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Characteristics of Work Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2005

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2005

*An Annual Report
November 2006*

*By: Theodore Bradstreet
and Steven Laundrie*

Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2005 Highlights

There was a 2.2% 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 14,151 first reports in 2004 to 13,843 in 2005. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

- ✓ 46% of first reports (6,356) involved employees with less than two years experience with their current employer. 33% of first reports (4,622) involved workers with less than one year's experience.
- ✓ 40% of first reports (5,545) involved workers of age 45 or older.
- ✓ 36% of all first reports (4,921) gave the nature of the injury or illness as sprains, strains, or tears.
- ✓ 27% of all first reports (3,689) listed overexertion of one type or another (lifting, pulling, pushing, etc.) as the event that accounted for the injury or illness.
- ✓ 24% of all 2005 first reports (6,945) involved these five occupations, in descending order: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand; truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners; and retail salespersons.
- ✓ 20% of first reports (2,791) indicated the back, including lumbar region, as the part of body affected.
- ✓ 20% of all first reports (2,778) originated from these five industries, in descending order: general medical and surgical hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; nursing care facilities; ship building and repairing; and supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores.
- ✓ 18% of all first reports (2,551) identified bodily motion/position of injured worker as the source of the disabling injury or illness.



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

LAURA A. FORTMAN
COMMISSIONER

Dear Reader:

The Maine Department of Labor is committed to ensuring Maine workplaces are safe and healthy for workers in our state. Each year, thousands of Maine workers participate in safety and health trainings or onsite consultation services offered through the Maine Department of Labor SafetyWorks! program, and many more benefit from public policy that promotes the safety and well being of workers on the job.

Supporting that work is a body of safety and health research developed by the Maine Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Unit. This information comes from several sources, the three principal ones being:

- *Workers' Compensation Board First Reports of Injury* for claims resulting in one or more days of lost time beyond the day of injury;
- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, which samples employers' OSHA 300 logs; and
- *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, a cooperative program with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that documents fatalities resulting from on-the-job incidents.

This report, *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 2005*, draws on the first of those sources to identify which workers are being injured, and where and how they are being hurt at work. In doing this, the research provides direction not only to the Maine Department of Labor, but to insurers, occupational safety and health professionals, and others with the goal of reducing the numbers of workplace injuries and illnesses in Maine.

This information is also offered to employers in the form of a customized ten-year profile of their company's workers compensation claims, which is provided at no charge upon request. In addition, the department can also provide specialized profiles covering specific occupations, types of injury or illness, industry, event, or combination thereof. Drawing on the other two information sources listed above, the department can provide other specific industry profiles, which can be helpful with day-to-day safety and health decisions in the workplace.

I hope you find this publication useful and welcome you to take advantage of the variety of safety and health services offered by the Maine Department of Labor. I also encourage your input on this publication, so that it can be improved and made more useful to workers and employers in their efforts to reduce injuries and illnesses at their workplace. You may reach us by calling (207) 624-6447 or e-mailing mdol@maine.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Laura A. Fortman'.

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The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity in programs, services and employment.



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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 2005

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November 2006

Augusta, Maine

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CAVEAT

Occupation and industry data provided in this 2005 report cannot be compared to any previous year's data because of changes in both the occupational and industrial classification systems.

Two classification systems used in all previous reports have been changed starting in 2005. Occupations are now classified using the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Industries are now classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the previous Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Since both new systems seek to provide more refined classification, there is very limited one-to-one correspondence with the older systems. For example, the revised SOC both “splits” and “lumps” older categories. Where the old system had one category for “truck drivers,” the SOC splits that category into finer detail with such categories as “truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.” On the other hand, the SOC also lumps two old categories, “laborers, non-construction” and “freight, stock, and material handlers NEC” into one, “laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.”

The NAICS tends mainly to split SIC categories into several more detailed ones, (“department stores” goes to “department stores” and “discount department stores”) but both systems still retain some examples of one-to-one correspondence with the old systems. It should be clear that, where conclusions may depend on inferences about industry or occupation, data organized by the new systems should not be compared with data organized by the old. Comparisons between years 2004 and earlier remain valid, however.

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 2005 in terms of the following eight characteristics of injury or illness: (1) occupation of injured worker, (2) industry, (3) event or exposure, (4) source of injury or illness, (5) nature 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 “who” (occupation, age, and length of service of the injured worker), “where” (industry), “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 2005.

2) This report is meant to serve as an example of queries possible with this data source.

Strengths of the WCB data are that each WCB *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* (FROI) contains detailed data about the employee, the employer, and the incident beyond what is used here, such as date and time of injury. General information is in the public domain although 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 federal OSHA record keeping rules (used by SOII) and under 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 from 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. The "nonclassifiable" category used in this report reflects missing data.
- 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.

NAICS: North American Industry Classification System. A system of classifying industries using a six-digit code indicating the type of activity in which the industry is engaged.

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

Nonclassifiable: insufficient data to allow classification, usually missing data.

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.

SOC: Standard Occupational Classification. A system of classifying occupations using a six-digit code to indicate the activity undertaken by that occupation.

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 resulting in at least one day away from work declined slightly in 2005, from 14,151 first reports in 2004 to 13,843, a 2.2% decrease. This continues a decline from a recent high of 17,263 in the year 2000.

Workers injured were examined in terms of three characteristics, occupation, age, and length of service of the injured worker. The five occupations that filed the highest numbers of first reports in 2005 were, in descending order: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (SOC 537062); truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (SOC 533032); nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (SOC 311012); janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners (SOC 372011); and retail salespersons (SOC 412031). These five occupations accounted for 23.5% (3,265 cases) of all 2005 first reports. Two points of concern emerge. Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants accounted for 67.9% (406 cases) of first reports in nursing care facilities, while Janitors and cleaners were a high proportion, 28.8% (179 cases), of reported injured workers in elementary and secondary schools.

While the top ranking age group varied somewhat with occupation, overall the 35-44 years group produced the most first reports, with 25.7% (3,553 cases) of all 2005 first reports. Of note is the fact that the 45-54 years group ranked second and workers over 45 years of age filed 40.1% (5,545) of all first reports. By far the leading length-of-service group was under one year.

As to where Maine workers were injured, the five industries that recorded the highest frequencies of disabling-case first reports in 2005 accounted for 20.1% (2,778 cases) of all 2005 first reports. They were, in descending order: general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110); elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 611110); nursing care facilities (NAICS 623110); ship building and repairing (NAICS 336611); and supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores (NAICS 445110). Four of these five categories are in service or retail industries.

The causes of worker injury or illness were examined through two characteristics, event or exposure, and source of injury or illness. The two highest-ranking events or exposures stood out well above all others. **Overexertion in lifting, the first ranked, appeared in 13.8% of all 2005 first reports (1,916 cases), and had nearly half again 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 26.6% of all 2005 first reports (3,689 cases).

Overall, the leading source by far was the bodily motion or position of the injured worker. This source was identified in 18.4% of all 2005 first reports. It produced 2,551 first reports, nearly 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 57.3% (373 cases) of disabling injuries and illnesses reported from that occupation.

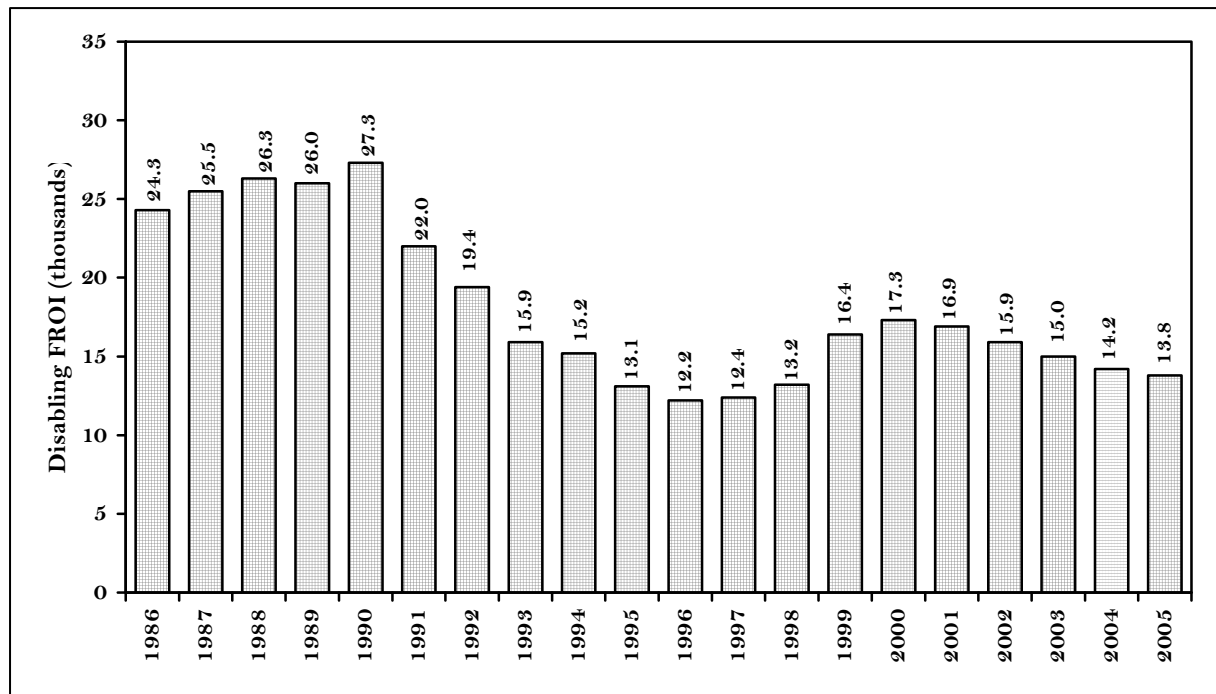
The kinds of injuries and illnesses reported by Maine workers are described through two characteristics, nature of injury or illness, and part of body affected. **The highest-ranking nature -- sprains, strains, and tears -- was reported in 4,921 first reports in 2005, more than any other characteristic examined here.** By itself, it accounted for 35.5% of all 2005 first reports. The two top natures -- sprains, strains, and tears and non-back soreness, pain, or hurt -- were musculoskeletal. This makes it clear that musculoskeletal injuries dominated 2005 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 fifth-ranked back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified, when combined accounted for 20.2% of all reported disabling cases (2,791 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 13,843 first reports filed in 2005, a 2.2% decrease from the 14,151 in 2004, 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 2005. It gives information about six standard characteristics of occupational injury or illness, occupation, industry, event or exposure, source of injury or illness, nature 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 2005. 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 2005 was 13,843.**

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 2005 are presented in Table 2-1. These ten occupations taken together accounted for 35.3% of calendar year 2005 first reports.

TABLE 2-1: Top Ten Occupations of Injured Worker

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Occupation of Injured Worker</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	859
2	Truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer	688
3	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	651
4	Janitors and cleaners, except maids & housekeeping cleaners	559
5	Retail salespersons	499
6	Construction laborers	386
7	Stock clerks & order fillers	354
8	Carpenters	345
9	Combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food	274
10	Production workers, all other	266

Industry

Industry describes the kind of business in which the injured worker's employer was engaged. Table 2-2 presents the ten industries (characterized by six-digit NAICS code) reporting the highest frequency of first reports for 2005. Together, these ten industries accounted for 29.2% of the total first reports filed in 2005. Among the ten industries were one manufacturing and two construction industries, the remaining seven being service or retail industries.

TABLE 2-2: Top Ten Industries of Injured Worker

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Industry of Injured Worker</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	General medical and surgical hospitals	641
2	Elementary and secondary schools	622
3	Nursing care facilities	598
4	Ship building and repairing	478
5	Supermarkets & other grocery (except convenience) stores	439
6	Full-service restaurants	298
7	Highway, street & bridge construction	291
8	Warehouse clubs & supercenters	243
9	Discount department Stores	221
10	New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	208

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 54.9% of all 2005 first reports, the first ranked, overexertion in lifting, accounted for 13.8% by itself. Three more of the top five events involved overexertion and all four overexertion events taken together totaled 3,689 claims, or 26.6% 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 more than twice the frequency of the next highest event; falls to walking surfaces were an important category of events contributing to worker injuries in 2005. The category “nonclassifiable” contains a large proportion of first reports that failed to specify an event.

TABLE 2-3: Top Ten Events or Exposures

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Event of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Overexertion in lifting	1,916
2	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	1,361
3	Nonclassifiable	630
4	Overexertion, unspecified	628
5	Overexertion holdg, carryg, turng, wieldg obj	589
6	Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	572
7	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	556
8	Bodily conditions, NEC	495
9	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	446
10	Repetitive motion, unspecified	410

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 2-4 lists the top ten sources of occupational injuries and illnesses from 2005 first reports. These ten sources accounted for 56.6% of first reports. The leading source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker, accounted for 18.4% of all first reports for 2005. Here, again, “nonclassifiable” represents largely unreported data.

TABLE 2-4: 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	2,551
2	Nonclassifiable	1,433
3	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	731
4	Floor of building	673
5	Ground	661
6	Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	508
7	Boxes, crates, cartons	473
8	Other sources, NEC	320
9	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	310
10	Parking lots	182

NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable, not fitting available classifications.

Nature of Injury or Illness

Nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness. The top ten natures listed in Table 2-5 were involved in 84.4% of all first reports reported in 2005. The number one nature (sprains, strains, and tears) accounted for 35.5% by itself and had more than double the first reports of the second ranked nature (non-back 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 three of the top four natures are musculoskeletal, it is clear that musculoskeletal injuries dominate workplace injuries and illnesses.

