	37.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	563	42.1	25-34	334	25.0	5-14 years	266	19.9
	Thoracic region	64	4.8	45-54	293	21.9	2-4 years	244	18.2
	Multiple back regions	43	3.2	Under 25	198	14.8	1 year to 2 years	182	13.6
	Coccygeal region	8	0.6	55 and older	141	10.5	15 years and above	122	9.1
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,045 FROI)	Multiple body parts	188	18.0	35-44	271	25.9	Under 1 year	420	40.2
	Knee(s)	154	14.7	25-34	246	23.5	2-4 years	190	18.2
	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	55	5.3	45-54	198	18.9	5-14 years	168	16.1
	Chest, excl. internal locn. of disease/disorder	51	4.9	Under 25	195	18.7	1 year to 2 years	140	13.4
	Head, unspecified	42	4.0	55 and older	135	12.9	15 years and above	90	8.6
TRAUMATIC INJURIES AND DISORDERS, UNS (831 FROI)	Multiple body parts	162	19.5	35-44	233	28.0	Under 1 year	281	33.8
	Knee(s)	82	9.9	45-54	202	24.3	5-14 years	171	20.6
	Lumbar region	75	9.0	25-34	170	20.5	2-4 years	168	20.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	7.7	Under 25	114	13.7	1 year to 2 years	92	11.1
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	39	4.7	55 and older	112	13.5	15 years and above	83	10.0

These columns refer to the Nature indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease. UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification.

Sprains, Strains, Tears

TABLE 5-2: Characteristics of Sprains, Strains, Tears

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (5,000 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	422	8.4
	Truck drivers	338	6.8
	Laborers, except construction	283	5.7
	Janitors and cleaners	232	4.6
	Stock handlers and baggers	123	2.5
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Overexertion in lifting	1,399	28.0
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	421	8.4
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	359	7.2
	Overexertion, unspecified	341	6.8
	Slip, trip, loss of balance - without fall	338	6.8
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,242	24.8
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	440	8.8
	Boxes, crates, cartons	324	6.5
	Nonclassifiable	283	5.7
	Floor of building	182	3.6
PART OF BODY	Lumbar region	1,268	25.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	545	10.9
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	501	10.0
	Knee(s)	493	9.9
	Ankle(s)	439	8.8

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease
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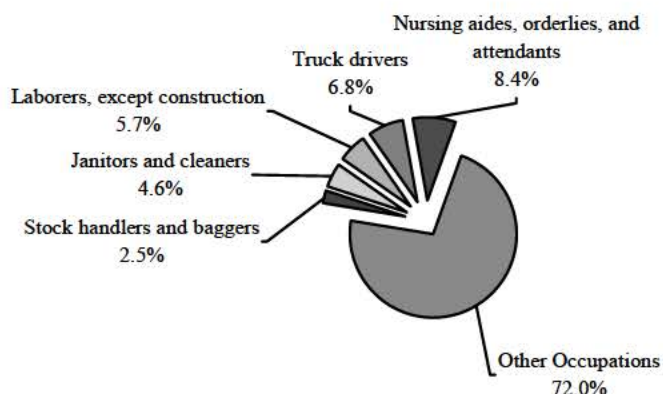
TABLE 5-2, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (5,000 FROI)	35-44		1,446	28.9
	25-34		1,203	24.1
	45-54		1,156	23.1
	Under 25		699	14.0
	55 and older		496	9.9
	Under 1 year		1,760	35.2
	5-14 years		976	19.5
	2-4 years		956	19.1
	1 year to 2 years		629	12.6
	15 years and above		512	10.2

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-1 shows the five Occupations with the most reported disabling FROI for the sprains, strains, tears Nature for 2002.

FIGURE 5-1: Occupations - Sprains, Strains, Tears (5,000 Disabling FROI)



As shown in Figure 5-1, the Occupation that reported the most sprains, strains, tears in 2002 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants but many Occupations reported numbers of disabling injuries and illnesses of this Nature. In Table 5-2, the top Source of injuries and illnesses of this Nature was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top Event was overexertion in lifting. From Figure 5-1, the Part of body that produced the most 2002 FROI involving sprains, strains, tears was the lumbar region. The top-ranked Age group was 35-44 years and the Length-of-Service category producing the most FROI was under one year.

Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back

TABLE 5-3: Characteristics of Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		182	7.2
	Laborers, except construction		138	5.5
	Janitors and cleaners		109	4.3
	Truck drivers		109	4.3
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Construction laborers		58	2.3
	Overexertion in lifting		330	13.1
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		205	8.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		175	7.0
	Repetitive motion, unspecified		153	6.1
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Nonclassifiable		151	6.0
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		782	31.1
	Nonclassifiable		252	10.0
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		130	5.2
	Floor of building		117	4.7
PART OF BODY	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		101	4.0
	Multiple body parts		602	24.0
	Knee(s)		320	12.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		310	12.3
	Wrist(s)		156	6.2
	Ankle(s)		94	3.7

**SORENESS, PAIN,
HURT, EXCEPT
THE BACK**
(2,512 FROI)

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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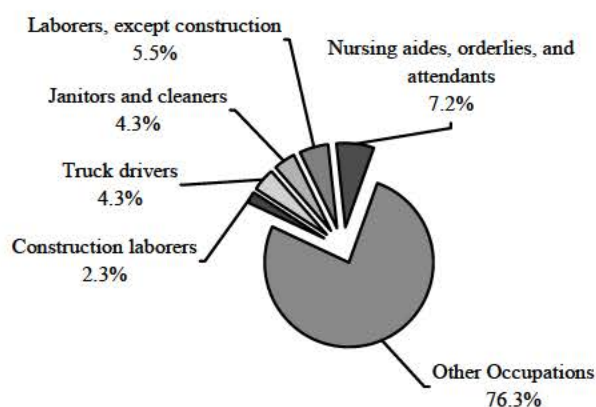
TABLE 5-3, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,512 FROI)	35-44		723	28.8
	45-54		622	24.8
	25-34		511	20.3
	55 and older		349	13.9
	Under 25		307	12.2
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		817	32.5
	1 year to 2 years		342	13.6
	2-4 years		447	17.8
	5-14 years		582	23.2
	15 years and above		289	11.5

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five Occupations, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the soreness, pain, hurt, except the back Nature of injury or illness are shown in Figure 5-2.

FIGURE 5-2: Occupations - Soreness, Pain, Hurt, Except the Back
(2,512 Disabling FROI)



As shown in Figure 5-2, many Occupations contributed 2002 FROI of this Nature although nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was the top Occupation. From Table 5-3, the number one Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the highest-ranking Event was overexertion in lifting. The Part of body generating the most FROI was multiple body parts. The Age group most often involved in a report was 35-44 years and the Length-of-Service category most often reported was less than one year.

Back Pain, Hurt Back

TABLE 5-4: Characteristics of Back Pain, Hurt Back

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,338 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	149	11.1
	Laborers, except construction	81	6.1
	Truck drivers	74	5.5
	Janitors and cleaners	55	4.1
	Construction laborers	39	2.9
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Overexertion in lifting	480	35.9
	Struck by falling object	122	9.1
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	103	7.7
	Nonclassifiable	90	6.7
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	82	6.1
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	220	16.4
	Nonclassifiable	159	11.9
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	132	9.9
	Boxes, crates, cartons	114	8.5
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	74	5.5
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	650	48.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	563	42.1
	Thoracic region	64	4.8
	Multiple back regions	43	3.2
	Coccygeal region	8	0.6

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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TABLE 5-4, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,338 FROI)	35-44		372	27.8
	25-34		334	25.0
	45-54		293	21.9
	Under 25		198	14.8
	55 and older		141	10.5
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		500	37.4
	5-14 years		266	19.9
	2-4 years		244	18.2
	1 year to 2 years		182	13.6
	15 years and above		122	9.1

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-3 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the back pain, hurt back Nature.

