

2012 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Pilot study of cases with days of job transfer or restriction-Year 2

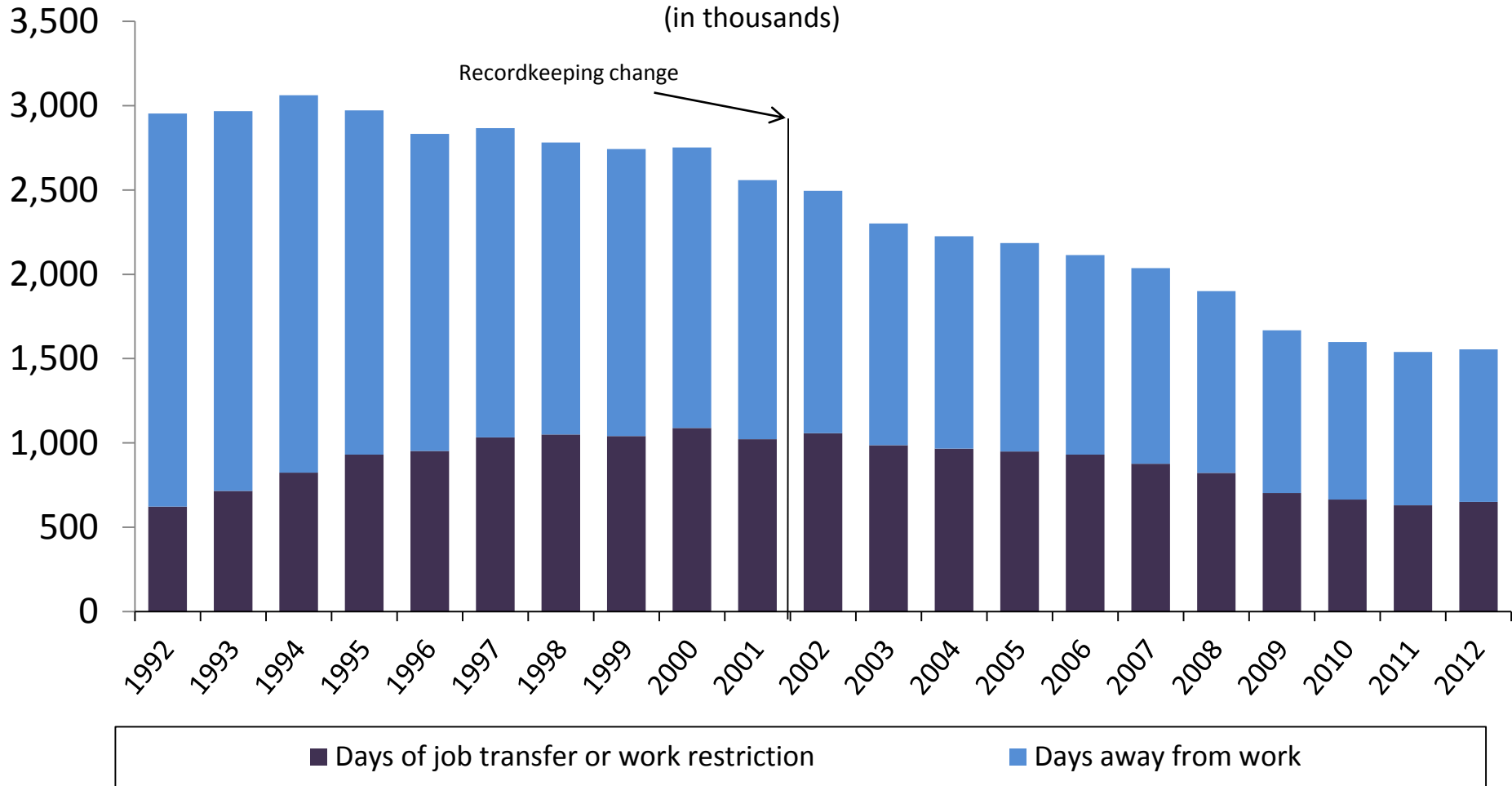
Survey of Occupational
Injuries and Illnesses

April 2014

Concepts

- Recordable non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses are classified under three major categories:
 - those that require one or more days away from work (DAFW) (These cases may have days of job transfer or work restriction)
 - those that do not require a full day to recuperate, but involve a temporary transfer to another job or restricted duty (DJTR) and no days away from work
 - other recordable cases (ORC)—those with neither days away from work nor days of job transfer or restricted work
- The sum of DAFW and DJTR cases are termed days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) cases.
- Each year, detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics are reported in the SOII for DAFW cases.

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness case counts by case type, private industry, 1992-2012



In 1992, DJTR cases accounted for a relatively small share of DART cases—21 percent were DJTR cases while 79 percent were the more serious DAFW cases. By 2012, the share of DJTR cases had nearly doubled to 42 percent of DART cases.

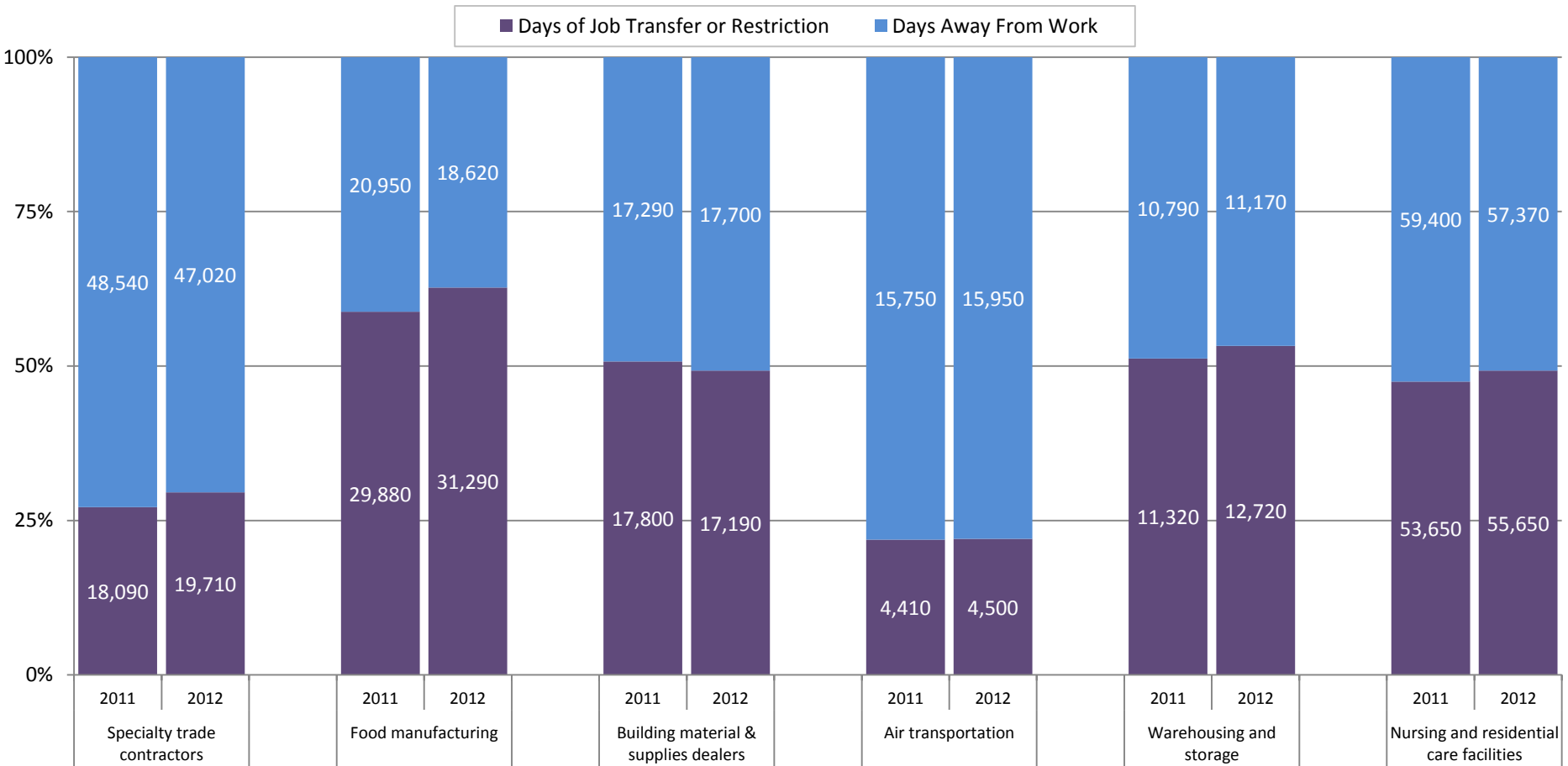
Industries

Establishments in six private industry sub-sectors (*North American Industry Classification System, 2007*) were requested to submit detailed case characteristics of work injuries or illnesses on 2011 DJTR cases in addition to the case data for DAFW.

- Specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238)
- Food manufacturing (NAICS 311)
- Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers* (NAICS 444)
- Air transportation (NAICS 481)
- Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493)
- Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623)

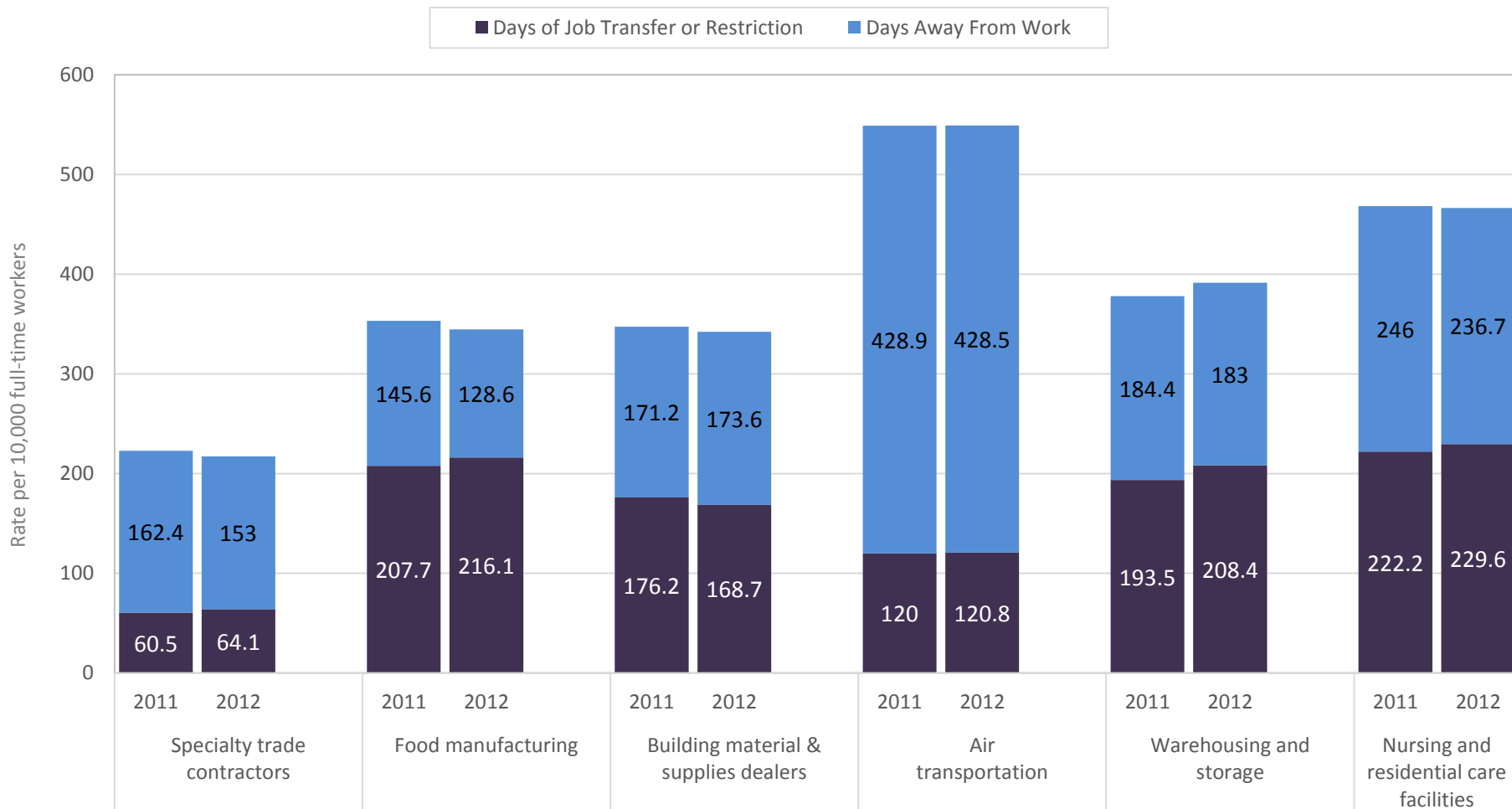
* Also referred to as building material and garden supply stores

Percent distribution of DART number of cases by DJTR and DAFW by selected private industries, 2012