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

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Nature of Injury/Illness</i>	<i>FROI</i>
1	Sprains, strains, tears	4,921
2	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,983
3	Bruises, contusions	1,075
4	Back pain, hurt back	999
5	Fractures	752
6	Cuts, lacerations	680
7	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	555
8	Neurotic reaction to stress	327
9	Nonclassifiable	214
10	Carpal tunnel syndrome	174

Part of Body Affected

Part of body affected identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature of injury or illness. These top ten part categories made up 61.0% of all 2005 first reports. 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	1,852
2	Multiple body parts	1,364
3	Knee(s)	1,059
4	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	1,032
5	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	939
6	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	790
7	Wrist(s)	653
8	Ankle(s)	650
9	Body Systems	596
10	Hand(s), except finger(s)	404

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 2005 were broken down into ten inclusive age categories, ranked according to the first reports generated by each (Table 2-7). The 45-49 year age group ranked highest, with 13.8% of all year 2005 first reports, but four of the top five age groups, covering the range from 35 to 54 years, together accounted for 50.8% of all first reports. In third place, however, was the 19-24 years age group with 12.6% of the total and widely separated from the under 19 and 25-29 year groups. Of particular note, 5,545 first reports (40.1% of all 2005 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	45-49	1,907
2	40-44	1,883
3	19-24	1,748
4	35-39	1,670
5	50-54	1,568
6	30-34	1,395
7	25-29	1,308
8	55-59	1,134
9	60 and above	936
10	Under 19	290

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 45.9% of all first reports in 2005, whereas workers with ten or more years of service with their employer accounted for 19.6%. Length of service was not available for 423 cases in 2005 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	4,622
2	5-9 years	1,879
3	1 year to 2 years	1,734
4	3-4 years	1,450
5	15-19 years	1,027
6	2 years to 3 years	1,026
7	20 years and above	890
8	10-14 years	792

SECTION 3: THE TOP FIVE OCCUPATIONS

Overview

This section presents information on the five occupations with the highest reported frequencies of first reports for 2005. Table 3-1 below lists the top five occupations in descending order by frequency of first reports. Together, these five occupations accounted for 23.5% of all first reports for 2005. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (SOC 537062) was in first place, followed by truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (SOC 533032). **Please remember that the Standard Occupation Codes used in this report do NOT directly match the occupations for 2004 and earlier data.** For example, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (SOC 311012) now excludes home health aides (SOC 311011) and personal and home care aides (SOC 399021) which were formerly included in the category of the same name.

Table 3-1 is a cross tabulation of the top five occupations with six characteristics of injuries within these occupations. Event of the injury or illness, source of the injury or illness, nature of the injury or illness, and part of the body affected are tabulated by the first reports frequency and percentage for the top five of each characteristic. 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 in descending order by the frequency of first reports for each. **The tabulated characteristics refer to the occupation as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 38.4% of nature (sprains, strains, tears) in the first row of the fourth column of Table 3-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses due to overexertion in lifting only but to ALL events within the occupation in question, 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.

- Overexertion in lifting ranked first or second in the event column for all of the top five occupations at an average proportion of 19.2% of first reports. A variety of events classified as “overexertion” accounted for between 16.8% and 57.1% of each of the top five occupations’ first reports.
- Bodily motion/position of injured worker ranked first or second under classifiable source of injury or illness for all five occupations, averaging 14.6%.
- Sprains, strains, and tears was the number one reported nature for all top five occupations, averaging 42.0%. Soreness, pain, hurt, except for back ranked second or third for all occupations at an average proportion of 15.1%.
- Under part, lumbar region ranked first for all top five occupations, averaging 17.6% of first reports.

TABLE 3-1: Characteristics of Injuries of the Top Five Occupations

OCCUPATION	EVENT OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*	FROI	%	NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*	FROI	%
LABORERS AND FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND (859 FROI)	Overexertion in lifting	180	21.0	Nonclassifiable	116	13.5	Sprains, strains, tears	330	38.4
	Nonclassifiable	62	7.2	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	105	12.2	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	111	19.9
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	49	5.7	Boxes, crates, cartons	87	10.1	Bruises, contusions	81	9.4
	Overexertion, unspecified	45	5.2	Ground	33	3.8	Back pain, hurt back	73	8.5
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	43	5.0	Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	28	3.2	Cuts, lacerations	48	5.6
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY AND TRACTOR-TRAILER (688 FROI)	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	67	9.7	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	117	17.0	Sprains, strains, tears	292	42.4
	Overexertion in lifting	65	9.4	Ground	102	14.8	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	96	14.0
	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	54	7.8	Nonclassifiable	72	10.5	Bruises, contusions	53	7.7
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	52	7.5	Semitrailer/tractor-trailer/trailer truck	58	8.4	Fractures	52	7.6
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES AND ATTENDANTS (651 FROI)	Fall from nonmoving vehicle	48	7.0	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	17	2.5	Back pain, hurt back	51	7.4
	Overexertion in lifting	193	29.6	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care facility	373	57.3	Sprains, strains, tears	353	54.2
	Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	89	13.7	Nonclassifiable	57	8.8	Back pain, hurt back	80	12.3
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	57	8.8	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	55	8.4	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	74	11.4
	Overexertion, unspecified	53	8.1	Floor of building	30	4.6	Bruises, contusions	47	7.2
JANITORS AND CLEANERS, EXCEPT MAIDS AND HOUSE- KEEPING CLEANERS (559 FROI)	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	37	5.7	Ground	16	2.5	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	22	3.4
	Overexertion in lifting	108	19.3	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	91	16.3	Sprains, strains, tears	213	38.1
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52	9.3	Nonclassifiable	43	7.7	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	94	16.8
	Overexertion, unspecified	33	5.9	Floor of building	37	6.6	Back pain, hurt back	52	9.3
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	32	5.7	Bags, sacks, totes	27	4.8	Bruises, contusions	41	7.3
	Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	32	5.7	Other sources, NEC	22	3.9	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	26	4.7
RETAIL SALESPERSONS (499 FROI)	Overexertion in lifting	84	16.8	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	96	19.2	Sprains, strains, tears	184	36.9
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	59	11.8	Nonclassifiable	67	13.4	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	66	13.2
	Nonclassifiable	32	6.4	Boxes, crates, cartons	36	7.2	Bruises, contusions	53	10.6
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	29	5.8	Floor of building	34	6.8	Fractures	27	5.4
	Struck by falling object	26	5.2	Ground	18	3.6	Cuts, lacerations	27	5.4

*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 3-1, continued

OCCUPATION	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*	FROI	%	LENGTH OF SERVICE *	FROI	%	
LABORERS AND FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND (859 FROI)	Lumbar region	137	15.9	Under 25	228	26.5	Under 1 year	439	52.5	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	74	8.6	35-44	218	25.4	5-14 years	142	17.0	
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	56	6.5	25-34	206	24.0	2-4 years	113	13.5	
	Knee(s)	56	6.5	45-54	149	17.3	1 year to 2 years	97	11.6	
	Multiple body parts	55	6.4	55 and older	58	6.8	15 years and above	45	5.4	
			108	15.7	35-44	220	32.0	Under 1 year	234	35.3
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY AND TRACTOR-TRAILER (688 FROI)	Multiple body parts	79	11.5	45-54	201	29.2	2-4 years	150	22.6	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	69	10.0	55 and older	129	18.8	5-14 years	111	16.7	
	Knee(s)	56	8.1	25-34	114	16.6	1 year to 2 years	87	13.1	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	47	6.8	Under 25	24	3.5	15 years and above	81	12.2	
			168	25.8	35-44	164	25.2	Under 1 year	276	43.1
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES AND ATTENDANTS (651 FROI)	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	72	11.1	45-54	149	22.9	2-4 years	130	20.3	
	Multiple body parts	59	9.1	25-34	146	22.4	1 year to 2 years	99	15.4	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	54	8.3	Under 25	124	19.0	5-14 years	94	14.7	
	Knee(s)	47	7.2	55 and older	68	10.4	15 years and above	42	6.6	
			94	16.8	45-54	165	29.5	5-14 years	148	27.6
			54	9.7	55 and older	155	27.7	Under 1 year	139	25.9
JANITORS AND CLEANERS, EXCEPT MAIDS AND HOUSE-KEEPING CLEANERS (559 FROI)	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	51	9.1	35-44	137	24.5	2-4 years	111	20.7	
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	48	8.6	25-34	65	11.6	15 years and above	75	14.0	
	Knee(s)	36	6.4	Under 25	37	6.6	1 year to 2 years	64	11.9	
			69	13.8	45-54	111	22.2	Under 1 year	211	44.3
			44	8.8	35-44	109	21.8	2-4 years	91	19.1
RETAIL SALESPERSONS (499 FROI)	Multiple body parts	39	7.8	Under 25	103	20.6	5-14 years	91	19.1	
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	32	6.4	55 and older	93	18.6	1 year to 2 years	65	13.7	
	Wrist(s)	30	6.0	25-34	83	16.6	15 years and above	18	3.8	

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 Classified, not fitting available classifications. Nonclassifiable = Insufficient data for classification.

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand (SOC 537062)

TABLE 3-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand.

	FROI	%
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Overexertion in lifting	180	21.0
Nonclassifiable	62	7.2
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	49	5.7
Overexertion, unspecified	45	5.2
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	43	5.0
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Nonclassifiable	116	13.5
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	105	12.2
Boxes, crates, cartons	87	10.1
Ground	33	3.8
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	28	3.2
NATURE		
Sprains, strains, tears	292	42.4
Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	96	14.0
Bruises, contusions	53	7.7
Fractures	52	7.6
Back pain, hurt back	51	7.4
PART OF BODY		
Lumbar region	137	15.9
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	74	8.6
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	56	6.5
Knee(s)	56	6.5
Multiple body parts	55	6.4

OCCUPATION
LABORERS AND
FREIGHT, STOCK,
AND MATERIAL
MOVERS, HAND
 (859 FROI)

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease
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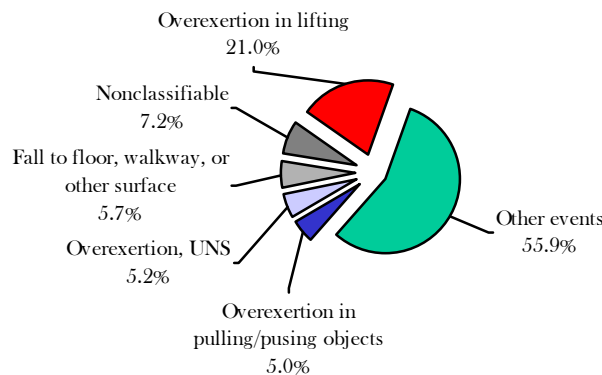
TABLE 3-2, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
LABORERS AND FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL MOVERS, HAND (859 FROI)	Under 25		228	26.5
	35-44		218	25.4
	25-34		206	24.0
	45-54		149	17.3
	55 and older		58	6.8
	LENGTH OF SERVICE		FROI	%
	Under 1 year		439	52.5
	5-14 years		142	17.0
	2-4 years		113	13.5
	1 year to 2 years		97	11.6
	15 years and above		45	5.4

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

Figure 3-1 shows the five events contributing the most first reports within the laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand, occupation for 2005.

FIGURE 3-1: Events - Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand (859 First Reports)



For the laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand, occupation, the top event was overexertion in lifting as shown in Figure 3-1. Overexertion figured in three of the top five events, or at least 31.2% of reports. From Table 3-2, the top classifiable source of injury or illness was the bodily motion or position of the injured worker, appearing in 12.2% of first reports for this occupation. The nature of injury or illness that produced the most first reports was sprains, strains, and tears. The lumbar region ranked first as part of body affected. The top-ranked age group was under 25 years and the highest-ranking length-of-service group was under one year.

Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer (SOC 533032)

TABLE 3-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer

OCCUPATION	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY AND TRACTOR-TRAILER (688 FROI)	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	67	9.7
	Overexertion in lifting	65	9.4
	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	54	7.8
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	52	7.5
	Fall from nonmoving vehicle	48	7.0
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	117	17.0
	Ground	102	14.8
	Nonclassifiable	72	10.5
	Semitrailer/tractor-trailer/trailer truck	58	8.4
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	17	2.5
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	292	42.4
	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	96	14.0
	Bruises, contusions	53	7.7
	Fractures	52	7.6
	Back pain, hurt back	51	7.4
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	108	15.7
	Multiple body parts	79	11.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	69	10.0
	Knee(s)	56	8.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	47	6.8

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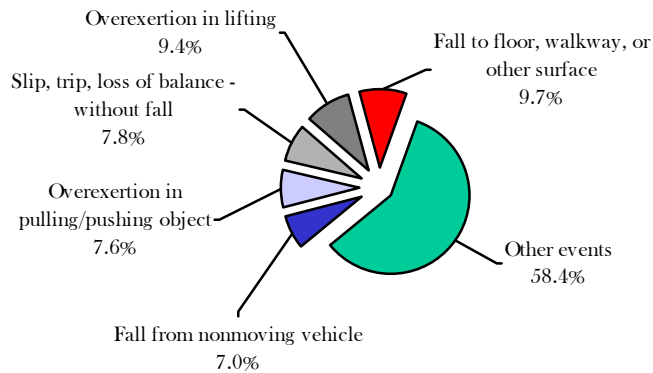
TABLE 3-3, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY AND TRACTOR-TRAILER (688 FROI)	35-44		220	32.0
	45-54		201	29.2
	55 and older		129	18.8
	25-34		114	16.6
	Under 25		24	3.5
	LENGTH OF SERVICE		FROI	%
	Under 1 year		234	35.3
	2-4 years		150	22.6
	5-14 years		111	16.7
	1 year to 2 years		87	13.1
	15 years and above		81	12.2

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

The top five events, in terms of first reports recorded in 2005, for the truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, occupation are shown in Figure 3-2.

FIGURE 3-2: Events - Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer (688 First Reports)



As seen in Figure 3-2, the number one event was fall to a walking surface, with two other slip-trip-fall events also appearing (the three events totaled 24.5%). The highest-ranking source was bodily motion/position of injured worker. From Table 3-3, the top-ranked nature of injury or illness for truck drivers was sprains, strains, and tears 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.

Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (SOC 311012)

TABLE 3-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants

	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>OCCUPATION</p> <p>NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES AND ATTENDANTS</p> <p>(651 FROI)</p> </div>	Overexertion in lifting	193	29.6
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	89	13.7
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	57	8.8
	Overexertion, unspecified	53	8.1
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	37	5.7
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	373	57.3
	Nonclassifiable	57	8.8
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	55	8.4
	Floor of building	30	4.6
	Ground	16	2.5
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	353	54.2
	Back pain, hurt back	80	12.3
	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	74	11.4
	Bruises, contusions	47	7.2
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	22	3.4
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	168	25.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	72	11.1
	Multiple body parts	59	9.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	54	8.3
	Knee(s)	47	7.2

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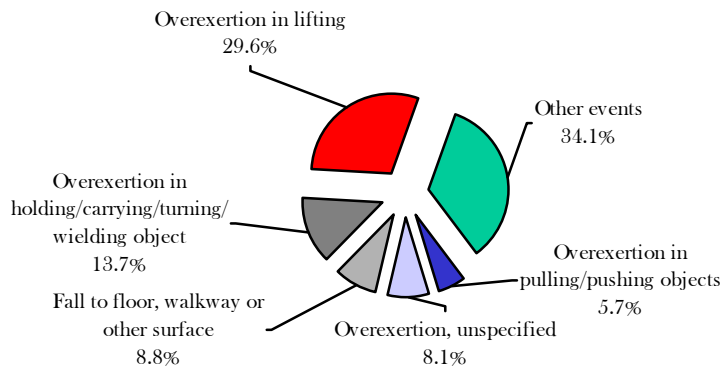
TABLE 3-4, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES AND ATTENDANTS (651 FROI)	35-44		164	25.2
	45-54		149	22.9
	25-34		146	22.4
	Under 25		124	19.0
	55 and older		68	10.4
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	Under 1 year		276	43.1
	2-4 years		130	20.3
	1 year to 2 years		99	15.4
	5-14 years		94	14.7
	15 years and above		42	6.6

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

Figure 3-3 presents the five events reporting the highest frequency of 2005 first reports within the nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants occupation.

FIGURE 3-3: Events - Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (651 First Reports)



From Figure 3-3, the top event was overexertion in lifting and overexertion events were four of the top five, totaling 57.1%. The top source of injury was the health care patient/resident of the health care facility. According to Table 3-4, the most frequently reported nature of injury or illness for this occupation was sprains, strains, and tears and the part of body most often reported was lumbar region. The age group generating the most first reports in 2005 was 35 to 44 years and the most frequently reported length-of-service category was less than one year.

Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners (SOC 372011)

TABLE 3-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners

OCCUPATION	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
JANITORS AND CLEANERS, EXCEPT MAIDS AND HOUSE- KEEPING CLEANERS (559 FROI)	Overexertion in lifting	108	19.3
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	52	9.3
	Overexertion, unspecified	33	5.9
	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	32	5.7
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	32	5.7
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	91	16.3
	Nonclassifiable	43	7.7
	Floor of building	37	6.6
	Bags, sacks, totes	27	4.8
	Other sources, NEC	22	3.9
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	213	38.1
	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	94	16.8
	Back pain, hurt back	52	9.3
	Bruises, contusions	41	7.3
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	26	4.7
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	94	16.8
	Multiple body parts	54	9.7
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	51	9.1
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	48	8.6
	Knee(s)	36	6.4

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

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
JANITORS AND CLEANERS, EXCEPT MAIDS AND HOUSE- KEEPING CLEANERS (559 FROI)	45-54		165	29.5
	55 and older		155	27.7
	35-44		137	24.5
	25-34		65	11.6
	Under 25		37	6.6
	LENGTH OF SERVICE			
	5-14 years		148	27.6
	Under 1 year		139	25.9
	2-4 years		111	20.7
	15 years and above		75	14.0
	1 year to 2 years		64	11.9

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

In Figure 3-4, the top five events, in terms of first reports in 2005, for the janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, occupation are shown.

FIGURE 3-4: Events - Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners (559 First Reports)

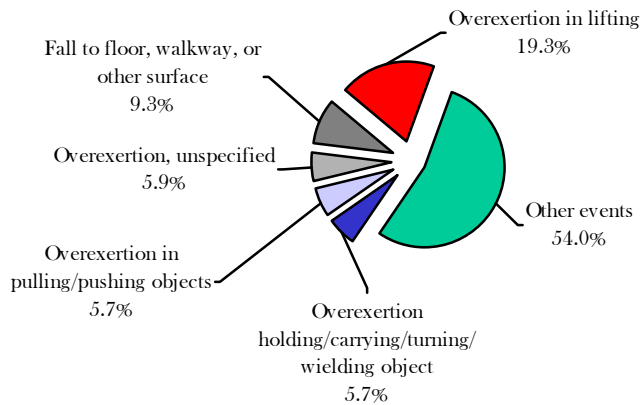


Figure 3-4 has overexertion in four event positions (36.6%) with overexertion in lifting the top event reported. The top source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker. Table 3-5 shows sprains, strains, and tears as the leading nature of injury or illness. The lumbar region ranked first as part of body affected. In this occupation, 57.2% of first reports involved workers of age 45 or older and these ages accounted for the top two age groups. The length-of-service group involved in the most first reports was 5-14 years, also unusual.

Retail Salespersons (SOC 412031)

TABLE 3-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses of Retail Salespersons

OCCUPATION	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
RETAIL SALESPERSONS (499 FROI)	Overexertion in lifting	84	16.8
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	59	11.8
	Nonclassifiable	32	6.4
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	29	5.8
	Struck by falling object	26	5.2
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	96	19.2
	Nonclassifiable	67	13.4
	Boxes, crates, cartons	36	7.2
	Floor of building	34	6.8
	Ground	18	3.6
	NATURE		
	Sprains, strains, tears	184	36.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, exc the back	66	13.2
	Bruises, contusions	53	10.6
	Fractures	27	5.4
	Cuts, lacerations	27	5.4
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	69	13.8
	Multiple body parts	44	8.8
	Knee(s)	39	7.8
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	32	6.4
	Wrist(s)	30	6.0

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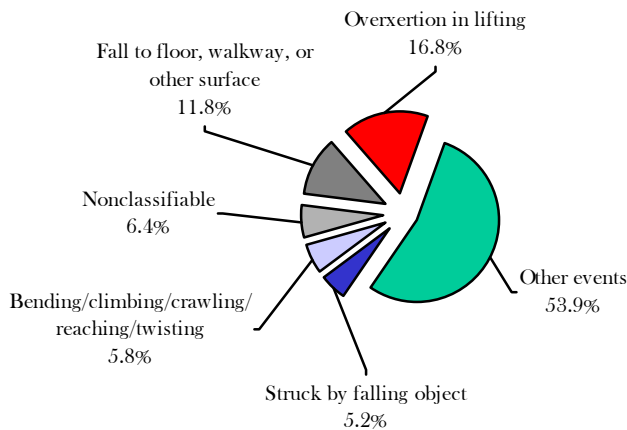
TABLE 3-6, continued

OCCUPATION	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%	
	RETAIL SALESPERSONS (499 FROI)	45-54		111	22.2
35-44			109	21.8	
Under 25			103	20.6	
55 and older			93	18.6	
25-34			83	16.6	
LENGTH OF SERVICE					
Under 1 year			211	44.3	
2-4 years			91	19.1	
5-14 years			91	19.1	
1 year to 2 years			65	13.7	
15 years and above		18	3.8		

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

Figure 3-5 shows the five events with the most reported first reports for the retail salespersons occupation in 2005.

FIGURE 3-5: Events - Retail Salespersons (499 First Reports)



As to how retail salespersons were injured, Figure 3-5 shows that the number one event was overexertion in lifting, but there is a variety in the remaining top classifiable events. The top reported source of injury or illness was bodily motion or position of the injured worker. Table 3-6 shows that the most reported nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. and the most often reported body part for all workers was the lumbar region. The top age group was under 45-54 years but the top length-of-service category was under one year.

SECTION 4: THE TOP FIVE INDUSTRIES

Overview

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 2005. Table 3-1 lists the top five industries in descending order by frequency of first reports for 2005. The industries are categorized at the six-digit level of NAICS coding. **Please remember that the NAICS codes used in this report do NOT directly match the SIC codes used for 2004 and earlier data.** One manufacturing industry is listed, ship building and repairing (NAICS 336611), in fourth place. General Medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110) had the highest frequency of first reports, followed by elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 611110).

Table 4-1 is a cross tabulation of the top five industries with five characteristics of injuries within these industries. Occupation of the injured or ill worker, event of the injury or illness, source of the injury or illness, nature of the injury or illness, and part of the body affected are tabulated by the first reports count and percentage for the top five of each characteristic. **The tabulated characteristics refer to that industry as a whole, not to the other tabulated characteristics.** For example, the 28.9% of source of injury or illness (health care patient/resident of health care facility) in the first row of the third column of Table 4-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by registered nurses only but by ALL occupations within general medical and surgical hospitals, 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 38.7% of first reports. Non-back soreness, pain, or hurt was also common to all five industries under nature and averaged 17.5%.
- As to the source of injury or illness, bodily motion/position of injured worker averaged 22.4% 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 19.6%. Knee(s) was common to all five industries in 2005, 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 14% and 52% 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 4-1: Characteristics of Injuries Within the Top Five Industries

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION*		EVENT OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*		SOURCE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS*				
	FROI	%	FROI	%	FROI	%			
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (641 FROI)	Registered Nurses	141	22.1	Overexertion in lifting	138	21.5	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	185	28.9
	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	125	19.6	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	66	10.3	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	121	18.9
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	58	9.1	Overextrn holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	51	8.0	Nonclassifiable	44	6.9
	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	32	5.0	Overexertion, unspecified	41	6.4	Floor of building	40	6.2
	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	29	4.6	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	35	5.5	Bodily conditions of inj/fill worker	22	3.4
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (622 FROI)	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	179	28.8	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	94	15.1	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	102	16.4
	Elementary school teachers, exc spl ed	66	10.6	Overexertion in lifting	58	9.3	Floor of building	55	8.8
	Bus drivers, school	56	9.0	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	34	5.5	Nonclassifiable	42	6.8
	Middle school teachers, exc spl & voc ed	44	7.1	Bodily conditions, NEC	33	5.3	Person-other than inj/fill worker, NEC	40	6.4
	Spl education teachers, middle school	44	7.1	Overexertion, NEC	29	4.7	Bodily conditions of inj/fill worker	34	5.5
NURSING CARE FACILITIES (598 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	406	67.9	Overexertion in lifting	159	26.6	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	283	47.3
	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	36	6.0	Overextrn holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	70	11.7	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	66	11.0
	Registered Nurses	27	4.5	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	63	10.5	Nonclassifiable	51	8.5
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	23	3.8	Overexertion, unspecified	45	7.5	Floor of building	41	6.9
	Lic Practical & Lic Vocational Nurses	18	3.0	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	37	6.2	Ground	12	2.0
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (478 FROI)	Lay-Out Workers, Metal and Plastic	116	24.3	Overexertion in lifting	43	9.0	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	157	32.8
	Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers	70	14.7	Repetitive use of tools	35	7.3	Nonclassifiable	60	12.6
	Electricians	61	12.8	Bendg/climbng/crawlg/reachg/twistg	34	7.1	Welding torches-powered	19	4.0
	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	46	9.6	Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	31	6.5	Electrical wiring	17	3.6
	Sheet Metal Workers	37	7.8	Nonclassifiable	31	6.5	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	15	3.1
SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY STORES (439 FROI)	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	134	30.6	Overexertion in lifting	83	18.9	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	97	22.1
	Comb Food Prep and Servg Workers	80	18.3	Nonclassifiable	38	8.7	Boxes, crates, cartons	65	14.8
	Cashiers	63	14.4	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	32	7.3	Nonclassifiable	61	13.9
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	42	9.6	Repetitive placg/graspg/movg obj ex tool	29	6.6	Floor of building	31	7.1
	Retail Salespersons	31	7.1	Overexertion, unspecified	25	5.7	Cart, dolly, handtruck	19	4.3

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
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TABLE 4-1, continued

INDUSTRY	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*		PART OF BODY*			
	FROI	%	FROI	%		
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (641 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	346	54.0	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	89	13.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	59	9.2	Lumbar region	81	12.6
	Bruises, contusions	48	7.5	Multiple body parts	63	9.8
	Back pain, hurt back	28	4.4	Knee(s)	41	6.4
	Fractures	22	3.4	Wrist(s)	38	5.9
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (639 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	164	26.4	Multiple body parts	112	18.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	125	20.1	Lumbar region	46	7.4
	Bruises, contusions	56	9.0	Knee(s)	46	7.4
	Fractures	50	8.0	Body systems	46	7.4
	Back pain, hurt back	39	6.3	Ankle(s)	40	6.4
NURSING CARE FACILITIES (598 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	310	51.8	Lumbar region	155	25.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	74	12.4	Knee(s)	53	8.9
	Back pain, hurt back	70	11.7	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	52	8.7
	Bruises, contusions	45	7.5	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	8.5
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	23	3.8	Multiple body parts	45	7.5
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (478 FROI)	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	174	36.4	Knee(s)	71	14.8
	Sprains, strains, tears	91	19.0	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	65	13.6
	Back pain, hurt back	42	8.8	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	13.4
	Symptoms inv nerv/musculoskel sys NEC	32	6.7	Eye(s)	30	6.3
	Foreign bodies-superficial splinter/chip	15	3.1	Hand(s), except finger(s)	25	5.2
SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY STORES (439 FROI)	Sprains, strains, tears	186	42.4	Lumbar region	70	15.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	41	9.3	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	43	9.8
	Bruises, contusions	37	8.4	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	42	9.6
	Cuts, lacerations	33	7.5	Wrist(s)	37	8.4
	Back pain, hurt back	22	5.0	Knee(s)	33	7.5

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

General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (NAICS 622110)

TABLE 4-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in General Medical and Surgical Hospitals

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Registered Nurses	141	22.1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	125	19.6
Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	58	9.1
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	32	5.0
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	29	4.6

EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Overexertion in lifting	138	21.5
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	66	10.3
Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	51	8.0
Overexertion, unspecified	41	6.4
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	35	5.5

INDUSTRY	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (641 FROI)	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	185	28.9
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	121	18.9
	Nonclassifiable	44	6.9
	Floor of building	40	6.2
	Bodily conditions of injured/ill worker	22	3.4

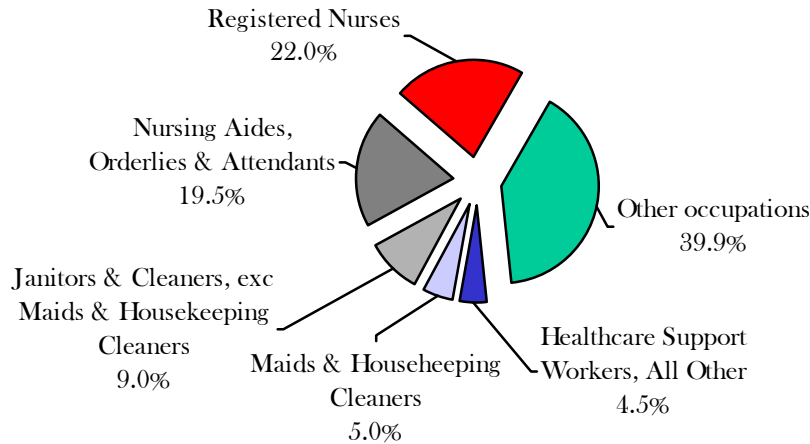
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	346	54.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	59	9.2
Bruises, contusions	48	7.5
Back pain, hurt back	28	4.4
Fractures	22	3.4

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	89	13.9
Lumbar region	81	12.6
Multiple body parts	63	9.8
Knee(s)	41	6.4
Wrist(s)	38	5.9

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

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports made in 2005, for the general medical and surgical hospitals industry (NAICS 622110) are shown in Figure 4-1.