FIGURE 5-3: Occupations - Back Pain, Hurt Back (1,338 Disabling FROI)

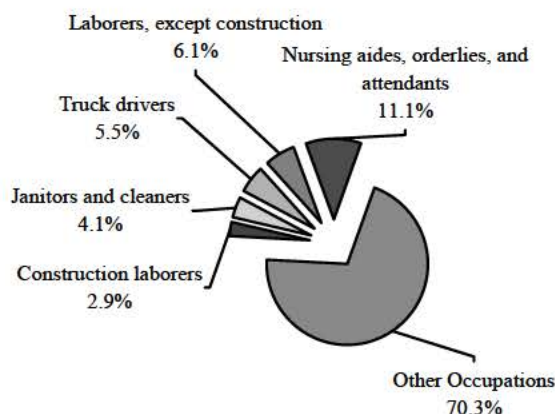


Figure 5-3 shows that the Occupation producing the most FROI involving back pain, hurt back was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. A wide variety of Occupations contributed to the 2002 FROI. According to Table 5-4, the top Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top Event was overexertion in lifting. The Part of body affected most often reported was lumbar region. The Age group generating the most reports was 35-44 years and the Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Bruises, Contusions

TABLE 5-5: Characteristics of Bruises, Contusions

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,045 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Laborers, except construction	74	7.1
	Truck drivers	63	6.0
	Janitors and cleaners	55	5.3
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	49	4.7
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	41	3.9
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	286	27.4
	Struck against stationary object	119	11.4
	Struck by falling object	98	9.4
	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	64	6.1
	Fall down stairs or steps	39	3.7
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Floor of building	162	15.5
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	80	7.7
	Ground	73	7.0
	Doors	37	3.5
	Nonclassifiable	29	2.8
PART OF BODY	Multiple body parts	188	18.0
	Knee(s)	154	14.7
	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	55	5.3
	Chest, excluding internal location of disease/disorder	51	4.9
	Head, unspecified	42	4.0

FROI = *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.*
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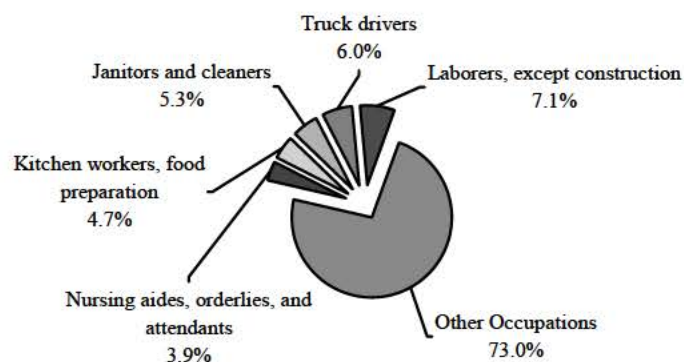
TABLE 5-5, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,045 FROI)	35-44		271	25.9%
	25-34		246	23.5%
	45-54		198	18.9%
	Under 25		195	18.7%
	55 and older		135	12.9%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		420	40.2%
	2-4 years		190	18.2%
	5-14 years		168	16.1%
	1 year to 2 years		140	13.4%
	15 years and above		90	8.6%

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 5-4, the top five Occupations, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the bruises, contusions Nature are shown.

FIGURE 5-4: Occupations - Bruises, Contusions (1,045 Disabling FROI)



The Occupation reporting the most FROI involving bruises, contusion was laborers, except construction, as seen in Figure 5-4. Table 5-5 shows the top Source of injury or illness was floor of building. Walking surfaces, also including floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified and ground, combined for 30.2% of the FROI of this Nature. Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface was the top Event. Multiple body parts ranked first as Part of body affected. The top-ranked Age group was 35-44 years and the highest-ranked Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, Unspecified

TABLE 5-6: Characteristics of Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, Unspecified

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Janitors and cleaners	44	5.3
	Truck drivers	40	4.8
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	35	4.2
	Stock handlers and baggers	34	4.1
	Laborers, except construction	33	4.0
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	120	14.4
	Overexertion in lifting	87	10.5
	Struck by falling object	41	4.9
	Overexertion, unspecified	38	4.6
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	35	4.2
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	135	16.2
	Floor of building	64	7.7
	Nonclassifiable	53	6.4
	Ground	47	5.7
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	37	4.5
PART OF BODY	Multiple body parts	162	19.5
	Knee(s)	82	9.9
	Lumbar region	75	9.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	7.7
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	39	4.7

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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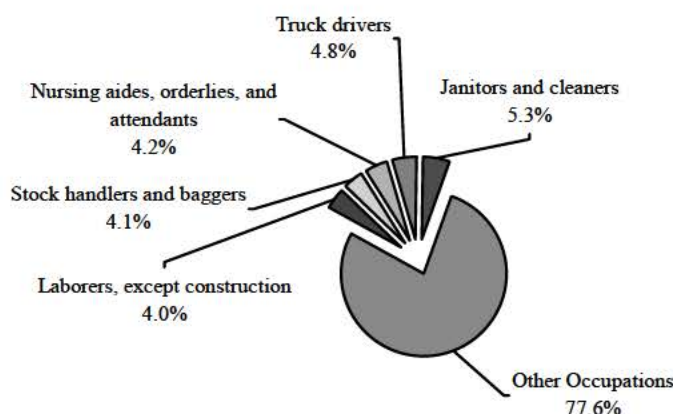
TABLE 5-6, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
TRAUMATIC INJURIES AND DISORDERS, UNS (831 FROI)	35-44		233	28.0
	45-54		202	24.3
	25-34		170	20.5
	Under 25		114	13.7
	55 and older		112	13.5
	Under 1 year		281	33.8
	5-14 years		171	20.6
	2-4 years		168	20.2
	1 year to 2 years		92	11.1
	15 years and above		83	10.0

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-5 shows the five Occupations with the most reported disabling FROI for the traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified Nature for 2002.

FIGURE 5-5: Occupations - Traumatic Injuries and Disorders, UNS
(831 Disabling FROI)



From Figure 5-5, the Occupation for this Nature filing the most FROI in 2002 was janitors and cleaners, but all of the top five are close and other Occupations contributed many FROI. As to how workers were injured, Table 5-6 shows that the number one Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top reported Event was fall to floor, walkway, or other surface. The most often reported body Part for all workers was multiple body parts. The top Age group was 35 to 44 and the most reported Length-of-Service category was under one year.

SECTION 6: THE FIVE EVENTS OR EXPOSURES MOST OFTEN REPORTED

Overview.

Events or exposures, defined as the manner in which injuries and illnesses are inflicted or produced, are dealt with in this section. Table 6-1 below lists the top five Events or exposures in descending order by frequency of disabling case FROI for 2002. Together, these five Events accounted for 38.1% of all disabling case FROI reported for 2002. Overexertion in lifting was by far the number one reported Event followed by fall to floor, walkway, or other surface. These two Events accounted for 25.1% of all 2002 disabling cases.

For each Event, the top five each of Occupation of the injured worker, Nature of the injury or illness, Source of the injury or illness, and Part of the body affected are tabulated by the disabling case frequency and percentage for that Event. Age of the injured worker and Length of Service of the injured worker are both broken down into five inclusive categories and these categories are ranked by the frequency of disabling cases reported for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the Event as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 55.6% of Nature (sprains, strains, tears) in the first row of the third column of Table 6-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants only but by ALL Occupations within overexertion in lifting, including those not listed.

These top five Events shared a number of elements in common, although there were differences in characteristics of injuries and illnesses between them.

- Sprains, strains, tears ranked first in the Nature column for all of the top five Events, averaging 48.1%. Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back also appeared under all five Events, emphasizing the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders.
- The top Length-of-Service group affected by all Events was under 1 year. The average proportion was 33.8%.
- Injuries to the lumbar region and to the back, including spine, spinal cord unspecified accounted for an average of 36.1% of FROI for the these top five Events.
- The same four Occupations that appeared under all top five Natures in Section 5 again appear here as affected by all top five Events. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged 7.7% of FROI, truck drivers 5.9%. Janitors and cleaners and laborers, except construction, also appeared under all top five Events. These four Occupations are the four top ranking Occupations in terms of general disabling injuries and illnesses reported in 2002, as seen in Tables 2-2 and 4-1.