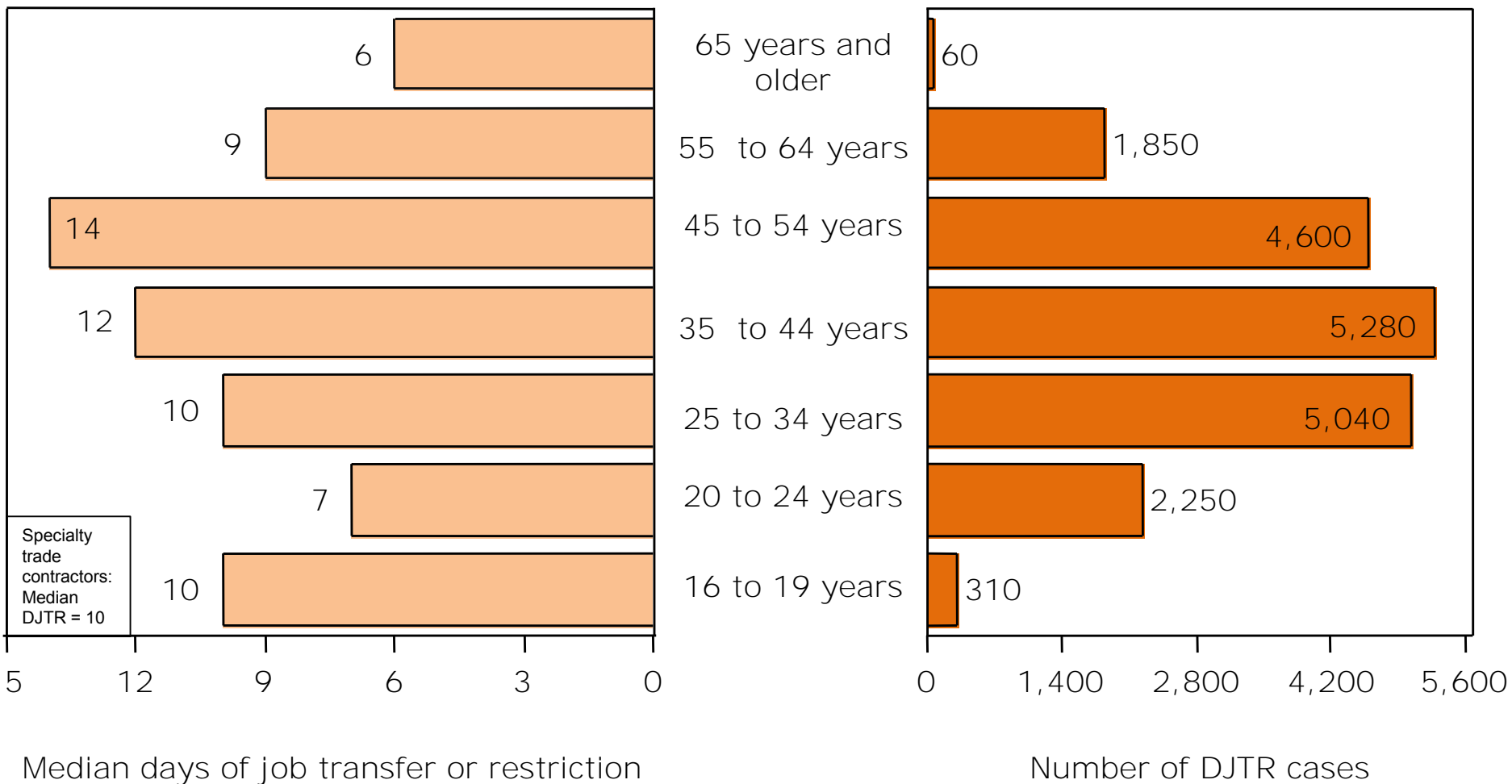
The nursing and residential care facilities industry had the highest number of DJTR cases among the six industries selected for the pilot study in 2011 and 2012. However, DJTR cases accounted for the greatest share of DART in the food manufacturing industry. The number of DJTR cases by selected industry remained statistically unchanged from 2011.

Composition of DART incidence rates by DJTR and DAFW by industry, 2011-12



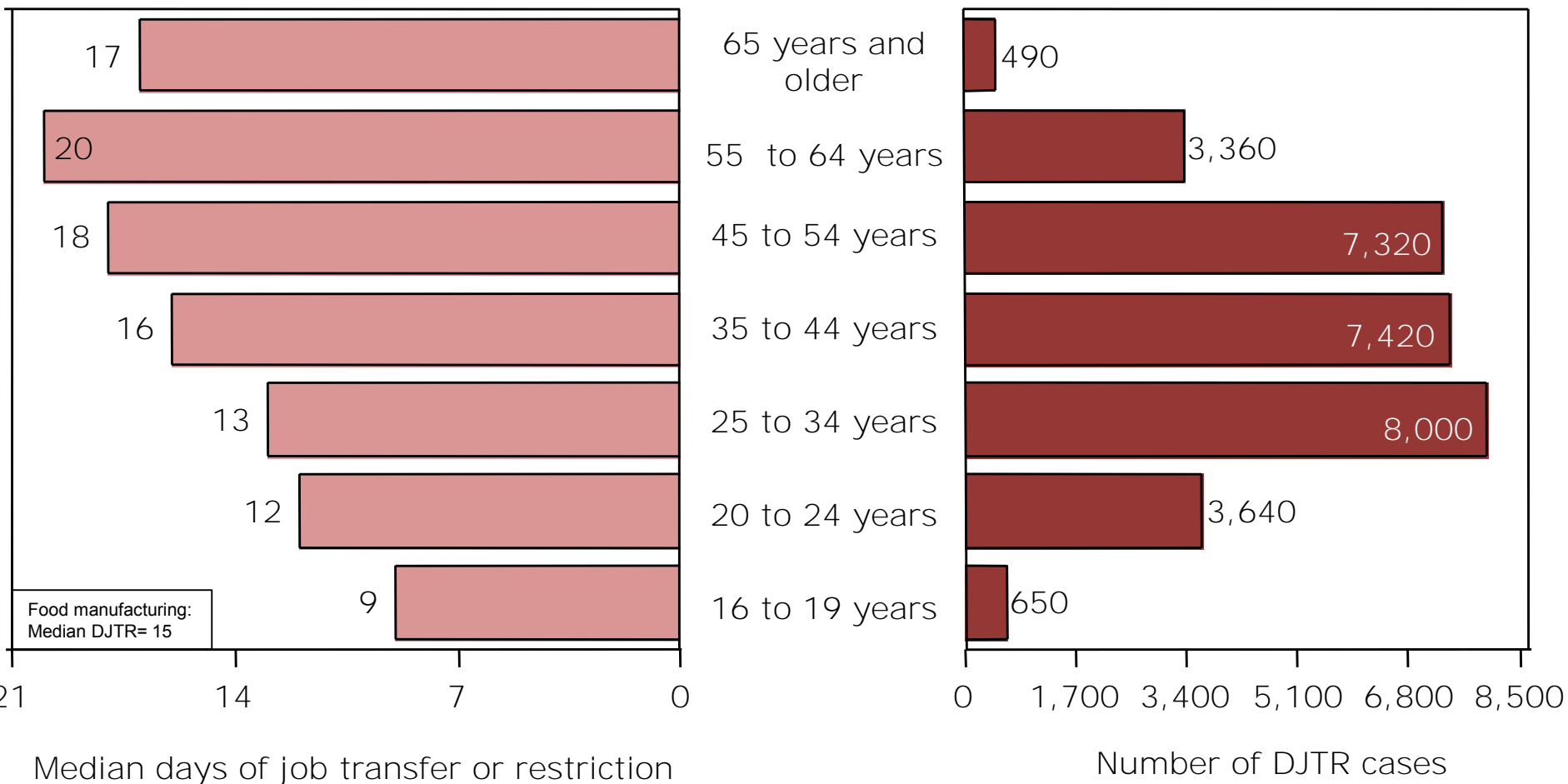
The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers. The sum of the incidence rate for days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases and the rate for days of job-transfer or restriction (DJTR) equals the rate of days-away from work with or without job transfer or restriction (DART) cases. Similar to the number of cases, the incidence rate of DJTR cases by selected industry remained statistically unchanged from 2011.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, specialty trade contractors, 2012



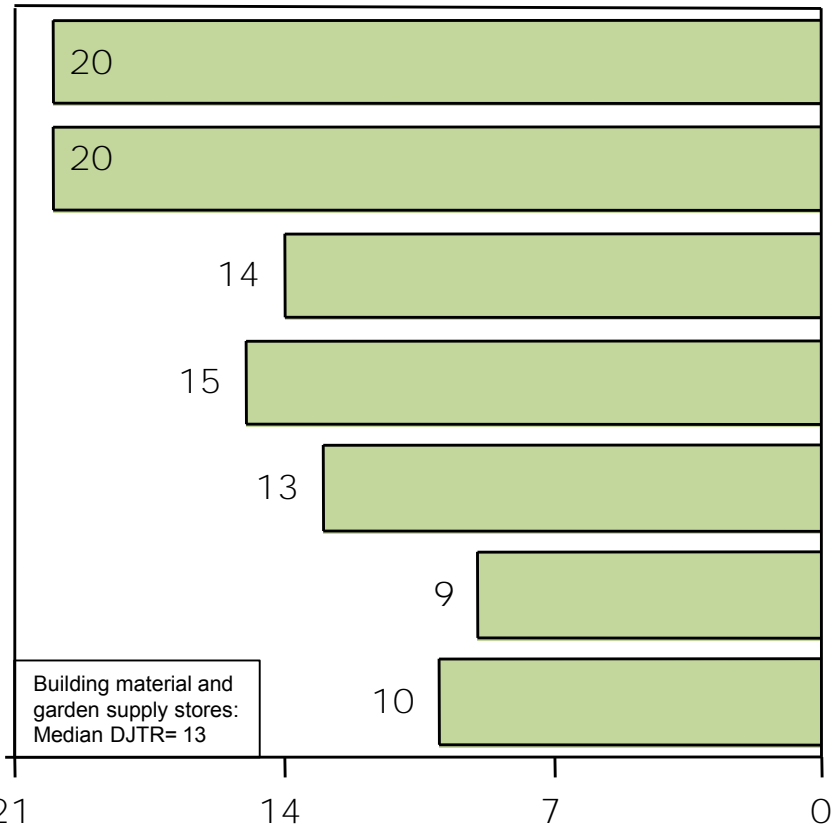
The median number of days of job transfer or restriction provides the middle observation of the number of days in job transfer or restriction status for the particular characteristic that is being measured. The median days of job transfer or restriction for specialty trade contractors was 10 days in 2012. Workers 45 to 54 years old required the greatest number of days of job transfer or restriction with 14 days. The number of cases for age groups 25 to 34, 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 years are statistically the same.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, food manufacturing industry, 2012

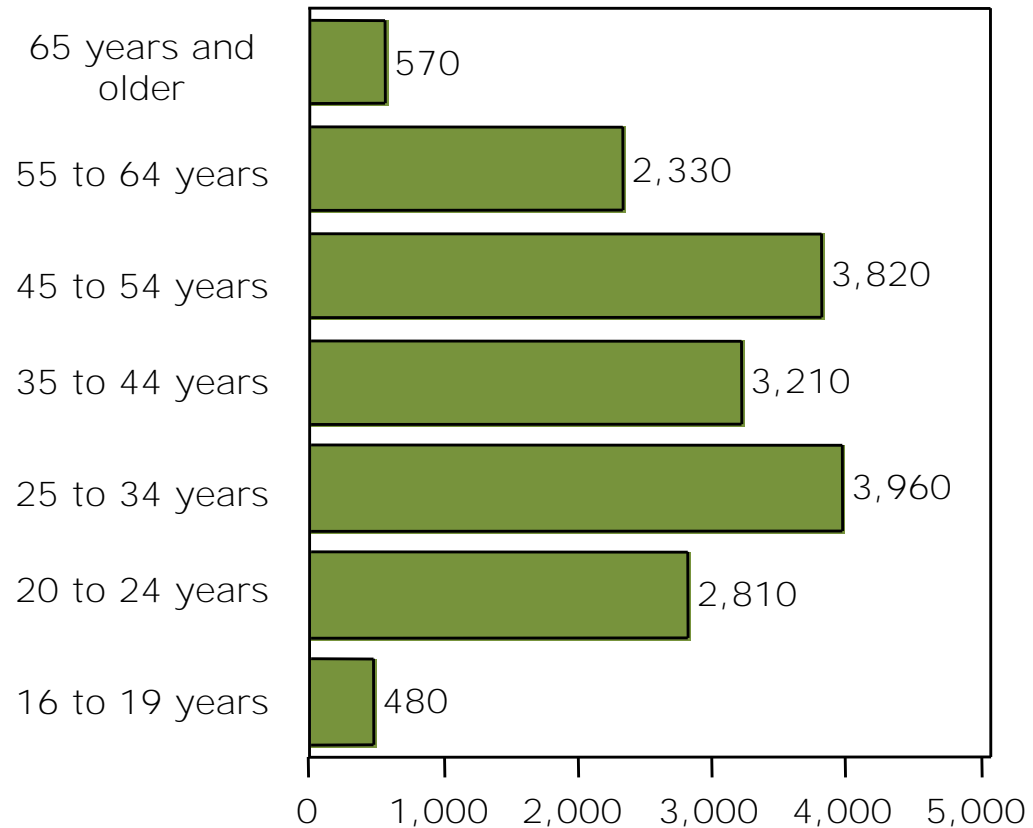


Workers 55 to 64 years old required 20 days of job transfer or restriction after being injured or becoming ill—5 more days than the median for all workers in this industry. Workers 25 to 34 years old had among the highest number of DJTR cases in this industry.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, building material and garden supply stores industry, 2012



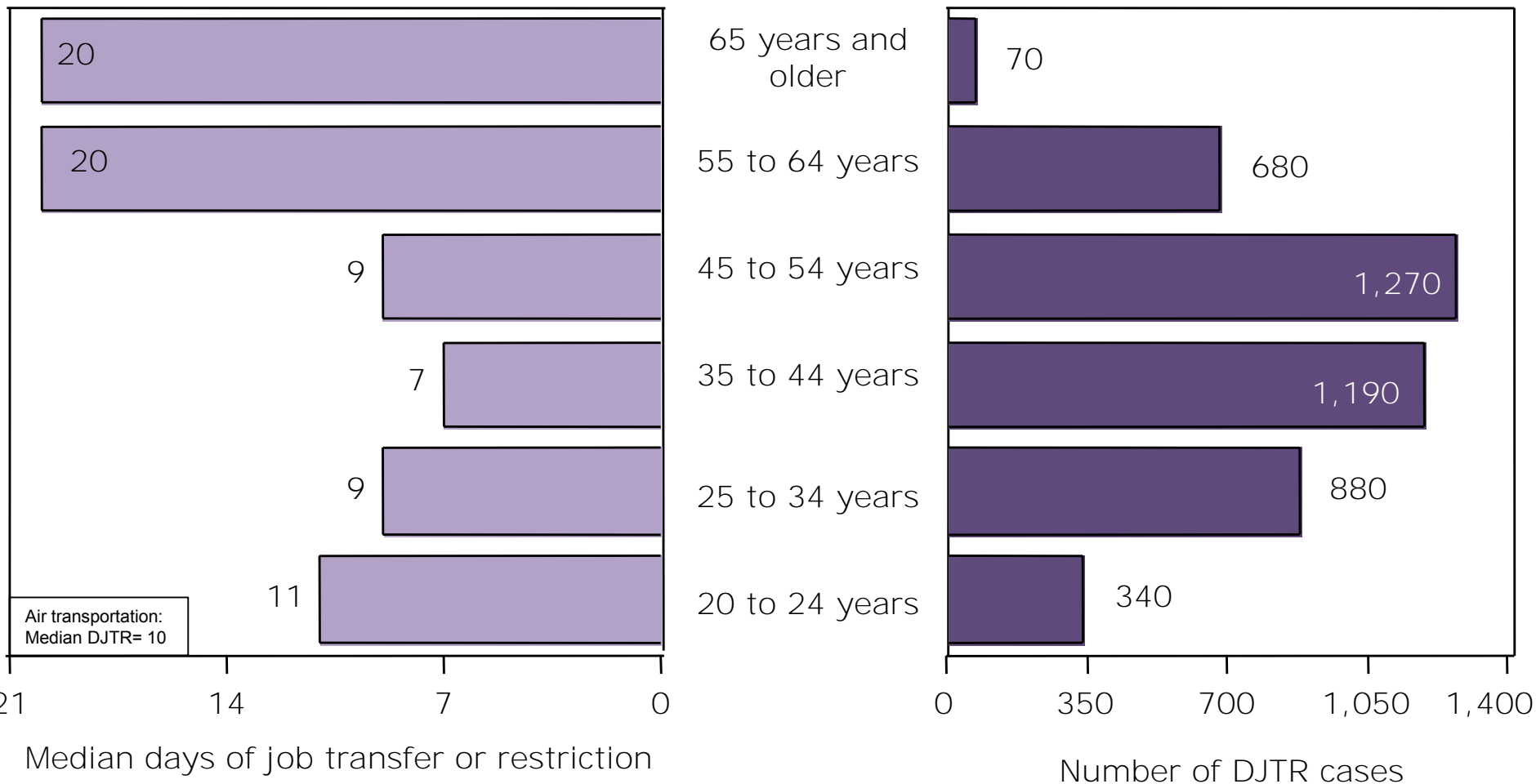
Median days of job transfer or restriction



