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MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Labor Standards

Characteristics
of
Work-Related
Injuries and
Illnesses
in Maine
2004



Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2004, Highlights

There was a 6.0% decrease in the annual total count of Workers' Compensation disabling *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (first reports, reported cases in which the employee lost at least one day of work beyond the day of injury or illness), from 15,049 first reports in 2003 to 14,151 in 2004. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

- ✓ 46% of first reports involved employees with less than two years experience with their current employer. 34% of first reports involved workers with less than one year's experience.
- ✓ 38% of first reports involved workers of age 45 or older.
- ✓ 32% of all first reports gave the nature of the injury or illness as sprains, strains, or tears.
- ✓ 28% of all first reports listed overexertion of one type or another (lifting, pulling, pushing, etc.) as the event that accounted for the injury or illness.
- ✓ 22% of all first reports originated from the top five industries. In descending order they were: grocery stores; elementary and secondary schools; department stores; general medical and surgical hospitals; and ship building and repairing.
- ✓ 22% of all 2004 first reports involved the top four occupations. They were, in descending order: nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; truck drivers; nonconstruction laborers; and janitors and cleaners.
- ✓ 21% of first reports indicated the back, including lumbar region, as the part of body affected.
- ✓ 19% of all first reports identified bodily motion/position of injured worker as the source of the disabling injury or illness.



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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 are the Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (first reports) 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 Research and Statistics 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 2004 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 insights as 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 2004.
- 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.

First report(s): *Employer's First Report 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.**

FROI: *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*, see first reports above.

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 2004, from 15,049 first reports in 2003 to 14,151, a 6.0% decrease. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

As to where Maine workers were injured, the five industries that recorded the highest frequencies of disabling-case first reports in 2004 accounted for 21.8% (3,088 cases) of all 2004 first reports. They were, in descending order: grocery stores (SIC 5411); elementary and secondary schools (SIC 8211); department stores (SIC 5311); general medical and surgical hospitals (SIC 8062); and ship building and repairing (SIC 3731). Four of these five 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 first reports in 2004 were, in descending order: nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; truck drivers; nonconstruction laborers; and janitors and cleaners. These four occupations accounted for 21.8% (3,083 cases) of all 2004 first reports. Janitors and cleaners were a particularly high proportion, 26.9%, of reported injured workers in elementary and secondary schools (172 cases).

While the top ranking age group varied somewhat with occupation, overall the 35-44 years group produced the most first reports, with 26.0% (3,679 cases) of all 2004 first reports. Of note is the fact that the 45-54 years group ranked second and workers over 45 years of age filed 37.7% (5,339) of all first reports. 31.1% of all nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants first reports, 44.2% of all truck driver first reports, and 53.5% of all janitors and cleaners first reports involved workers of age 45 or older. In comparison, workers under 35 years of age filed 36.3% of all first reports (5,133 cases). By far the leading length-of-service group was under one year.

The causes of worker injury or illness were 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 19.4% of all 2004 first reports. It produced 2,744 first reports, more than double the second-ranking source and four 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 52.7% (490 cases) of disabling injuries and illnesses reported from that occupation. Of injuries and illnesses due to bodily motion or position of the injured worker, at least 20.2% (553 cases) affected the back. 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 15.0% of all 2004 first reports (2,123 cases), and had nearly double the frequency of first reports of the second-ranked fall to floor, walkway, or other surface.** Four of the top ten events involved overexertion and, taken together, they accounted for 28.1% of all 2004 first reports (3,970 cases).

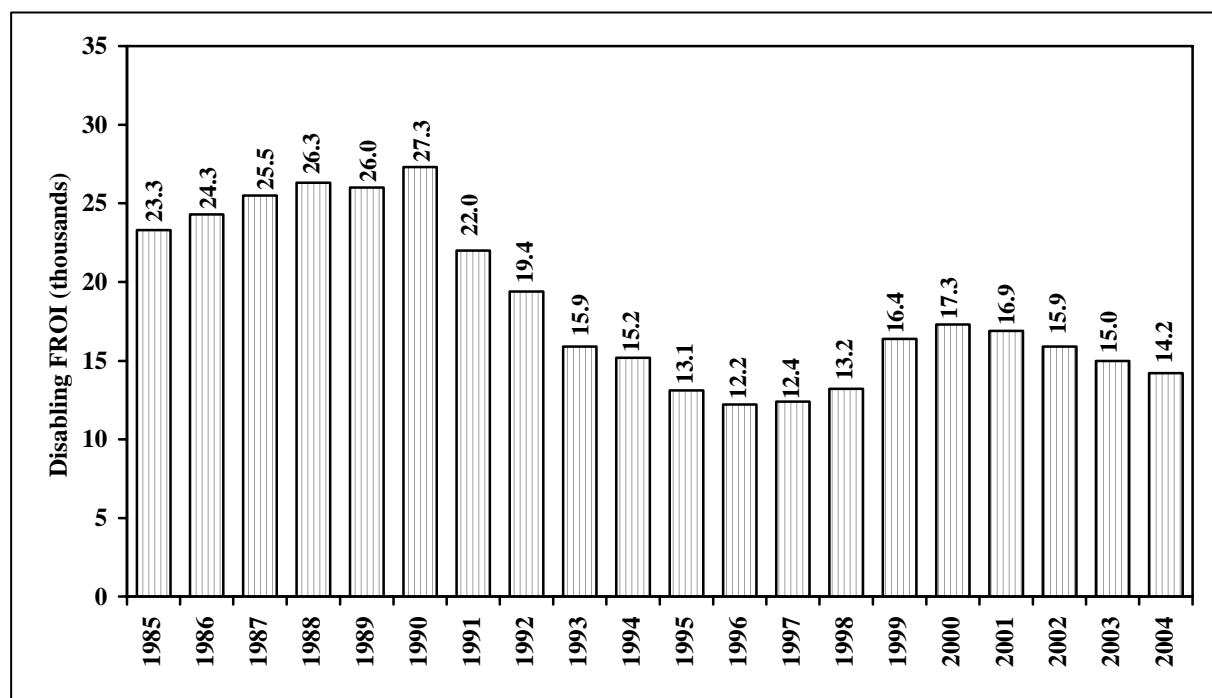
The kinds of injuries and illnesses reported by Maine workers are described through two characteristics, nature of injury or illness, and part of body affected. **The highest-ranking nature, sprains, strains, and tears, was reported in 4,589 first reports in 2004, more than any other characteristic examined here.** By itself, it accounted for 32.4% of all 2004 first reports. The top three natures -- sprains, strains, and tears; nonback soreness, pain, or hurt; and back pain or hurt back – are all musculoskeletal. This makes it clear that musculoskeletal injuries dominated 2004 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 20.9% of all reported disabling cases (2,952 first reports). This outcome suggests a connection between back injuries and overexertion in lifting discussed under “Event.”

SECTION 1: OVERALL TREND OF FIRST REPORTS

There were 14,151 first reports filed in 2004, a 6.0% decrease from the 15,049 in 2003, as shown in Figure 1-1. This change is a continuation of a decline from a recent high point of 17,263 first reports in calendar year 2000. Figure 1-1 below shows the annual totals of disabling work-related injuries and illness for the last 20 years as reported on Workers' Compensation Board *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (first reports).

FIGURE 1-1: Twenty-Year Comparison of First Reports 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 2004. It gives 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 *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (first reports or FROI) in 2004. 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 first reports for 2004 was 14,151.**

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 first reports for 2004. Together, these ten industries accounted for 35.5% of the total first reports filed in 2004. Among the ten industries were one manufacturing and two construction industries, the remaining seven 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	Grocery stores	649
2	Elementary and secondary schools	639
3	Department stores	627
4	General medical and surgical hospitals	625
5	Ship building and repairing	548
6	Eating places	547
7	Skilled nursing care facilities	507
8	Single-family house construction	336
9	Highway and street construction	293
10	Residential care	257

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 first reports in 2004 are presented in Table 2-2. These ten occupations taken together accounted for 35.7% of calendar year 2004 first reports. The top four occupations each produced considerably higher first reports counts than any of the lower six.

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	929
2	Truck drivers	833
3	Laborers-except construction	771
4	Janitors and cleaners	550
5	Construction laborers	370
6	Carpenters	368
7	Stock handlers and baggers	344
8	Cashiers	307
9	Kitchen workers, food preparation	303
10	Nonclassifiable	280

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 82.3% of all first reports reported in 2004. The number one nature (sprains, strains, and tears) accounted for 32.4% by itself and had nearly double the first reports of the second ranked nature (nonback soreness, pain, or hurt). 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	4,589
2	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	2,107
3	Back pain, hurt back	1,191
4	Bruises, contusions	984
5	Cuts, lacerations	725
6	Fractures	667
7	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	641
8	Nonclassifiable	275
9	Neurotic reaction to stress	271
10	Carpal tunnel syndrome	198

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 53.2% of all 2004 first reports, the first ranked, overexertion in lifting, accounted for 15.0% by itself. Three more of the top five events involved overexertion and all four overexertion events taken together totaled 3,970 claims, or 28.1% of all first reports. Overexertion events 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; falls to walking surfaces were an important category of events contributing to worker injuries in 2004.

TABLE 2-4: Top Ten Events or Exposures

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Event of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Overexertion in lifting	2,123
2	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	1,180
3	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	662
4	Overexertion, unspecified	603
5	Overexertn holdg, carryg, turng, wieldg obj	582
6	Nonclassifiable	542
7	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	536
8	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	456
9	Bodily conditions, NEC	438
10	Repetitive motion, unspecified	411

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 2004 first reports. These ten sources accounted for 55.2% of first reports. The leading source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker, accounted for 19.4% of all first reports for 2004. This was more than twice 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	2,744
2	Nonclassifiable	1,150
3	Floor of building	725
4	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	719
5	Boxes, crates, cartons	596
6	Ground	538
7	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	449
8	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	373
9	Other sources, NEC	346
10	Person other than injured/ill worker, NEC	201

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. A little more than two thirds of all 2004 first reports fell into these top ten part categories. Lumbar region, together with back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, accounted for over 20% of all first reports. These data suggest a possible connection between back injuries and the high frequency of overexertion in lifting discussed under “Event.”

TABLE 2-6: Top Ten Parts of Body Affected

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Part of Body</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Lumbar region	1,743
2	Multiple body parts	1,320
3	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	1,209
4	Knee(s)	1,059
5	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,020
6	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	822
7	Wrist(s)	708
8	Ankle(s)	666
9	Body Systems	536
10	Hand(s), except finger(s)	421

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 2004 were broken down into ten inclusive age categories, ranked according to the first reports generated by each (Table 2-7). The 40-44 year age group ranked highest, with 13.9% of all year 2004 first reports, but four of the top five age groups, covering the range from 30 to 49 years, together accounted for 50.3% of all first reports. In second place, however, was the 19-24 years age group with 13.6% of the total and widely separated from the under 19 and 25-29 year groups. Of particular note, 5,339 first reports (37.7% of all 2004 first reports) involved employees of age 45 years or older.

TABLE 2-7: Ten Age Categories.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	40-44	1,964
2	19-24	1,927
3	45-49	1,900
4	35-39	1,715
5	30-34	1,534
6	50-54	1,526
7	25-29	1,383
8	55-59	1,091
9	60 and above	822
10	Under 19	289

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 46.3% of all first reports in 2004, whereas workers with ten or more years of service with their employer accounted for 20.1%. Length of service was not available for 401 cases in 2004 because the date of hire was not given on the first reports.

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

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Under 1 Year	4,852
2	1 year to 2 years	1,695
3	5-9 years	1,658
4	3-4 years	1,601
5	10-14 years	1,111
6	2 years to 3 years	1,097
8	15-19 years	904
7	20 years and above	832

SECTION 3: THE TOP FIVE INDUSTRIES

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 *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (first reports). Together, these five industries accounted for 21.8% of all first reports for 2004. Table 3-1 lists the top five industries in descending order by frequency of first reports for 2004. 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. Grocery stores (SIC 5411) had the highest frequency of first reports, followed by elementary and secondary schools (SIC 8211).