TABLE 6-1: Top 5 Events for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Sources, Parts, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Event

EVENT	OCCUPATION*	IO %	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,518 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	335	Sprains, strains, tears	1,399	Boxes, crates, cartons	463
	Laborers, except construction	177	Back pain, hurt back	421	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	437
	Truck Drivers	128	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	359	Bags, sacks, totes	139
	Janitors and cleaners	114	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	341	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	120
	Freight/stock/ material handlers, NEC	82	Hernia, not elsewhere classifiable	338	Nonclassifiable	70
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,459 FROI)	Truck Drivers	96	Sprains, strains, tears	359	Floor of building	561
	Janitors and cleaners	72	Bruises, contusions	286	Ground	325
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	70	Fractures	217	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	279
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	55	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	205	Parking lots	129
	Laborers, except construction	52	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	120	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	47
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (776 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80	Sprains, strains, tears	341	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	278
	Laborers, except construction	54	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	175	Nonclassifiable	260
	Janitors and cleaners	41	Back pain, hurt back	122	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	60
	Truck Drivers	34	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	38	Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	16
	Stock handlers and baggers	20	Nonclassifiable	21	Person - other than injured/ill worker, NEC	11
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (698 FROI)	Truck Drivers	71	Sprains, strains, tears	421	Cart, dolly, hand truck	100
	Janitors and cleaners	48	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	103	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	37
	Laborers, except construction	47	Back pain, hurt back	73	Boxes, crates, cartons	34
	Stock handlers and baggers	42	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	35	Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	23
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40	Inguinal hernia	17	Reels, rolls	22
BENDING/CLIMBING/ CRAWLING/REACHING/ TWISTING (591 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	26	Sprains, strains, tears	333	Bodily motion / position of injured worker	591
	Laborers, except construction	24	Back pain, hurt back	103		100.0
	Janitors and cleaners	22	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	98		
	Truck Drivers	20	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	22		
	Miscellaneous machine operators, NEC	19	Dislocations	6		

These columns refer to the Event indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease. UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification. Continued next page.

TABLE 6-1, continued

EVENT	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*	FROI	%	LENGTH OF SERVICE *		FROI	%
							Under 1 year	2-4 years		
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,518 FROI)	Lumbar region	851	33.8	35-44	741	29.4	Under 1 year	982	39.0	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	419	16.6	25-34	629	25.0	2-4 years	471	18.7	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	277	11.0	45-54	520	20.7	5-14 years	457	18.1	
	Multiple body parts	169	6.7	Under 25	401	15.9	1 year to 2 years	322	12.8	
	Multiple trunk locations	68	2.7	55 and older	227	9.0	15 years and above	208	8.3	
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,459 FROI)	Multiple body parts	343	23.5	45-54	350	24.0	Under 1 year	505	34.6	
	Knee(s)	206	14.1	35-44	340	23.3	5-14 years	320	21.9	
	Ankle(s)	130	8.9	55 and older	312	21.4	2-4 years	255	17.5	
	Lumbar region	100	6.9	25-34	282	19.3	1 year to 2 years	166	11.4	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	81	5.6	Under 25	175	12.0	15 years and above	164	11.2	
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (776 FROI)	Lumbar region	149	19.2	35-44	217	28.0	Under 1 year	263	33.9	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	117	15.1	45-54	203	26.2	5-14 years	163	21.0	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	99	12.8	25-34	162	20.9	2-4 years	141	18.2	
	Multiple body parts	88	11.3	Under 25	97	12.5	1 year to 2 years	99	12.8	
	Knee(s)	41	5.3	55 and older	97	12.5	15 years and above	89	11.5	
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (698 FROI)	Lumbar region	170	24.4	35-44	229	32.8	Under 1 year	233	33.4	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	117	16.8	45-54	163	23.4	2-4 years	148	21.2	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	76	10.9	25-34	152	21.8	5-14 years	132	18.9	
	Multiple body parts	43	6.2	55 and older	78	11.2	1 year to 2 years	85	12.2	
	Knee(s)	31	4.4	Under 25	76	10.9	15 years and above	81	11.6	
BENDING/CLIMBING/ CRAWLING/REACHING/ TWISTING (591 FROI)	Lumbar region	194	32.8	35-44	171	28.9	Under 1 year	165	27.9	
	Knee(s)	110	18.6	45-54	150	25.4	5-14 years	147	24.9	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	90	15.2	25-34	136	23.0	2-4 years	112	19.0	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	44	7.4	55 and older	78	13.2	1 year to 2 years	78	13.2	
	Multiple body parts	29	4.9	Under 25	56	9.5	15 years and above	76	12.9	

* These columns refer to the Event indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.** UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification

Overexertion in Lifting

TABLE 6-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Lifting

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		335	13.3
	Laborers, except construction		177	7.0
	Truck Drivers		128	5.1
	Janitors and cleaners		114	4.5
	Freight / stock / material handlers, not elsewhere classifiable		82	3.3
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,518 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		1,399	55.6
	Back pain, hurt back		421	16.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		359	14.3
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		341	13.5
	Hernia, not elsewhere classifiable		338	13.4
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Boxes, crates, cartons		463	18.4
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		437	17.4
	Bags, sacks, totes		139	5.5
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		120	4.8
	Nonclassifiable		70	2.8
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		851	33.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		419	16.6
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		277	11.0
	Multiple body parts		169	6.7
	Multiple trunk locations		68	2.7

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease
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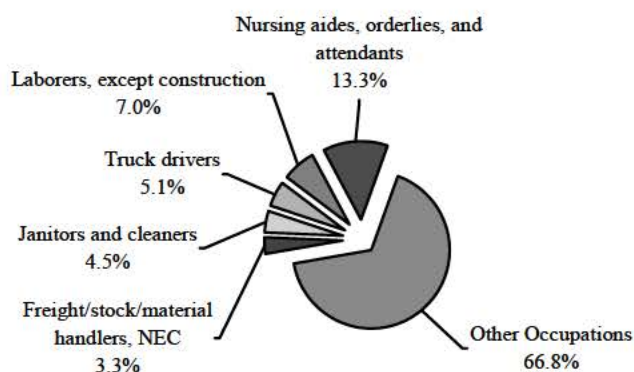
TABLE 6-2, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,518 FROI)	35-44		741	29.4
	25-34		629	25.0
	45-54		520	20.7
	Under 25		401	15.9
	55 and older		227	9.0
	Under 1 year		982	39.0
	2-4 years		471	18.7
	5-14 years		457	18.1
	1 year to 2 years		322	12.8
	15 years and above		208	8.3

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-1 shows the five Occupations with the most reported disabling FROI for the overexertion in lifting Event for 2002.

FIGURE 6-1: Occupations - Overexertion in Lifting
(2,518 Disabling FROI)



As shown in Figure 6-1, the Occupation that reported the most disabling injuries and illnesses resulting from overexertion in lifting in 2002 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants but many Occupations reported this Event. In Table 6-2, the top Nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, tears and the top Source of injuries and illnesses connected with this Event was boxes, crates, cartons. From Figure 5-1, the Part of body that produced the most 2002 FROI involving overexertion in lifting was the lumbar region. The top-ranked Age group was 35-44 years and the top Length-of-Service group was under one year.

Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface

TABLE 6-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface.