FIGURE 4-1: Occupations - General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (641 First Reports)



Registered nurses and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants together accounted for 41.5% of first reports in this industry in 2005 as shown in Figure 4-1. As to event, overexertion in general totaled 41.4% of reported injuries and illnesses. Health care patient/resident of health care facility was the first ranked source of injury or illness for all workers. The top nature of injury by far was sprains, strains, tears. The back in general (including the lumbar region) was the part of body most often affected for all workers in this industry, as seen in Table 4-2.

Elementary and Secondary Schools (NAICS 611110).

TABLE 4-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Elementary and Secondary Schools

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	179	28.8
Elementary school teachers, except special education	66	10.6
Bus drivers, school	56	9.0
Middle school teachers, except special & vocational education	44	7.1
Special education teachers, middle school	44	7.1

EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	94	15.1
Overexertion in lifting	58	9.3
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	34	5.5
Bodily conditions, not elsewhere classifiable	33	5.3
Overexertion, no elsewhere classifiable	29	4.7

INDUSTRY	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (622 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	102	16.4
	Floor of building	55	8.8
	Nonclassifiable	42	6.8
	Person-other than injured/ill worker, NEC	40	6.4
	Bodily conditions of injured/ill worker	34	5.5

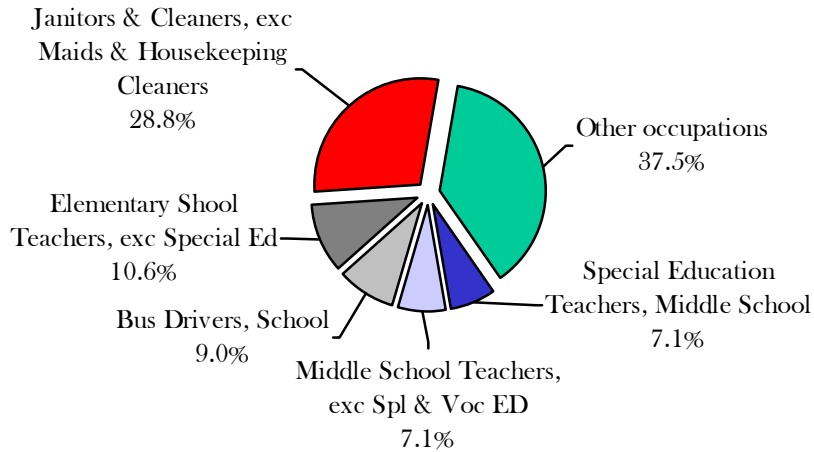
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	164	26.4
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	125	20.1
Bruises, contusions	56	9.0
Fractures	50	8.0
Back pain, hurt back	39	6.3

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Multiple body parts	112	18.0
Lumbar region	46	7.4
Knee(s)	46	7.4
Body systems	46	7.4
Ankle(s)	40	6.4

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

Figure 4-2 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2005 first reports within the elementary and secondary schools industry (NAICS 611110).

**FIGURE 4-2: Occupations - Elementary and Secondary Schools
(622 First Reports)**



As can be seen in Figure 4-2, the highest proportion of first reports was for janitors and cleaners. As to how workers were injured, Table 4-3 shows that the top reported event for all workers in schools was a fall to the floor, walkway or other surface and the number one source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker. The most often reported body part for all workers was multiple body parts.

Nursing Care Facilities (NAICS 623110)

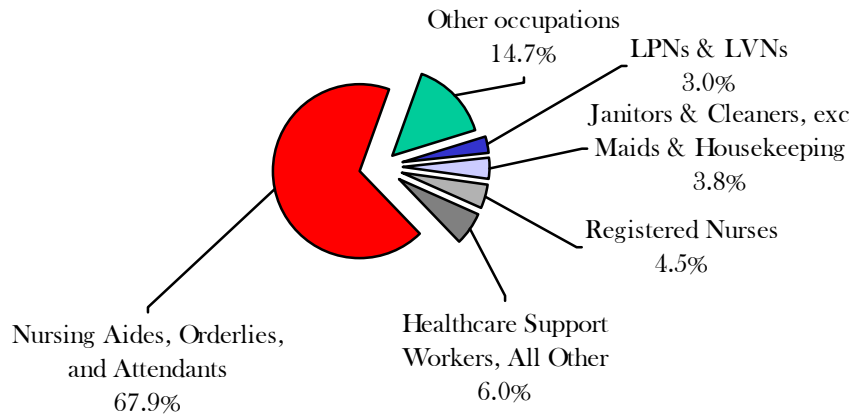
TABLE 4-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Nursing Care Facilities

	FROI	%
OCCUPATION		
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	406	67.9
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	36	6.0
Registered Nurses	27	4.5
Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	23	3.8
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	18	3.0
EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Overexertion in lifting	159	26.6
Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	70	11.7
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	63	10.5
Overexertion, unspecified	45	7.5
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	37	6.2
INDUSTRY		
NURSING CARE FACILITIES (598 FROI)		
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Health care patient/resident of health care facility	283	47.3
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	66	11.0
Nonclassifiable	51	8.5
Floor of building	41	6.9
Ground	12	2.0
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Sprains, strains, tears	310	51.8
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	74	12.4
Back pain, hurt back	70	11.7
Bruises, contusions	45	7.5
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	23	3.8
PART OF BODY		
Lumbar region	155	25.9
Knee(s)	53	8.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	52	8.7
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	8.5
Multiple body parts	45	7.5

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

Figure 4-3 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports in the

**FIGURE 4-3: Occupations - Nursing Care Facilities
(598 First Reports)**



nursing care facilities industry (NAICS 623110) for 2005.

In terms of occupations within this industry, as diagrammed in Figure 4-3, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants accounted for more than two thirds of all first reports in 2005.

Overexertion in lifting ranked first among the events contributing to the frequency of first reports and overexertion in general accounted for 52.0% of first reports from nursing care facilities, the highest proportion among the top five industries. The health care patient/resident of health care facility was the most commonly reported source of injury or illness for all workers in this industry in Table 4-4. The back (particularly the lumbar region) was the body part affected in the highest frequency of first reports.

Ship Building and Repairing (NAICS 336611)

TABLE 4-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Ship Building and Repairing

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Lay-Out Workers, Metal and Plastic	116	24.3
Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers	70	14.7
Electricians	61	12.8
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	46	9.6
Sheet Metal Workers	37	7.8

EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Overexertion in lifting	43	9.0
Repetitive use of tools	35	7.3
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	34	7.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	31	6.5
Nonclassifiable	31	6.5

INDUSTRY	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING (478 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	157	32.8
	Nonclassifiable	60	12.6
	Welding torches-powered	19	4.0
	Electrical wiring	17	3.6
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	15	3.1

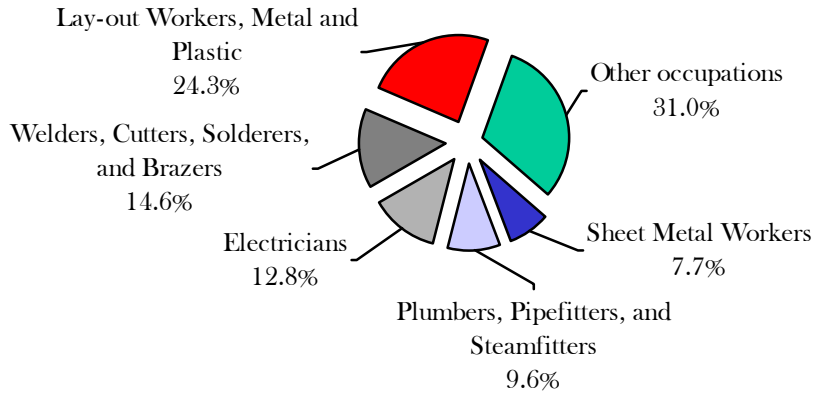
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	174	36.4
Sprains, strains, tears	91	19.0
Back pain, hurt back	42	8.8
Symptoms inv nervous/musculoskeletal sys NEC	32	6.7
Foreign bodies-superficial splinter/chip	15	3.1

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Knee(s)	71	14.8
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	65	13.6
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	64	13.4
Eye(s)	30	6.3
Hand(s), except finger(s)	25	5.2

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

Figure 4-4 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports in the ship building and repairing industry (NAICS 336611) for 2005.

**FIGURE 4-4: Occupations - Ship Building and Repairing
(478 First Reports)**



In terms of occupation, lay-out workers ranked first in this industry according to Figure 4-4. Overexertion in lifting ranked first in events in Table 4-5, and the top source of injury or illness for all workers was the bodily motion/position of the injured worker. The knee(s) were the body part involved in the most first reports for all workers in this industry.

Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores (NAICS 445110)

TABLE 4-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses in Supermarkets and Other Grocery (Except Convenience) Stores

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	134	30.6
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, inc Fast Food	80	18.3
Cashiers	63	14.4
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	42	9.6
Retail Salespersons	31	7.1

EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Overexertion in lifting	83	18.9
Nonclassifiable	38	8.7
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	32	7.3
Repetitive placing/grasping/moving object except tool	29	6.6
Overexertion, unspecified	25	5.7

INDUSTRY	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY STORES (439 FROI)	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	97	22.1
	Boxes, crates, cartons	65	14.8
	Nonclassifiable	61	13.9
	Floor of building	31	7.1
	Cart, dolly, handtruck	19	4.3

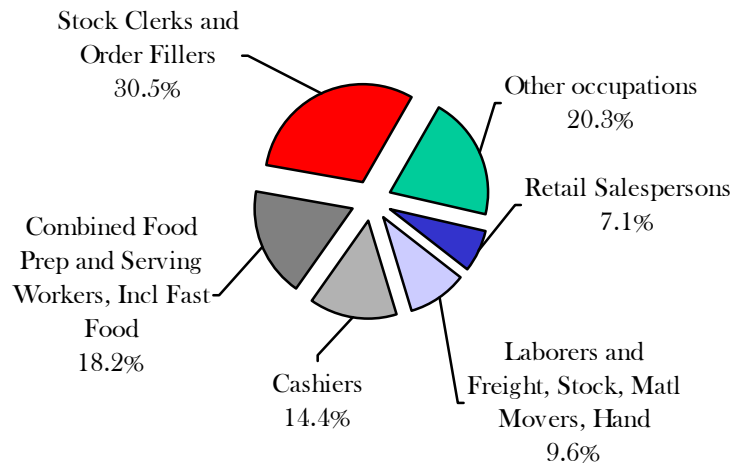
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	186	42.4
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	41	9.3
Bruises, contusions	37	8.4
Cuts, lacerations	33	7.5
Back pain, hurt back	22	5.0

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Lumbar region	70	15.9
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	43	9.8
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	42	9.6
Wrist(s)	37	8.4
Knee(s)	33	7.5

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

Figure 4-5 shows the five occupations with the highest counts of first reports within the supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores industry (NAICS 445110) in the year 2005.

FIGURE 4-5: Occupations - Supermarkets and Other Grocery Stores (439 First Reports)



In terms of occupations within this industry, as diagrammed in Figure 4-5, stock clerks and order fillers ranked first, but the other top occupations contributed significantly to the total 2005 first reports for this industry. While overexertion in lifting ranked first among the classifiable, a variety of events contributed to the frequency of first reports in Table 4-6. Bodily motion/position of injured worker was the most commonly reported source of injury or illness for all workers in this industry. The lumbar region was the body part producing the highest frequency of first reports.

SECTION 5: 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 5-1 below lists the top five events or exposures in descending order by frequency of first reports for 2005. Together, these five events accounted for 37.0% of all first reports for 2005. Overexertion in lifting was by far the number one reported event and three of the top five were overexertion events, together accounting for 22.6% of 2005 first reports. Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface ranked second among events leading to injury or illness however. Unfortunately, nonclassifiable, the third ranked event, accounting for 4.6% of all first reports, represents first reports for which the event was not reported at all or not reported in sufficient detail to allow classification.

Table 5-1 is a cross tabulation of the top five events or exposures with six characteristics of injuries for these events. Occupation of the injured worker, source of the injury or illness, nature of the injury or illness, and part of the body affected are tabulated by the first reports frequency and percentage for the top five of each characteristic. 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 65.9% of nature (sprains, strains, and tears) in the first row of the third column of Table 5-1 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 47.4%. Non-back 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 33.5%.
- Injuries to the lumbar region and to the back, including spine, spinal cord unspecified accounted for an average of 31.9% of first reports for the these top five events.
- Three occupations were affected by all top four classifiable events. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (SOC 311012), laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand (SOC 537062), and janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners (SOC 372011).
- Workers 45 and older were involved in 51.2% of first reports under the fall to floor, walkway, or other surface event in contrast to the other top four events.