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 first reports 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 36.4% 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 stock handlers and baggers only but by ALL occupations within grocery stores, 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, and tears was by far the number one reported nature of injury or illness for four of the top five industries and a high second place in the fifth, averaging 37.7% of first reports. Nonback soreness, pain, or hurt was also common to all five industries under nature and averaged 15.0%.
- As to the source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker averaged 21.3% and ranked first in three of the top five industries and second in the other two.
- Under part of body affected, either lumbar region or back, unspecified always ranked at least second, and the two combined averaged 18.9%. Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula, was common to all five industries in 2004, ranking from second to fifth.
- Overexertion in lifting ranked first or second in all five industries, averaging 16.2% of first reports. Events classified as "overexertion" and "repetitive motion" accounted for between 17% and 42% of each of the top five Industries' first reports. 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: Cross Tabulations of the Top Five Industries and the Characteristics of Injuries Within These Industries

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE*	FROI	%	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	Stock handlers and baggers	164	25.3	Sprains, strains, tears	236	36.4	Lumbar region	111	17.1
	Laborers, except construction	93	14.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	120	18.5	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	58	8.9
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	90	13.9	Back pain, hurt back	60	9.2	Knee(s)	52	8.0
	Cashiers	73	11.2	Cuts, lacerations	40	6.2	Wrist(s)	51	7.9
	Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation	61	9.4	Bruises, contusions	37	5.7	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	43	6.6
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (639 FROI)	Janitors and cleaners	172	26.9	Sprains, strains, tears	188	29.4	Multiple body parts	101	15.8
	Special education teachers	68	10.6	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	79	12.4	Lumbar region	76	11.9
	Bus drivers	63	9.9	Back pain, hurt back	59	9.2	Knee(s)	55	8.6
	Elementary school teachers	50	7.8	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	52	8.1	Body Systems	47	7.4
	Secondary school teachers	39	6.1	Bruises, contusions	45	7.0	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	34	5.3
DEPARTMENT STORES (627 FROI)	Sales workers, other commodities	113	18.0	Sprains, strains, tears	299	47.7	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	89	14.2
	Cashiers	103	16.4	Bruises, contusions	101	16.1	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	58	9.3
	Stock handlers and baggers	103	16.4	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	51	8.1	Lumbar region	46	7.3
	Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	73	11.6	Cuts, lacerations	35	5.6	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	40	6.4
	Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation	38	6.1	Fractures	18	2.8	Knee(s)	35	5.6
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (625 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	131	21.0	Sprains, strains, tears	330	52.8	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	88	14.1
	Registered nurses	126	20.2	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	54	8.6	Lumbar region	75	12.0
	Janitors and cleaners	54	8.6	Bruises, contusions	46	7.4	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	10.2
	Health technologists/technicians, NEC	44	7.0	Back pain, hurt back	32	5.1	Multiple body parts	45	7.2
	Health aides, except nursing	44	7.0	Neurotic reaction to stress	19	3.0	Body Systems	41	6.6
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (548 FROI)	Lay-out workers	106	19.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	151	27.6	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	97	17.7
	Welders and cutters	82	15.0	Sprains, strains, tears	121	22.1	Knee(s)	62	11.3
	Miscellaneous precision metal workers	68	12.4	Back pain, hurt back	67	12.2	Multiple body parts	56	10.2
	Electricians	48	8.8	Symptoms inv nervous/musculoskel	30	5.5	Eye(s)	42	7.7
	Machinists	41	7.5	Fractures	23	4.2	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	30	5.5

These columns refer to the industry indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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*	FROI	%	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	158	24.3	Overexertion in lifting	157	24.2
	Boxes, crates, cartons	120	18.5	Overexertion, unspecified	46	7.1
	Floor of building	46	7.1	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	40	6.2
	Nonclassifiable	40	6.2	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	35	5.4
	Other sources, NEC	31	4.8	Repetitive placing/grasping/moving object except tool	31	4.8
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (639 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	125	19.6	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	100	15.6
	Floor of building	55	8.6	Overexertion in lifting	77	12.1
	Person--other than injured/ill worker, NEC	45	7.0	Bodily conditions, NEC	44	6.9
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	44	6.9	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	32	5.0
	Ground	33	5.2	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	30	4.7
DEPARTMENT STORES (627 FROI)	Boxes, crates, cartons	90	14.4	Overexertion in lifting	158	25.2
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	80	12.8	Struck by falling object	50	8.0
	Floor of building	45	7.2	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	45	7.2
	Nonclassifiable	41	6.5	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	39	6.2
	Other sources, NEC	34	5.4	Overexertion, unspecified	26	4.1
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (625 FROI)	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	157	25.1	Overexertion in lifting	120	19.2
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	131	21.0	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52	8.3
	Floor of building	43	6.9	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	50	8.0
	Nonclassifiable	41	6.6	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	47	7.5
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	21	3.4	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	33	5.3
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (548 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	158	28.8	Overexertion in lifting	68	12.4
	Nonclassifiable	58	10.6	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	42	7.7
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	23	4.2	Repetitive use of tools	36	6.6
	Welding torches, powered	21	3.8	Struck against stationary object	25	4.6
	Other sources, NEC	19	3.5	Nonclassifiable	24	4.4

These columns refer to the industry indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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

Grocery Stores (SIC 5411)

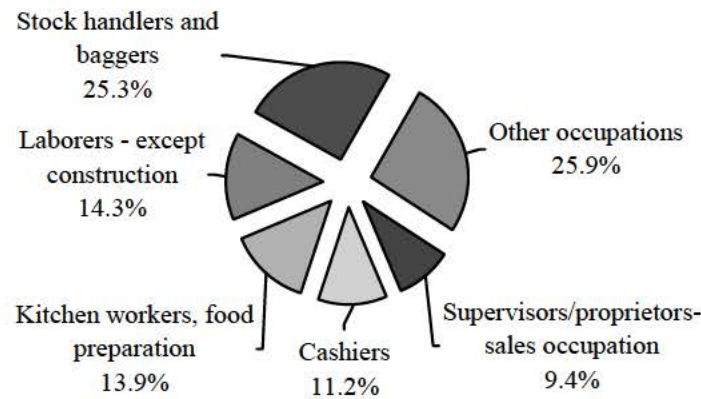
TABLE 3-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Grocery Stores

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Stock handlers and baggers		164	25.3
	Laborers, except construction		93	14.3
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		90	13.9
	Cashiers		73	11.2
	Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation		61	9.4
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		236	36.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		120	18.5
	Back pain, hurt back		60	9.2
	Cuts, lacerations		40	6.2
	Bruises, contusions		37	5.7
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		111	17.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		58	8.9
	Knee(s)		52	8.0
	Wrist(s)		51	7.9
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)		43	6.6
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		158	24.3
	Boxes, crates, cartons		120	18.5
	Floor of building		46	7.1
	Nonclassifiable		40	6.2
	Other sources, NEC		31	4.8
GROCERY STORES (649 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		157	24.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		46	7.1
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		40	6.2
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		35	5.4
	Repetitive placing/grasping/moving object except tool		31	4.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports made in 2004, for the grocery stores industry (SIC 5411) are shown in Figure 3-1.

FIGURE 3-1: Occupations - Grocery Stores (649 First Reports)



Stock handlers and baggers accounted for a little more than one quarter of the first reports in this industry as shown in Figure 3-1. 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 36.7% 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 3-2.

Elementary and Secondary Schools (SIC 8211).

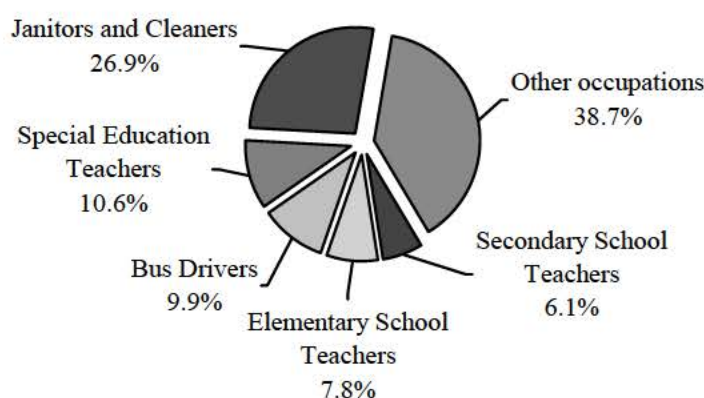
TABLE 3-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Elementary and Secondary Schools

INDUSTRY ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (639 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Janitors and cleaners	172	26.9
	Special education teachers	68	10.6
	Bus drivers	63	9.9
	Elementary school teachers	50	7.8
	Secondary school teachers	39	6.1
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	188	29.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	79	12.4
	Back pain, hurt back	59	9.2
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	52	8.1
	Bruises, contusions	45	7.0
	PART OF BODY		
	Multiple body parts	101	15.8
	Lumbar region	76	11.9
	Knee(s)	55	8.6
	Body Systems	47	7.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	34	5.3
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	125	19.6
	Floor of building	55	8.6
	Person--other than injured/ill worker, NEC	45	7.0
	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	44	6.9
	Ground	33	5.2
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	100	15.6
	Overexertion in lifting	77	12.1
	Bodily conditions, NEC	44	6.9
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	32	5.0
	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	30	4.7

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 3-2 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2004 first reports within the elementary and secondary schools industry (SIC 8211).

**FIGURE 3-2: Occupations - Elementary and Secondary Schools
(639 First Reports)**



As can be seen in Figure 3-2, the highest proportion of first reports was for janitors and cleaners. As to how workers were injured, Table 3-3 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 a fall to the floor, walkway or other surface. The most often reported body part for all workers was multiple body parts.

Department Stores (SIC 5311)

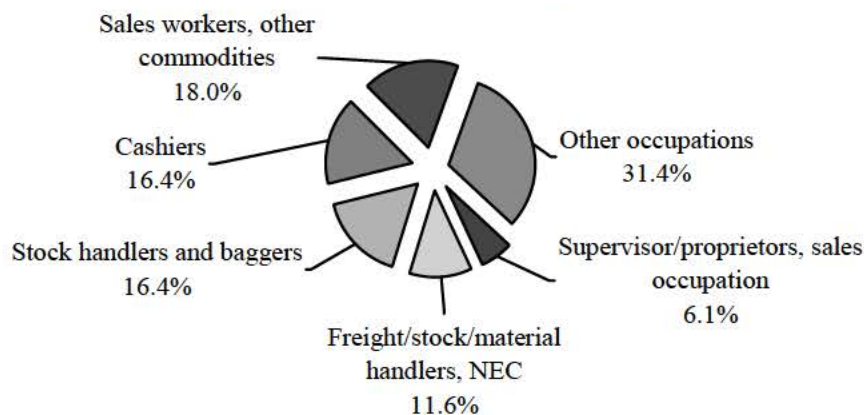
TABLE 3-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Department Stores

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Sales workers, other commodities		113	18.0
	Cashiers		103	16.4
	Stock handlers and baggers		103	16.4
	Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC		73	11.6
	Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation		38	6.1
DEPARTMENT STORES (627 FROI)	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		299	47.7
	Bruises, contusions		101	16.1
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		51	8.1
	Cuts, lacerations		35	5.6
	Fractures		18	2.8
	PART OF BODY			
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		89	14.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		58	9.3
	Lumbar region		46	7.3
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)		40	6.4
	Knee(s)		35	5.6
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Boxes, crates, cartons		90	14.4
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		80	12.8
	Floor of building		45	7.2
	Nonclassifiable		41	6.5
	Other sources, NEC		34	5.4
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		158	25.2
	Struck by falling object		50	8.0
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		45	7.2
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		39	6.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		26	4.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury and Disease

Figure 3-3 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports in the department stores industry (SIC 5311) for 2004.

**FIGURE 3-3: Occupations - Department Stores
(627 First Reports)**



In terms of occupations within this industry, as diagrammed in Figure 3-3, sales workers ranked first. Boxes, crates, cartons was the most commonly reported source of injury or illness for all workers in this industry in Table 3-4. Overexertion in lifting ranked first among the events contributing to the frequency of first reports and overexertion in general accounted for 36.5% of first reports from department stores. The back was the body part affected in the highest frequency of first reports.

General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (SIC 8062)

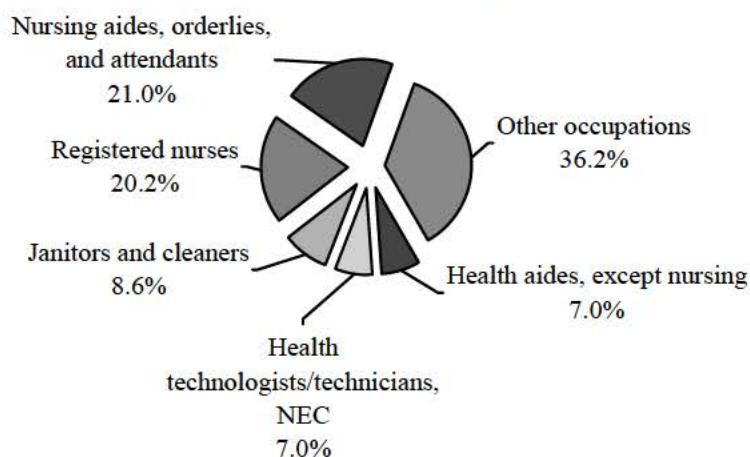
TABLE 3-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in General Medical and Surgical Hospitals

	FROI	%
OCCUPATION		
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	131	21.0
Registered nurses	126	20.2
Janitors and cleaners	54	8.6
Health technologists/technicians, NEC	44	7.0
Health aides, except nursing	44	7.0
NATURE		
Sprains, strains, tears	330	52.8
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	54	8.6
Bruises, contusions	46	7.4
Back pain, hurt back	32	5.1
Neurotic reaction to stress	19	3.0
INDUSTRY		
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (643 FROI)		
PART OF BODY		
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	88	14.1
Lumbar region	75	12.0
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	10.2
Multiple body parts	45	7.2
Body Systems	41	6.6
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Health care patient/resident of health care facility	157	25.1
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	131	21.0
Floor of building	43	6.9
Nonclassifiable	41	6.6
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	21	3.4
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Overexertion in lifting	120	19.2
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52	8.3
Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	50	8.0
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	47	7.5
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	33	5.3

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury and Disease

Figure 3-4 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports in the general medical and surgical hospital industry (SIC 8062) for 2004.