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Truck Drivers		96	6.6
	Janitors and cleaners		72	4.9
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		70	4.8
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		55	3.8
	Laborers, except construction		52	3.6
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,459 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		359	24.6
	Bruises, contusions		286	19.6
	Fractures		217	14.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		205	14.1
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		120	8.2
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Floor of building		561	38.5
	Ground		325	22.3
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		279	19.1
	Parking lots		129	8.8
	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways		47	3.2
	PART OF BODY			
	Multiple body parts		343	23.5
	Knee(s)		206	14.1
	Ankle(s)		130	8.9
	Lumbar region		100	6.9
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		81	5.6

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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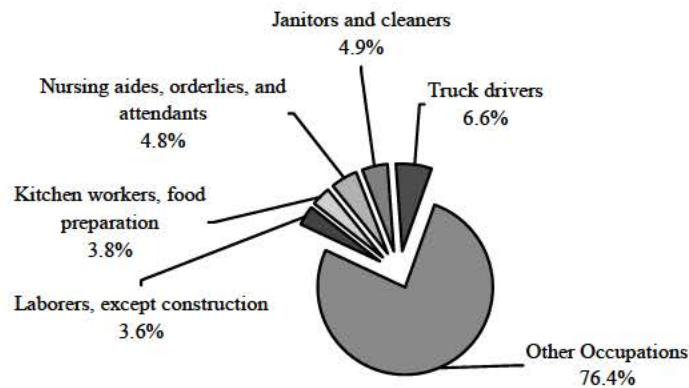
TABLE 6-3, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,459 FROI)	45-54		350	24.0
	35-44		340	23.3
	55 and older		312	21.4
	25-34		282	19.3
	Under 25		175	12.0
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		505	34.6
	5-14 years		320	21.9
	2-4 years		255	17.5
	1 year to 2 years		166	11.4
	15 years and above		164	11.2

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five Occupations, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the fall to floor, walkway, or other surface Event or exposure are shown in Figure 6-2.

FIGURE 6-2: Occupations - Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface
(1,459 Disabling FROI)



As shown in Figure 6-2, many Occupations contributed 2002 FROI under this Event although truck drivers was the top Occupation. From Table 6-3, the highest-ranking Nature was sprains, strains, tears and the number one Source was floor of building. The Part of body generating the most FROI was multiple body parts. The Age group most often involved in a report was 45-54 years and the Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Overexertion, Unspecified

TABLE 6-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion, Unspecified

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Stock handlers and baggers		80	10.3
	Laborers, except construction		54	7.0
	Janitors and cleaners		41	5.3
	Truck Drivers		34	4.4
	Stock handlers and baggers		20	2.6
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED* (776 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		341	43.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		175	22.6
	Back pain, hurt back		122	15.7
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		38	4.9
	Nonclassifiable		21	2.7
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		278	35.8
	Nonclassifiable		260	33.5
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		60	7.7
	Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified		16	2.1
	Person - other than injured/ill worker, not elsewhere classifiable		11	1.4
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		149	19.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		117	15.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		99	12.8
	Multiple body parts		88	11.3
	Knee(s)		41	5.3

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
Continued next page.

* Unspecified denotes insufficient data for more detailed classification

TABLE 6-4, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE OF INJURED WORKER			
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (776 FROI)	35-44		217	28.0
	45-54		203	26.2
	25-34		162	20.9
	Under 25		97	12.5
	55 and older		97	12.5
	Under 1 year		263	33.9
	5-14 years		163	21.0
	2-4 years		141	18.2
	1 year to 2 years		99	12.8
	15 years and above		89	11.5

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-3 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the overexertion, unspecified Event.

FIGURE 6-3: Occupations - Overexertion, UNS (776 Disabling FROI)

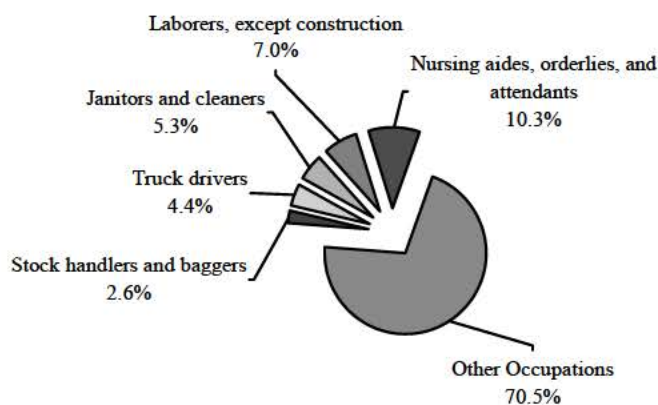


Figure 6-3 shows that the Occupation producing the most FROI involving overexertion, unspecified was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. A wide variety of Occupations contributed to the 2002 FROI for this Event. According to Table 6-4, the top Nature was sprains, strains, tears and the top Source of injury or illness was other sources, not elsewhere classifiable – that is, Sources not fitting the standard coding classifications. The Part of body affected most often reported was lumbar region. The Age group generating the most FROI was 35-44 years and the highest-ranking Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects

TABLE 6-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Truck Drivers		71	10.2
	Janitors and cleaners		48	6.9
	Laborers, except construction		47	6.7
	Stock handlers and baggers		42	6.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		40	5.7
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (698 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		421	60.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		103	14.8
	Back pain, hurt back		73	10.5
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		35	5.0
	Inguinal hernia		17	2.4
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Cart, dolly, hand truck		100	14.3
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		37	5.3
	Boxes, crates, cartons		34	4.9
	Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools		23	3.3
	Reels, rolls		22	3.2
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		170	24.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		117	16.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		76	10.9
	Multiple body parts		43	6.2
	Knee(s)		31	4.4

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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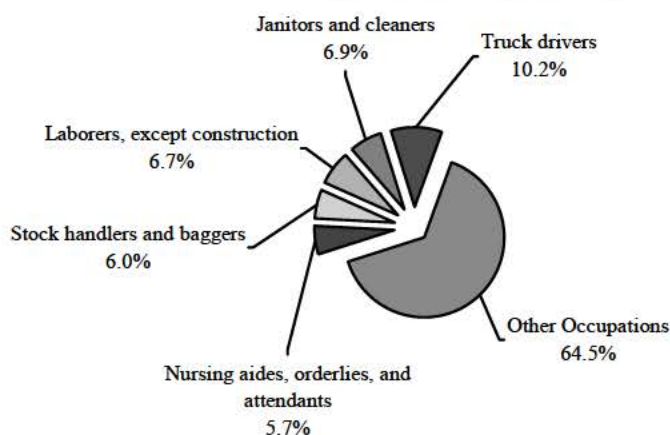
TABLE 6-5, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (698 FROI)	35-44		229	32.8
	45-54		163	23.4
	25-34		152	21.8
	55 and older		78	11.2
	Under 25		76	10.9
	Under 1 year		233	33.4
	2-4 years		148	21.2
	5-14 years		132	18.9
	1 year to 2 years		85	12.2
	15 years and above		81	11.6

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 6-4, the top five Occupations, in terms of FROI recorded in 2002, for the overexertion in pulling/pushing objects Event are shown.

FIGURE 6-4: Occupations - Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects
(698 Disabling FROI)



The Occupation reporting the most FROI involving overexertion in pulling/pushing objects was truck drivers, as seen in Figure 6-4. Table 6-5 shows sprains, strains, tears was the top ranking Nature of injury or illness. The top Source of injury or illness was cart, dolly, hand truck. Lumbar region was the first ranked Part of body affected. The top-ranked Age group was 35-44 years and the most-reported Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting

TABLE 6-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting

EVENT BENDING/CLIMBING/ CRAWLING/REACHING/ TWISTING (591 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	26	4.4
	Laborers, except construction	24	4.1
	Janitors and cleaners	22	3.7
	Truck Drivers	20	3.4
	Miscellaneous machine operators, not elsewhere classifiable	19	3.2
	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Sprains, strains, tears	333	56.3
	Back pain, hurt back	103	17.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	98	16.6
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	22	3.7
	Dislocations	6	1.0
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion / position of injured worker	591	100.0
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	194	32.8
	Knee(s)	110	18.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	90	15.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	44	7.4
	Multiple body parts	29	4.9

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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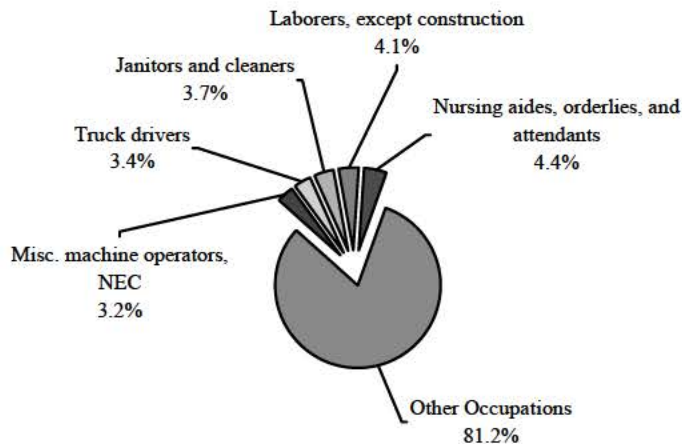
TABLE 6-6, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
BENDING/CLIMBING/ CRAWLING/REACHING/ TWISTING (591 FROI)	35-44		171	28.9
	45-54		150	25.4
	25-34		136	23.0
	55 and older		78	13.2
	Under 25		56	9.5
	Under 1 year		165	27.9
	5-14 years		147	24.9
	2-4 years		112	19.0
	1 year to 2 years		78	13.2
	15 years and above		76	12.9

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-5 shows the five Occupations with the most reported disabling FROI for the bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting Event for 2002.