TABLE 5-1: Characteristics of Injuries for the Top Five Events or Exposures

EVENT	OCCUPATION*	FROI %	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI %
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (1,916 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	193 10.1	Boxes, crates, cartons	326 17.0	Sprains, strains, tears	1262 65.9
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	180 9.4	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	299 15.6	Back pain, hurt back	306 16.0
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	108 5.7	Nonclassifiable	146 7.6	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	182 9.5
	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	98 5.1	Bags, sacks, totes	105 5.5	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	43 5.2
	Retail Salespersons	84 4.4	Other sources, NEC	101 5.3	Inguinal hernia	32 1.7
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,361 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	67 4.9	Floor of building	453 33.3	Sprains, strains, tears	353 25.9
	Retail Salespersons	59 4.4	Ground	402 29.5	Bruises, contusions	286 21.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	57 4.2	Parking lots	179 13.2	Fractures	231 17.0
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	52 3.8	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	167 12.3	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	225 16.5
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	49 3.6	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	58 4.3	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	74 5.4
NONCLASSIFIABLE (630 FROI)	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	62 9.9	Nonclassifiable	610 96.8	Sprains, strains, tears	239 37.9
	Unknown	35 5.6	Highway vehicle, unspecified	6 1.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	130 20.6
	Retail Salespersons	32 5.1	Lawn mowers - riding	1 0.2	Back pain, hurt back	48 7.6
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	32 5.1	Electrical Wiring	1 0.2	Nonclassifiable	48 7.6
	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	27 4.3	Animals, unspecified	1 0.2	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	37 5.9
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (628 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	53 8.5	Nonclassifiable	223 35.5	Sprains, strains, tears	313 49.8
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	45 7.2	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	155 24.7	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	133 21.2
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	36 5.8	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	73 11.6	Back pain, hurt back	86 13.7
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	33 5.3	Tools, instruments and equipment, UNS	15 2.4	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	22 3.5
	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	19 3.0	Person-other than inj/ill worker, NEC	9 1.4	Hernia, NEC	11 1.8
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (589 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	89 15.1	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	151 25.6	Sprains, strains, tears	340 57.7
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	32 5.4	Boxes, crates, cartons	65 11.0	Back pain, hurt back	118 20.0
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	32 5.4	Bags, sacks, totes	16 2.7	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	88 14.9
	Carpenters	23 3.9	Other sources, NEC	15 2.5	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	17 2.9
	Registered Nurses	21 3.6	Nonclassifiable	14 2.4	Inguinal hernia	7 1.2

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 5-1, continued

EVENT	PART OF BODY*	FROI		AGE OF INJURED WORKER*		LENGTH OF SERVICE *			
		FROI	%	FROI	%	FROI	%		
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (1,916 FROI)	Lumbar region	715	37.3	35-44	532	27.8	Under 1 year	670	36.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	302	15.8	45-54	469	24.5	5-14 years	370	19.9
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	235	12.3	25-34	396	20.7	2-4 years	333	17.9
	Multiple body parts	98	5.1	Under 25	314	16.4	1 year to 2 years	256	13.8
	Thoracic region	66	3.4	55 and older	204	10.7	15 years and above	231	12.4
	Multiple body parts	283	20.8	45-54	355	26.1	Under 1 year	442	33.6
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,361 FROI)	Knee(s)	198	14.5	55 and older	341	25.1	5-14 years	291	22.1
	Ankle(s)	105	7.7	35-44	297	21.8	2-4 years	246	18.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	102	7.5	25-34	227	16.7	15 years and above	177	13.5
	Lumbar region	91	6.7	Under 25	141	10.4	1 year to 2 years	159	12.1
NONCLASSIFIABLE (630 FROI)	Lumbar region	82	13.0	35-44	177	28.1	Under 1 year	201	33.0
	Knee(s)	65	10.3	45-54	148	23.5	5-14 years	124	20.3
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	8.1	55 and older	108	17.1	15 years and above	104	17.0
	Multiple body parts	51	8.1	25-34	102	16.2	2-4 years	104	17.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	46	7.3	Under 25	95	15.1	1 year to 2 years	77	12.6
	Lumbar region	144	22.9	35-44	174	27.7	Under 1 year	198	32.1
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (628 FROI)	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	85	13.5	45-54	170	27.1	5-14 years	132	21.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	66	10.5	25-34	128	20.4	2-4 years	120	19.5
	Multiple body parts	60	9.6	Under 25	80	12.7	15 years and above	89	14.4
	Wrist(s)	32	5.1	55 and older	76	12.1	1 year to 2 years	77	12.5
	Lumbar region	167	28.4	35-44	168	28.6	Under 1 year	188	32.6
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	103	17.5	45-54	140	23.8	5-14 years	121	21.0
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WELDING OBJECTS (589 FROI)	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	81	13.8	25-34	137	23.3	2-4 years	106	18.4
	Multiple body parts	48	8.1	Under 25	79	13.4	1 year to 2 years	95	16.5
	Knee(s)	32	5.4	55 and older	64	10.9	15 years and above	67	11.6

* 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 5-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion in Lifting

	FROI	%
OCCUPATION		
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	193	10.1
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	180	9.4
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	108	5.7
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	98	5.1
Retail Salespersons	84	4.4
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Boxes, crates, cartons	326	17.0
Health care patient/resident of health care facility	299	15.6
Nonclassifiable	146	7.6
Bags, sacks, totes	105	5.5
Other sources, NEC	101	5.3
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Sprains, strains, tears	1262	65.9
Back pain, hurt back	306	16.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	182	9.5
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	43	5.2
Inguinal hernia	32	1.7
PART OF BODY		
Lumbar region	715	37.3
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	302	15.8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	235	12.3
Multiple body parts	98	5.1
Thoracic region	66	3.4

EVENT

OVEREXERTION

IN LIFTING

(1,916 FROI)

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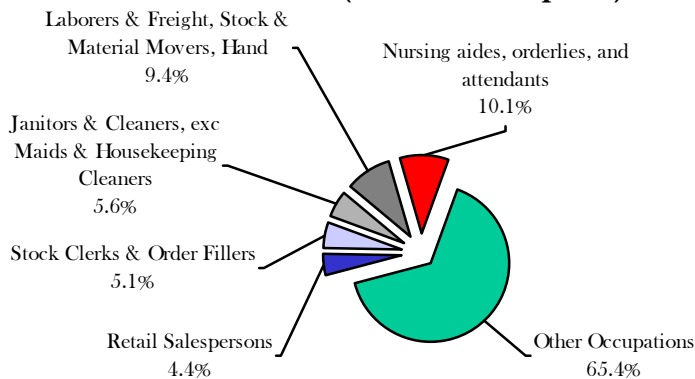
TABLE 5-2, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
OVEREXERTION IN LIFTING (1,916 FROI)	35-44	532 27.8
	45-54	469 24.5
	25-34	396 20.7
	Under 25	314 16.4
	55 and older	204 10.7
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
	Under 1 year	670 36.0
	5-14 years	370 19.9
	2-4 years	333 17.9
	1 year to 2 years	256 13.8
	15 years and above	231 12.4

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

Figure 5-1 shows the top five occupations reporting overexertion in lifting as the event leading to an injury in 2005.

FIGURE 5-1: Occupations - Overexertion in Lifting (1,916 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 5-1, the occupation involved in the most first reports resulting from overexertion in lifting in 2005 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. In Table 5-2, the top source of injuries and illnesses connected with this event was boxes, crates, and cartons and the top nature of injury or illness by far was sprains, strains, and tears. The part of body most affected was the lumbar region. Combined with the back in general, this part accounted for 53.1% of first reports under overexertion in lifting in 2005. 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 5-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface.

EVENT	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,361 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	67	4.9
	Retail Salespersons	59	4.4
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	57	4.2
	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	52	3.8
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	49	3.6
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Floor of building	453	33.3
	Ground	402	29.5
	Parking lots	179	13.2
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	167	12.3
	Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	58	4.3
	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Sprains, strains, tears	353	25.9
	Bruises, contusions	286	21.0
	Fractures	231	17.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	225	16.5
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	74	5.4
	PART OF BODY		
	Multiple body parts	283	20.8
	Knee(s)	198	14.5
	Ankle(s)	105	7.7
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	102	7.5
	Lumbar region	91	6.7

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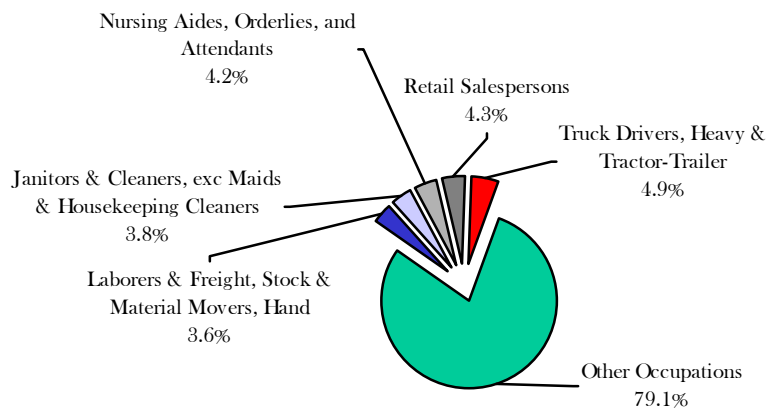
TABLE 5-3, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
FALL TO FLOOR, WALKWAY, OR OTHER SURFACE (1,361 FROI)	45-54	355 26.1
	55 and older	341 25.1
	35-44	297 21.8
	25-34	227 16.7
	Under 25	141 10.4
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
	Under 1 year	442 33.6
	5-14 years	291 22.1
	2-4 years	246 18.7
	15 years and above	177 13.5
	1 year to 2 years	159 12.1

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

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2005, for the fall to floor, walkway, or other surface event or exposure are shown in Figure 5-2.

FIGURE 5-2: Occupations - Fall to Floor, Walkway, or Other Surface (1,361 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 5-2, under this event, truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, was the top occupation. From Table 5-3, the top source was floor of building and the highest-ranking nature was sprains, strains, and tears. The part of body 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 51.2% of first reports under this event. The top length-of-service category was under one year.

Nonclassifiable

TABLE 5-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Nonclassifiable Events of Exposures

		FROI	%
OCCUPATION			
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	62	9.9
	Unknown	35	5.6
	Retail Salespersons	32	5.1
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	32	5.1
	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	27	4.3
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Nonclassifiable	610	96.8
	Highway vehicle, unspecified	6	1.0
	Lawn mowers - riding	1	0.2
	Electrical Wiring	1	0.2
	Animals, unspecified	1	0.2
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS			
	Sprains, strains, tears	239	37.9
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	130	20.6
	Back pain, hurt back	48	7.6
	Nonclassifiable	48	7.6
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	37	5.9
PART OF BODY			
	Lumbar region	82	13.0
	Knee(s)	65	10.3
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	8.1
	Multiple body parts	51	8.1
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	46	7.3

EVENT

NONCLASSIFIABLE

(630 FROI)

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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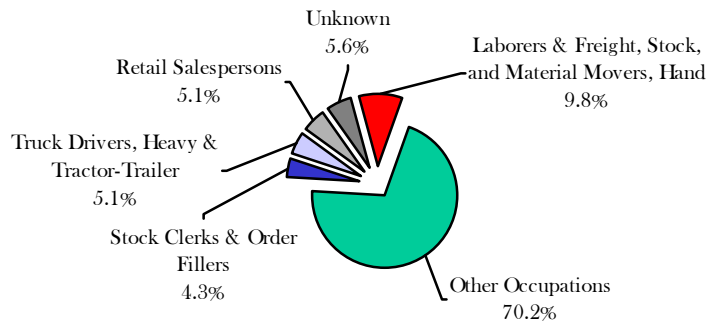
TABLE 5-4, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
NONCLASSIFIABLE (630 FROI)	35-44	177 28.1
	45-54	148 23.5
	55 and older	108 17.1
	25-34	102 16.2
	Under 25	95 15.1
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
Under 1 year	201 33.0	
5-14 years	124 20.3	
15 years and above	104 17.0	
2-4 years	104 17.0	
1 year to 2 years	77 12.6	

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

In Figure 5-3, the top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2005, for nonclassifiable events are shown.

FIGURE 5-3: Occupations - Nonclassifiable Events (630 First Reports)



The occupation involved in the most first reports originating with nonclassifiable events was laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand, as seen in Figure 5-3. Almost all the sources of injury associated with nonclassifiable events were themselves nonclassifiable: where the one was not reported, the other was also absent. Table 5-4 shows sprains, strains, and tears was the top ranking nature. 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 5-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion, Unspecified

	FROI	%
OCCUPATION		
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	53	8.5
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	45	7.2
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	36	5.8
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	33	5.3
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	19	3.0
SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Nonclassifiable	223	35.5
Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	155	24.7
Health care patient/resident of health care facility	73	11.6
Tools, instruments and equipment, unspecified	15	2.4
Person-other than injured/ill worker, NEC	9	1.4
NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
Sprains, strains, tears	313	49.8
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	133	21.2
Back pain, hurt back	86	13.7
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	22	3.5
Hernia, NEC	11	1.8
PART OF BODY		
Lumbar region	144	22.9
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	85	13.5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	66	10.5
Multiple body parts	60	9.6
Wrist(s)	32	5.1

EVENT

**OVEREXERTION,
UNSPECIFIED***

(628 FROI)

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

* Unspecified denotes insufficient data for more detailed classification

TABLE 5-5, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
OVEREXERTION, UNSPECIFIED (628 FROI)	35-44	174 27.7
	45-54	170 27.1
	25-34	128 20.4
	Under 25	80 12.7
	55 and older	76 12.1
	LENGTH OF SERVICE OF INJURED WORKER	
	Under 1 year	198 32.1
	5-14 years	132 21.4
	2-4 years	120 19.5
	15 years and above	89 14.4
	1 year to 2 years	77 12.5

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

Figure 5-4 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2005 first reports within the overexertion, unspecified event.