**FIGURE 3-4: Occupations - General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
(625 First Reports)**



In terms of occupation, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants ranked first (moving ahead of registered nurses) and, when taken together with registered nurses, accounted for 41.2% of first reports in this industry according to Figure 3-4. Table 3-5 shows that the top source of injury or illness for all hospital workers was the health care patient/resident of health care facility. Three of the top five entries under event (34.7%) involved overexertion with overexertion in lifting ranked first. The back was the body part involved in the most first reports 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

	OCCUPATION	
	FROI	%
Lay-out workers	106	19.3
Welders and cutters	82	15.0
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	68	12.4
Electricians	48	8.8
Machinists	41	7.5

	NATURE	
	FROI	%
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	151	27.6
Sprains, strains, tears	121	22.1
Back pain, hurt back	67	12.2
Symptoms inv nervous/musculoskeletal system, NEC	30	5.5
Fractures	23	4.2

	PART OF BODY	
	FROI	%
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	97	17.7
Knee(s)	62	11.3
Multiple body parts	56	10.2
Eye(s)	42	7.7
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	30	5.5

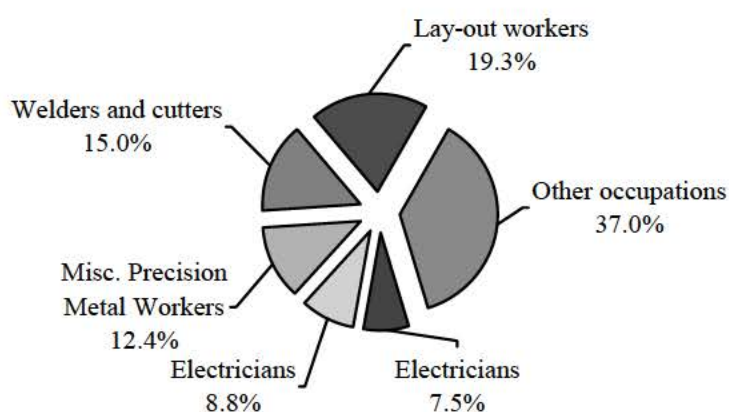
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	
	FROI	%
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	158	28.8
Nonclassifiable	58	10.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	23	4.2
Welding torches, powered	21	3.8
Other sources, NEC	19	3.5

	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	
	FROI	%
Overexertion in lifting	68	12.4
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	42	7.7
Repetitive use of tools	36	6.6
Struck against stationary object	25	4.6
Nonclassifiable	24	4.4

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury of Disease

Figure 3-5 shows the five occupations with the highest counts of first reports within the ship building and repairing industry (SIC 3731) in the year 2004.

**FIGURE 3-5: Occupations - Ship Building and Repairing
(548 First Reports)**



In terms of occupations within this industry, as diagrammed in Figure 3-5, lay-out workers ranked first, but other occupations contributed significantly to the total 2004 first reports 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 overexertion in lifting ranked first among the classifiable, a wide variety of events contributed to the frequency of first reports. The back was the body part producing the highest frequency of first reports among workers in shipyards while non-back soreness, pain, hurt was the leading nature of injury.

SECTION 4: THE TOP FIVE OCCUPATIONS

Overview

This section presents information on the five occupations with the highest reported frequencies of first reports for 2004. Table 4-1 below lists the top five occupations in descending order by frequency of first reports. Together, these five occupations accounted for 24.4% of all first reports for 2004. 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 first reports 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 first reports for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the occupation as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 28.7% 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, and 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 employees with less than one year of experience. This group averaged 43.3% of first reports.
- Sprains, strains, and tears was the number one reported nature for all top five occupations, averaging 34.6%. Soreness, pain, hurt, except for back ranked second for all occupations at an average proportion of 14.2%.
- 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 25.9% of first reports.
- Overexertion in lifting ranked first in the event column for all of the top five occupations at an average proportion of 18.6% of first reports. A variety of events classified as “overexertion” accounted for between 23.8% and 44.0% of each of the top five occupations’ first reports.
- Bodily motion/position of injured worker ranked first or second under source of injury or illness for all five occupations, averaging 12.7%.

TABLE 4-1: Cross Tabulations of the Top Five Occupations and the Characteristics of Injuries Within These Occupations

OCCUPATION	NATURE*	FROI	%	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*	FROI	%
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (929 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	373	40.2	Overexertion in lifting	267	28.7	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	490	52.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	168	18.1	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	95	10.2	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	98	10.5
	Back pain, hurt back	131	14.1	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	58	6.2	Nonclassifiable	57	6.1
	Bruises, contusions	67	7.2	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	47	5.1	Floor of building	45	4.8
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	33	3.6	Hitting, kicking, beating	47	5.1	Bodily conditions of injured/ill worker	16	1.7
TRUCK DRIVERS (833 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	317	38.1	Overexertion in lifting	110	13.2	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	139	16.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	103	12.4	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	86	10.3	Ground	82	9.8
	Back pain, hurt back	68	8.2	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	60	7.2	Nonclassifiable	61	7.3
	Bruises, contusions	67	8.0	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	46	5.5	Semitrailer/tractor-trailer/trailer truck	59	7.1
	Fractures	61	7.3	Overexertion, unspecified	42	5.0	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	39	4.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (771 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	252	32.7	Overexertion in lifting	153	19.8	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	96	12.5
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	108	14.0	Overexertion, unspecified	50	6.5	Boxes, crates, cartons	83	10.8
	Back pain, hurt back	85	11.0	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	48	6.2	Nonclassifiable	74	9.6
	Bruises, contusions	54	7.0	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	42	5.4	Floor of building	30	3.9
	Cuts, lacerations	46	6.0	Nonclassifiable	36	4.7	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	25	3.2
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (550 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	194	35.3	Overexertion in lifting	99	18.0	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	79	14.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	81	14.7	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	51	9.3	Floor of building	41	7.5
	Back pain, hurt back	56	10.2	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	44	8.0	Nonclassifiable	34	6.2
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	34	6.2	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	34	6.2	Bags, sacks, totes	27	4.9
	Cuts, lacerations	26	4.7	Overexertion, unspecified	29	5.3	Other sources, NEC	22	4.0
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (370 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	99	26.8	Overexertion in lifting	50	13.5	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	35	9.5
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	44	11.9	Struck by falling object	22	5.9	Ground	34	9.2
	Back pain, hurt back	40	10.8	Overexertion, unspecified	20	5.4	Nonclassifiable	31	8.4
	Cuts, lacerations	30	8.1	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	18	4.9	Nails, brads, tacks	17	4.6
	Fractures	27	7.3	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	16	4.3	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	17	4.6

*These columns refer to the occupation indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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	%
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (929 FROI)	Lumbar region	194	20.9	35-44	250	26.9	Under 1 year	379	42.0
	Multiple body parts	117	12.6	25-34	207	22.3	2-4 years	180	19.9
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	93	10.0	45-54	199	21.4	1 year to 2 years	158	17.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	71	7.6	Under 25	183	19.7	5-14 years	140	15.5
	Knee(s)	49	5.2	55 and older	90	9.7	15 years and above	46	5.1
TRUCK DRIVERS (833 FROI)	Lumbar region	127	15.2	35-44	240	28.8	Under 1 year	274	33.8
	Multiple body parts	108	13.0	45-54	230	27.6	2-4 years	203	25.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	74	8.9	25-34	179	21.5	5-14 years	164	20.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	66	7.9	55 and older	138	16.6	1 year to 2 years	104	12.8
	Knee(s)	65	7.8	Under 25	46	5.5	15 years and above	65	8.0
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (771 FROI)	Lumbar region	128	16.6	25-34	213	27.6	Under 1 year	387	51.9
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	63	8.2	35-44	196	25.4	2-4 years	125	16.8
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	52	6.7	Under 25	192	24.9	5-14 years	95	12.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	6.6	45-54	120	15.6	1 year to 2 years	86	11.5
	Knee(s)	47	6.1	55 and older	50	6.5	15 years and above	53	7.1
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (550 FROI)	Lumbar region	80	14.5	35-44	163	29.6	Under 1 year	157	29.3
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	64	11.6	45-54	161	29.3	5-14 years	137	25.6
	Multiple body parts	47	8.5	55 and older	133	24.2	2-4 years	118	22.1
	Knee(s)	44	8.0	25-34	59	10.7	1 year to 2 years	64	12.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	39	7.1	Under 25	34	6.2	15 years and above	59	11.0
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (370 FROI)	Lumbar region	49	13.2	Under 25	116	31.4	Under 1 year	216	59.7
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	39	10.5	25-34	102	27.6	1 year to 2 years	48	13.3
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	34	9.2	35-44	80	21.6	5-14 years	43	11.9
	Ankle(s)	24	6.5	45-54	55	14.9	2-4 years	41	11.3
	Knee(s)	23	6.2	55 and older	17	4.6	15 years and above	14	3.9

These columns refer to the occupation indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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		373	40.2
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		168	18.1
	Back pain, hurt back		131	14.1
	Bruises, contusions		67	7.2
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS		33	3.6
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (929 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		267	28.7
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object		95	10.2
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		58	6.2
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		47	5.1
	Hitting, kicking, beating		47	5.1
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		490	52.7
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		98	10.5
	Nonclassifiable		57	6.1
	Floor of building		45	4.8
	Bodily conditions of injured/ill worker		16	1.7
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		194	20.9
	Multiple body parts		117	12.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		93	10.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		71	7.6
	Knee(s)		49	5.2

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease
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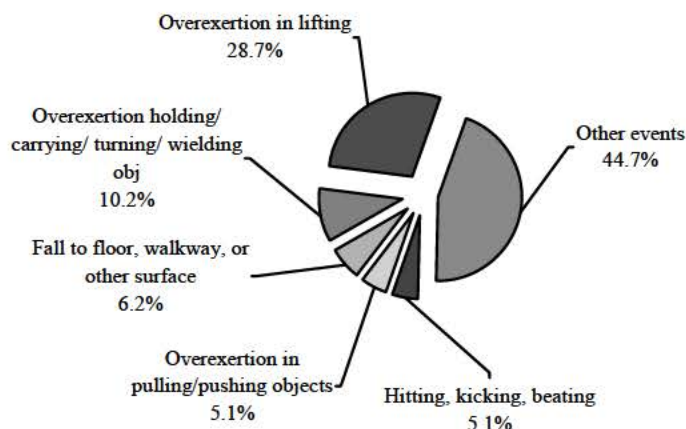
TABLE 4-2, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES, AND ATTENDANTS (929 FROI)	35-44		250	26.9
	25-34		207	22.3
	45-54		199	21.4
	Under 25		183	19.7
	55 and older		90	9.7
	Under 1 year		379	42.0
	2-4 years		180	19.9
	1 year to 2 years		158	17.5
	5-14 years		140	15.5
	15 years and above		46	5.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-1 shows the five events contributing the most first reports within the nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants occupation for 2004.

FIGURE 4-1: Events - Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants
(929 First Reports)



From Table 4-2, the nature of injury or illness that produced the most first reports involving nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was sprains, strains, and tears. The top event was overexertion in lifting as shown in Figure 4-1. New among the top five events in this occupation for 2004 was the category hitting, kicking, and beating. Overexertion figured in three of the top five events, or at least 44% of reports. The top source of injury or illness was the health care patient/resident of health facility, appearing in 52.7% of first reports for this occupation. 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		317	38.1
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		103	12.4
	Back pain, hurt back		68	8.2
	Bruises, contusions		67	8.0
	Fractures		61	7.3
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		110	13.2
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		86	10.3
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		60	7.2
	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall		46	5.5
	Overexertion, unspecified		42	5.0
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
TRUCK DRIVERS (833 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		139	16.7
	Ground		82	9.8
	Nonclassifiable		61	7.3
	Semitrailer/tractor-trailer/trailer truck		59	7.1
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		39	4.7
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		127	15.2
	Multiple body parts		108	13.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		74	8.9
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		66	7.9
	Knee(s)		65	7.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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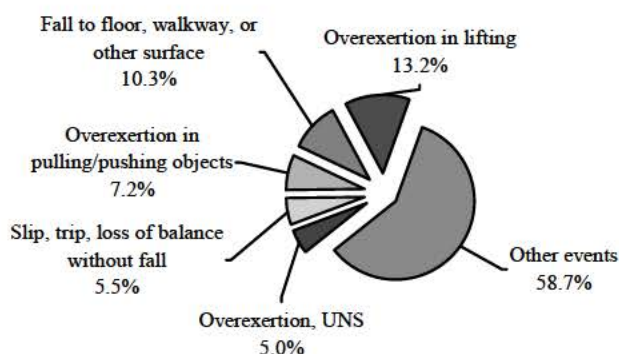
TABLE 4-3, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
TRUCK DRIVERS (833 FROI)	35-44		240	28.8
	45-54		230	27.6
	25-34		179	21.5
	55 and older		138	16.6
	Under 25		46	5.5
	Under 1 year		274	33.8
	2-4 years		203	25.1
	5-14 years		164	20.2
	1 year to 2 years		104	12.8
	15 years and above		65	8.0

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five events, in terms of first reports recorded in 2004, for the truck drivers occupation are shown in Figure 4-2.