Number of DJTR cases

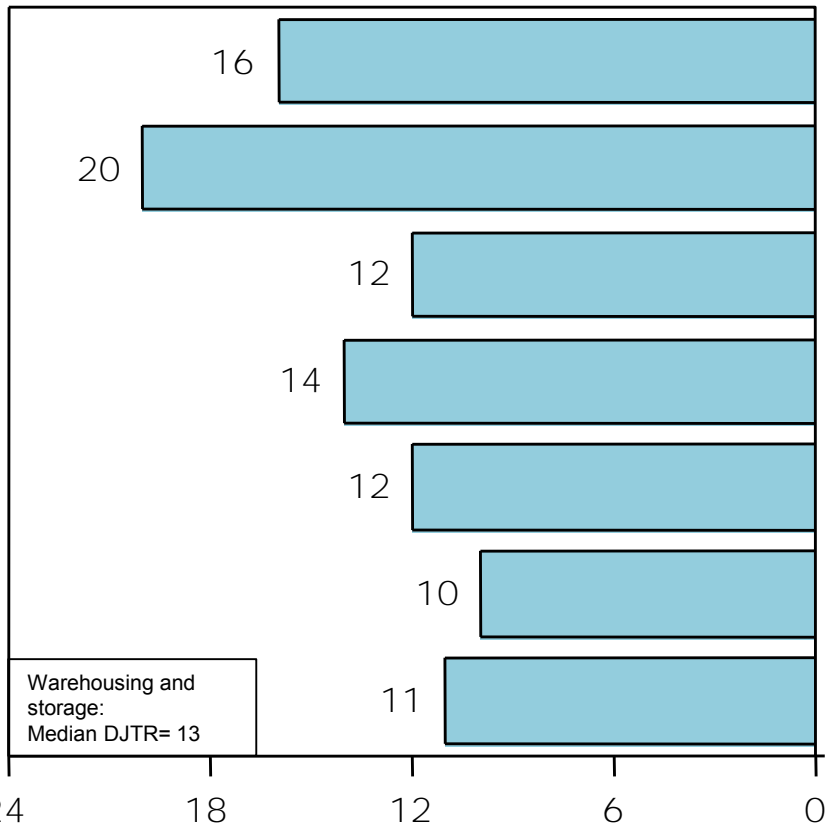
Workers 55 to 64 and 65 years and older had the highest median days of job transfer or work restriction status, each with 20 days. Workers in these age groups required at least twice the recuperation time as workers in the age group 20 to 24 years who required a median of 9 days of job transfer or restriction.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, air transportation industry, 2012

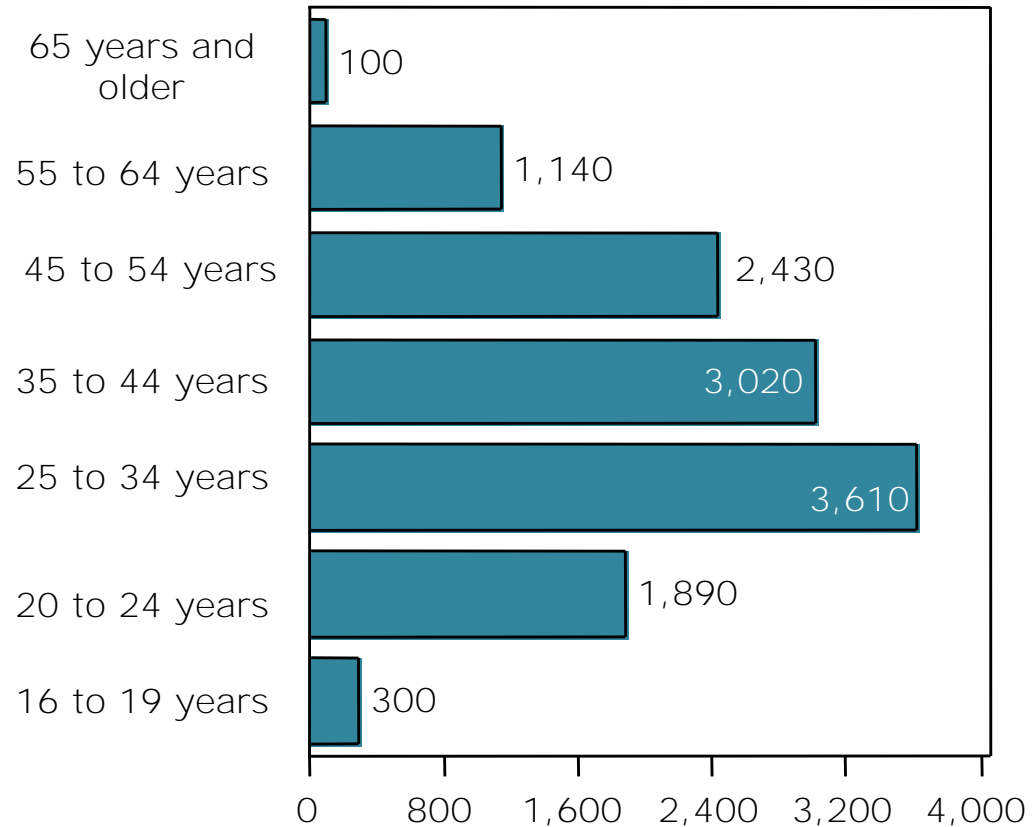


In the air transportation industry, workers 55 to 64 as well as workers 65 and older experienced injuries and illnesses that required the highest median number of days (20) of job transfer or work restriction. The median days on restricted work for workers 55 to 64 increased by 6 days from 2011.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, warehousing and storage industry, 2012



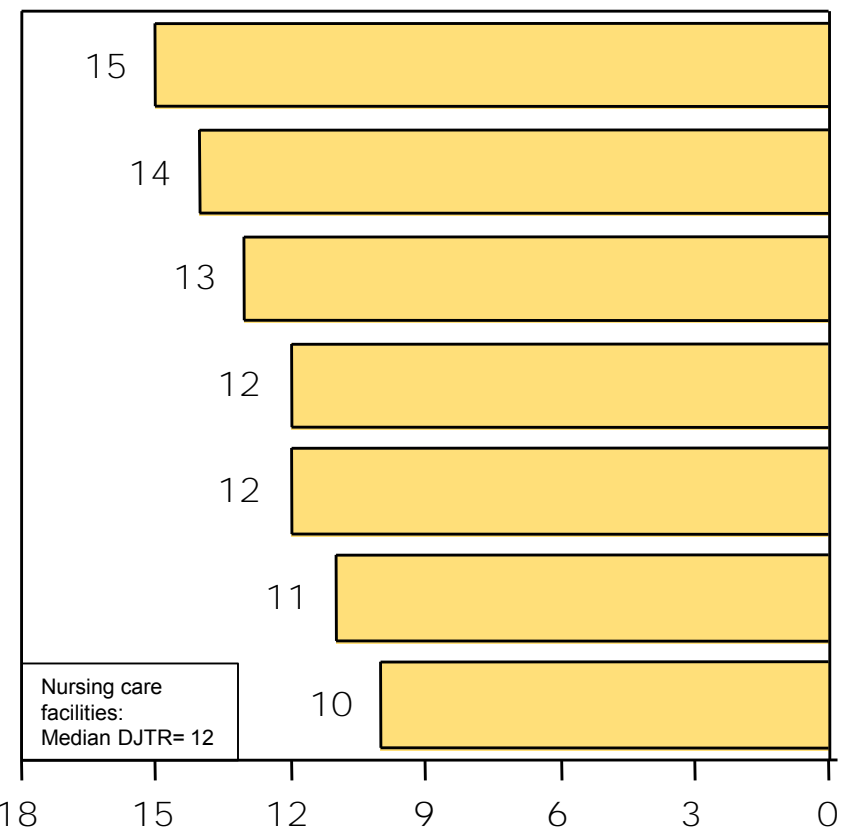
Median days of job transfer or restriction



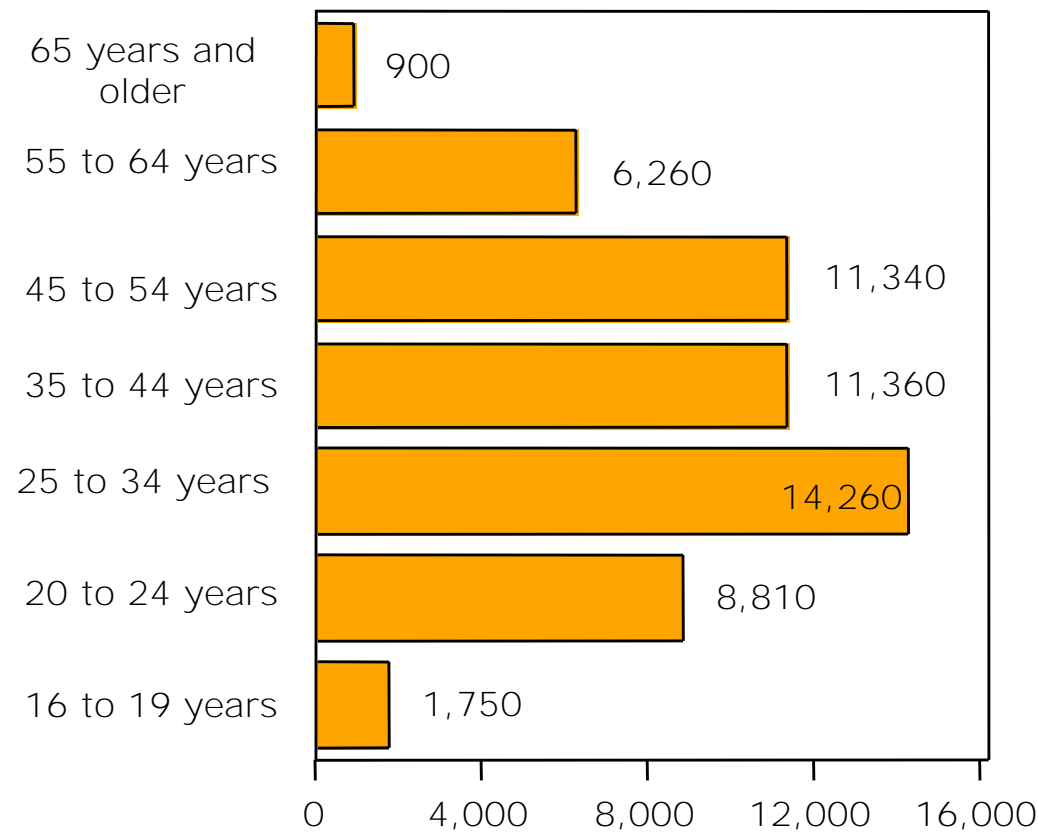
Number of DJTR cases

In the warehousing and storage industry, workers 55 to 64 years old required a median of 20 days of job transfer or restriction before returning to work. This was 8 more days than workers 25 to 34 years old who had among the highest number of DJTR cases.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and number of cases by age group of worker, nursing and residential care facilities industry, 2012