FIGURE 5-4: Occupations - Overexertion, Unspecified (628 First Reports)

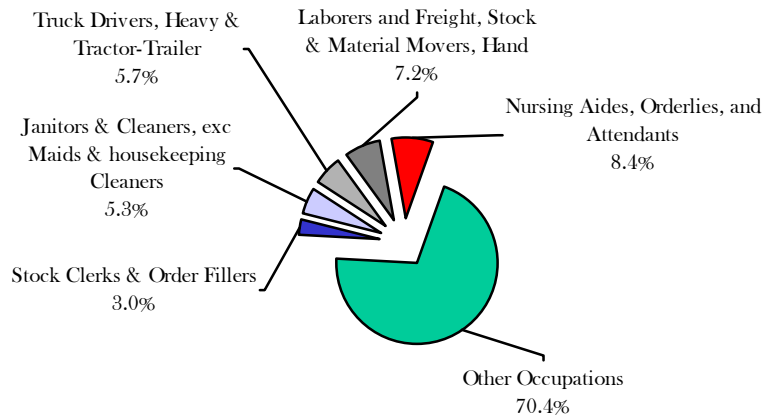


Figure 5-4 shows that the occupation producing the most first reports involving overexertion, unspecified was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. A wide variety of occupations contributed to the 2005 first reports for this event. According to Table 5-5, the top source of injury or illness was nonclassifiable – that is, sources inadequately described to be classified. 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 5-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Overexertion Holding/Carrying/Turning/Wielding Objects

EVENT	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (589 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	89	15.1
	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	32	5.4
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	32	5.4
	Carpenters	23	3.9
	Registered Nurses	21	3.6
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	151	25.6
	Boxes, crates, cartons	65	11.0
	Bags, sacks, totes	16	2.7
	Other sources, NEC	15	2.5
	Nonclassifiable	14	2.4
	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
	Sprains, strains, tears	340	57.7
	Back pain, hurt back	118	20.0
	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	88	14.9
	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	17	2.9
	Inguinal hernia	7	1.2
	PART OF BODY	FROI	%
	Lumbar region	167	28.4
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	103	17.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	81	13.8
	Multiple body parts	48	8.1
	Knee(s)	32	5.4

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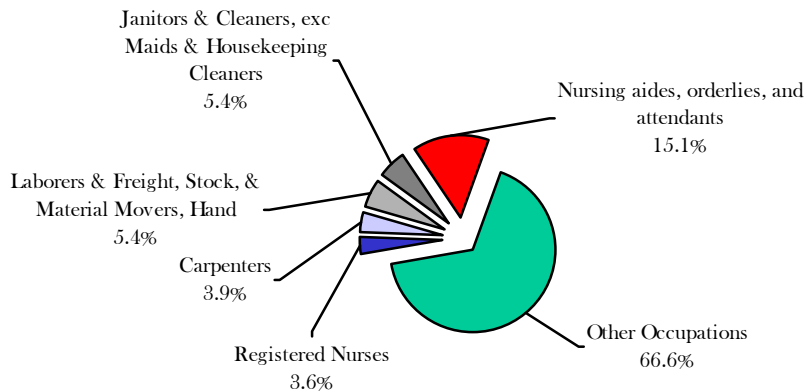
TABLE 5-6, continued

EVENT	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
OVEREXERTION HOLDING/CARRYING/ TURNING/WIELDING OBJECTS (589 FROI)	35-44	168 28.6
	45-54	140 23.8
	25-34	137 23.3
	Under 25	79 13.4
	55 and older	64 10.9
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
	Under 1 year	188 32.6
	5-14 years	121 21.0
	2-4 years	106 18.4
	1 year to 2 years	95 16.5
	15 years and above	67 11.6

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

Figure 5-5 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding objects event for 2005.

FIGURE 5-5: Occupations -Overexertion Holding/Carrying/Turning/Wielding Objects (589 First Reports)



From Figure 5-5, the occupation for this event filing the most first reports in 2005 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. As to how workers were injured, Table 5-6 shows that 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 45.9% of first reports. The top age group was 35 to 44 and the most reported length-of-service category was less than one year.

SECTION 6: 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 5), 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 2005 is presented in this section. Table 7-1 below lists the top five sources in descending order. Together, these five sources accounted for 43.7% of all first reports for 2005. Bodily motion/ position of injured worker fell in first place, itself accounting for 18.4% of the 2005 total.

Table 6-1 is a cross tabulation of the top five sources of injury and illness with five characteristics of injuries for these sources. Occupation, nature of the injury or illness, and part of the body affected are tabulated by the first reports frequency and percentage for the top five of each characteristic. 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 6-1 are NOT injuries and illnesses reported by truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, 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 40.0% of first reports. Non-back soreness, pain, or hurt appeared under all five.
- As in other Sections, the top length-of-service group was under one year, averaging 34.9% of first reports for the top five sources of injury or illness, disproportionately high.
- Under the floor of building source, the over 55 and 45-54 age groups were numbers one and two, respectively, totaling 51.5% of first reports, in contrast to the other sources and in line with the results under Section 5, Event, above. This suggests that older workers are more likely to be injured in slip-trip-fall accidents.
- Back, including the lumbar region, cases appeared with all five sources, ranging from 6.8% of cases where the source was the floor of a building to 28.9% of cases where the source was a health care patient or resident of a health care facility.

TABLE 6-1: Characteristics of Injuries for the Top Five Sources of Injury and Illness

SOURCE	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	NATURE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	PART OF BODY*	FROI	%
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (2,551 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	117	4.6	Sprains, strains, tears	1,250	49.0	Knee(s)	383	15.0
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	105	4.1	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	561	22.0	Lumbar region	330	12.9
	Retail Salespersons	96	3.8	Back pain, hurt back	181	7.1	Ankle(s)	294	11.5
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	91	3.6	Carpal tunnel syndrome	162	6.4	Wrist(s)	287	11.3
	Production Workers, All Other	71	2.8	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	94	3.7	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	198	7.8
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,433 FROI)	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	116	8.1	Sprains, strains, tears	553	38.6	Lumbar region	228	15.9
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	72	5.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	252	17.6	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	138	9.6
	Retail Salespersons	67	4.7	Back pain, hurt back	109	7.6	Multiple body parts	125	8.7
	Unknown	60	4.2	Bruises, contusions	67	4.7	Knee(s)	103	7.2
	Production Workers, All Other	58	4.1	Nonclassifiable	63	4.4	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	88	6.1
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (731 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	373	51.0	Sprains, strains, tears	446	61.0	Lumbar region	205	28.0
	Registered Nurses	105	14.4	Back pain, hurt back	110	15.0	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	108	14.8
	Personal and Home Care Aides	62	8.5	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	82	11.2	Multiple body parts	78	10.7
	Psychiatric Aides	33	4.5	Bruises, contusions	49	6.7	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	67	9.2
	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	20	2.7	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	14	1.9	Thoracic region	38	5.2
FLOOR OF BUILDING (673 FROI)	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	37	5.5	Sprains, strains, tears	168	25.0	Multiple body parts	137	20.4
	Retail Salespersons	34	5.1	Bruises, contusions	154	22.9	Knee(s)	128	19.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	30	4.5	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	110	16.3	Lumbar region	46	6.8
	Comb Food Prep and Servg Workers	28	4.2	Fractures	101	15.0	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	44	6.5
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	23	3.4	Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	41	6.1	Wrist(s)	43	6.4
GROUND (661 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	102	15.5	Sprains, strains, tears	175	26.5	Multiple body parts	117	17.7
	Construction Laborers	39	5.9	Fractures	138	20.9	Ankle(s)	74	11.2
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	33	5.0	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	109	16.5	Knee(s)	68	10.3
	Carpenters	30	4.6	Bruises, contusions	94	14.2	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	7.7
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	20	3.0	Back pain, hurt back	39	5.9	Lumbar region	46	7.0

* 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 6-1, continued

SOURCE	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*		LENGTH OF SERVICE *	
		%		%
	AGE OF INJURED WORKER*	FROI	LENGTH OF SERVICE *	FROI
BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER (2,744 FROI)	45-54	762	Under 1 year	697
	35-44	655	5-14 years	568
	25-34	454	2-4 years	467
	55 and older	425	15 years and above	462
	Under 25	255	1 year to 2 years	275
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,433 FROI)	35-44	405	Under 1 year	489
	45-54	334	5-14 years	269
	25-34	247	2-4 years	235
	Under 25	241	15 years and above	215
	55 and older	206	1 year to 2 years	174
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (731 FROI)	35-44	192	Under 1 year	276
	25-34	176	2-4 years	158
	45-54	171	1 year to 2 years	122
	Under 25	119	5-14 years	117
	55 and older	72	15 years and above	48
FLOOR OF BUILDING (673 FROI)	55 and older	182	Under 1 year	225
	45-54	165	5-14 years	128
	35-44	138	2-4 years	125
	25-34	98	1 year to 2 years	92
	Under 25	90	15 years and above	80
GROUND (661 FROI)	45-54	166	Under 1 year	242
	35-44	159	5-14 years	127
	55 and older	133	2-4 years	106
	25-34	130	15 years and above	92
	Under 25	73	1 year to 2 years	72

* 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 6-2: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	117	4.6
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	105	4.1
Retail Salespersons	96	3.8
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	91	3.6
Production Workers, All Other	71	2.8

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Sprains, strains, tears	1,250	49.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	561	22.0
Back pain, hurt back	181	7.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	162	6.4
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	94	3.7

SOURCE

BODILY MOTION/ POSITION OF INJURED WORKER
(2,551 FROI)

PART OF BODY

Knee(s)	383	15.0
Lumbar region	330	12.9
Ankle(s)	294	11.5
Wrist(s)	287	11.3
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	198	7.8

AGE OF INJURED WORKER

45-54	762	29.9
35-44	655	25.7
25-34	454	17.8
55 and older	425	16.7
Under 25	255	10.0

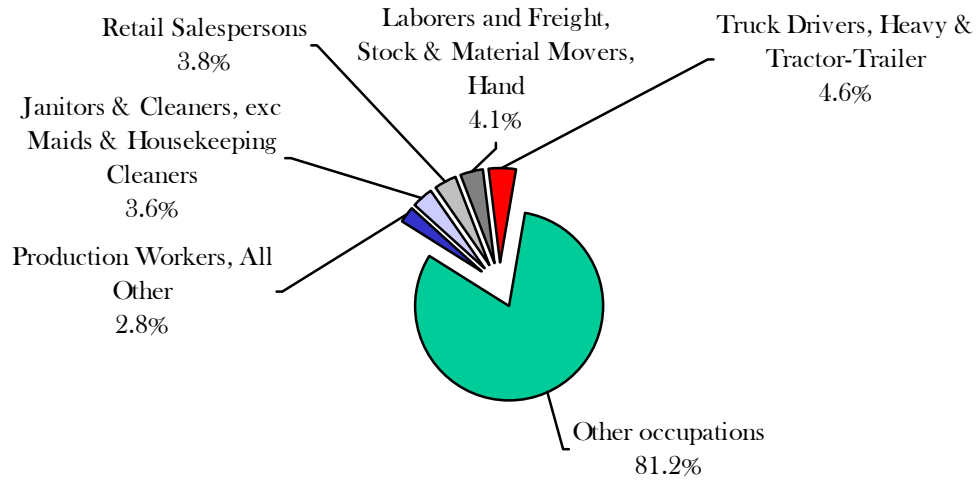
LENGTH OF SERVICE

Under 1 year	697	28.2
5-14 years	568	23.0
2-4 years	467	18.9
15 years and above	462	18.7
1 year to 2 years	275	11.1

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

Figure 6-1 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2005 first reports within the bodily motion/position of injured worker source.

FIGURE 6-1: Occupations - Bodily Motion/Position of Injured Worker (2,551 First Reports)



As can be seen in Figure 6-1, truck drivers were involved in the highest proportion of first reports in 2005. Table 6-2 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 6-3: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Nonclassifiable Sources

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	116	8.1
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	72	5.0
Retail Salespersons	67	4.7
Unknown	60	4.2
Production Workers, All Other	58	4.1

NATURE	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	553	38.6
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	252	17.6
Back pain, hurt back	109	7.6
Bruises, contusions	67	4.7
Nonclassifiable	63	4.4

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Lumbar region	228	15.9
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	138	9.6
Multiple body parts	125	8.7
Knee(s)	103	7.2
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	88	6.1

AGE OF INJURED WORKER	FROI	%
35-44	405	28.3
45-54	334	23.3
25-34	247	17.2
Under 25	241	16.8
55 and older	206	14.4

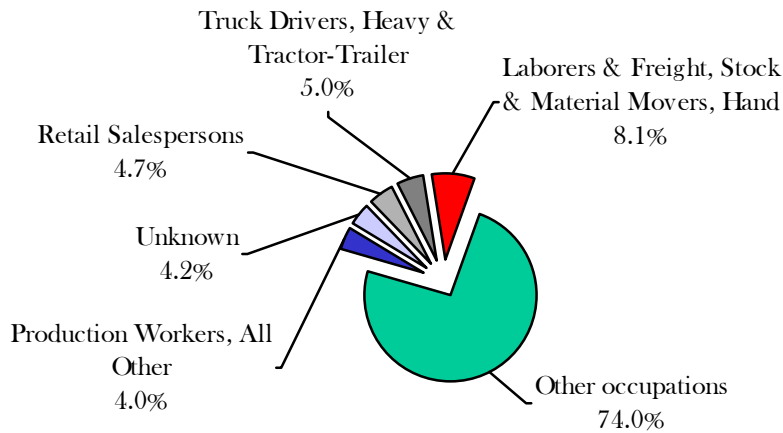
LENGTH OF SERVICE	FROI	%
Under 1 year	489	35.4
5-14 years	269	19.5
2-4 years	235	17.0
15 years and above	215	15.6
1 year to 2 years	174	12.6

SOURCE
NONCLASSIFIABLE (1,433 FROI)

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

Figure 6-2 below shows the five occupations with the greatest number of first reports under the nonclassifiable source for 2005. 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 actual source.

FIGURE 6-2: Occupations - Nonclassifiable Source (1,433 First Reports)



The highest ranked occupation under nonclassifiable source was laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. Table 6-3 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 22.0% 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.

Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility

**TABLE 6-4: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Health Care Patient/
Resident of Health Care Facility**

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	373	51.0
Registered Nurses	105	14.4
Personal and Home Care Aides	62	8.5
Psychiatric Aides	33	4.5
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	20	2.7

NATURE	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	446	61.0
Back pain, hurt back	110	15.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	82	11.2
Bruises, contusions	49	6.7
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	14	1.9

SOURCE	FROI	%
HEALTH CARE PATIENT/RESIDENT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY (731 FROI)	731	100.0

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Lumbar region	205	28.0
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	108	14.8
Multiple body parts	78	10.7
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	67	9.2
Thoracic region	38	5.2

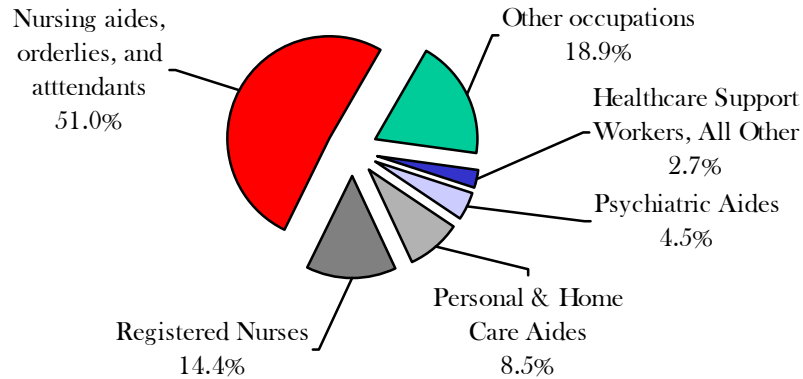
AGE OF INJURED WORKER	FROI	%
35-44	192	26.3
25-34	176	24.1
45-54	171	23.4
Under 25	119	16.3
55 and older	72	9.9

LENGTH OF SERVICE	FROI	%
Under 1 year	276	38.3
2-4 years	158	21.9
1 year to 2 years	122	16.9
5-14 years	117	16.2
15 years and above	48	6.7

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

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports in 2005, for the health care patient/resident of health care facility source are shown in Figure 6-3.