FIGURE 4-2: Events - Truck Drivers (833 First Reports)



From Table 4-3, the top-ranked nature of injury or illness for truck drivers was sprains, strains, and tears. As seen in Figure 4-2, the number one event was overexertion in lifting, with two other overexertion events also appearing (the three overexertion events totaled 25.4%). A variety of events produced first reports. The highest-ranking source was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the part of body involved in the most first reports was lumbar region. The age group most often involved in a First Report was 35-44 years and the top length-of-service category was under one year.

Nonconstruction Laborers

TABLE 4-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Nonconstruction Laborers

OCCUPATION LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (771 FROI)	NATURE	FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears	252	32.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	108	14.0
	Back pain, hurt back	85	11.0
	Bruises, contusions	54	7.0
	Cuts, lacerations	46	6.0
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting	153	19.8
	Overexertion, unspecified	50	6.5
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	48	6.2
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	42	5.4
	Nonclassifiable	36	4.7
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	96	12.5
	Boxes, crates, cartons	83	10.8
	Nonclassifiable	74	9.6
	Floor of building	30	3.9
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	25	3.2
PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region	128	16.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	63	8.2
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	52	6.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	6.6
	Knee(s)	47	6.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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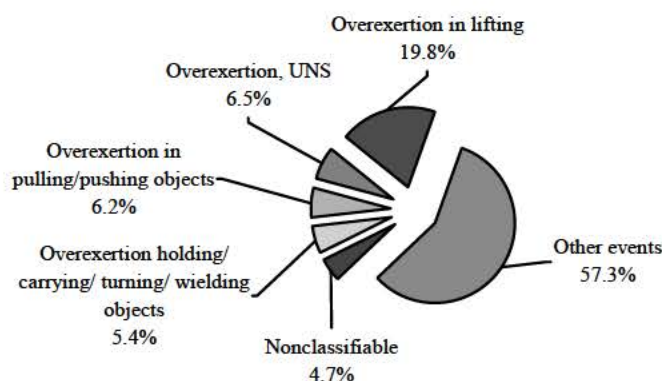
TABLE 4-4, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
LABORERS, EXCEPT CONSTRUCTION (771 FROI)	25-34		213	27.6
	35-44		196	25.4
	Under 25		192	24.9
	45-54		120	15.6
	55 and older		50	6.5
	Under 1 year		387	51.9
	2-4 years		125	16.8
	5-14 years		95	12.7
	1 year to 2 years		86	11.5
	15 years and above		53	7.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-3 presents the five events reporting the highest frequency of 2004 first reports within the nonconstruction laborers occupation.

FIGURE 4-3: Events - Nonconstruction Laborers
(771 First Reports)



According to Table 4-4, the most frequently reported nature of injury or illness for this occupation was sprains, strains, and tears. From Figure 4-3, the top event was overexertion in lifting and overexertion events were four of the top five, totaling 37.9%. 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 first reports in 2004 was 25 to 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		194	35.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		81	14.7
	Back pain, hurt back		56	10.2
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS		34	6.2
	Cuts, lacerations		26	4.7
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (550 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		99	18.0
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		51	9.3
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		44	8.0
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object		34	6.2
	Overexertion, unspecified		29	5.3
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		79	14.4
	Floor of building		41	7.5
	Nonclassifiable		34	6.2
	Bags, sacks, totes		27	4.9
	Other sources, NEC		22	4.0
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		80	14.5
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		64	11.6
	Multiple body parts		47	8.5
	Knee(s)		44	8.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		39	7.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
Continued next page.

TABLE 4-5, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
JANITORS AND CLEANERS (550 FROI)	35-44		163	29.6
	45-54		161	29.3
	55 and older		133	24.2
	25-34		59	10.7
	Under 25		34	6.2
	Under 1 year		157	29.3
	5-14 years		137	25.6
	2-4 years		118	22.1
	1 year to 2 years		64	12.0
	15 years and above		59	11.0

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 4-4, the top five events, in terms of first reports in 2004, for the janitors and cleaners occupation are shown.

FIGURE 4-4: Events - Janitors & Cleaners
(550 First Reports)

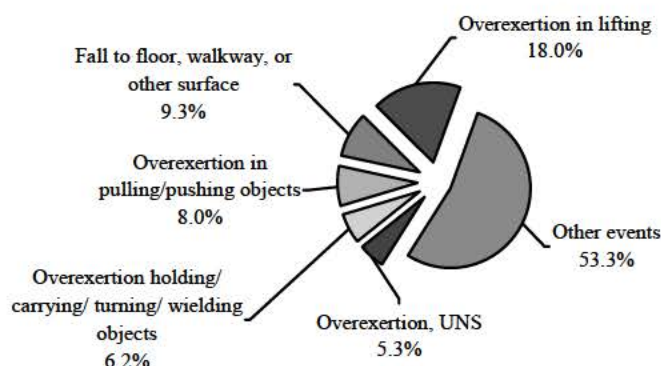


Table 4-5 shows sprains, strains, and tears as the leading nature of injury or illness. Figure 4-4 has overexertion in four event positions (37.5%) with overexertion in lifting the top event reported. The top source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker. The lumbar region ranked first as part of body affected with the back a close second. The top-ranked age group was 35-44 years and the length-of-service group involved in the most first reports was under one year. In this occupation, 53.5% of first reports involved workers of age 45 or older.

Construction Laborers

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

OCCUPATION	NATURE		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		99	26.8
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		44	11.9
	Back pain, hurt back		40	10.8
	Cuts, lacerations		30	8.1
	Fractures		27	7.3
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (370 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Overexertion in lifting		50	13.5
	Struck by falling object		22	5.9
	Overexertion, unspecified		20	5.4
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj		18	4.9
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		16	4.3
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		35	9.5
	Ground		34	9.2
	Nonclassifiable		31	8.4
	Nails, brads, tacks		17	4.6
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		17	4.6
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		49	13.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		39	10.5
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)		34	9.2
	Ankle(s)		24	6.5
	Knee(s)		23	6.2

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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TABLE 4-6, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS (370 FROI)	Under 25		116	31.4
	25-34		102	27.6
	35-44		80	21.6
	45-54		55	14.9
	55 and older		17	4.6
	Under 1 year		216	59.7
	1 year to 2 years		48	13.3
	5-14 years		43	11.9
	2-4 years		41	11.3
	15 years and above		14	3.9

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 4-5 shows the five events with the most reported first reports for the construction laborers occupation in 2004.

FIGURE 4-5: Events - Construction Laborers (370 First Reports)

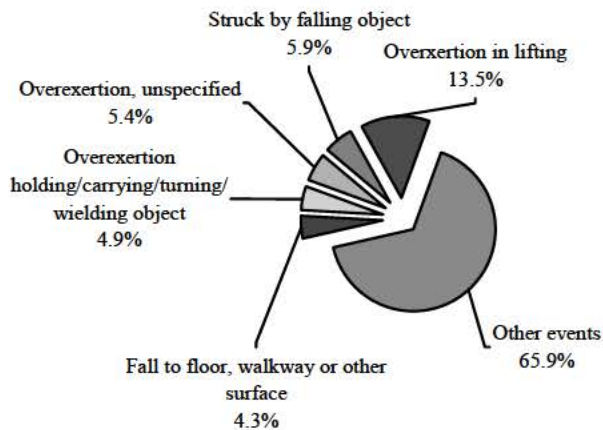


Table 4-6 shows that, for construction laborers, the most reported nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. As to how workers were injured, Figure 4-5 shows that the number one event was overexertion in lifting, and the three overexertion events in the top five total 23.8%. The top reported source of injury or illness was bodily motion or position of the injured worker and the most often reported body part for all workers was the lumbar region. The top age group was under 25 years and the top length-of-service category was under one year.

SECTION 5: THE TOP FIVE NATURES OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Overview

This section presents information on the five natures of injury or illness reported in the highest numbers of first reports for 2004. Table 5-1 below lists the top five natures in descending order. Together, these five natures accounted for 67.8% of all first reports for 2004. Sprains, strains, and tears was the number one reported nature, accounting for 32.4%. It was followed by nonback soreness, pain, or hurt, and then by back pain or 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 First Report 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 first reports for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the nature as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 26.9% 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, and 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 these top five natures, an average of 38.7% of first reports involved employees with a length of service of less than 1 year.
- Excepting the bruises, contusions and cuts, lacerations natures 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 39.3% of the non-bruise, non-cut natures’ first reports.
- As to source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker ranked first in the three natures other than bruises and cuts, averaging 24.9% of first reports.
- Two occupations were affected by all five natures, truck drivers and nonconstruction laborers. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants ranked first in the top four natures however.

TABLE 5-1: Cross Tabulations of the Top Five Natures and the Characteristics of Injuries for Each Nature.

NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,589 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	373	8.1	Overexertion in lifting	1,233	26.9	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,163	25.3
	Truck drivers	317	6.9	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	409	8.9	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	386	8.4
	Laborers, except construction	252	5.5	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	313	6.8	Boxes, crates, cartons	332	7.2
	Janitors and cleaners	194	4.2	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	296	6.5	Nonclassifiable	326	7.1
	Stock handlers and baggers	159	3.5	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	292	6.4	Floor of building	184	4.0
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,107 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	168	8.0	Overexertion in lifting	239	11.3	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	660	31.3
	Laborers, except construction	108	5.1	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	200	9.5	Nonclassifiable	217	10.3
	Truck drivers	103	4.9	Nonclassifiable	132	6.3	Floor of building	148	7.0
	Janitors and cleaners	81	3.8	Overexertion, unspecified	129	6.1	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	101	4.5
	Carpenters	68	3.2	Repetitive motion, unspecified	123	5.8	Boxes, crates, cartons	76	3.6
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,191 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	131	11.0	Overexertion in lifting	399	33.5	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	215	18.1
	Laborers, except construction	85	7.1	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding obj	100	8.4	Nonclassifiable	136	11.4
	Truck drivers	68	5.7	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	97	8.1	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	116	9.7
	Janitors and cleaners	56	4.7	Overexertion, unspecified	97	8.1	Boxes, crates, cartons	86	7.2
	Carpenters	40	3.4	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	95	7.9	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	52	4.4
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (984 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	67	6.8	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	209	21.2	Floor of building	126	12.8
	Truck drivers	67	6.8	Struck by falling object	105	10.7	Ground	81	8.2
	Laborers, except construction	54	5.5	Struck against stationary object	80	8.1	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	61	6.2
	Sales workers, other commodities	37	3.8	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	73	7.4	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	44	4.5
	Stock handlers and baggers	35	3.6	Hitting, kicking, beating	45	4.6	Nonclassifiable	34	3.5
CUTS, LACERATIONS (725 FROI)	Cooks	59	8.1	Struck by slipping handheld object	172	23.7	Knives	135	18.6
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	53	7.3	Struck against object, not elsewhere classifiable	139	19.2	Food slicers	44	6.1
	Carpenters	52	7.2	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	63	8.7	Nonclassifiable	23	3.2
	Laborers, except construction	46	6.3	Struck against object, unspecified	48	6.6	Table saws	22	3.0
	Truck drivers	31	4.3	Struck against stationary object	48	6.6	Floor of building	18	2.5