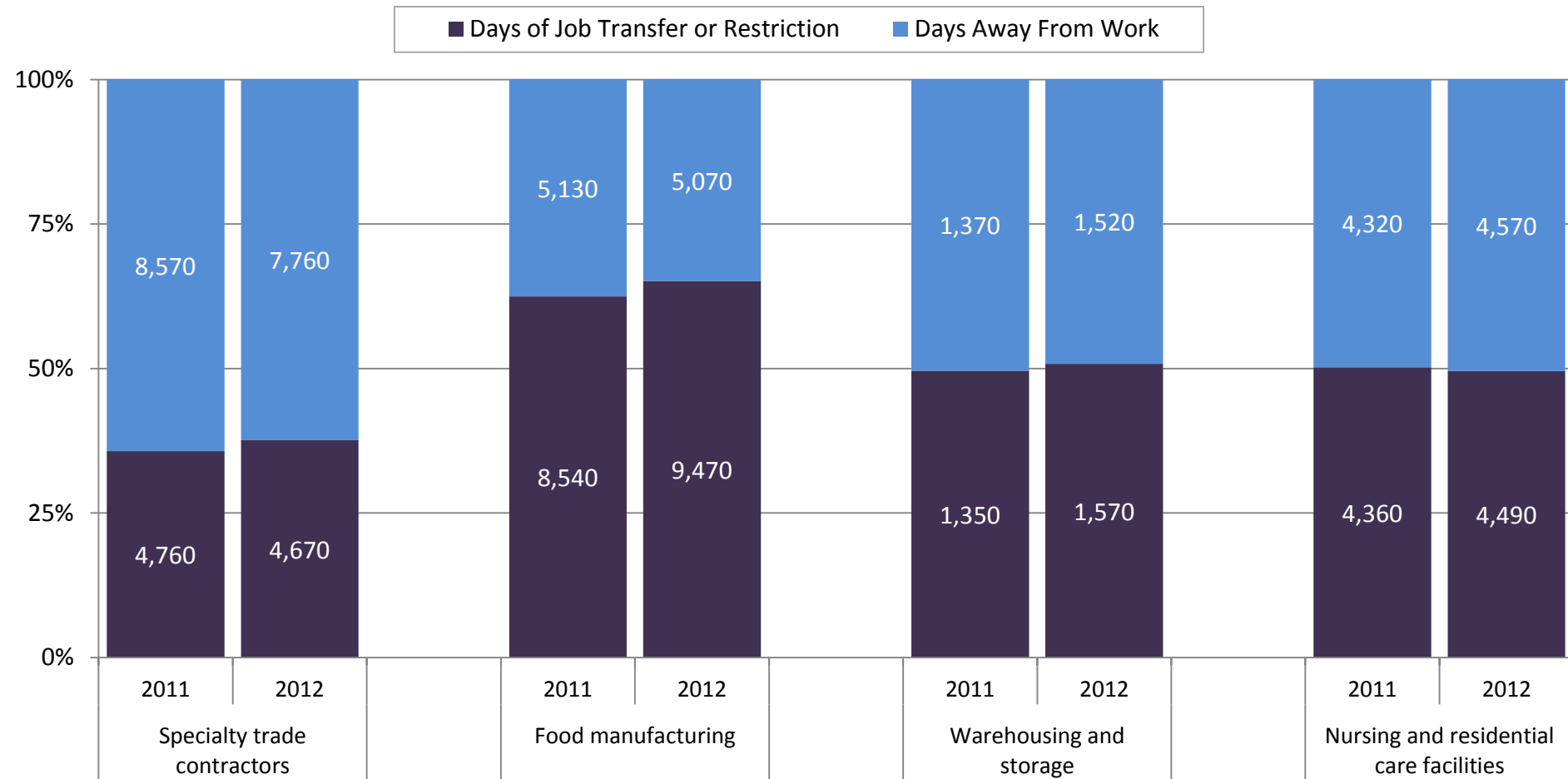
Median days of job transfer or restriction



Number of DJTR cases

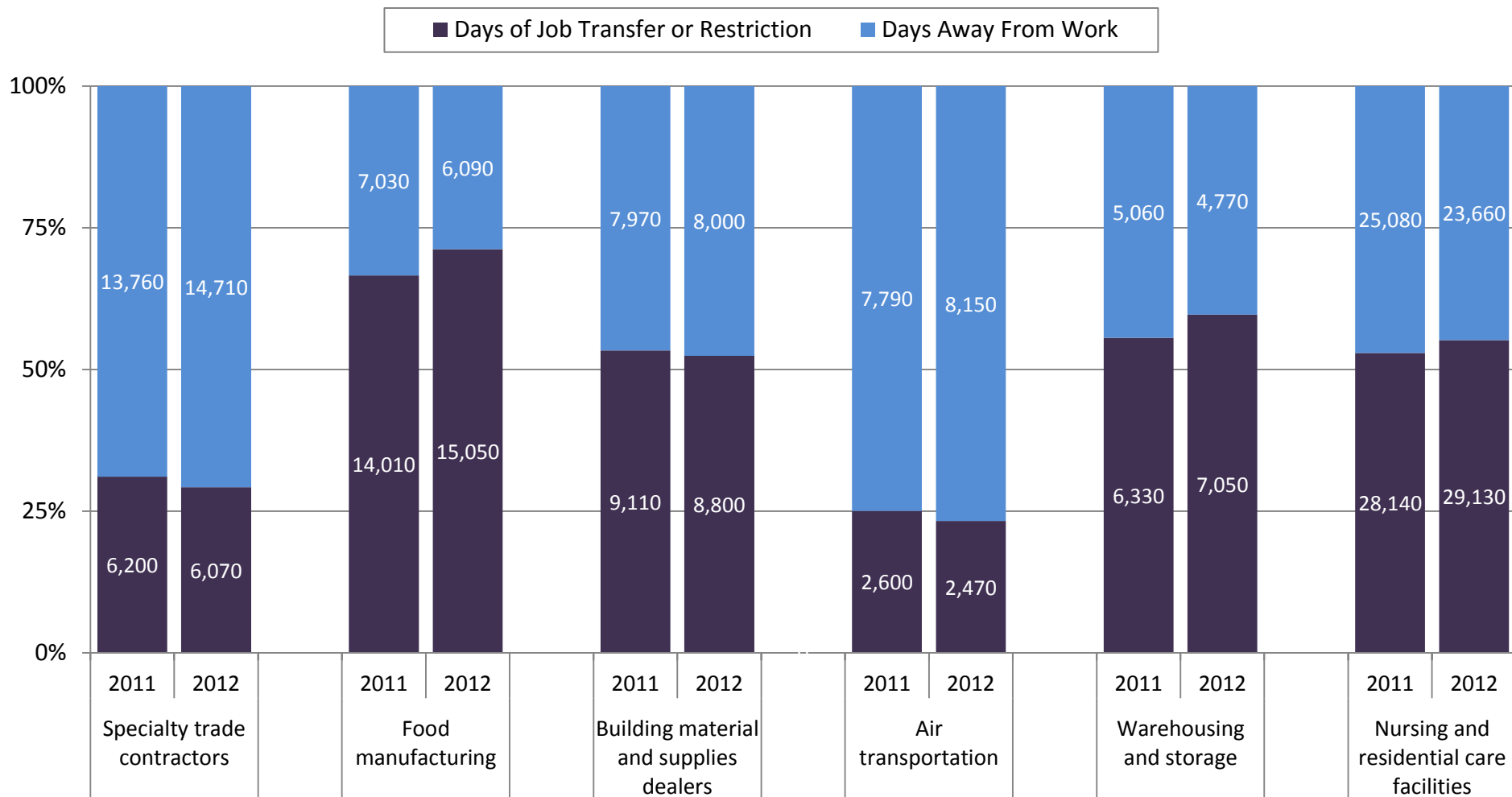
In 2012, the median days of job transfer or work restriction increased with the age of the worker. The number of injuries or illnesses that lead to restricted work was highest for workers 25 to 34 years old.

Distribution of DART cases involving Hispanic or Latino workers, by industry, 2012



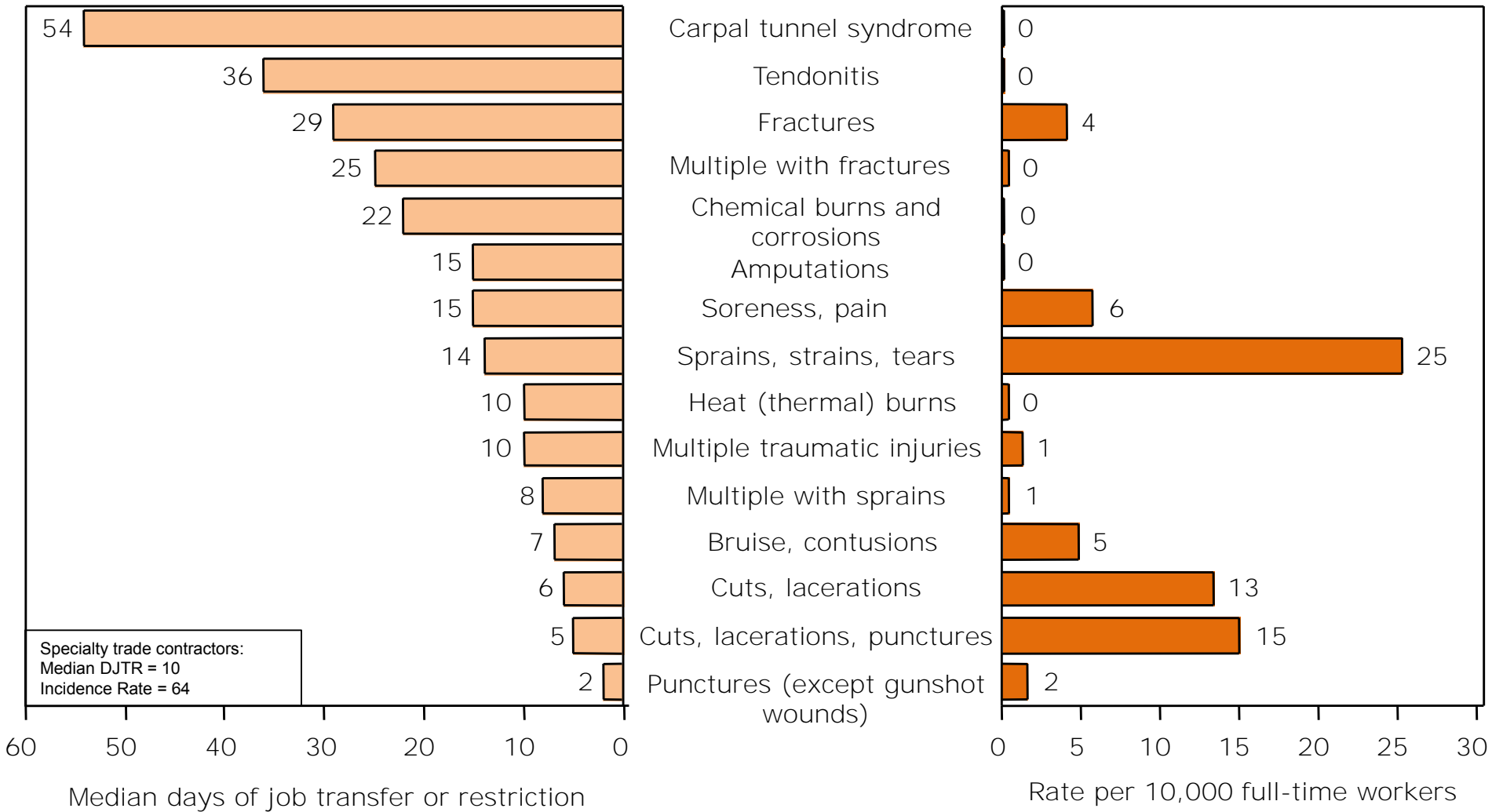
In 2012, 65 percent of the DART cases for Hispanic or Latino workers in food manufacturing resulted in a DJTR case. In the other pilot industries, 51 percent or fewer of the DART cases resulted in DJTR. Race or ethnicity was not reported in the air transportation industry and the building material and garden supply stores industry for approximately 80 percent or more of the DJTR cases.

Share of musculoskeletal disorders resulting in days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction, selected industries, 2011-2012



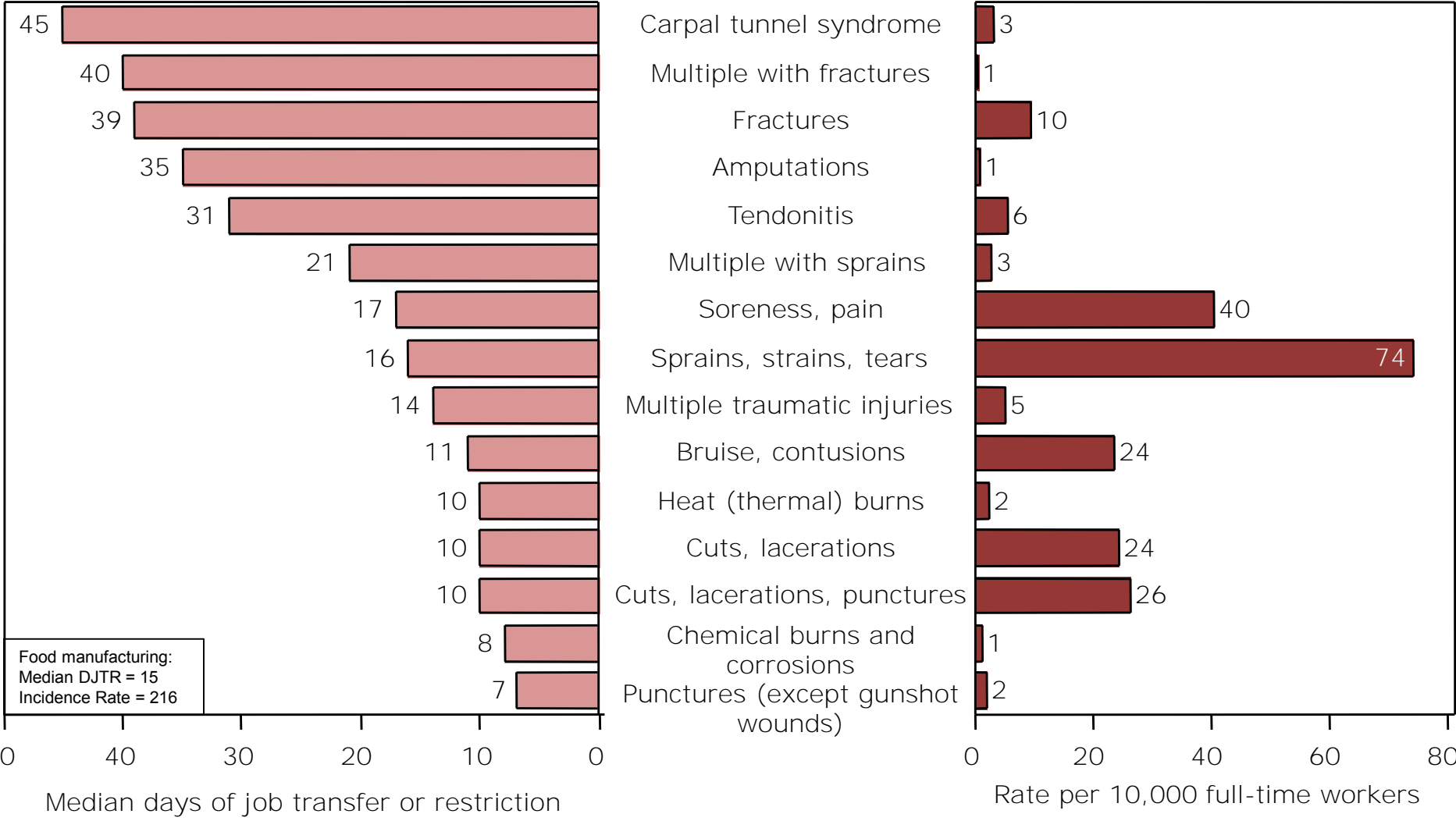
Among the pilot industries in 2012, the food manufacturing industry alone experienced a statistically significant change in the number of DJTR musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) cases from 2011 with a 7.4 percent increase. There was no statistically significant change in the number of MSD DART cases for any pilot industry. Nursing and residential care facilities had the highest number of DJTR cases. In food manufacturing, MSD cases accounted for 71 percent of total cases (DJTR + DAFW).