FIGURE 6-3: Occupations - Health Care Patient/Resident of Health Care Facility (731 First Reports)



Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants dominated occupations affected by this source, as shown in Figure 6-3. Sprains, strains, and tears was the top nature of injury or illness, as seen in Table 6-4. The number one part of body affected was the lumbar region, which, combined with the back in general accounted for 42.8% of first reports under this source of injury. The top age group was 35-44 years. The top length-of-service category was under one year.

Floor of Building

TABLE 6-5: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Floor of Building

SOURCE	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
FLOOR OF BUILDING (673 FROI)	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	37	5.5
	Retail Salespersons	34	5.1
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	30	4.5
	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	28	4.2
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	23	3.4
NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS			
PART OF BODY			
AGE OF INJURED WORKER			
LENGTH OF SERVICE			
FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease			

OCCUPATION

Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	37	5.5
Retail Salespersons	34	5.1
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	30	4.5
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	28	4.2
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	23	3.4

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS

Sprains, strains, tears	168	25.0
Bruises, contusions	154	22.9
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	110	16.3
Fractures	101	15.0
Traumatic injuries & disorders, unspecified	41	6.1

SOURCE

FLOOR OF BUILDING (673 FROI)
--

PART OF BODY

Multiple body parts	137	20.4
Knee(s)	128	19.0
Lumbar region	46	6.8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	44	6.5
Wrist(s)	43	6.4

AGE OF INJURED WORKER

55 and older	182	27.0
45-54	165	24.5
35-44	138	20.5
25-34	98	14.6
Under 25	90	13.4

LENGTH OF SERVICE

Under 1 year	225	34.6
5-14 years	128	19.7
2-4 years	125	19.2
1 year to 2 years	92	14.2
15 years and above	80	12.3

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

Figure 6-4 presents the five occupations identified in the highest frequency of 2005 first reports due to the floor of building source.

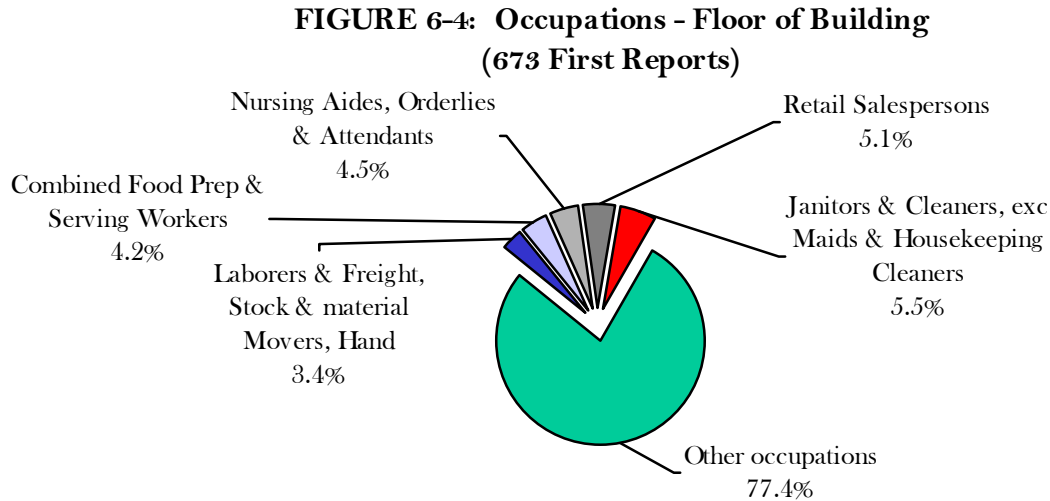


Figure 6-4 shows janitor and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, as the occupation most affected by the floor of building source of injury. From Table 6-5, the top ranked nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, and tears. Multiple body parts was the most reported injured body part. The top ranking age group was 55 and older, suggesting that slip-trip-fall incidents are common with older workers. The top length-of-service group was under one year.

Ground

TABLE 6-6: Characteristics of Injuries and Illnesses Due to Ground

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	102	15.5
Construction Laborers	39	5.9
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	33	5.0
Carpenters	30	4.6
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	20	3.0

NATURE	FROI	%
Sprains, strains, tears	175	26.5
Fractures	138	20.9
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	109	16.5
Bruises, contusions	94	14.2
Back pain, hurt back	39	5.9

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Multiple body parts	117	17.7
Ankle(s)	74	11.2
Knee(s)	68	10.3
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	51	7.7
Lumbar region	46	7.0

AGE OF INJURED WORKER	FROI	%
45-54	166	25.1
35-44	159	24.1
55 and older	133	20.1
25-34	130	19.7
Under 25	73	11.0

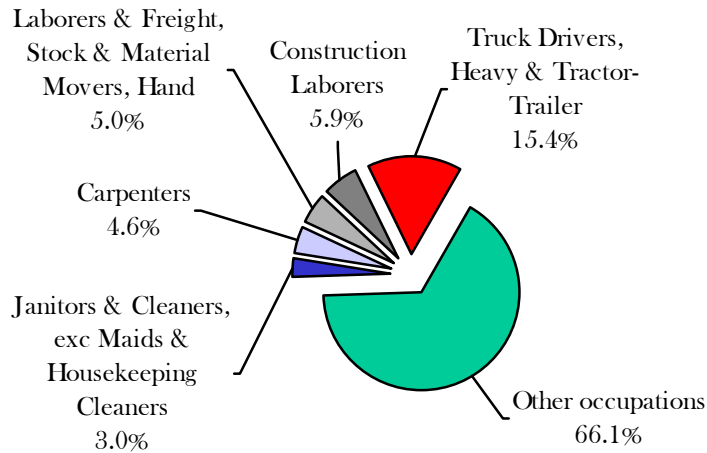
LENGTH OF SERVICE	FROI	%
Under 1 year	242	37.9
5-14 years	127	19.9
2-4 years	106	16.6
15 years and above	92	14.4
1 year to 2 years	72	11.3

SOURCE
GROUND (661 FROI)

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

For the ground source in the year 2005, Figure 6-5 shows the five occupations with the highest frequency of first reports.

**FIGURE 6-5: Occupations - Ground
(661 First Reports)**



In terms of occupations for this source, as diagrammed in Figure 6-5, truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, ranked first. Sprains, strains, and tears was the most commonly reported nature of injury or illness in Table 6-6. Multiple body parts was the body part category producing the highest frequency of reported injury or illness due to the ground. The 45-54 year age and under one year length-of-service groupings appear at the top of their respective lists.

SECTION 7: 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 2005. Table 7-1 below lists the top five natures in descending order. Together, these five natures accounted for 70.3% of all first reports for 2005. Sprains, strains, and tears alone accounted for 35.5% of all disabling first reports. It was followed by non-back soreness, pain, or hurt, another musculoskeletal category.

Table 7-1 is a cross tabulation of the top five natures of injury or illness with six characteristics of injuries for these natures. 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 the top five of each characteristic. 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 25.6% of event (overexertion in lifting) in the first row of the third column of Table 7-1 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 35.8% of first reports involved employees with a length of service of less than 1 year.
- Excepting the bruises, contusions and the fractures 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 35.7% of the non-bruise, non-fracture 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 fractures, averaging 23.9% of first reports.
- Two occupations were affected by all five natures, heavy truck drivers and nonconstruction laborers.

TABLE 7-1: Characteristics of Injuries for the Top Five Natures of Injury or Illness.

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION*	FROI	%	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS*	FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,921 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	353	7.2	Overexertion in lifting	1,262	25.6	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,250	25.4
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	330	6.7	Slip, trip, loss of balance – without fall	400	8.1	Nonclassifiable	553	11.2
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	292	6.0	Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	373	7.6	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	446	9.1
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	213	4.3	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	353	7.2	Boxes, crates, cartons	266	5.4
	Retail Salespersons	184	3.8	Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	340	6.9	Ground	175	3.6
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (1,983 FROI)	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	111	5.6	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	225	11.3	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	561	28.3
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	96	4.9	Overexertion in lifting	182	9.2	Nonclassifiable	252	12.7
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	94	4.8	Overexertion, unspecified	133	6.7	Floor of building	110	5.5
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	74	3.8	Nonclassifiable	130	6.6	Ground	109	5.5
	Retail Salespersons	66	3.4	Repetitive motion, unspecified	114	5.7	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	82	4.1
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,075 FROI)	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	81	7.6	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	286	26.6	Floor of building	154	14.3
	Retail Salespersons	53	5.0	Struck by falling object	107	10.0	Ground	94	8.7
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	53	5.0	Struck against stationary object	62	5.8	Nonclassifiable	67	6.2
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	47	4.4	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	58	5.4	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	64	6.0
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	41	3.8	Struck against object, not elsewhere classifiable	52	4.8	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	49	4.6
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (999 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80	8.0	Overexertion in lifting	306	30.6	Bodily motion/position of inj worker	181	18.1
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	73	7.3	Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg obj	118	11.8	Hlth care patient/resident of hlth care fac	110	11.0
	Janitors & Cleaners, exc Maids & Hskpg	52	5.2	Overexertion, unspecified	86	8.6	Nonclassifiable	109	10.9
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	51	5.1	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	79	7.9	Boxes, crates, cartons	70	7.0
	Personal & Home Care Aides	42	4.2	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	58	5.8	Other sources, NEC	46	4.6
FRACTURES (752 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	52	7.0	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	231	30.7	Ground	138	18.4
	Labors & Freight, Stock & Matl Movrs	47	6.3	Struck by falling object	56	7.4	Floor of building	101	13.4
	Construction Laborers	30	4.0	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	42	5.6	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, UNS	55	7.3
	Carpenters	29	3.9	Fall from ladder	33	4.4	Nonclassifiable	39	5.2
	Retail Salespersons	27	3.6	Struck against stationary object	32	4.3	Parking lots	34	4.5

* 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 7-1, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	PART OF BODY*		AGE OF INJURED WORKER*		LENGTH OF SERVICE *	
	FROI	%	FROI	%	FROI	%
SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,921 FROI)	Lumbar region	1,267 25.7	35-44	1,336 27.2	Under 1 year	1,541 32.6
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	553 11.2	45-54	1,223 24.9	5-14 years	994 21.0
	Knee(s)	514 10.4	25-34	1,029 20.9	2-4 years	916 19.4
	Ankle(s)	436 8.9	Under 25	680 13.8	1 year to 2 years	638 13.5
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	398 8.1	55 and older	651 13.2	15 years and above	636 13.5
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (1,983 FROI)	Multiple body parts	457 23.0	45-54	589 29.7	Under 1 year	675 34.5
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	292 14.7	35-44	518 26.1	5-14 years	381 19.4
	Knee(s)	261 13.2	55 and older	338 17.0	15 years and above	346 17.7
	Wrist(s)	126 6.4	25-34	331 16.7	2-4 years	332 16.9
	Elbow(s)	68 3.4	Under 25	207 10.4	1 year to 2 years	225 11.5
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,075 FROI)	Multiple body parts	202 18.8	45-54	252 23.4	Under 1 year	410 39.4
	Knee(s)	141 13.1	35-44	250 23.3	2-4 years	212 20.4
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified	61 5.7	25-34	205 19.1	5-14 years	182 17.5
	Chest, exc internal loen of disease/disorder	60 5.6	Under 25	191 17.8	1 year to 2 years	128 12.3
	Head, unspecified	57 5.3	55 and older	177 16.5	15 years and above	108 10.4
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (999 FROI)	Lumbar region	470 47.0	35-44	266 26.6	Under 1 year	389 39.2
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	449 44.9	45-54	257 25.7	5-14 years	190 19.2
	Thoracic region	45 4.5	25-34	246 24.6	1 year to 2 years	155 15.6
	Multiple back regions	23 2.3	Under 25	140 14.0	2-4 years	149 15.0
	Coccygeal region	7 0.7	55 and older	90 9.0	15 years and above	109 11.0
FRACTURES (752 FROI)	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	110 14.6	35-44	174 23.1	Under 1 year	242 33.2
	Ankle(s)	109 14.5	45-54	174 23.1	5-14 years	147 20.2
	Wrist(s)	84 11.2	55 and older	172 22.9	2-4 years	144 19.8
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified	57 7.6	25-34	129 17.2	15 years and above	99 13.6
	Chest, exc internal loen of disease/disorder	42 5.6	Under 25	103 13.7	1 year to 2 years	96 13.2

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 7-2: Characteristics of Sprains, Strains, and Tears

OCCUPATION	FROI	%
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	353	7.2
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	330	6.7
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	292	6.0
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	213	4.3
Retail Salespersons	184	3.8

EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Overexertion in lifting	1,262	25.6
Slip, trip, loss of balance – without fall	400	8.1
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	373	7.6
Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	353	7.2
Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	340	6.9

SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS	FROI	%
Bodily motion/position of injured worker	1,250	25.4
Nonclassifiable	553	11.2
Health care patient/resident of health care facility	446	9.1
Boxes, crates, cartons	266	5.4
Ground	175	3.6

PART OF BODY	FROI	%
Lumbar region	1,267	25.7
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	553	11.2
Knee(s)	514	10.4
Ankle(s)	436	8.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	398	8.1

**NATURE OF INJURY/
ILLNESS**

**SPRAINS, STRAINS,
TEARS**

(4,921 FROI)

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease
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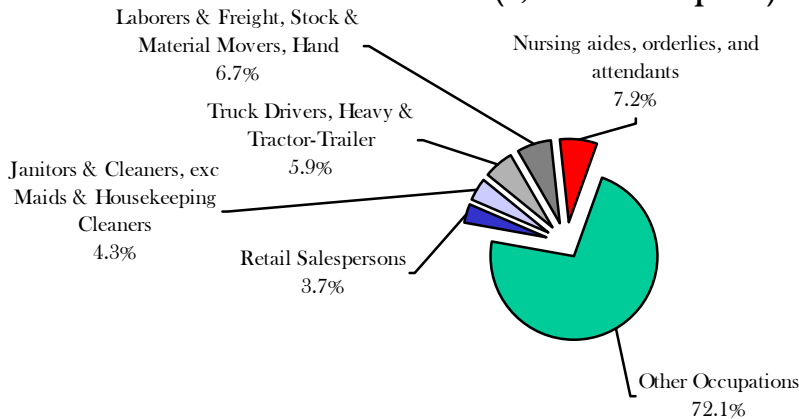
TABLE 7-2, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> SPRAINS, STRAINS, TEARS (4,921 FROI) </div>	35-44		1,336	27.2
	45-54		1,223	24.9
	25-34		1,029	20.9
	Under 25		680	13.8
	55 and older		651	13.2
	LENGTH OF SERVICE		FROI	%
	Under 1 year		1,541	32.6
	5-14 years		994	21.0
	2-4 years		916	19.4
	1 year to 2 years		638	13.5
	15 years and above		636	13.5

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

Figure 7-1 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the sprains, strains, and tears nature for 2005.