FIGURE 6-5: Occupations - Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting (591 Disabling FROI)



From Figure 6-5, the Occupation for this Event filing the most FROI in 2002 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, but all of the top five are close and many other Occupations contributed FROI. Table 6-6 shows that the top reported Nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, tears. As to how workers were injured, the only Source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker by definition. Lumbar region was the most often reported body Part. The top Age group was 35 to 44 and the most reported Length-of-Service category was under one year.

SECTION 7: THE FIVE SOURCES OF INJURY OR ILLNESS MOST OFTEN REPORTED

Overview

Source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or work environment that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. Taken together with Event (Section 6 above), Source provides a picture of how workers are being injured on the job. Information on the five Sources with the highest frequencies of disabling FROI for 2002 is presented in this section. Table 7-1 below lists the top five Sources in descending order. Together, these five Sources accounted for 40.7% of all disabling cases reported for 2002. Bodily motion/ position of injured worker fell in first place, itself accounting for 19% of the 2002 total.

For each Source, the top five each of Occupation, Nature of the injury or illness, and Part of the body affected are tabulated by the disabling case frequency and percentage for that Occupation. Age of the injured worker and Length of Service of the injured worker are both broken down into five inclusive categories and these categories are ranked by the frequency of disabling cases reported for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the Source as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 41.3% of Nature (sprains, strains, tears) in the first row of the third column of Table 7-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by laborers, except construction, only but by ALL Occupations within bodily motion/position of injured worker, including those Occupations not listed.

While there were considerable differences in characteristics of injuries and illnesses between these top five Sources, a few elements were shared in common

- Sprains, strains, tears was the number one reported Nature for all top five Sources, averaging 38.8% of FROI.
- As in Sections 4 through 6, the top Length-of-Service group was under 1 year, averaging 36.6% of reported disabling injuries and illnesses for the top five Sources of injury or illness. This evidence strongly suggests that intervention efforts should be directed toward new hires.
- Lumbar region was the only Part of body common to all five Sources, averaging 18.6% of FROI but ranging from 6.2% to 31.7%.

TABLE 7-1: Top 5 Sources for 2002 with Top 5 Occupations, Natures, Parts, and Age Groups and Length-of-Service Categories for Each Source

SOURCE	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (3,010 FROI)	Laborers, except construction	120	4.0	Sprains, strains, tears	1,242	41.3	Knee(s)	440	14.6
	Truck Drivers	120	4.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	782	26.0	Wrist(s)	380	12.6
	Janitors and cleaners	106	3.5	Back pain, hurt back	220	7.3	Lumbar region	354	11.8
	Cashiers	91	3.0	Carpal tunnel syndrome	183	6.1	Ankle(s)	299	9.9
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	77	2.6	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	135	4.5	Multiple body parts	267	8.9
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,223 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	77	6.3	Sprains, strains, tears	283	23.1	Lumbar region	156	12.8
	Laborers, except construction	72	5.9	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	252	20.6	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	134	11.0
	Truck Drivers	53	4.3	Back pain, hurt back	159	13.0	Multiple body parts	128	10.5
	Construction Laborers	45	3.7	Nonclassifiable	82	6.7	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	95	7.8
	Janitors and cleaners	41	3.4	Multiple symptoms	63	5.2	Body Systems	70	5.7
FLOOR OF BUILDING (796 FROI)	Janitors and cleaners	51	6.4	Sprains, strains, tears	182	22.9	Multiple body parts	184	23.1
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	48	6.0	Bruises, contusions	162	20.4	Knee(s)	147	18.5
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40	5.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	117	14.7	Ankle(s)	56	7.0
	Laborers, except construction	31	3.9	Fractures	107	13.4	Lumbar region	49	6.2
	Cashiers	21	2.6	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	64	8.0	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	38	4.8
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (782 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	539	68.9	Sprains, strains, tears	440	56.3	Lumbar region	239	30.6
	Registered nurses	109	13.9	Back pain, hurt back	132	16.9	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	122	15.6
	Health aides, excluding nursing	34	4.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	130	16.6	Multiple body parts	93	11.9
	Health technologists/technicians, NEC	24	3.1	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	26	3.3	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	86	11.0
	Social workers	10	1.3	Nonclassifiable	13	1.7	Multiple trunk locations	28	3.6
BOXES, CRATES, CARTONS (641 FROI)	Laborers, except construction	81	12.6	Sprains, strains, tears	324	50.5	Lumbar region	203	31.7
	Stock handlers and baggers	57	8.9	Back pain, hurt back	114	17.8	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	82	12.8
	Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	39	6.1	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	78	12.2	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	68	10.6
	Truck Drivers	32	5.0	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	35	5.5	Multiple body parts	43	6.7
	Cashiers	30	4.7	Bruises, contusions	24	3.7	Groin	22	3.4

* These columns refer to the Source indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.** UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification. **Continued next page.**

TABLE 7-1, continued

SOURCE	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*		LENGTH OF SERVICE *	
		FROI %		FROI %
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (3,010 FROI)	35-44	881	Under 1 year	810
	45-54	803	5-14 years	687
	25-34	616	2-4 years	591
	55 and older	409	15 years and above	443
	Under 25	301	1 year to 2 years	404
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,223 FROI)	35-44	342	Under 1 year	423
	45-54	308	5-14 years	263
	25-34	281	2-4 years	207
	Under 25	172	1 year to 2 years	163
	55 and older	120	15 years and above	131
FLOOR OF BUILDING (796 FROI)	35-44	191	Under 1 year	304
	45-54	182	5-14 years	164
	55 and older	166	2-4 years	133
	25-34	144	15 years and above	92
	Under 25	113	1 year to 2 years	80
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (782 FROI)	45-54	160	Under 1 year	344
	25-34	221	5-14 years	138
	35-44	199	2-4 years	130
	Under 25	144	1 year to 2 years	118
	55 and older	58	15 years and above	26
BOXES, CRATES, CARTONS (641 FROI)	35-44	165	Under 1 year	253
	25-34	154	2-4 years	127
	45-54	136	5-14 years	110
	Under 25	128	1 year to 2 years	83
	55 and older	58	15 years and above	50

* These columns refer to the Source indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease.** UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = insufficient data for classification

Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker

TABLE 7-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Laborers, except construction	120	4.0
Truck Drivers	120	4.0
Janitors and cleaners	106	3.5
Cashiers	91	3.0
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	77	2.6

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Sprains, strains, tears	1,242	41.3
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	782	26.0
Back pain, hurt back	220	7.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	183	6.1
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	135	4.5

SOURCE

BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER
(3,010 FROI)

PART OF BODY

Knee(s)	440	14.6
Wrist(s)	380	12.6
Lumbar region	354	11.8
Ankle(s)	299	9.9
Multiple body parts	267	8.9

AGE OF INJURED WORKER

35-44	881	29.3
45-54	803	26.7
25-34	616	20.5
55 and older	409	13.6
Under 25	301	10.0

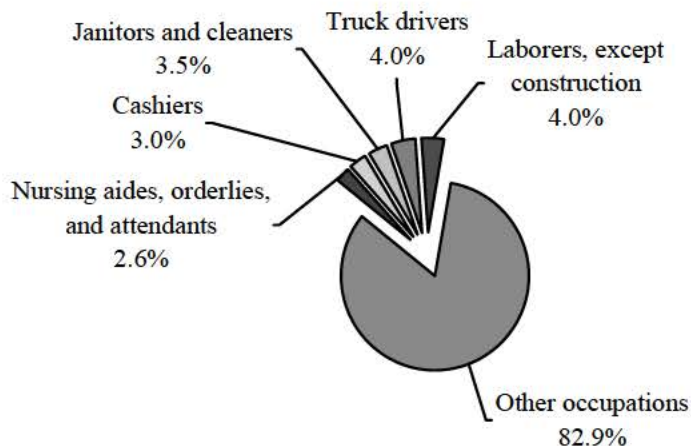
LENGTH OF SERVICE

Under 1 year	810	26.9
5-14 years	687	22.8
2-4 years	591	19.6
15 years and above	443	14.7
1 year to 2 years	404	13.4

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 7-1 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI within the bodily motion/position of injured worker Source.