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, specialty trade contractors industry, 2012



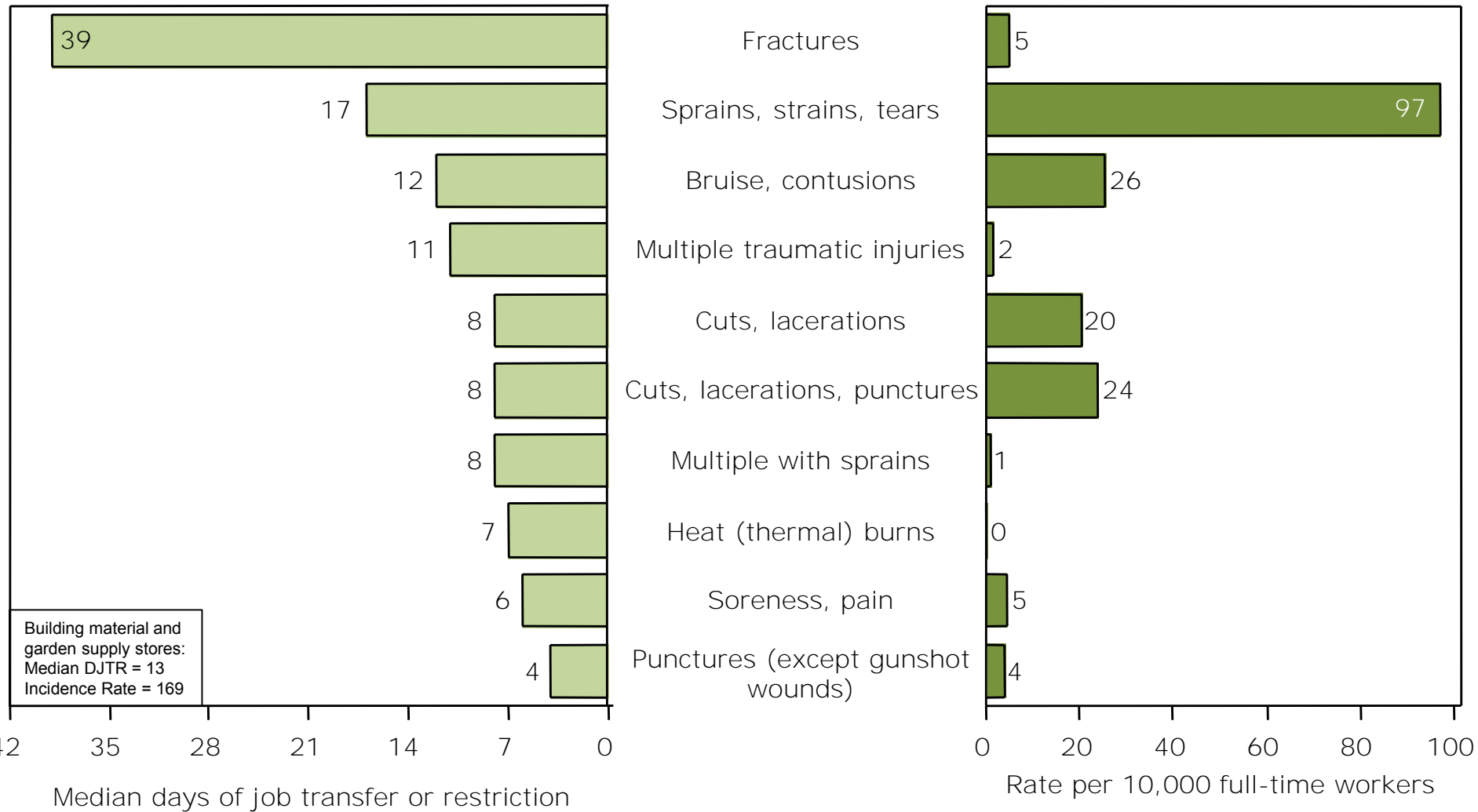
Workers in this industry who reported carpal tunnel syndrome were in restricted work status for a median of 54 days. Sprains, strains, and tears were the leading type of injury or illness that resulted in days of job transfer or restriction cases in the specialty trade contractors industry in 2012. Some incidence rates appear as zero due to rounding.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, food manufacturing industry, 2012



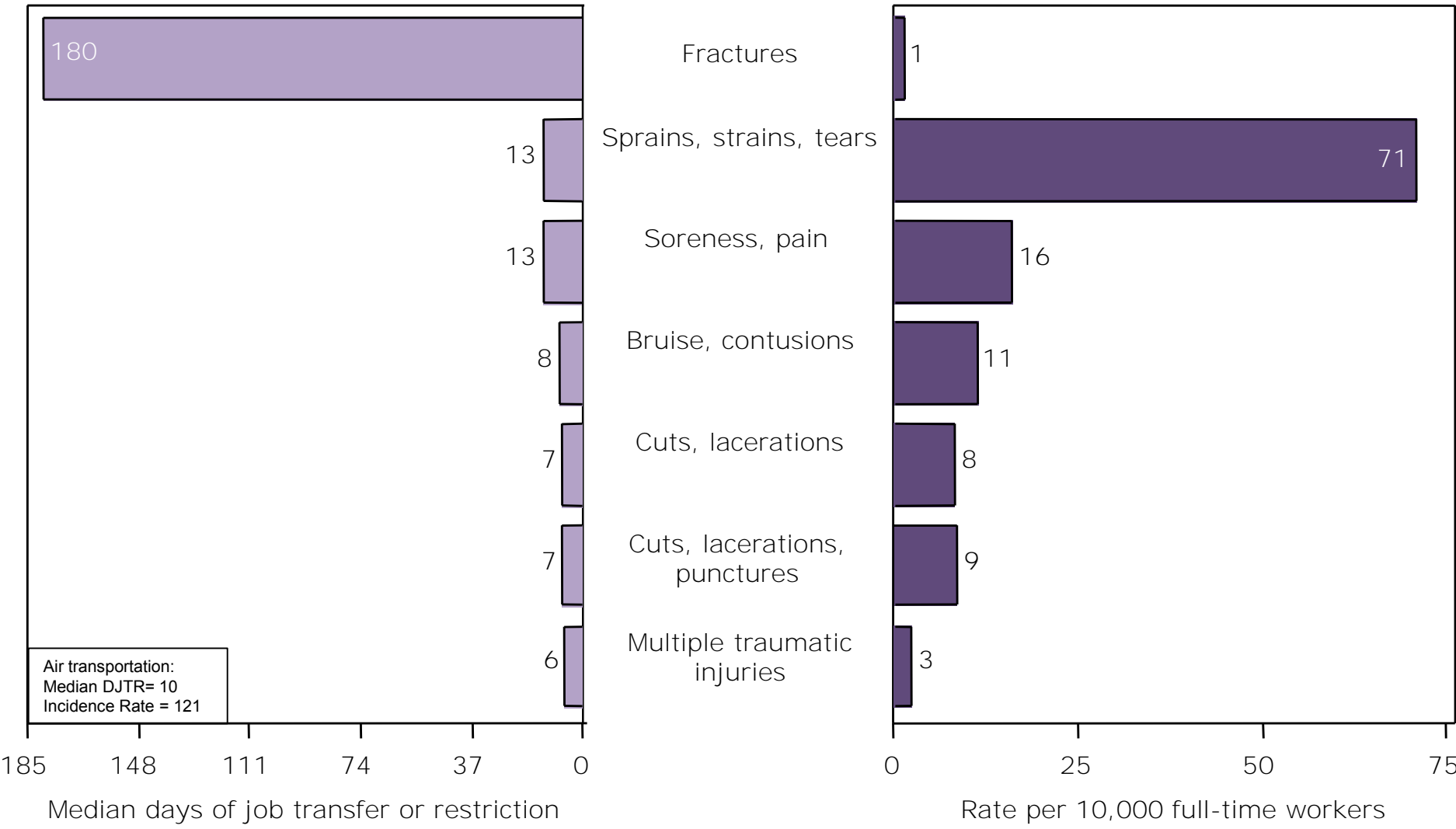
Five types of injuries or illnesses in food manufacturing resulted in workers being subject to job transfer or work restriction for 31 days or more: carpal tunnel syndrome; multiple injuries with fractures; fractures; amputations; and tendonitis. DJTR cases that resulted from sprains, strains, and tears and soreness or pain occurred at the highest rates (74) per 10,000 full-time workers in food manufacturing.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, building material and garden supply stores industry, 2012



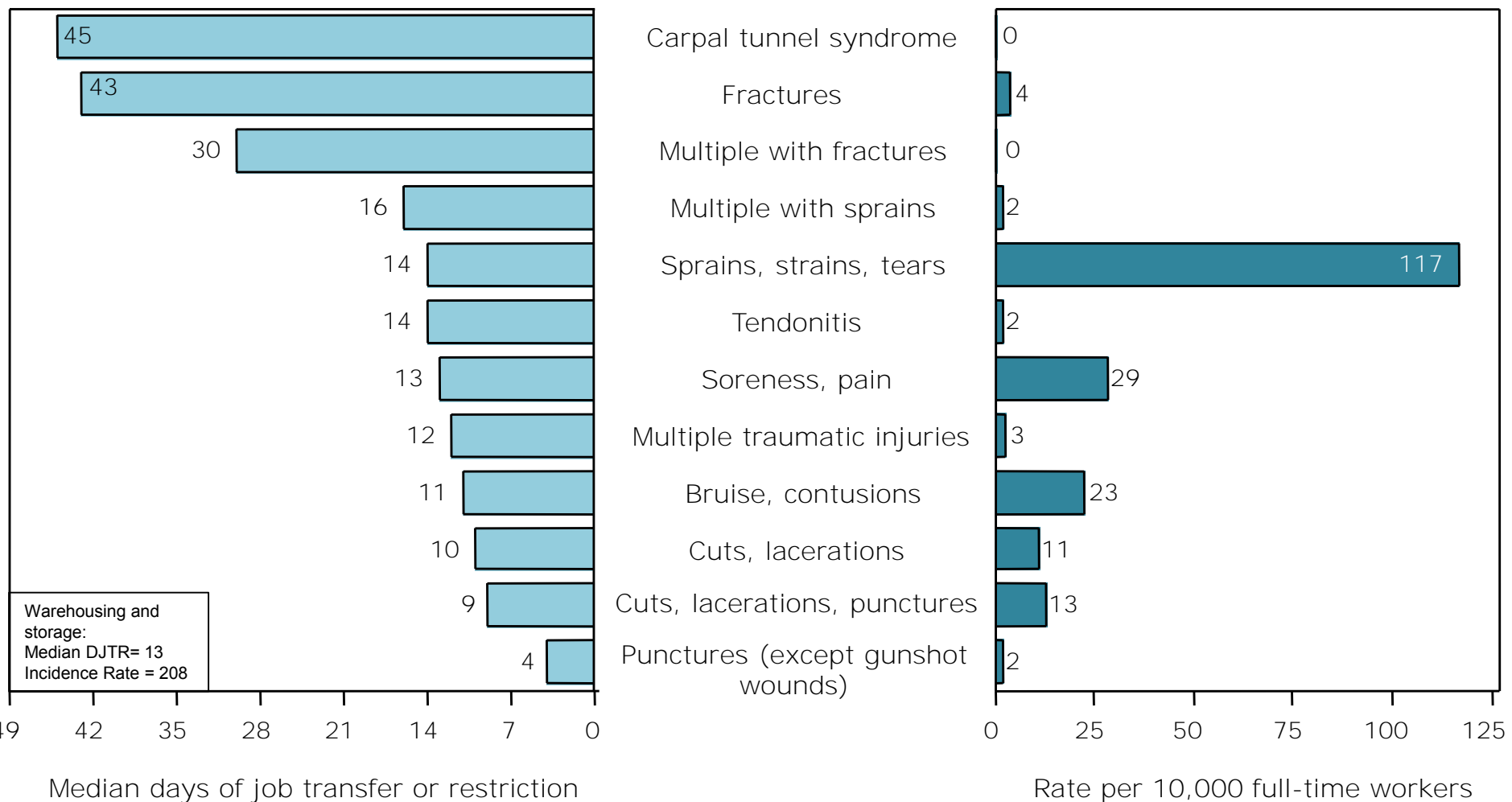
Workers in this industry who sustained fractures were in job transfer or work restriction status for a median of 39 days. The leading nature of injury or illness in the building material and garden supply stores industry was sprains, strains, and tears with a rate of 97 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Workers who sustained these types of injuries required a median of 17 days of job transfer or restriction before returning to normal work activity. Some incidence rates appear as zero due to rounding.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, air transportation industry, 2012