* These columns refer to the nature indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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*	FROI %		AGE OF INJURED WORKER*	FROI %		LENGTH OF SERVICE *	FROI %	
		FROI	%		FROI	%		FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,589 FROI)	Lumbar region	1,055	23.0	35-44	1,230	26.8	Under 1 year	1,502	33.9
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	522	11.4	45-54	1,153	25.1	2-4 years	912	20.6
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	505	11.0	25-34	979	21.3	5-14 years	888	20.0
	Knee(s)	489	10.7	Under 25	709	15.4	1 year to 2 years	580	13.1
	Ankle(s)	435	9.5	55 and older	518	11.3	15 years and above	554	12.5
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,107 FROI)	Multiple body parts	451	21.4	35-44	598	28.4	Under 1 year	732	35.3
	Knee(s)	299	14.2	45-54	522	24.8	5-14 years	436	21.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	298	14.1	25-34	412	19.6	2-4 years	385	18.6
	Wrist(s)	135	6.4	55 and older	321	15.2	15 years and above	285	13.7
	Neck, exc internal locn of disease/disorder	73	3.5	Under 25	254	12.1	1 year to 2 years	237	11.4
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,191 FROI)	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	562	47.2	35-44	330	27.7	Under 1 year	447	38.3
	Lumbar region	539	45.3	25-34	289	24.3	5-14 years	247	21.1
	Thoracic region	46	3.9	45-54	249	20.9	2-4 years	209	17.9
	Multiple back regions	33	2.8	Under 25	203	17.0	1 year to 2 years	143	12.2
	Coccygeal region	7	0.6	55 and older	120	10.1	15 years and above	122	10.4
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (984 FROI)	Multiple body parts	162	16.5	45-54	217	22.1	Under 1 year	401	41.8
	Knee(s)	107	10.8	35-44	213	21.6	2-4 years	171	17.8
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified	81	8.2	Under 25	210	21.3	5-14 years	162	16.9
	Chest, exc internal locn of disease/disorder	53	5.4	25-34	197	20.0	1 year to 2 years	131	13.7
	Head, unspecified	47	4.8	55 and older	147	14.9	15 years and above	94	9.8
CUTS, LACERATIONS (725 FROI)	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	395	54.5	Under 25	212	29.2	Under 1 year	312	44.4
	Hand(s), except finger(s)	82	11.3	35-44	169	23.3	2-4 years	125	17.8
	Scalp	22	3.0	25-34	141	19.4	5-14 years	112	15.9
	Wrist(s)	21	2.9	45-54	120	16.6	1 year to 2 years	97	13.8
	Multiple body parts	21	2.9	55 and older	83	11.4	15 years and above	57	8.1

These columns refer to the nature indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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, and Tears

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

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,589 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	373	8.1
	Truck drivers	317	6.9
	Laborers, except construction	252	5.5
	Janitors and cleaners	194	4.2
	Stock handlers and baggers	159	3.5
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Overexertion in lifting	1,233	26.9
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	409	8.9
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	313	6.8
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	296	6.5
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	292	6.4
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,163	25.3
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	386	8.4
	Boxes, crates, cartons	332	7.2
	Nonclassifiable	326	7.1
	Floor of building	184	4.0
PART OF BODY	Lumbar region	1,055	23.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	522	11.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	505	11.0
	Knee(s)	489	10.7
	Ankle(s)	435	9.5

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease
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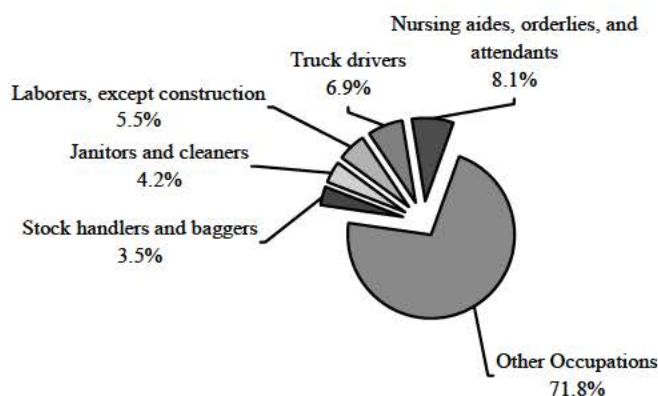
TABLE 5-2, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,589 FROI)	35-44		1,230	26.8
	45-54		1,153	25.1
	25-34		979	21.3
	Under 25		709	15.4
	55 and older		518	11.3
	Under 1 year		1,502	33.9
	2-4 years		912	20.6
	5-14 years		888	20.0
	1 year to 2 years		580	13.1
	15 years and above		554	12.5

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-1 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the sprains, strains, and tears nature for 2004.

FIGURE 5-1: Occupations - Sprains, Strains, and Tears
(4,589 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 5-1, the occupation most often affected by sprains, strains, and tears in 2004 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. In Table 5-2, the top source of sprains, strains, and tears was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top event was overexertion in lifting. The part of body affected in the most 2004 first reports involving sprains, strains, and tears was the lumbar region. The top-ranked age group was 35-44 years and the length-of-service category in the most first reports was under one year.

Nonback Soreness, Pain or Hurt

TABLE 5-3: Characteristics of Nonback Soreness, Pain or Hurt

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,107 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	168	8.0
	Laborers, except construction	108	5.1
	Truck drivers	103	4.9
	Janitors and cleaners	81	3.8
	Carpenters	68	3.2
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Overexertion in lifting	239	11.3
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	200	9.5
	Nonclassifiable	132	6.3
	Overexertion, unspecified	129	6.1
	Repetitive motion, unspecified	123	5.8
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	660	31.3
	Nonclassifiable	217	10.3
	Floor of building	148	7.0
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	101	4.5
	Boxes, crates, cartons	76	3.6
PART OF BODY	Multiple body parts	451	21.4
	Knee(s)	299	14.2
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	298	14.1
	Wrist(s)	135	6.4
	Neck, except internal location of disease/disorder	73	3.5

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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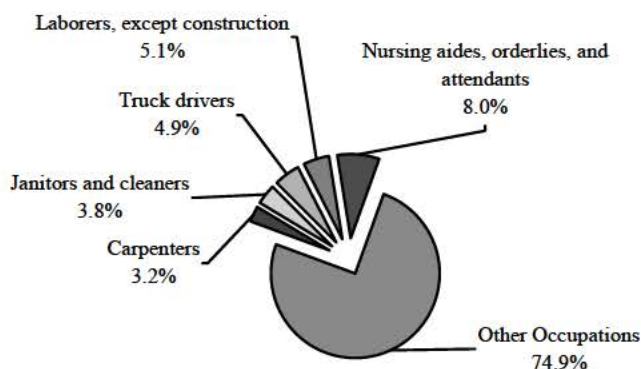
TABLE 5-3, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (2,107 FROI)	35-44		598	28.4
	45-54		522	24.8
	25-34		412	19.6
	55 and older		321	15.2
	Under 25		254	12.1
	Under 1 year		732	35.3
	5-14 years		436	21.0
	2-4 years		385	18.6
	15 years and above		285	13.7
	1 year to 2 years		237	11.4

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports in 2004, for the nonback soreness, pain or hurt nature of injury or illness are shown in Figure 5-2.

FIGURE 5-2: Occupations - Nonback Soreness, Pain, or Hurt
(2,107 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 5-2, other occupations contributed many 2004 first reports 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 most affected 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 or Hurt Back

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

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		131	11.0
	Laborers, except construction		85	7.1
	Truck drivers		68	5.7
	Janitors and cleaners		56	4.7
	Carpenters		40	3.4
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Overexertion in lifting		399	33.5
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding objects		100	8.4
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting		97	8.1
	Overexertion, unspecified		97	8.1
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects		95	7.9
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Bodily motion/position of injured worker		215	18.1
	Nonclassifiable		136	11.4
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		116	9.7
	Boxes, crates, cartons		86	7.2
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		52	4.4
PART OF BODY	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		562	47.2
	Lumbar region		539	45.3
	Thoracic region		46	3.9
	Multiple back regions		33	2.8
	Coccygeal region		7	0.6

**BACK PAIN,
HURT BACK**
(1,191 FROI)

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
Continued next page.

TABLE 5-4, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (1,191 FROI)	35-44		330	27.7
	25-34		289	24.3
	45-54		249	20.9
	Under 25		203	17.0
	55 and older		120	10.1
	Under 1 year		447	38.3
	5-14 years		247	21.1
	2-4 years		209	17.9
	1 year to 2 years		143	12.2
	15 years and above		122	10.4

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-3 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2004 first reports within the back pain or hurt back nature.

FIGURE 5-3: Occupations - Back Pain or Hurt Back
(1,191 First Reports)

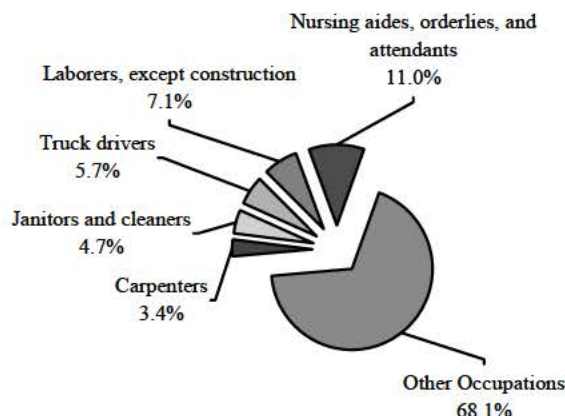


Figure 5-3 shows that the occupation involved in the most first reports involving back pain or hurt back was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. According to Table 5-4, the top source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the top event was overexertion in lifting. The part of body affected most often reported was back, as might be expected. 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	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		67	6.8
	Truck drivers		67	6.8
	Laborers, except construction		54	5.5
	Sales workers, other commodities		37	3.8
	Stock handlers and baggers		35	3.6
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface		209	21.2
	Struck by falling object		105	10.7
	Struck against stationary object		80	8.1
	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable		73	7.4
	Hitting, kicking, beating		45	4.6
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	Floor of building		126	12.8
	Ground		81	8.2
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		61	6.2
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		44	4.5
	Nonclassifiable		34	3.5
PART OF BODY	Multiple body parts		162	16.5
	Knee(s)		107	10.8
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified		81	8.2
	Chest, except internal location of disease/disorder		53	5.4
	Head, unspecified		47	4.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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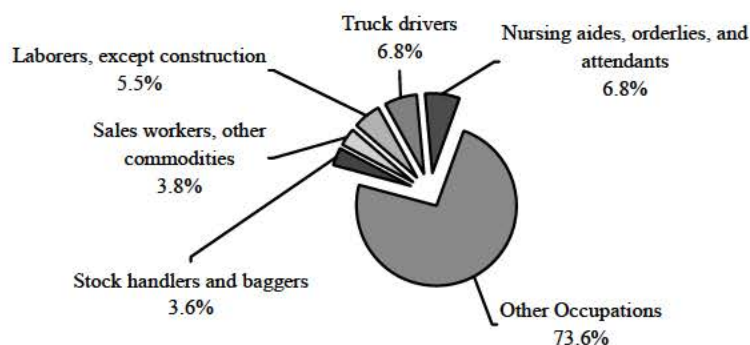
TABLE 5-5, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (984 FROI)	45-54		217	22.1
	35-44		213	21.6
	Under 25		210	21.3
	25-34		197	20.0
	55 and older		147	14.9
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		401	41.8
	2-4 years		171	17.8
	5-14 years		162	16.9
	1 year to 2 years		131	13.7
	15 years and above		94	9.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 5-4, the top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2004, for the bruises, contusions nature are shown.

FIGURE 5-4: Occupations - Bruises, Contusions (984 First Reports)



The occupations tied for the most first reports involving bruises, contusion were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and truck drivers as seen in Figure 5-4. Table 5-5 shows the top source of injury or illness was floor of building. Walking surfaces combined for 27.2% of the first reports of this nature. It follows that 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 45-54 years. The highest-ranked length-of-service category was under one year.

Cuts, Lacerations

TABLE 5-6: Characteristics of Cuts, Lacerations

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Cooks	59	8.1
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	53	7.3
	Carpenters	52	7.2
	Laborers, except construction	46	6.3
	Truck drivers	31	4.3
CUTS LACERATIONS (725 FROI)	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Struck by slipping handheld object	172	23.7
	Struck against object, not elsewhere classifiable	139	19.2
	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	63	8.7
	Struck against object, unspecified	48	6.6
	Struck against stationary object	48	6.6
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Knives	135	18.6
	Food slicers	44	6.1
	Nonclassifiable	23	3.2
	Table saws	22	3.0
	Floor of building	18	2.5
	PART OF BODY		
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	395	54.5
	Hand(s), except finger(s)	82	11.3
	Scalp	22	3.0
	Wrist(s)	21	2.9
	Multiple body parts	21	2.9

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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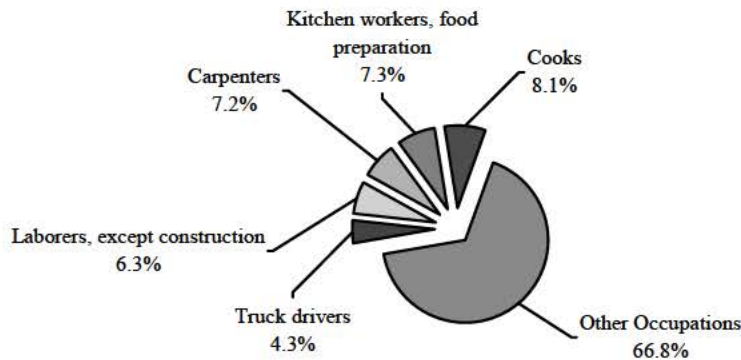
TABLE 5-6, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
CUTS, LACERATIONS (725 FROI)	Under 25		212	29.2
	35-44		169	23.3
	25-34		141	19.4
	45-54		120	16.6
	55 and older		83	11.4
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		312	44.4
	2-4 years		125	17.8
	5-14 years		112	15.9
	1 year to 2 years		97	13.8
	15 years and above		57	8.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 5-5 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified nature for 2004.