**FIGURE 7-1: Occupations - Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker
(3,010 Disabling FROI)**



As can be seen in Figure 7-1, the highest proportion of reported disabling cases was shared by laborers, except construction, and by truck drivers. These proportions were small, however, and many Occupations reported disabling injuries and illnesses from this Source. Table 7-2 shows that the number one Nature of injury or illness for this Source was sprains, strains, tears. The most often reported body Part for all workers was knee(s). The top Age group affected by this Source of injury or illness was 35-44 years and the predominant Length-of-Service group was under one year.

Nonclassifiable

TABLE 7-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Nonclassifiable Sources

	OCCUPATION	
	FROI	%
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	77	6.3
Laborers, except construction	72	5.9
Truck Drivers	53	4.3
Construction Laborers	45	3.7
Janitors and cleaners	41	3.4

	NATURE	
	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	283	23.1
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	252	20.6
Back pain, hurt back	159	13.0
Nonclassifiable	82	6.7
Multiple symptoms	63	5.2

	PART OF BODY	
	FROI	%
Lumbar region	156	12.8
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	134	11.0
Multiple body parts	128	10.5
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	95	7.8
Body Systems	70	5.7

	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
35-44	342	28.0
45-54	308	25.2
25-34	281	23.0
Under 25	172	14.1
55 and older	120	9.8

	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
	FROI	%
Under 1 year	810	26.9
5-14 years	687	22.8
2-4 years	591	19.6
15 years and above	443	14.7
1 year to 2 years	404	13.4

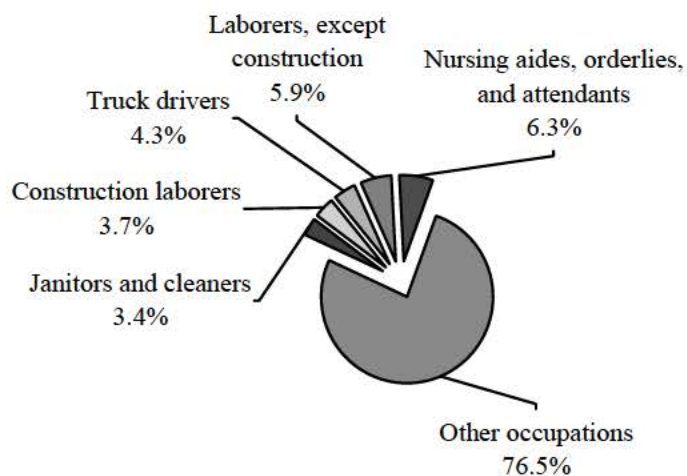
SOURCE

NONCLASSIFIABLE
(1,223 FROI)

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury and Disease

Figure 7-2 below shows the five Occupations with the greatest number of reported disabling FROI under the nonclassifiable Source for 2002.

FIGURE 7-2: Occupations - Nonclassifiable Sources (1,223 Disabling FROI)



In terms of Occupation, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants ranked first according to Figure 7-2. Table 7-3 shows that the top Nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, tears. The lumbar region was the body Part involved in the most reported disabling injuries and illnesses. When combined with the second place Part, back, including spine, spinal cord, it can be seen that the back in general produced 33.8% of the reported disabling injuries and illnesses from this Source. The first ranked Age group was again 35-44 years and the top Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Floor of Building

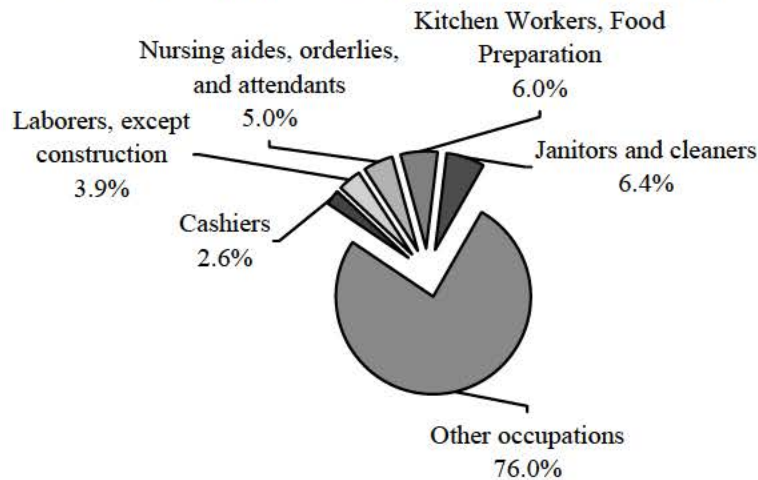
TABLE 7-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Floor of Building

SOURCE	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Janitors and cleaners		51	6.4
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		48	6.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		40	5.0
	Laborers, except construction		31	3.9
	Cashiers		21	2.6
	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		182	22.9
	Bruises, contusions		162	20.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		117	14.7
	Fractures		107	13.4
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		64	8.0
FLOOR OF BUILDING (796 FROI)	PART OF BODY			
	Multiple body parts		184	23.1
	Knee(s)		147	18.5
	Ankle(s)		56	7.0
	Lumbar region		49	6.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		38	4.8
	AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
	35-44		191	24.0
	45-54		182	22.9
	55 and older		166	20.9
	25-34		144	18.1
	Under 25		113	14.2
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		304	38.2
	5-14 years		164	20.6
	2-4 years		133	16.7
	15 years and above		92	11.6
	1 year to 2 years		80	10.1

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

The top five Occupations, in terms of FROI reported in 2002, for the floor of building Source are shown in Figure 7-3.

FIGURE 7-3: Occupations - Floor of Building (796 Disabling FROI)



Janitors and cleaners ranked first among Occupations affected by this Source, but, as shown in Figure 7-3, many other Occupations reported injuries and illnesses due to floor of building. Sprains, strains, tears was the top Nature of injury or illness, as seen in Table 7-4. The number one Part of body affected was multiple body parts. The top Age group was 35-44 years and the top Length-of-Service category was under one year.

Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility

TABLE 7-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility

SOURCE	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		539	68.9
	Registered nurses		109	13.9
	Health aides, excluding nursing		34	4.3
	Health technologists/technicians, not elsewhere classifiable		24	3.1
	Social workers		10	1.3
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (782 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		440	56.3
	Back pain, hurt back		132	16.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		130	16.6
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		26	3.3
	Nonclassifiable		13	1.7
PART OF BODY	Lumbar region		239	30.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified		122	15.6
	Multiple body parts		93	11.9
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		86	11.0
	Multiple trunk locations		28	3.6
AGE OF INJURED WORKER	45-54		160	20.5
	25-34		221	28.3
	35-44		199	25.4
	Under 25		144	18.4
	55 and older		58	7.4
LENGTH OF SERVICE	Under 1 year		344	44.0
	5-14 years		138	17.6
	2-4 years		130	16.6
	1 year to 2 years		118	15.1
	15 years and above		26	3.3

FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 7-4 presents the five Occupations reporting the highest frequency of disabling 2002 FROI due to the health care patient/resident of health care facility Source.