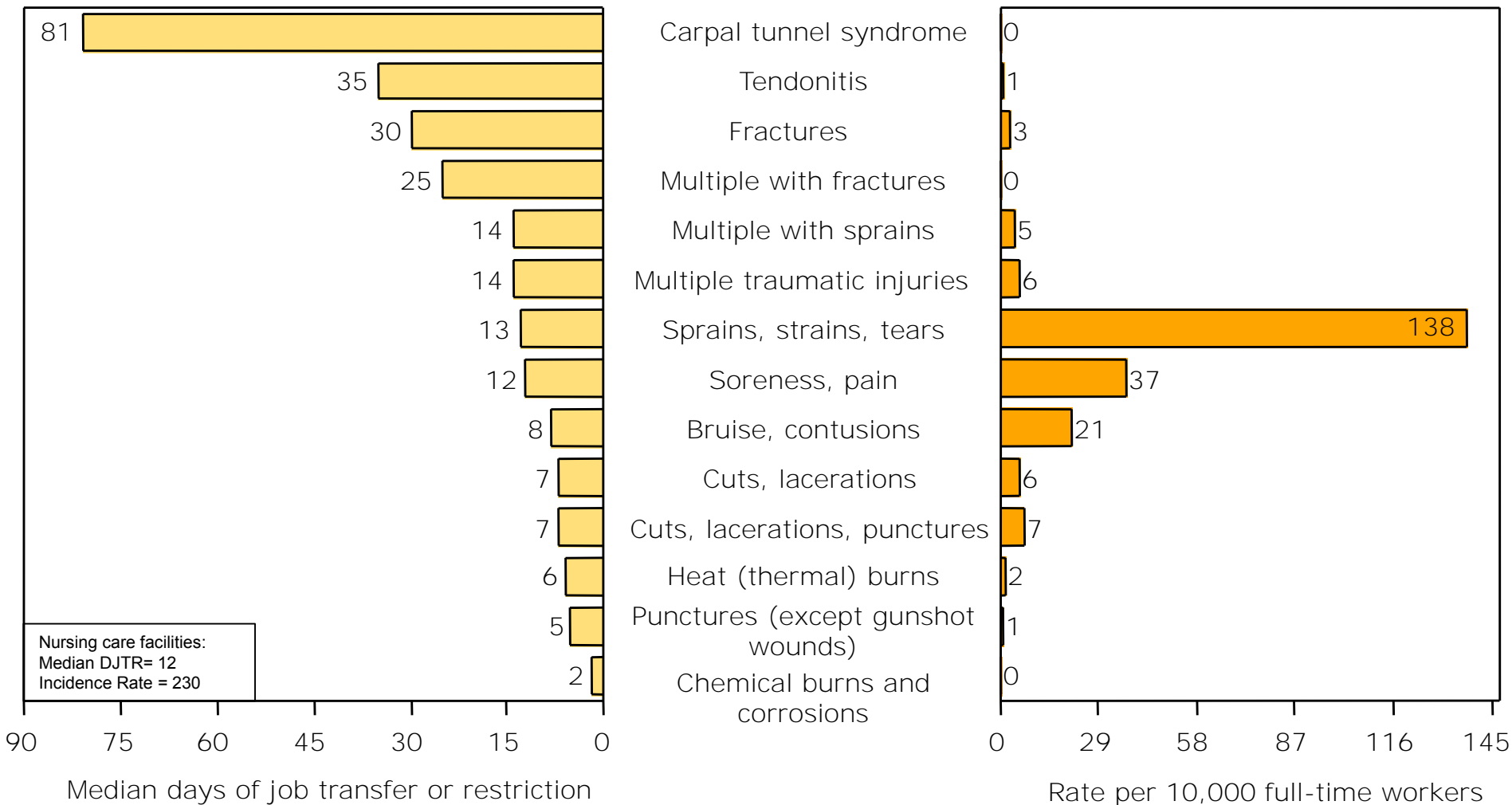
Workers who sustained fractures required the longest recuperation time in restricted work status in the air transportation industry—more than five times the median days they required in 2011. These types of injuries occurred at low rates compared to sprains, strains, and tears.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, warehousing and storage industry, 2012



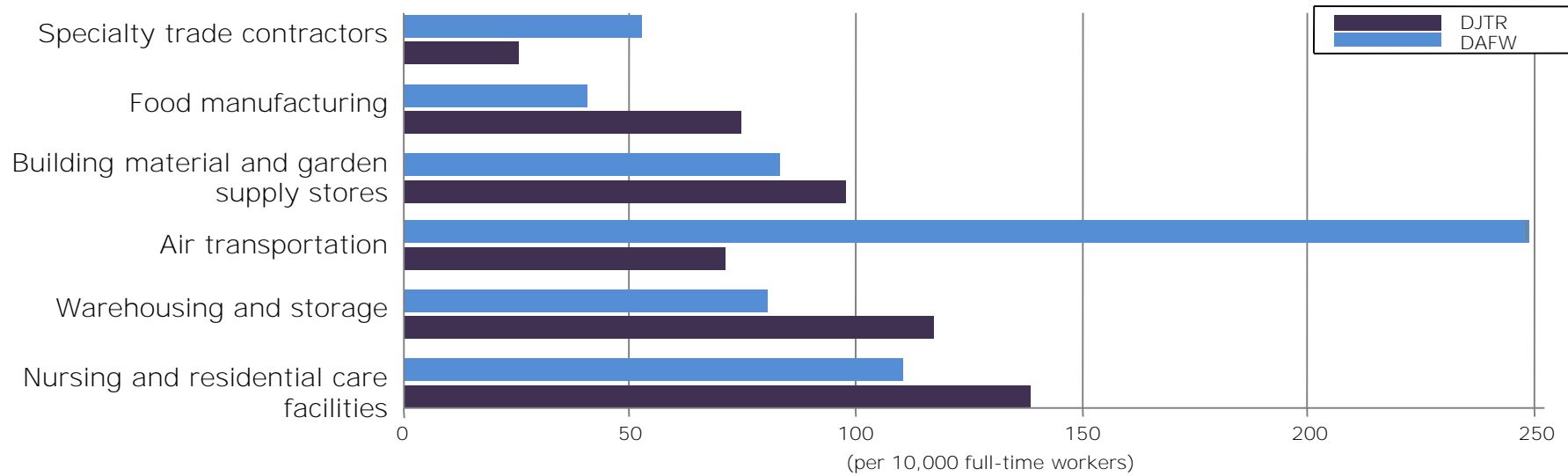
The DJTR rate of cases involving sprains, strains, and tears in the warehousing and storage industry increased to 117 cases per 10,000 full-time workers from 101 in 2011. The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for DJTR cases due to sprains, strains, and tears remained unchanged at 14 days. Some incidence rates appear as zero due to rounding.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by nature, nursing and residential care facilities industry, 2012

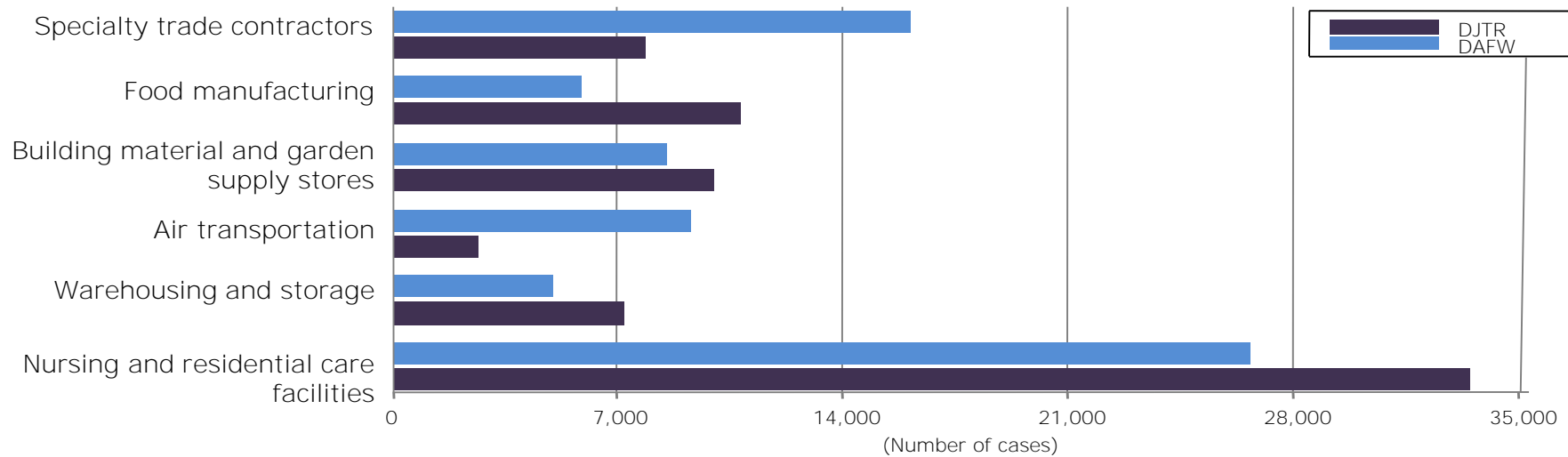


Sprains, strains, and tears occurred at a rate of 138 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers in the nursing and residential care facilities industry. These types of injuries required a median of 13 days in job transfer or work restriction status. Some incidence rates appear as zero due to rounding.

Rate of sprains, strains and tears with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012

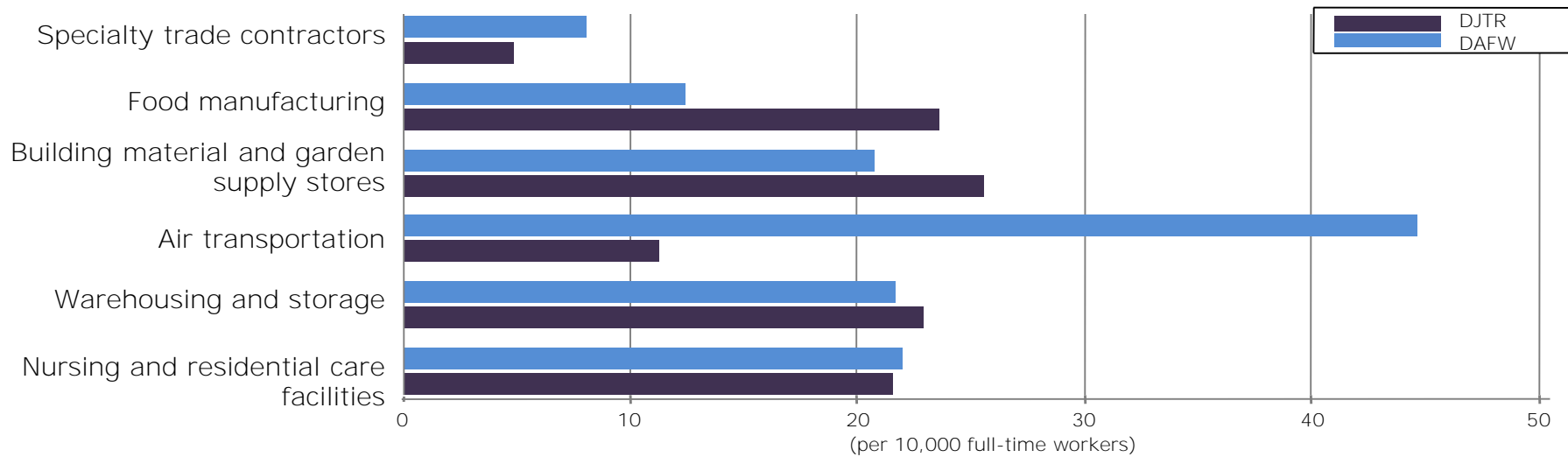


Number of sprains, strains and tears with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012

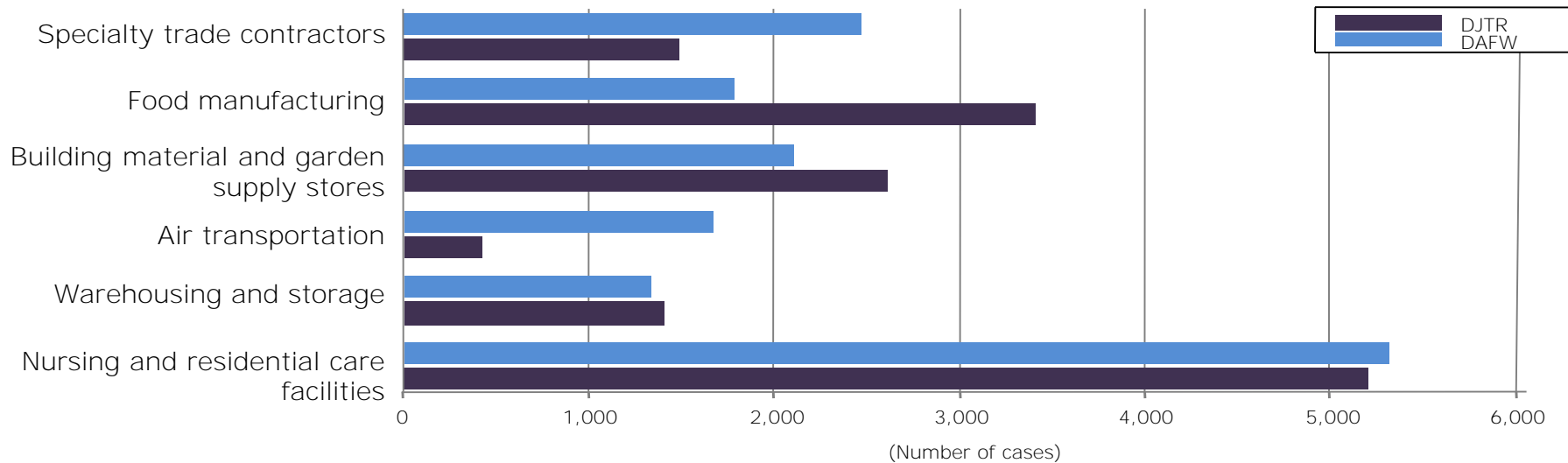


The rate and number of sprains, strains, and tears DJTR cases increased within the warehousing and storage industry (by at least 16 percent) and nursing and residential care facilities (by at least 6 percent) from 2011 estimates. The nursing and residential care facilities industry reported the highest case counts and highest rate for sprains, strains, and tears among the DJTR pilot industries.