FIGURE 7-1: Occupations - Sprains, Strains, and Tears
(4,921 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 7-1, the occupation most often affected by sprains, strains, and tears in 2005 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. In Table 7-2, 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 2005 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.

Non-back Soreness, Pain or Hurt

TABLE 7-3: Characteristics of Non-back Soreness, Pain or Hurt

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (1,983 FROI)	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	111	5.6
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	96	4.9
	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	94	4.8
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	74	3.8
	Retail Salespersons	66	3.4
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	225	11.3
	Overexertion in lifting	182	9.2
	Overexertion, unspecified	133	6.7
	Nonclassifiable	130	6.6
	Repetitive motion, unspecified	114	5.7
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	561	28.3
	Nonclassifiable	252	12.7
	Floor of building	110	5.5
	Ground	109	5.5
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	82	4.1
	PART OF BODY		
	Multiple body parts	457	23.0
	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	292	14.7
	Knee(s)	261	13.2
	Wrist(s)	126	6.4
	Elbow(s)	68	3.4

FROI = *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.*
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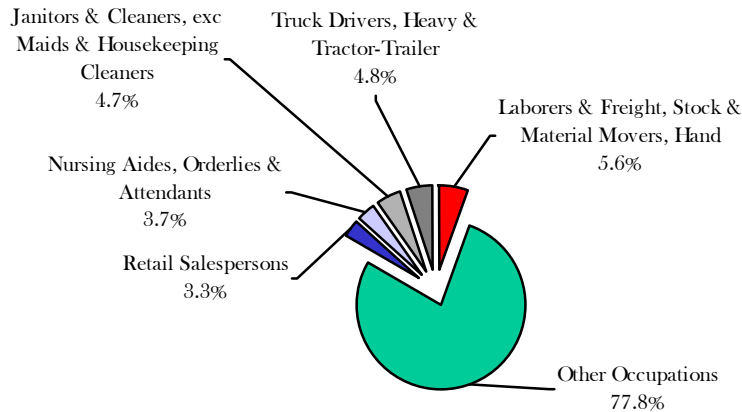
TABLE 7-3, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
SORENESS, PAIN, HURT, EXCEPT THE BACK (1,983 FROI)	45-54	589 29.7
	35-44	518 26.1
	55 and older	338 17.0
	25-34	331 16.7
	Under 25	207 10.4
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
	Under 1 year	675 34.5
	5-14 years	381 19.4
	15 years and above	346 17.7
	2-4 years	332 16.9
	1 year to 2 years	225 11.5

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

The top five occupations, in terms of first reports in 2005, for the non-back soreness, pain or hurt nature of injury or illness are shown in Figure 7-2.

FIGURE 7-2: Occupations - Nonback Soreness, Pain, or Hurt (1,983 First Reports)



As shown in Figure 7-2, other occupations contributed many 2005 first reports of this nature although laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand, was the top occupation. From Table 7-3, the number one source of injury or illness was bodily motion/position of injured worker and the highest-ranking event was fall to floor, walkway, or other surface. The part of body most affected was multiple body parts. The age group most often involved in a report was 45-54 years and the length-of-service category most often reported was under one year.

Bruises, Contusions

TABLE 7-4: Characteristics of Bruises, Contusions

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,075 FROI)	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	81	7.6
	Retail Salespersons	53	5.0
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	53	5.0
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	47	4.4
	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	41	3.8
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	286	26.6
	Struck by falling object	107	10.0
	Struck against stationary object	62	5.8
	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	58	5.4
	Struck against object, not elsewhere classifiable	52	4.8
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Floor of building	154	14.3
	Ground	94	8.7
	Nonclassifiable	67	6.2
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	64	6.0
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	49	4.6
	PART OF BODY		
	Multiple body parts	202	18.8
	Knee(s)	141	13.1
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified	61	5.7
	Chest, exc internal locn of disease/disorder	60	5.6
	Head, unspecified	57	5.3

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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TABLE 7-4, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
BRUISES, CONTUSIONS (1,075 FROI)	45-54	252 23.4
	35-44	250 23.3
	25-34	205 19.1
	Under 25	191 17.8
	55 and older	177 16.5
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
Under 1 year	410 39.4	
2-4 years	212 20.4	
5-14 years	182 17.5	
1 year to 2 years	128 12.3	
15 years and above	108 10.4	

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

Figure 7-3 presents the five occupations reporting the highest frequency of 2005 first reports within the bruises, contusions nature.

FIGURE 7-3: Occupations - Bruises, Contusions (1,075 First Reports)

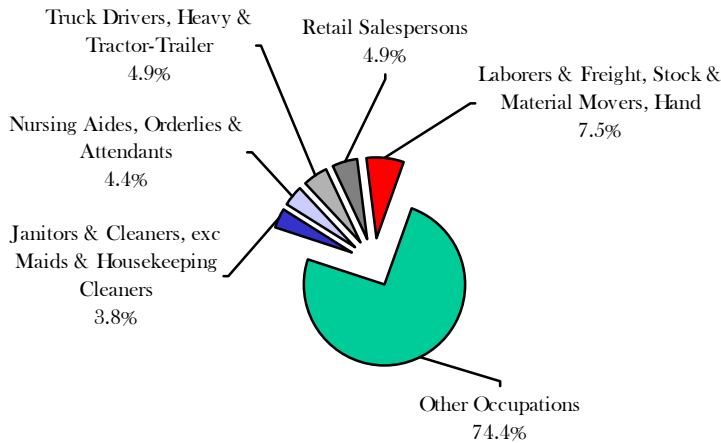


Figure 7-3 shows that the occupation involved in the most first reports involving back pain or hurt back was laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. According to Table 7-4, the top source of injury or illness was the floor of the building and the top event was a fall to a floor, walkway or other surface. The part of body affected most often reported was multiple body parts. The age group generating the most reports was 45-54 years and the length-of-service category was under one year.

Back Pain, Hurt Back

TABLE 7-5: Characteristics of Back Pain, Hurt Back

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (999 FROI)	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80	8.0
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	73	7.3
	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	52	5.2
	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	51	5.1
	Personal & Home Care Aides	42	4.2
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Overexertion in lifting	306	30.6
	Overexertion holding/carrying/turning/wielding object	118	11.8
	Overexertion, unspecified	86	8.6
	Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twisting	79	7.9
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	58	5.8
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Bodily motion/position of injured worker	181	18.1
	Health care patient/resident of health care facility	110	11.0
	Nonclassifiable	109	10.9
	Boxes, crates, cartons	70	7.0
	Other sources, not elsewhere classifiable	46	4.6
	PART OF BODY		
	Lumbar region	470	47.0
	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	449	44.9
	Thoracic region	45	4.5
	Multiple back regions	23	2.3
	Coccygeal region	7	0.7

FROI = *Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.*
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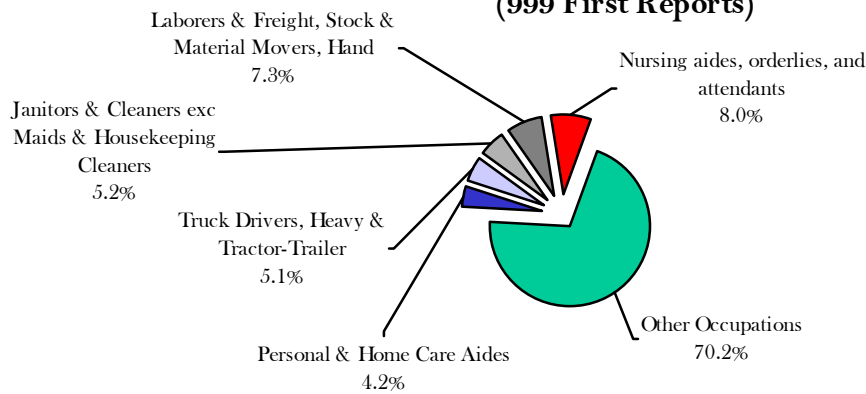
TABLE 7-5, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER		FROI	%
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> BACK PAIN, HURT BACK (999 FROI) </div>			
		LENGTH OF SERVICE		
		35-44	266	26.6
		45-54	257	25.7
		25-34	246	24.6
		Under 25	140	14.0
		55 and older	90	9.0
		Under 1 year	389	39.2
		5-14 years	190	19.2
		1 year to 2 years	155	15.6
	2-4 years	149	15.0	
	15 years and above	109	11.0	

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

In Figure 7-4, the top five occupations, in terms of first reports recorded in 2005, for the back pain, hurt back nature are shown.

FIGURE 7-4: Occupations - Back Pain, Hurt Back (999 First Reports)



The occupations in the most first reports involving back pain, hurt back were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants as seen in Figure 7-4. Table 7-5 shows the top three events of injury or illness were overexertion, totaling 51.0% of first reports in this category. The top source was bodily motion/position of injured worker. The lumbar region ranked first as part of body affected. The top-ranked age group was 35-44 years. The highest-ranked length-of-service category was under one year.

Fractures

TABLE 7-6: Characteristics of Fractures

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	OCCUPATION	FROI	%
FRACTURES (752 FROI)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	52	7.0
	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers, Hand	47	6.3
	Construction Laborers	30	4.0
	Carpenters	29	3.9
	Retail Salespersons	27	3.6
	EVENT OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Fall to floor, walkway or other surface	231	30.7
	Struck by falling object	56	7.4
	Struck by object, not elsewhere classifiable	42	5.6
	Fall from ladder	33	4.4
	Struck against stationary object	32	4.3
	SOURCE OF INJURY/ILLNESS		
	Ground	138	18.4
	Floor of building	101	13.4
	Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	55	7.3
	Nonclassifiable	39	5.2
	Parking lots	34	4.5
	PART OF BODY		
	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	110	14.6
	Ankle(s)	109	14.5
	Wrist(s)	84	11.2
	Foot (feet), except toe(s), unspecified	57	7.6
	Chest, except internal location of disease/disorder	42	5.6

FROI = Employer's First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease.
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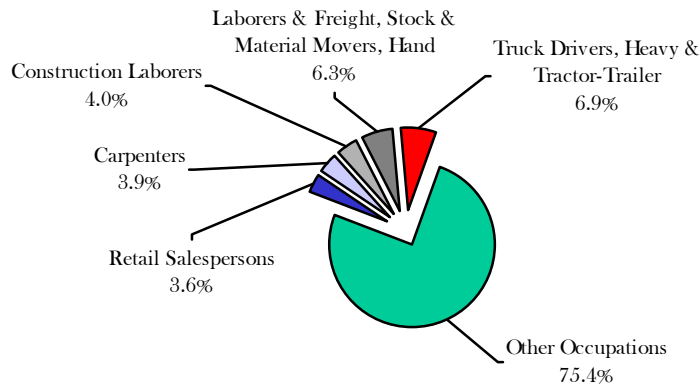
TABLE 7-6, continued

NATURE OF INJURY/ ILLNESS	AGE OF INJURED WORKER	
	FROI	%
FRACTURES (752 FROI)	35-44	174 23.1
	45-54	174 23.1
	55 and older	172 22.9
	25-34	129 17.2
	Under 25	103 13.7
	LENGTH OF SERVICE	
Under 1 year	242 33.2	
5-14 years	147 20.2	
2-4 years	144 19.8	
15 years and above	99 13.6	
1 year to 2 years	96 13.2	

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

Figure 7-5 shows the five occupations with the most first reports for the fractures nature for 2005.

FIGURE 7-5: Occupations - Fractures (752 First Reports)



From Figure 7-5, the occupation for this nature filing the most first reports in 2005 was heavy truck drivers, but many other occupations contributed first reports. As to how workers were injured, Table 7-6 shows that the number one source of injury or illness was the ground and the top reported event was a fall to a floor, walkway or other surface. The most often reported body part for all workers was finger(s), fingernail(s). The top age group was 35-44 years and the most reported length-of-service category was under one year.

APPENDIX A: WORK-RELATED INJURY DATA AVAILABLE

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 Workers' Compensation 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 cross-tabulations of the counts (frequencies) of:

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

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 of cases occurring by 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 A-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 *Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 2002* (Table 4-5). For example, fall down stairs or steps appears in the top five events in the year 2002 in the sample profile (Table A-1) but not in the general report. In such differences lie the questions that can lead to a safer workplace for janitors and cleaners in primary and secondary schools in Cumberland County. A profile allows examination of a specific area of the available data in detail.

If you have further questions or would like to request a specific profile, please contact Steve

Laundrie at the Maine Department of Labor at (207) 624-6447 or e-mail
steven.p.laundrie@maine.gov

Sample Profile: First Reports of Injury of Janitors and Cleaners in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Cumberland County, 2000-2002.

The following is a three-way cross tabulation. 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 were being injured at a higher rate.

Table A-1
 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	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 A-2
 2000 through 2002 Maine Reported Workers' Compensation Disabling Cases
 JANITORS AND CLEANERS IN SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases						
	Total	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 A-2 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

SAMPLE

Table A-3
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	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 A-4
 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	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 A-5

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 A-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	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