FIGURE 7-4: Occupations - Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility (782 Disabling FROI)

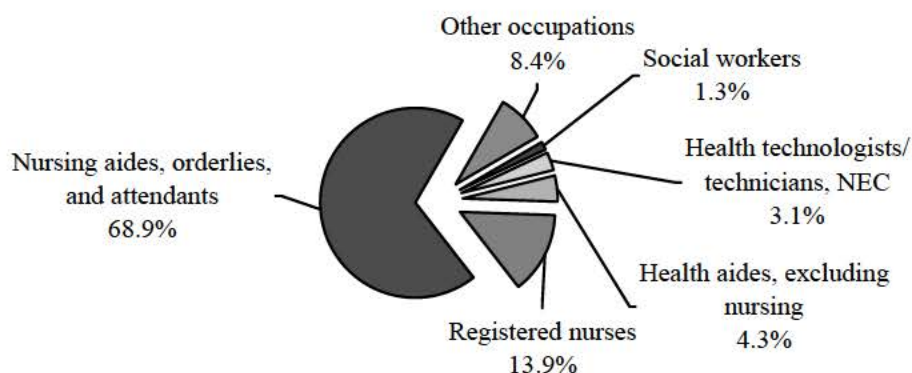


Figure 7-4 differs considerably in appearance from preceding Occupation pie charts. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, together with registered nurses, accounted for over 80% of disabling FROI where the health care patient/resident of health care facility was identified as the Source. From Table 7-5, the top ranked Nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, tears. Lumbar region was the most reported injured body Part, and injuries to the back, also including back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, accounted for 46.2% of all FROI for this Source. The top ranking Age group was 45-54 years and the top Length-of-Service group was under one year.

Boxes, Crates, Cartons

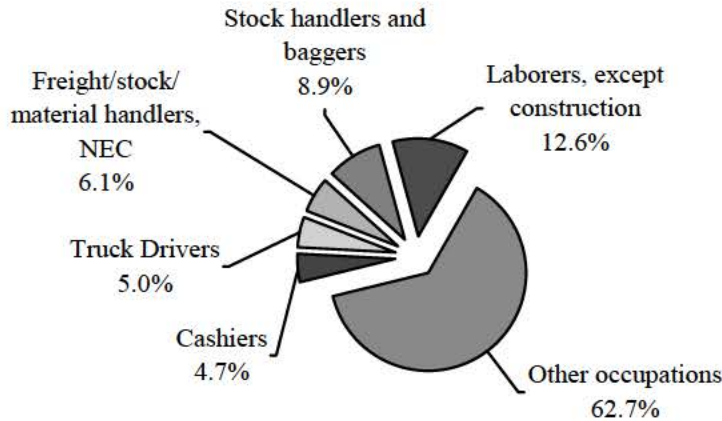
TABLE 7-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Boxes, Crates, Cartons

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FROI = First Reports of Occupational Injury of Disease

For the boxes, crates, cartons Source in the year 2002, Figure 7-5 shows the five Occupations with the highest frequency of disabling FROI.

**FIGURE 7-5: Occupations - Boxes, Crates, Cartons
(641 Disabling FROI)**



In terms of Occupations for this Source, as diagrammed in Figure 3-5, laborers, except construction ranked first, but many Occupations contributed to the overall FROI frequency. Sprains, strains, tears was the most commonly reported Nature of injury or illness in Table 7-6. The back was the body Part producing the highest frequency of reported injury or illness, with first ranked lumbar region and second ranked back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified combined accounting for 44.5% of reported disabling injuries and illnesses due to boxes, crates, cartons. The 35-44 year Age and under one year Length-of-Service groupings appear at the top of their respective lists.

SECTION 8: OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS DATA PROFILES

Besides the information presented in this report, the Maine Department of Labor can produce detailed data by calendar year in a format called a *profile*, available by specific request and at no charge. A profile is a cross-tabulation of characteristics of reported disabling cases (cases resulting in at least one day away from work beyond the day of injury or illness) for a given year or years. A profile typically consists of the counts (frequencies) of:

1. Nature of injury or illness
2. Part of body affected
3. Source of injury or illness
4. Event or exposure
5. Occupation of injured or ill worker
6. Industry of injured or ill worker

A profile usually also includes counts of other parameters such as demographics (age, gender, length of service, county of injury, *etc.*), as well as day of the week and month the injury or illness occurred.

Profiles can be requested by anyone who is interested in one or more specific criteria such as an Industry or a geographic area (one or more towns or counties). Also, requests can be made based on specific Nature of injury or illness, Part of body affected, Source of injury or illness, Event or exposure, and demographics. Examples of past profiles include:

Disabling cases in the logging Industry

Disabling cases in wholesale plumbing and heating supplies

Amputations

Disabling cases affecting older workers (age 45 and older)

Disabling cases at a specific hospital

Disabling cases occurring in Kennebec County

One can also request a tightly focused profile: *i.e.*, a profile given a narrower scope by cross-tabulating multiple criteria. For example, one could request:

A profile of the back injuries occurring in paper mills (two criteria)

Profile of the retail sales injuries in Somerset County (two criteria)

A profile of injuries to truck drivers age 50 and older (two criteria)

A profile of back injuries occurring to women in the city of Westbrook (three criteria, a three-way cross-tabulation)

Besides the standard profiles available, the Department can respond to special requests on publicly available data in the WCB files: for example, cross-tabulations of Nature by Part, Source by Event, Age group by Length of Service, and so forth. Special tables can be run on Age groups other than those used in Table 8-1: *e.g.*, looking at workers aged 60-69 *vs.* 70-79.

Under Department policy, profiles of specific *companies* are issued only to confirmed officials of the company requested. Company data is available to others directly from the Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) however. Access to data identifying specific *employees* is restricted and use or release of such information requires the written permission of the WCB. Once permission is granted the BLS can fulfill the specific data request. For example, the Department used WCB data to generate an injury profile of recent graduates of a particular college in Maine.

A sample three-way cross-tabulation profile is provided below. It covers janitors and cleaners (Occupation) in elementary and secondary schools (Industry) in Cumberland County (geographic location) for the years 2000-2002. The sample profile contains tables for the "standard" characteristics, Nature, Part, Source, and Event. Occupation and Industry are part of the criteria of selection and are omitted. These tables list both count (frequency) and percent by year, with the years ordered by total number of disabling cases, rather than chronologically. Additional characteristics include Age, Length of Service, Day of the week, and Month of injury or illness. The latter three are tabulated by year in chronological order, but Age is given only as combined figures for the whole three-year period with columns for cumulative frequency and cumulative percent. This illustrates the variety of forms of presentation possible within a profile. Other characteristics, such as gender of the worker, could have been included, or used as criteria.

The sample profile lists ALL disabling cases that meet the criteria, including single-instance examples, and ONLY those cases that meet the criteria. Its results therefore differ from the general results under janitors and cleaners in this report (Table 4-5). For example, fall down stairs or steps appears in the top five Events in the year 2002 in the profile (Table 8-5) but not in Table 4-5 of the general report. In such differences lie the questions that can lead to a safer workplace for janitors and cleaners in primary and secondary schools in Cumberland County. A profile allows examination of a specific area of the available data in detail.

If you have further questions or would like to request a specific profile or special study, please contact Steve Laundrie at the Maine Department of Labor at (207) 624-6447 or e-mail steven.p.laundrie@maine.gov

Sample Profile

The following is a three-way cross tabulation, or three-criteria focused data profile, more-or-less as the results would be presented to the requester. (There would actually be three additional very brief tables showing that 100% of the 113 cases fit each of the criteria.)