Rate of bruises, contusions with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012

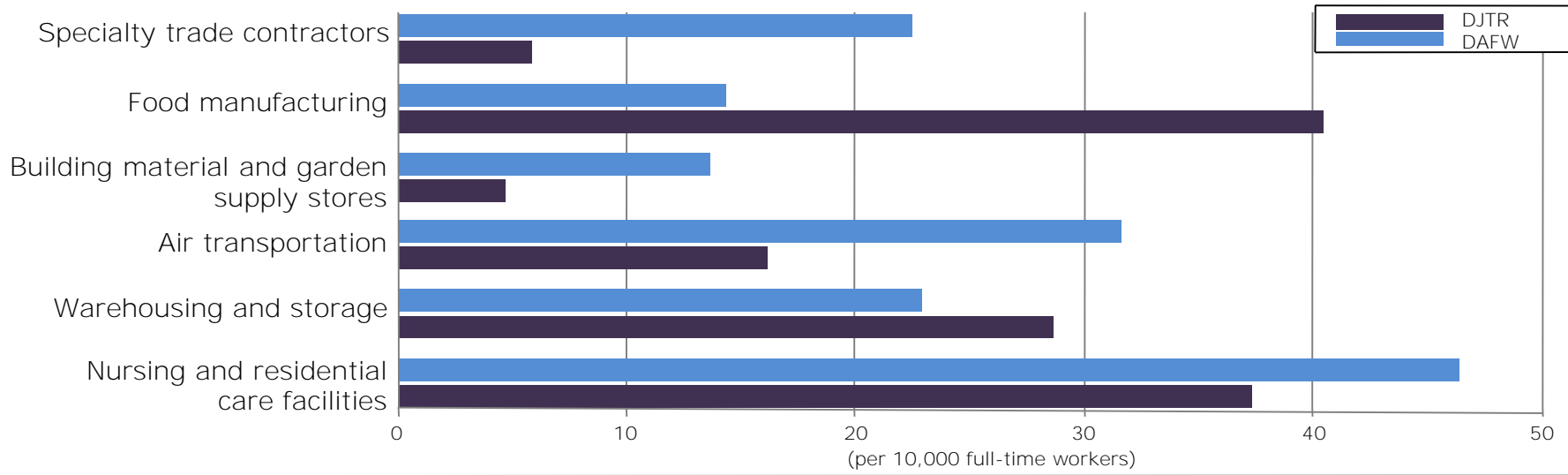


Number of bruises, contusions with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012

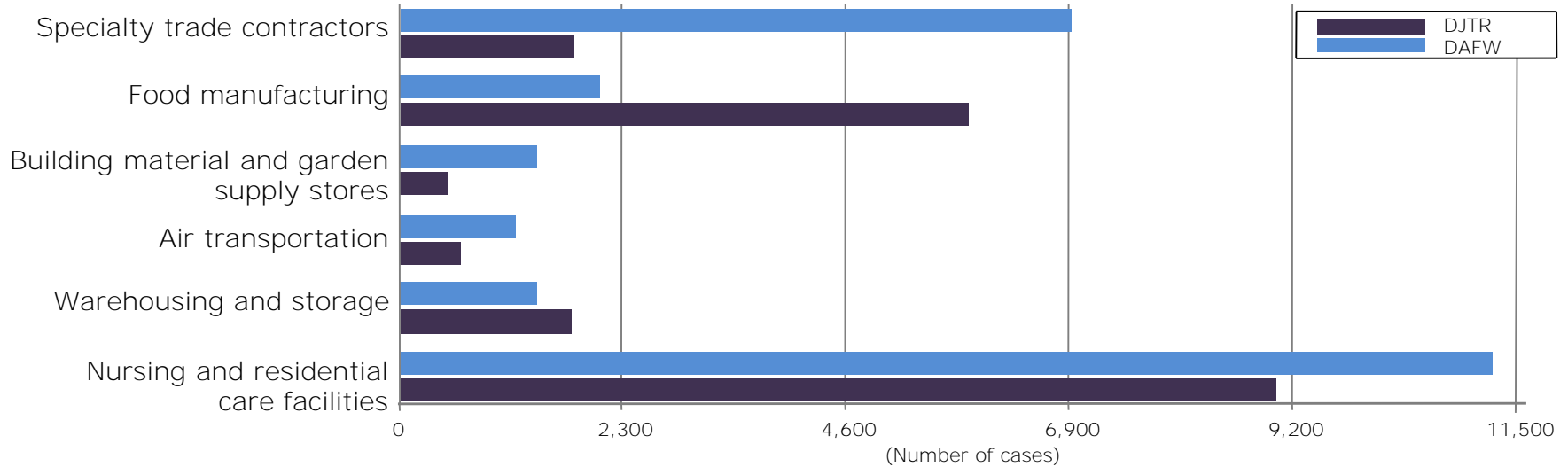


The number and rate of bruises or contusions was greater for DJTR cases than DAFW cases in two of the pilot industries—food manufacturing and building material and garden supply stores. The food manufacturing industry reported a 10 percent increase in the number of bruises and contusions for DJTR cases between 2011 and 2012.

Rate of soreness, pain with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012

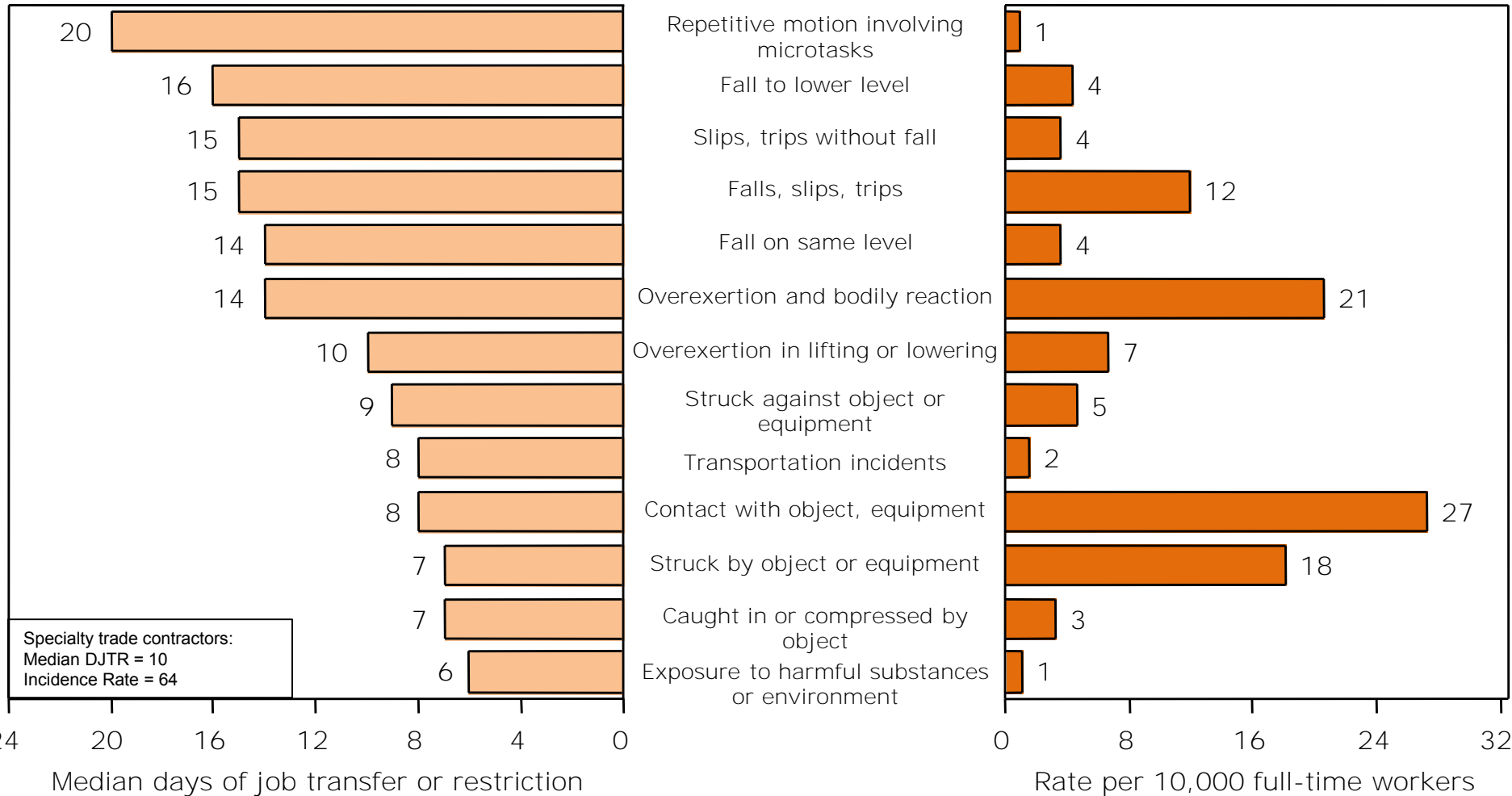


Number of soreness, pain with DJTR and DAFW cases, private industry, 2012



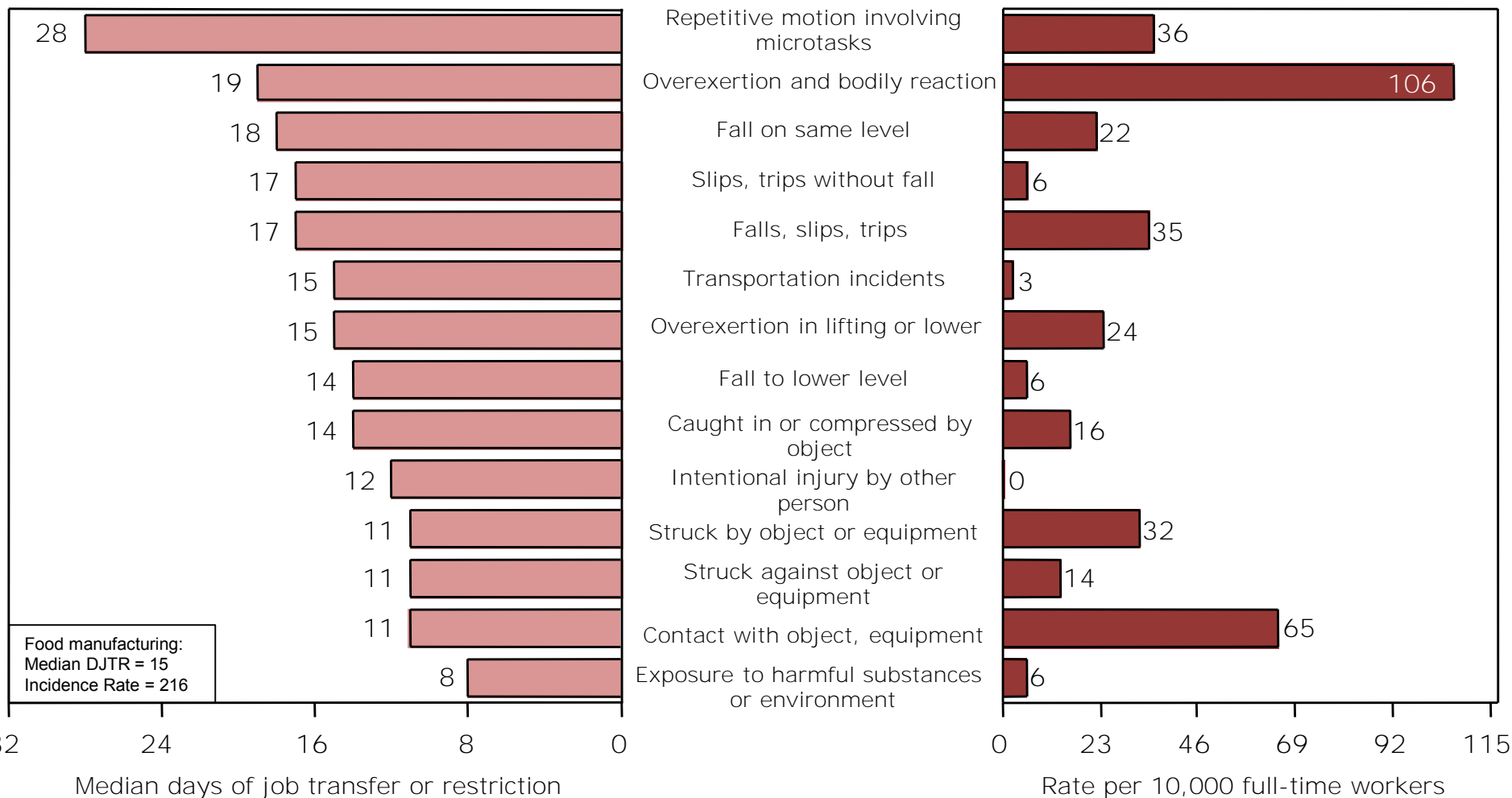
The rate and number of soreness or pain cases increased in the food manufacturing, air transportation, and nursing and residential care facilities industries from 2011 DJTR estimates while they decreased in the building material and garden supply stores industry. In food manufacturing, there were more than twice as many DJTR soreness or pain cases as there were DAFW cases.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, specialty trade contractors industry, 2012



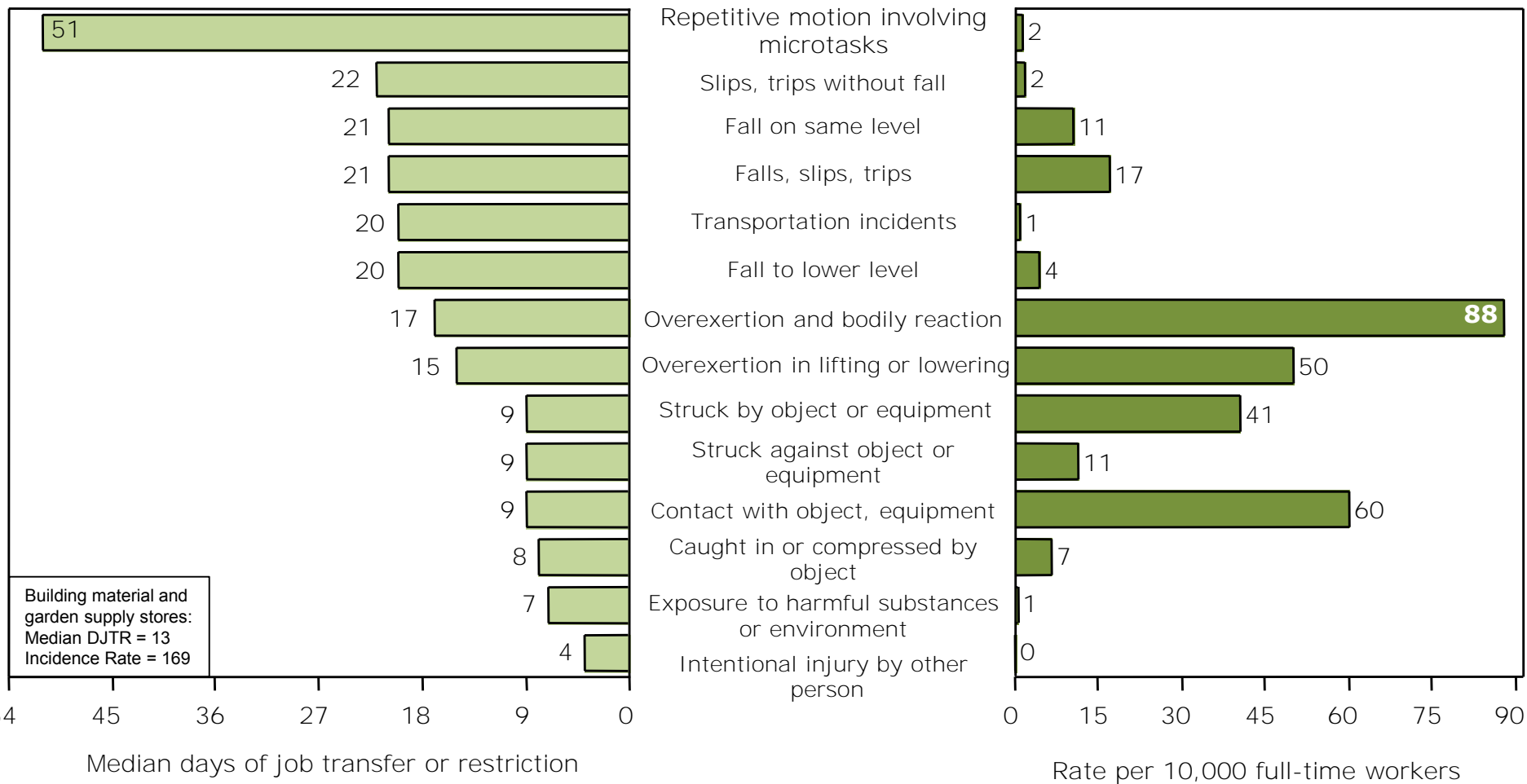
Workers in the specialty trade contractors industry sustained injuries or illnesses from contact with objects or equipment at a rate of 27 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers and required a median of 8 days in restricted or transfer work status. Repetitive motion involving microtasks required a median of 20 days in restricted work to recover.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, food manufacturing industry, 2012