FIGURE 5-5: Occupations - Cuts, Lacerations
(725 First Reports)



From Figure 5-5, the occupation for this nature filing the most first reports in 2004 was cooks, but many other occupations contributed first reports. As to how workers were injured, Table 5-6 shows that the number one source of injury or illness was knives and the top reported event was struck by slipping handheld object. The most often reported body part for all workers was finger(s), fingernail(s) at 54.5% of all first reports involving cuts or lacerations. The top age group was under 25 years and the most reported length-of-service category was under one year.

SECTION 6: THE TOP FIVE EVENTS OR EXPOSURES

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 first reports for 2004. Together, these five events accounted for 36.4% of all first reports for 2004. Overexertion in lifting was by far the number one reported event and four of the top five were overexertion events, together accounting for 28.1% of 2004 first reports. Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface ranked second among events leading to injury or illness however.

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 first reports 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 first reports for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the event as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 58.1% of nature (sprains, strains, and 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, and tears ranked first in the nature column for all of the top five events, averaging 49.2%. Nonback soreness, pain, or hurt also appeared under all five events, emphasizing the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders.
- The top length-of-service group affected by all events was under one year. The average proportion was 35.2%.
- Injuries to the lumbar region and to the back, including spine, spinal cord unspecified accounted for an average of 35.6% of first reports for the these top five events.
- Three occupations were affected by all top five events. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged 9.6% of first reports. Truck drivers averaged 6.7%. Janitors and cleaners averaged 5.2%. These three occupations are the first, second, and fourth top ranking occupations in terms of general first reports in 2004, as seen in Tables 2-2 and 4-1. Nonconstruction laborers, the third ranking occupation, does not appear under the fall event, but averages 7.5% of the overexertion events.
- Workers 45 and older were involved in 48.2% of first reports under the fall to floor, walkway, or other surface event in contrast to the other top four events.

TABLE 6-1: Cross Tabulations of the Top Five Events and the Characteristics of Injuries for Each Event

EVENT	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,123 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	267	12.6	Sprains, strains, tears	1,233	58.1	Boxes, crates, cartons	398	18.7
	Laborers, except construction	153	7.2	Back pain, hurt back	399	18.8	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	343	16.2
	Truck Drivers	110	5.2	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	239	11.3	Bags, sacks, totes	114	5.4
	Janitors and cleaners	99	4.7	Inguinal hernia	48	2.3	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	111	5.2
	Freight/stock/ material handlers, NEC	86	4.1	Hernia, not elsewhere classifiable	47	2.2	Nonclassifiable	92	4.3
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,180 FROI)	Truck Drivers	86	7.3	Sprains, strains, tears	296	25.1	Floor of building	506	42.8
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	58	4.9	Bruises, contusions	209	17.7	Ground	300	25.4
	Janitors and cleaners	51	4.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	200	16.9	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	158	13.4
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	41	3.5	Fractures	178	15.1	Parking lots	107	9.1
	Cashiers	35	3.0	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	82	6.9	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	44	3.7
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (662 FROI)	Truck Drivers	60	9.1	Sprains, strains, tears	409	61.8	Cart, dolly, handtruck	87	13.1
	Laborers, except construction	48	7.3	Back pain, hurt back	95	14.4	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	35	5.3
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	47	7.1	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	86	13.0	Boxes, crates, cartons	34	5.1
	Janitors and cleaners	44	6.6	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	13	2.0	Nonclassifiable	29	4.4
	Stock handlers and baggers	34	5.1	Inguinal hernia	10	1.5	Jacks, hydraulic	22	3.3
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (603 FROI)	Laborers, except construction	50	8.3	Sprains, strains, tears	279	46.3	Nonclassifiable	220	36.5
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	42	7.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	129	21.4	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	168	27.9
	Truck Drivers	42	7.0	Back pain, hurt back	97	16.1	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	40	6.6
	Janitors and cleaners	29	4.8	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	21	3.5	Tools, instruments and equipment, unspecified	10	1.7
	Construction laborers	20	3.3	Nonclassifiable	16	2.7	Boxes, crates, cartons	8	1.3
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (582 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	95	16.3	Sprains, strains, tears	313	53.8	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	131	22.5
	Laborers, except construction	42	7.2	Back pain, hurt back	100	17.2	Boxes, crates, cartons	66	11.3
	Janitors and cleaners	34	5.8	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	95	16.3	Bags, sacks, totes	22	3.8
	Truck Drivers	30	5.2	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	28	4.8	Person other than injured/ill worker, NEC	17	2.9
	Carpenters	23	4.0	Inguinal hernia	8	1.4	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	16	2.7

These columns refer to the event indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. FROI = Employer's First Report 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	%
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,123 FROI)	Lumbar region	681	32.1	35-44	551	26.0	Under 1 year	756	36.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	400	18.8	45-54	495	23.3	2-4 years	430	20.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	234	11.0	25-34	437	20.6	5-14 years	388	18.8
	Multiple body parts	108	5.1	Under 25	389	18.3	1 year to 2 years	281	13.6
	Thoracic region	69	3.3	55 and older	251	11.8	15 years and above	212	10.3
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,180 FROI)	Multiple body parts	265	22.5	45-54	304	25.8	Under 1 year	382	33.5
	Knee(s)	164	13.9	55 and older	264	22.4	5-14 years	257	22.5
	Ankle(s)	108	9.2	35-44	256	21.7	2-4 years	224	19.6
	Lumbar region	67	5.7	25-34	199	16.9	1 year to 2 years	142	12.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	66	5.6	Under 25	157	13.3	15 years and above	136	11.9
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (662 FROI)	Lumbar region	164	24.8	35-44	207	31.3	Under 1 year	224	34.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	107	16.2	45-54	158	23.9	5-14 years	143	22.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	89	13.4	25-34	133	20.1	2-4 years	121	18.8
	Knee(s)	34	5.1	Under 25	101	15.3	15 years and above	86	13.4
	Multiple body parts	32	4.8	55 and older	63	9.5	1 year to 2 years	70	10.9
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (603 FROI)	Lumbar region	120	19.9	35-44	174	28.9	Under 1 year	196	33.3
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	87	14.4	45-54	157	26.0	5-14 years	128	21.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	81	13.4	25-34	117	19.4	2-4 years	112	19.0
	Multiple body parts	51	8.5	Under 25	87	14.4	1 year to 2 years	77	13.1
	Wrist(s)	31	5.1	55 and older	68	11.3	15 years and above	76	12.9
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (582 FROI)	Lumbar region	137	23.5	25-34	149	25.6	Under 1 year	220	39.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	115	19.8	35-44	146	25.1	5-14 years	103	18.3
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	71	12.2	45-54	140	24.1	2-4 years	101	17.9
	Multiple body parts	60	10.3	Under 25	87	14.9	1 year to 2 years	84	14.9
	Knee(s)	35	6.0	55 and older	60	10.3	15 years and above	55	9.8

* These columns refer to the event indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> EVENT OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,123 FROI) </div>	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	267	12.6
	Laborers, except construction	153	7.2
	Truck Drivers	110	5.2
	Janitors and cleaners	99	4.7
	Freight/stock/ material handlers, NEC	86	4.1
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears	1,233	58.1
	Back pain, hurt back	399	18.8
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	239	11.3
	Inguinal hernia	48	2.3
	Hernia, not elsewhere classifiable	47	2.2
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Boxes, crates, cartons	398	18.7
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	343	16.2
	Bags, sacks, totes	114	5.4
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	111	5.2
	Nonclassifiable	92	4.3
PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region	681	32.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	400	18.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	234	11.0
	Multiple body parts	108	5.1
	Thoracic region	69	3.3

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease
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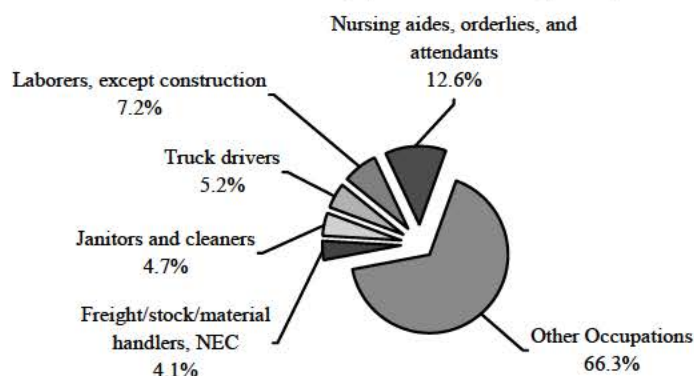
TABLE 6-2, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (2,123 FROI)	35-44		551	26.0
	45-54		495	23.3
	25-34		437	20.6
	Under 25		389	18.3
	55 and older		251	11.8
	Under 1 year		756	36.6
	2-4 years		430	20.8
	5-14 years		388	18.8
	1 year to 2 years		281	13.6
	15 years and above		212	10.3

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-1 shows the top five occupations reporting overexertion in lifting as the event leading to an injury in 2004.

FIGURE 6-1: Occupations - Overexertion in Lifting
(2,123 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 6-1, the occupation involved in the most first reports resulting from overexertion in lifting in 2004 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. In Table 6-2, the top nature of injury or illness by far was sprains, strains, and tears and the top source of injuries and illnesses connected with this event was boxes, crates, and cartons. The part of body most affected was the lumbar region. Combined with the back in general, this part accounted for 50.9% of first reports under overexertion in lifting in 2004. 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		86	7.3
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		58	4.9
	Janitors and cleaners		51	4.3
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		41	3.5
	Cashiers		35	3.0
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,180 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		296	25.1
	Bruises, contusions		209	17.7
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		200	16.9
	Fractures		178	15.1
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS		82	6.9
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Floor of building		506	42.8
	Ground		300	25.4
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified		158	13.4
	Parking lots		107	9.1
	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways		44	3.7
	PART OF BODY			
	Multiple body parts		265	22.5
	Knee(s)		164	13.9
	Ankle(s)		108	9.2
	Lumbar region		67	5.7
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		66	5.6

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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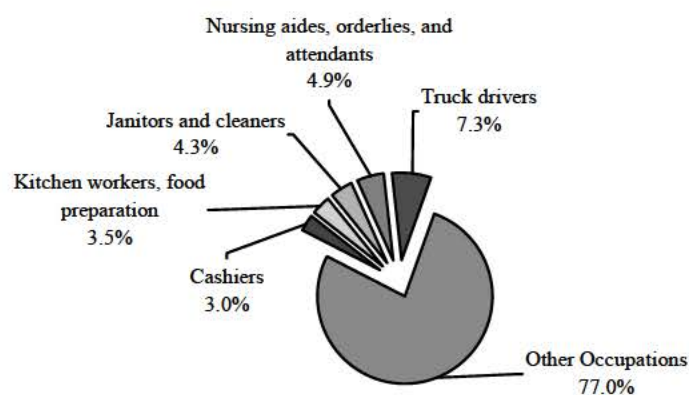
TABLE 6-3, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,180 FROI)	45-54		304	25.8
	55 and older		264	22.4
	35-44		256	21.7
	25-34		199	16.9
	Under 25		157	13.3
	Under 1 year		382	33.5
	5-14 years		257	22.5
	2-4 years		224	19.6
	1 year to 2 years		142	12.4
	15 years and above		136	11.9

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2004, 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
(1,180 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 6-2, under this event, truck drivers was the top occupation. From Table 6-3, the highest-ranking nature was sprains, strains, and tears and the number one source was floor of building. The part of body involved in the most first reports was multiple body parts. The top age group was 45-54 years and workers 45 and older were involved in 48.2% of first reports under this event. The top length-of-service category was under one year.

Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects

TABLE 6-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Truck Drivers		60	9.1
	Laborers, except construction		48	7.3
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		47	7.1
	Janitors and cleaners		44	6.6
	Stock handlers and baggers		34	5.1
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (662 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		409	61.8
	Back pain, hurt back		95	14.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		86	13.0
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS		13	2.0
	Inguinal hernia		10	1.5
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Cart, dolly, handtruck		87	13.1
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		35	5.3
	Boxes, crates, cartons		34	5.1
	Nonclassifiable		29	4.4
	Jacks, hydraulic		22	3.3
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		164	24.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		107	16.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		89	13.4
	Knee(s)		34	5.1
	Multiple body parts		32	4.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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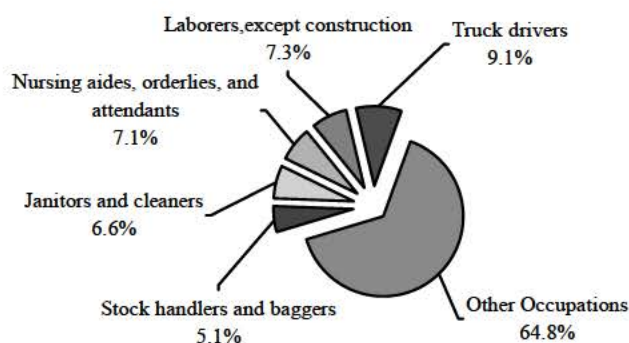
TABLE 6-4, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
OVEREXERTION IN PULLING/PUSHING OBJECTS (662 FROI)	35-44		207	31.3
	45-54		158	23.9
	25-34		133	20.1
	Under 25		101	15.3
	55 and older		63	9.5
	Under 1 year		224	34.8
	5-14 years		143	22.2
	2-4 years		121	18.8
	15 years and above		86	13.4
	1 year to 2 years		70	10.9

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

In Figure 6-4, the top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2004, for the overexertion in pulling/pushing objects event are shown.