Table 8-1
2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

AGE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
19-24	2	1.8	2	1.8
25-29	3	2.7	5	4.4
30-34	6	5.3	11	9.7
35-39	16	14.2	27	23.9
40-44	14	12.4	41	36.3
45-49	16	14.2	57	50.4
50-54	16	14.2	73	64.6
55-59	21	18.6	94	83.2
60+	19	16.8	113	100.0

Table 8-2

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Nature of Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2001		2002		2000	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	43	100.0	37	100.0	33	100.0
*							
Sprains, strains, tears	40	13	30.2	12	32.4	15	45.5
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	18	6	14.0	6	16.2	6	18.2
Traumatic inj & disorders, UNS	13	6	14.0	5	13.5	2	6.1
Back pain, hurt back	12	5	11.6	3	8.1	4	12.1
Bruises, contusions	8	3	7.0	4	10.8	1	3.0
Cuts, lacerations	3	1	2.3	0	0	2	6.1
Neurotic reaction to stress	3	1	2.3	0	0	2	6.1
Punctures, except bites	2	0	0	2	5.4	0	0
Hiatal hernia	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Hernia, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Dislocations	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Ganglion/cystic tumor	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Tendonitis	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
General symptoms, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Phlebitis	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Multiple traumatic inj. & disorders UNS	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Surface wounds & bruises, UNS	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Myocardial infarction (heart attack)	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Loss of consciousness – not heat related	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Symptoms, signs & ill-defined cond, UNS	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Fractures	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Other disord of peripheral nerv sys NEC	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification.

Table 8-3

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Part of Body	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2001		2002		2000	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	43	100.0	37	100.0	33	100.0
*							
Multiple body parts	18	11	25.6	5	13.5	2	6.1
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	13	4	9.3	3	8.1	6	18.2
Lumbar region	10	3	7.0	3	8.1	4	12.1
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	10	2	4.7	3	8.1	5	15.2
Multiple trunk locations	5	2	4.7	1	2.7	2	6.1
Knee(s)	5	1	2.3	3	8.1	1	3.0
Wrist(s)	5	3	7.0	1	2.7	1	3.0
Thoracic region	4	1	2.3	2	5.4	1	3.0
Hand(s), except finger(s)	4	0	0	3	8.1	1	3.0
Foot(feet), except toe(s), UNS	4	1	2.3	2	5.4	1	3.0
Hip(s)	3	1	2.3	1	2.7	1	3.0
Body Systems	3	1	2.3	0	0	2	6.1
Leg(s), UNS	3	2	4.7	0	0	1	3.0
Ankle(s)	3	1	2.3	2	5.4	0	0
Groin	3	2	4.7	1	2.7	0	0
Lower leg(s)	2	1	2.3	0	0	1	3.0
Arm(s), UNS	2	1	2.3	0	0	1	3.0
Multiple foot(feet) locations	2	1	2.3	1	2.7	0	0
Multiple lower extremities locations NC	2	1	2.3	1	2.7	0	0
Head, UNS	2	2	4.7	0	0	0	0
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	2	0	0	2	5.4	0	0
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Stomach organ	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Multiple upper extremities locations, NC	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Internal abdominal location, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Forehead	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Heart	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Brain	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Multiple leg(s) locations	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification.

Table 8-4

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Source of Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2001		2002		2000	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	43	100.0	37	100.0	33	100.0
*							
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	20	7	16.3	7	18.9	6	18.2
Floor of building	9	2	4.7	5	13.5	2	6.1
Tables, worktables	8	4	9.3	1	2.7	3	9.1
Nonclassifiable	7	3	7.0	0	0	4	12.1
Bags, sacks, totes	6	0	0	4	10.8	2	6.1
Floors, walkways, grounds surfaces, UNS	6	0	0	5	13.5	1	3.0
Stairs, steps – indoors	5	2	4.7	0	0	3	9.1
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	5	1	2.3	2	5.4	2	6.1
Vacuum cleaners	4	2	4.7	2	5.4	0	0
Chairs	3	2	4.7	0	0	1	3.0
Buckets, baskets, pails	3	2	4.7	0	0	1	3.0
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	3	2	4.7	0	0	1	3.0
Boxes, crates, cartons	3	2	4.7	1	2.7	0	0
Shovels	3	3	7.0	0	0	0	0
Other sources, NEC	3	3	7.0	0	0	0	0
Desks	2	1	2.3	0	0	1	3.0
Parking lots	2	2	4.7	0	0	0	0
Knives	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Ground	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Furniture, UNS	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Furniture, NEC	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Ramps, runway, loading docks	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Handtools – nonpowered, NEC	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Recreation and athletic equipment, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Barrels, kegs, drums	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Cabinets, cases – display, storage	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Pickup truck	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Tanks, bins, vats	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Tractor	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Paper, books, magazines, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Windows	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Grandstands, stadia	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Stairs, steps – outdoors	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0

(CONTINUED)

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification.

Table 8-4, continued

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Source of Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2001		2002		2000	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
*							
Rails	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Cranes – portal, tower, pillar	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Ranges/cooking ovens/grills/toasters	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0
Gates	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0

Table 8-5

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Event Leading to Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2001		2002		2000	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	43	100.0	37	100.0	33	100.0
*							
Overexertion in lifting	22	11	25.6	7	18.9	4	12.1
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	15	4	9.3	7	18.9	4	12.1
Overexertn holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	8	6	14.0	0	0	2	6.1
Fall down stairs or steps	6	0	0	3	8.1	3	9.1
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	6	1	2.3	4	10.8	1	3.0
Repetitive use of tools	5	1	2.3	1	2.7	3	9.1
Bodily conditions, NEC	5	1	2.3	2	5.4	2	6.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance – without fall	5	2	4.7	2	5.4	1	3.0
Overexertion, UNS	4	0	0	2	5.4	2	6.1
Overexertion, NEC	4	2	4.7	0	0	2	6.1
Fall onto or against objects	4	2	4.7	1	2.7	1	3.0
Repetitive motion, UNS	4	0	0	2	5.4	2	6.1
Struck by falling object	4	3	7.0	1	2.7	0	0
Bending/climbing/crawling/reachg/twistg	4	2	4.7	2	5.4	0	0
Nonclassifiable	3	1	2.3	0	0	2	6.1
Struck against stationary object	2	0	0	1	2.7	1	3.0
Bodily reaction and exertion, UNS	2	2	4.7	0	0	0	0
Fall from ladder	2	1	2.3	1	2.7	0	0
Struck by slipping handheld object	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Overexertion in throwing objects	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Fall, UNS	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.0
Bodily reaction, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Bodily reaction, UNS	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Struck against object, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Noncollision accident, NEC	1	1	2.3	0	0	0	0
Rubbed/abraded by kneeling on surface	1	0	0	1	2.7	0	0

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

UNS = Unspecified, insufficient data for detailed classification.

Table 8-6

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Length of Service of Injured Worker	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	33	100.0	43	100.0	37	100.0
*							
Unknown	12	0	0	4	9.3	8	21.6
Under 1 Year	19	4	12.1	8	18.6	7	18.9
1 year up to 2 years	6	0	0	4	9.3	2	5.4
2 years up to 3 years	5	2	6.1	3	7.0	0	0
3-4 years	13	5	15.2	4	9.3	4	10.8
5-9 years	23	7	21.2	8	18.6	8	21.6
10-14 years	23	10	30.3	9	20.9	4	10.8
15-19 years	4	2	6.1	1	2.3	1	2.7
20 years and above	8	3	9.1	2	4.7	3	8.1

Table 8-7

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Day of the Week of Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	33	100.0	43	100.0	37	100.0
*							
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.7
Monday	22	9	27.3	4	9.3	9	24.3
Tuesday	22	4	12.1	10	23.3	8	21.6
Wednesday	24	7	21.2	10	23.3	7	18.9
Thursday	23	8	24.2	9	20.9	6	16.2
Friday	15	3	9.1	10	23.3	2	5.4
Saturday	6	2	6.1	0	0	4	10.8

Table 8-8

2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Month of Injury	Total	Disabling Cases					
		2000		2001		2002	
	Number	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	113	33	100.0	43	100.0	37	100.0
*							
January	7	4	12.1	1	2.3	2	5.4
February	15	4	12.1	7	16.3	4	10.8
March	15	4	12.1	6	14.0	5	13.5
April	8	1	3.0	3	7.0	4	10.8
May	14	4	12.1	6	14.0	4	10.8
June	12	6	18.2	5	11.6	1	2.7
July	6	1	3.0	2	4.7	3	8.1
August	14	4	12.1	7	16.3	3	8.1
September	6	1	3.0	3	7.0	2	5.4
October	5	0	0	1	2.3	4	10.8
November	4	1	3.0	1	2.3	2	5.4
December	7	3	9.1	1	2.3	3	8.1

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards Publication Comments
Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2002

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