FIGURE 6-3: Occupations - Overexertion in Pulling/Pushing Objects
(662 First Reports)



The occupation involved in the most first reports originating with this event was truck drivers, as seen in Figure 6-3. Table 6-4 shows sprains, strains, and tears was the top ranking nature, accounting for 61.8% of first reports under this event. The top source of injury or illness was cart, dolly, or handtruck. Lumbar region was the first ranked part of body affected. The top-ranked age group was 35-44 years. The most-reported length-of-service category was under one year.

Overexertion, Unspecified

TABLE 6-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion, Unspecified

EVENT	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Laborers, except construction		50	8.3
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		42	7.0
	Truck Drivers		42	7.0
	Janitors and cleaners		29	4.8
	Construction laborers		20	3.3
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED* (603 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears		279	46.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		129	21.4
	Back pain, hurt back		97	16.1
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS		21	3.5
	Nonclassifiable		16	2.7
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		FROI	%
	Nonclassifiable		220	36.5
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable		168	27.9
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility		40	6.6
	Tools, instruments and equipment, unspecified		10	1.7
	Boxes, crates, cartons		8	1.3
	PART OF BODY		FROI	%
	Lumbar region		120	19.9
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		87	14.4
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		81	13.4
	Multiple body parts		51	8.5
	Wrist(s)		31	5.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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* Unspecified denotes insufficient data for more detailed classification

TABLE 6-5, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE OF INJURED WORKER			
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (603 FROI)	35-44		174	28.9
	45-54		157	26.0
	25-34		117	19.4
	Under 25		87	14.4
	55 and older		68	11.3
	Under 1 year		196	33.3
	5-14 years		128	21.7
	2-4 years		112	19.0
	1 year to 2 years		77	13.1
	15 years and above		76	12.9

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-4 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2004 first reports within the overexertion, unspecified event.

FIGURE 6-4: Occupations - Overexertion, Unspecified
(603 First Reports)

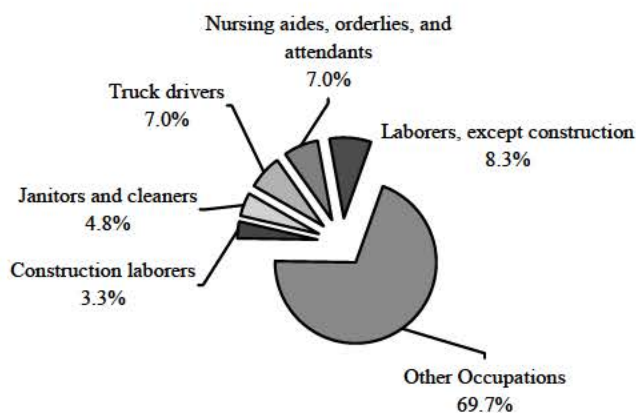


Figure 6-4 shows that the occupation producing the most first reports involving overexertion, unspecified was nonconstruction laborers. A wide variety of occupations contributed to the 2004 first reports for this event. According to Table 6-5, the top nature was sprains, strains, tears and the top source of injury or illness was nonclassifiable – that is, sources inadequately described for the standard coding classifications. The part of body affected most often reported was lumbar region. The age group generating the most first reports was 35-44 years and the highest-ranking length-of-service category was under one year.

Overexertion Holding, Carrying, Turning, or Wielding Objects

TABLE 6-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion Holding/Carrying/Turning/Wielding Objects

EVENT OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (582 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	95	16.3
	Laborers, except construction	42	7.2
	Janitors and cleaners	34	5.8
	Truck Drivers	30	5.2
	Carpenters	23	4.0
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears	313	53.8
	Back pain, hurt back	100	17.2
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	95	16.3
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	28	4.8
	Inguinal hernia	8	1.4
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	131	22.5
	Boxes, crates, cartons	66	11.3
	Bags, sacks, totes	22	3.8
	Person other than injured/ill worker, not elsewhere classifiable	17	2.9
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	16	2.7
PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region	137	23.5
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	115	19.8
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	71	12.2
	Multiple body parts	60	10.3
	Knee(s)	35	6.0

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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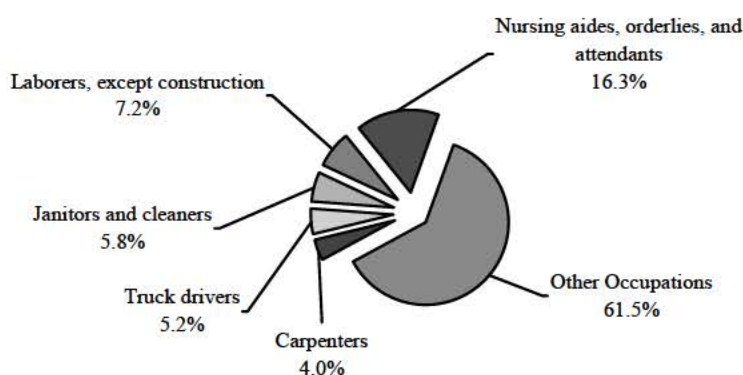
TABLE 6-6, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (582 FROI)			25-34	25.6
			35-44	25.1
			45-54	24.1
			Under 25	14.9
			55 and older	10.3
			Under 1 year	39.1
			5-14 years	18.3
			2-4 years	17.9
			1 year to 2 years	14.9
			15 years and above	9.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.

Figure 6-5 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding objects event for 2004.

FIGURE 6-5: Occupations -Overexertion Holding/Carrying/Turning/Wielding Objects (582 First Reports)



From Figure 6-5, the occupation for this event filing the most first reports in 2004 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Table 6-6 shows that the top reported nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. As to how workers were injured, the dominant source of injury or illness was health care patient or resident of health care facility. The back, including the first-ranked lumbar region, occurred in 43.3% of first reports. The top age group was 25 to 34 and the most reported length-of-service category was under one year.

SECTION 7: THE TOP FIVE SOURCES OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

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), source provides a picture of how workers are being injured on the job. Information on the five sources with the highest frequencies of first reports for 2004 is presented in this section. Table 7-1 below lists the top five sources in descending order. Together, these five sources accounted for 41.9% of all first reports for 2004. Bodily motion/ position of injured worker fell in first place, itself accounting for 19.4% of the 2004 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 first reports 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 first reports for each. Again, **the tabulated characteristics refer to the source as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics**. For example, the 42.4% of nature (sprains, strains, and tears) in the first row of the third column of Table 7-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by truck drivers 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, some elements were shared in common

- Sprains, strains, and tears was the first place reported nature for all top five sources, averaging 41.1% of first reports. Nonback soreness, pain, or hurt appeared under all five.
- Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified appeared as part of body affected under all five sources, varying from second to fifth place.
- As in Sections 4 through 6, the top length-of-service group was under one year, averaging 34.5% of first reports for the top five sources of injury or illness.
- Under the floor of building source, the 45-54 and over 55 age groups were numbers one and two, respectively, totaling 47.7% of first reports, in contrast to the other sources and in line with the results under Section 6, Event, above. This suggests that older workers are more likely to be injured in slip/trip/fall accidents.

TABLE 7-1: Cross Tabulations of the Top Five Sources and the Characteristics of Injuries for Each Source

SOURCE	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (2,744 FROI)	Truck Drivers	139	5.1	Sprains, strains, tears	1,163	42.4	Knee(s)	408	14.9
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	98	3.6	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	660	24.1	Wrist(s)	343	12.5
	Laborers, except construction	96	3.5	Back pain, hurt back	215	7.8	Lumbar region	337	12.3
	Cashiers	86	3.1	Carpal tunnel syndrome	192	7.0	Ankle(s)	269	9.8
	Janitors and cleaners	79	2.9	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	133	4.8	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	216	7.9
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,150 FROI)	Nonclassifiable	89	7.7	Sprains, strains, tears	326	28.3	Lumbar region	153	13.3
	Laborers, except construction	74	6.4	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	217	18.9	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	130	11.3
	Truck Drivers	61	5.3	Back pain, hurt back	136	11.8	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	115	10.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	57	5.0	Nonclassifiable	81	7.0	Multiple body parts	103	9.0
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	40	3.5	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	55	4.8	Knee(s)	67	5.8
FLOOR OF BUILDING (725 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	45	6.2	Sprains, strains, tears	184	25.4	Multiple body parts	168	23.2
	Janitors and cleaners	41	5.7	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	148	20.4	Knee(s)	134	18.5
	Kitchen workers, food preparation	32	4.4	Bruises, contusions	126	17.4	Ankle(s)	51	7.0
	Laborers, except construction	30	4.1	Fractures	98	13.5	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	43	5.9
	Waiters and waitresses	27	3.7	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	45	6.2	Wrist(s)	32	4.4
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (719 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	490	68.2	Sprains, strains, tears	386	53.7	Lumbar region	188	26.1
	Registered nurses	100	13.9	Back pain, hurt back	116	16.1	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	103	14.3
	Health technologists/technicians, NEC	31	4.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	101	14.0	Multiple body parts	80	11.1
	Health aides, except nursing	22	3.1	Bruises, contusions	44	6.1	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	78	10.8
	Licensed practical nurses	14	1.9	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	22	3.1	Thoracic region	29	4.0
BOXES, CRATES, CARTONS (596 FROI)	Laborers, except construction	83	13.9	Sprains, strains, tears	332	55.7	Lumbar region	166	27.9
	Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	65	10.9	Back pain, hurt back	86	14.4	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	99	16.6
	Stock handlers and baggers	60	10.1	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	76	12.8	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	60	10.1
	Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation	30	5.0	Bruises, contusions	33	5.5	Multiple body parts	26	4.4
	Cashiers	29	4.9	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	16	2.7	Wrist(s)	23	3.9

* These columns refer to the source indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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*	FROI	%	LENGTH OF SERVICE *	FROI	%
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (2,744 FROI)	45-54	819	29.8	Under 1 year	721	26.9
	35-44	747	27.2	5-14 years	627	23.4
	25-34	492	17.9	2-4 years	559	20.9
	55 and older	402	14.7	15 years and above	474	17.7
	Under 25	284	10.3	1 year to 2 years	297	11.1
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,150 FROI)	35-44	320	27.8	Under 1 year	363	30.5
	45-54	278	24.2	5-14 years	272	22.8
	25-34	239	20.8	2-4 years	231	19.4
	55 and older	168	14.6	15 years and above	173	14.5
	Under 25	145	12.6	1 year to 2 years	153	12.8
FLOOR OF BUILDING (725 FROI)	45-54	185	25.5	Under 1 year	234	33.3
	55 and older	161	22.2	2-4 years	151	21.5
	35-44	149	20.6	5-14 years	140	19.9
	25-34	117	16.1	15 years and above	95	13.5
	Under 25	113	15.6	1 year to 2 years	83	11.8
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (719 FROI)	35-44	198	27.5	Under 1 year	282	40.1
	25-34	166	23.1	2-4 years	147	20.9
	45-54	164	22.8	1 year to 2 years	122	17.4
	Under 25	134	18.6	5-14 years	111	15.8
	55 and older	57	7.9	15 years and above	41	5.8
BOXES, CRATES, CARTONS (596 FROI)	35-44	144	24.2	Under 1 year	243	41.7
	45-54	135	22.7	2-4 years	129	22.1
	Under 25	127	21.3	5-14 years	89	15.3
	25-34	126	21.1	1 year to 2 years	68	11.7
	55 and older	64	10.7	15 years and above	54	9.3

* These columns refer to the source indicated, not to other columns or entries within those columns. **FROI = Employer's First Report 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

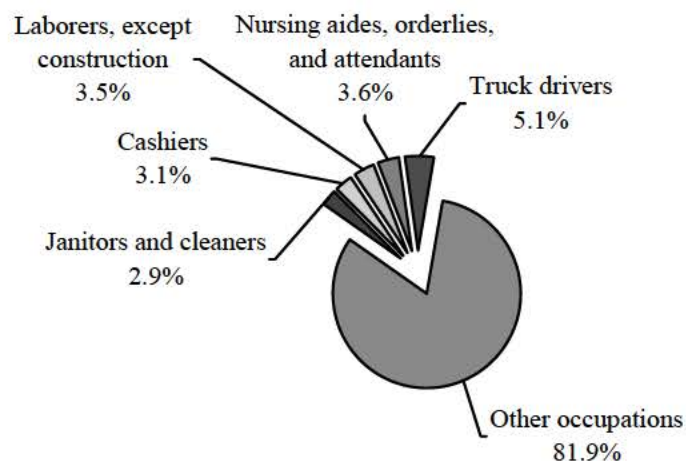
TABLE 7-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker

SOURCE	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Truck Drivers		139	5.1
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		98	3.6
	Laborers, except construction		96	3.5
	Cashiers		86	3.1
	Janitors and cleaners		79	2.9
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (2,744 FROI)	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears		1,163	42.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		660	24.1
	Back pain, hurt back		215	7.8
	Carpal tunnel syndrome		192	7.0
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		133	4.8
PART OF BODY	AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
	Knee(s)		408	14.9
	Wrist(s)		343	12.5
	Lumbar region		337	12.3
	Ankle(s)		269	9.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		216	7.9
LENGTH OF SERVICE	AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
	45-54		819	29.8
	35-44		747	27.2
	25-34		492	17.9
	55 and older		402	14.7
	Under 25		284	10.3
LENGTH OF SERVICE	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		721	26.9
	5-14 years		627	23.4
	2-4 years		559	20.9
	15 years and above		474	17.7
	1 year to 2 years		297	11.1

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 7-1 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2004 first reports within the bodily motion/position of injured worker source.

**FIGURE 7-1: Occupations - Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker
(2,744 First Reports)**



As can be seen in Figure 7-1, truck drivers were involved in the highest proportion of first reports in 2004. Table 7-2 shows that the number one nature of injury or illness for this source was sprains, strains, and 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 45-54 years. The predominant length-of-service group was under one year.

Nonclassifiable

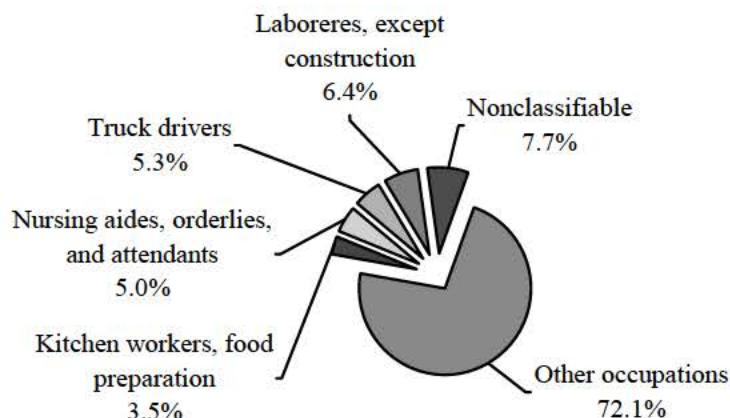
TABLE 7-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Nonclassifiable Sources

	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nonclassifiable		89	7.7
	Laborers, except construction		74	6.4
	Truck Drivers		61	5.3
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		57	5.0
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		40	3.5
	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		326	28.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		217	18.9
	Back pain, hurt back		136	11.8
	Nonclassifiable		81	7.0
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		55	4.8
	SOURCE			
	NONCLASSIFIABLE			
	(1,150 FROI)			
	PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region		153	13.3
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		130	11.3
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula		115	10.0
	Multiple body parts		103	9.0
	Knee(s)		67	5.8
	AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
	35-44		320	27.8
	45-54		278	24.2
	25-34		239	20.8
	55 and older		168	14.6
	Under 25		145	12.6
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		363	30.5
	5-14 years		272	22.8
	2-4 years		231	19.4
	15 years and above		173	14.5
	1 year to 2 years		153	12.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury and Disease

Figure 7-2 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports under the nonclassifiable source for 2004. The fact that the source was nonclassifiable for these first reports means that the reports were incomplete or vague and the coder was unable to ascertain the source.

FIGURE 7-2: Occupations - Nonclassifiable Sources (1,150 First Reports)



Nonclassifiable occupation ranked first under nonclassifiable sources, according to Figure 7-2, further demonstrating the unsatisfactoriness of these reports. Nonconstruction laborers was the highest ranked classified category. Table 7-3 shows that the top nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, or tears, as might be expected of a classified source, but nonclassifiable appears in the top five natures also. The lumbar region was the body part involved in the most first reports. When combined with the second place part, back, including, spine, spinal cord, unspecified, the back in general produced 24.6% of the first reports from this source. The first ranked age group was 35-44 years and the top length-of-service category was under one year.

Floor of Building

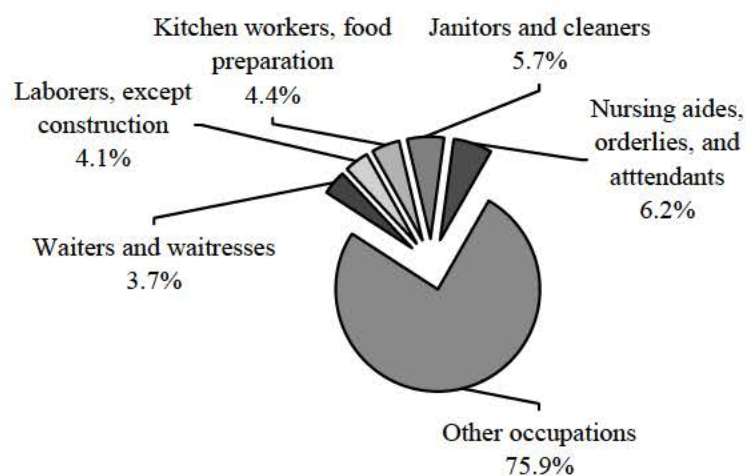
TABLE 7-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Floor of Building

SOURCE	OCCUPATION		FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		45	6.2
	Janitors and cleaners		41	5.7
	Kitchen workers, food preparation		32	4.4
	Laborers, except construction		30	4.1
	Waiters and waitresses		27	3.7
	NATURE			
	Sprains, strains, tears		184	25.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back		148	20.4
	Bruises, contusions		126	17.4
	Fractures		98	13.5
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified		45	6.2
	PART OF BODY			
	Multiple body parts		168	23.2
	Knee(s)		134	18.5
	Ankle(s)		51	7.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS		43	5.9
	Wrist(s)		32	4.4
	AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
	45-54		185	25.5
	55 and older		161	22.2
	35-44		149	20.6
	25-34		117	16.1
	Under 25		113	15.6
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		234	33.3
	2-4 years		151	21.5
	5-14 years		140	19.9
	15 years and above		95	13.5
	1 year to 2 years		83	11.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports in 2004, for the floor of building source are shown in Figure 7-3.

FIGURE 7-3: Occupations - Floor of Building (725 First Reports)



Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants 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, and 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 45-54 years. 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 HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (719 FROI)	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	490	68.2
	Registered nurses	100	13.9
	Health technologists/technicians, NEC	31	4.3
	Health aides, except nursing	22	3.1
	Licensed practical nurses	14	1.9
	NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS		
	Sprains, strains, tears	386	53.7
	Back pain, hurt back	116	16.1
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	101	14.0
	Bruises, contusions	44	6.1
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	22	3.1
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	188	26.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	103	14.3
	Multiple body parts	80	11.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	78	10.8
	Thoracic region	29	4.0
	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		
	35-44	198	27.5
	25-34	166	23.1
	45-54	164	22.8
	Under 25	134	18.6
	55 and older	57	7.9
	LENGTH OF SERVICE		
	Under 1 year	282	40.1
	2-4 years	147	20.9
	1 year to 2 years	122	17.4
	5-14 years	111	15.8
	15 years and above	41	5.8

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

Figure 7-4 presents the five occupations identified in the highest frequency of 2004 first reports due to the health care patient/resident of health care facility source.

FIGURE 7-4: Occupations - Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility (719 First Reports)

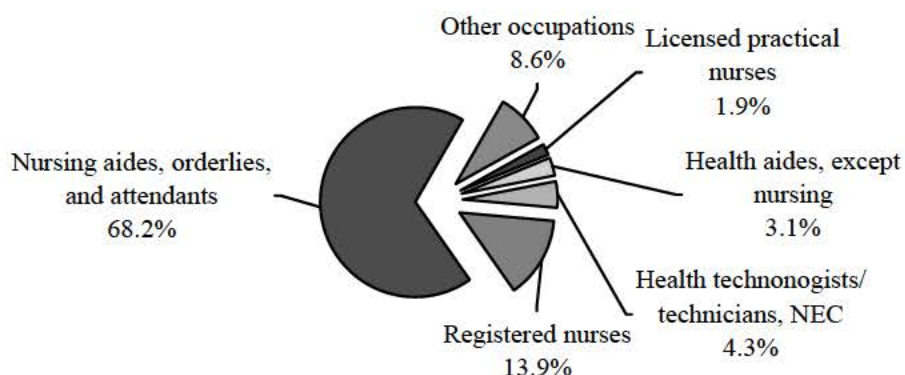


Figure 7-4 differs considerably in appearance from preceding occupation pie charts: rather than many occupations in small proportions, this chart shows domination by one occupation, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Together with registered nurses, this occupation accounted for 82.1% of first reports where the health care patient or resident of a health care facility was identified as the source of the injury or illness. From Table 7-5, the top ranked nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. Lumbar region was the most reported injured body part, and, together with back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, accounted for 40.4% of all first reports for this source. The top ranking age group was 35-44 years. The top length-of-service group was under one year.

Boxes, Crates, or Cartons

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

OCCUPATION		FROI	%
Laborers, except construction	83	13.9	
Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	65	10.9	
Stock handlers and baggers	60	10.1	
Supervisors/proprietors, sales occupation	30	5.0	
Cashiers	29	4.9	

NATURE		
Sprains, strains, tears	332	55.7
Back pain, hurt back	86	14.4
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	76	12.8
Bruises, contusions	33	5.5
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	16	2.7

SOURCE	
BOXES, CRATES, CARTONS (596 FROI)	

PART OF BODY		
Lumbar region	166	27.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	99	16.6
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	60	10.1
Multiple body parts	26	4.4
Wrist(s)	23	3.9

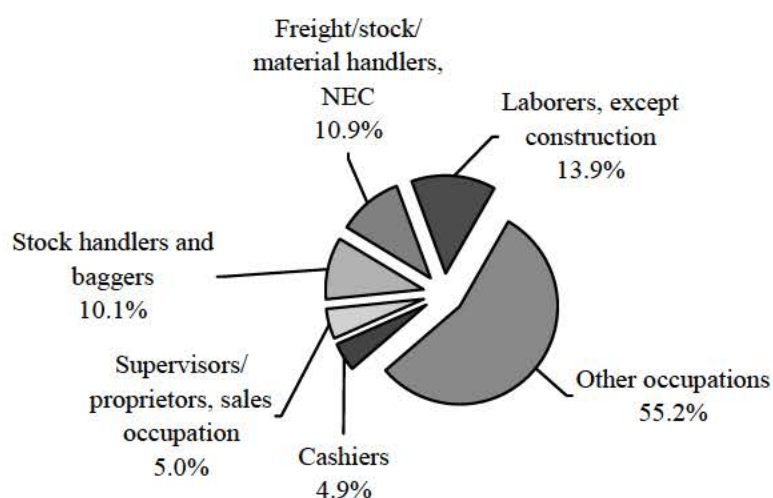
AGE OF INJURED WORKER		
35-44	144	24.2
45-54	135	22.7
Under 25	127	21.3
25-34	126	21.1
55 and older	64	10.7

LENGTH OF SERVICE		
Under 1 year	243	41.7
2-4 years	129	22.1
5-14 years	89	15.3
1 year to 2 years	68	11.7
15 years and above	54	9.3

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease

For the boxes, crates, or cartons source in the year 2004, Figure 7-5 shows the five occupations with the highest frequency of first reports.

**FIGURE 7-5: Occupations - Boxes, Crates, Cartons
(596 First Reports)**



In terms of occupations for this source, as diagrammed in Figure 7-5, nonconstruction laborers ranked first. Sprains, strains, and tears was the most commonly reported nature of injury or illness in Table 7-6. The lumbar region was the body part producing the highest frequency of reported injury or illness and, combined with back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified accounted for 44.5% of first reports due to boxes, crates, or cartons. The 35-44 year age and under one year length-of-service groupings appear at the top of their respective lists.

SECTION 8: STATISTICAL SERVICES AVAILABLE

Overview

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 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:

First reports in the logging Industry

First reports in wholesale plumbing and heating supplies

Amputations

First reports affecting older workers (age 45 and older)

First reports at a specific hospital

First reports 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 Department can fulfill the specific data request. For example, the Department has 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 beginning on the next page. 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 first reports, 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 2004 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. Several interesting points emerge from this profile:

- The age group reporting the highest frequency of first reports for the time period was 55-59 years, followed closely by 60 and over. Additional research is required in order to determine if janitors and cleaners in schools in Cumberland County were generally older workers or if older workers were being disproportionately injured.
- Overall, and for all three years individually, the dominant nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. This points up the importance of musculoskeletal injuries.
- Bodily motion/position of injured worker was the most important source of injury, consistent with the importance of musculoskeletal injuries.
- Overexertion in lifting was the primary event leading to injury, followed by fall to floor, walkway, or other surface. These are equal in frequencies of first reports in both 2000 and 2002.
- The length-of-service grouping reporting the highest frequency of first reports was 5-14 years, followed by under one year. Because under one year is more typically strongly dominant, this opens the question of why the more experienced workers are being injured at a higher rate.

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