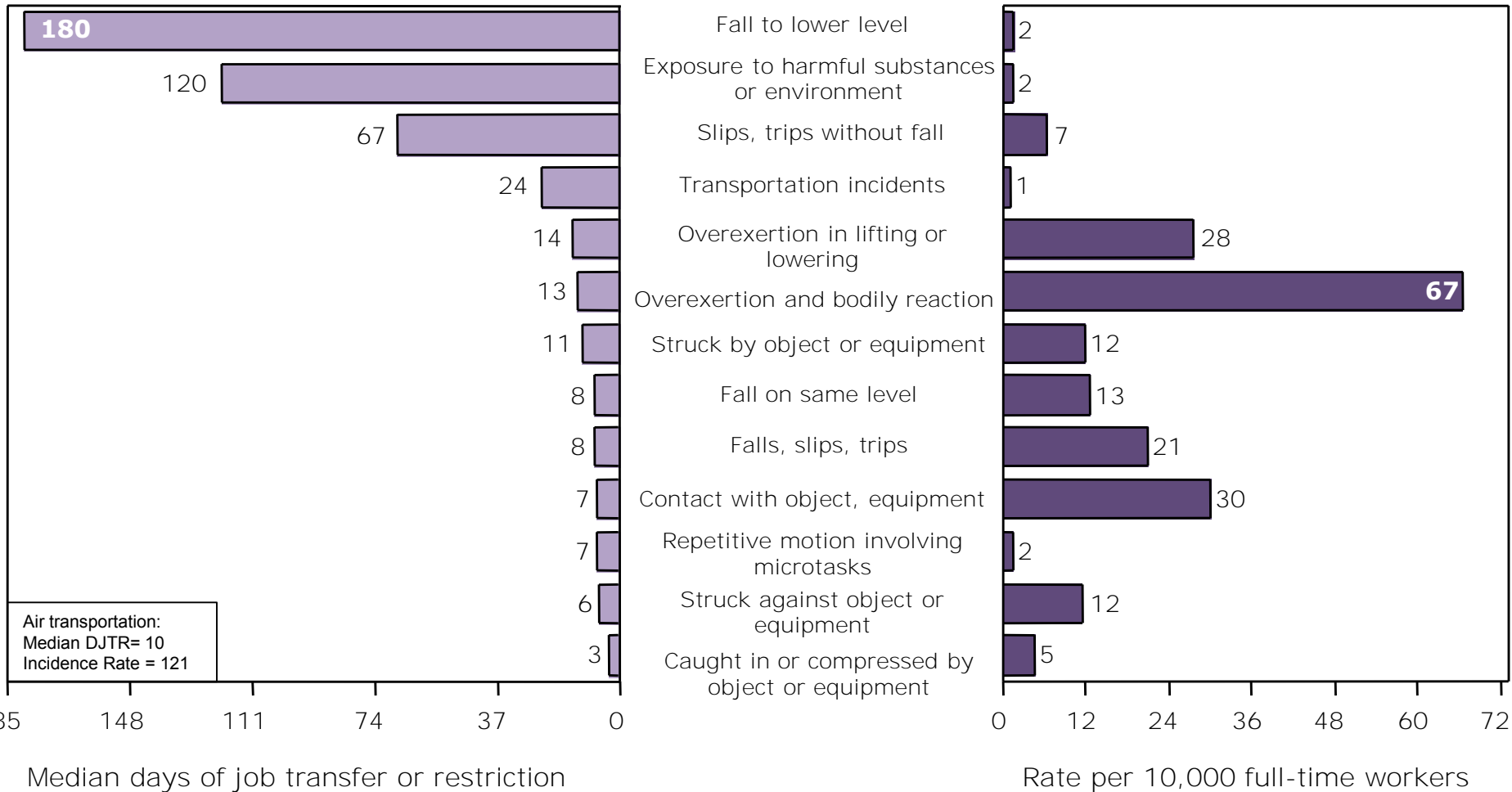
The rate of injuries or illnesses from overexertion and bodily reaction increased to 106 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012 from 100 in 2011.. Repetitive motion involving microtasks required a median of 28 days in restricted work to recover.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, building material and garden supply stores industry, 2012



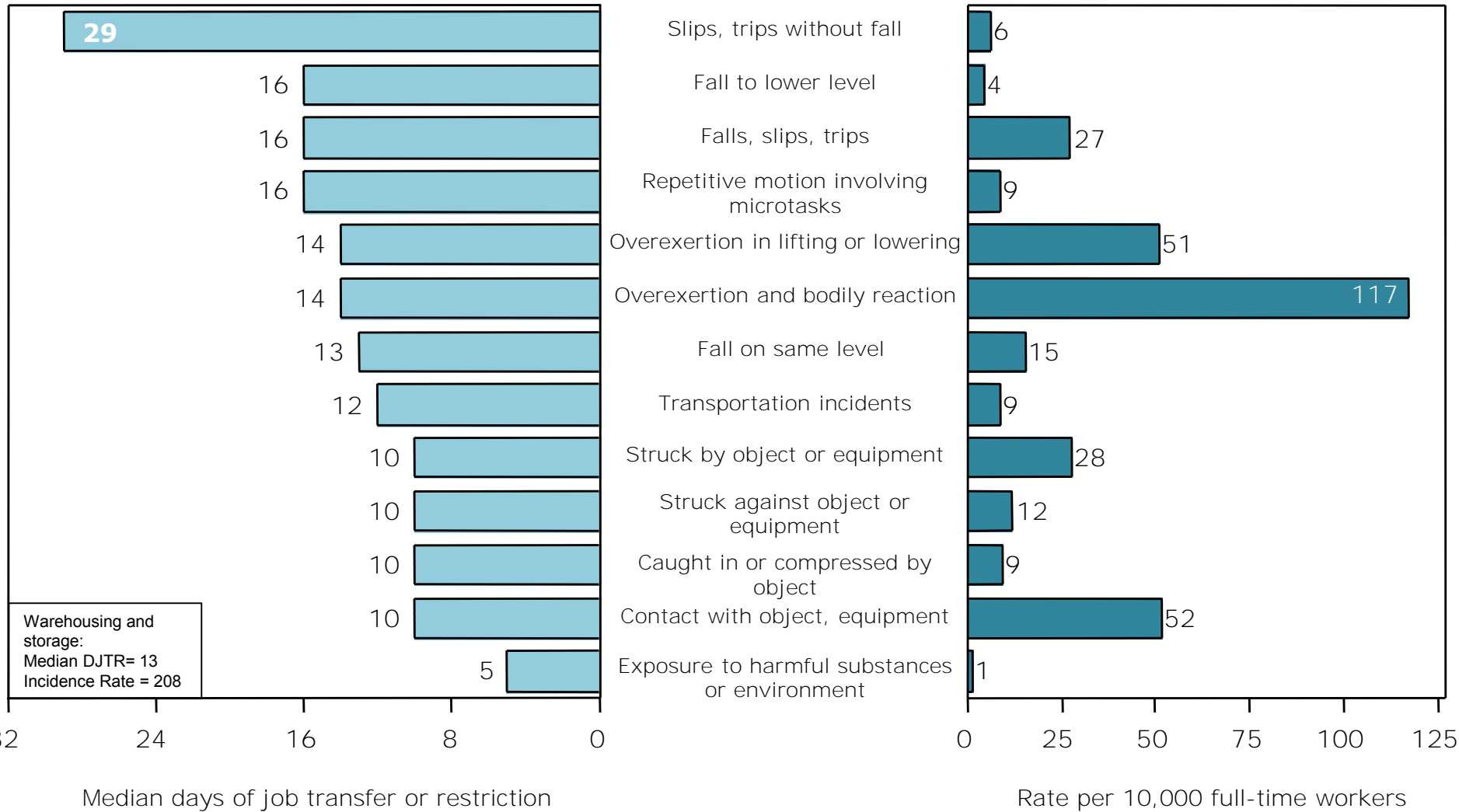
Workers in the building material and garden supply stores industry sustained injuries or illnesses from overexertion and bodily reaction at a rate of 88 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers. In this industry, repetitive motion involving microtasks required a median of 51 days in restricted work before returning to their normal job status. The number and rate of falls on the same level decreased by approximately 22 percent from 2011.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, air transportation industry, 2012



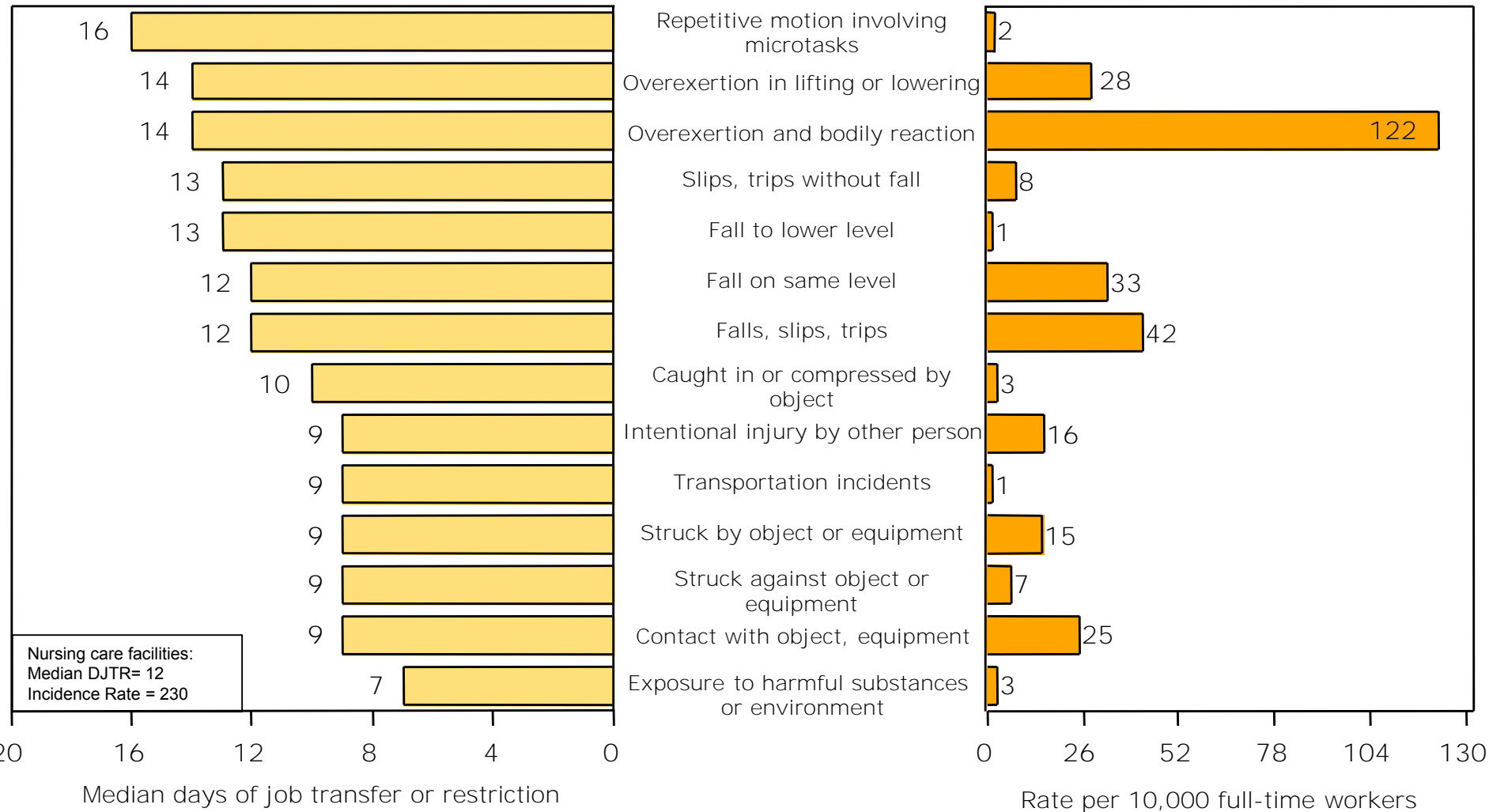
Overexertion and bodily reaction occurred at a rate of 67 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—statistically the same as in 2011. The rate of falls, slips, and trips increased to 21 cases per 10,000 full-time workers from 14 in 2011.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, warehousing and storage industry, 2012



Workers in warehousing and storage who were injured from slips, trips without falls required a median of 29 days of job transfer or work restriction. The leading event or exposure resulting in a DJTR case in this industry was overexertion and bodily reaction with 117 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.

Median days of job transfer or work restriction and incidence rates due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, nursing and residential care facilities industry, 2012



Workers in the nursing and residential care facilities industry sustained injuries and illnesses from overexertion and bodily reaction at a rate of 122 DJTR cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Workers who sustained injuries or illnesses from repetitive motion involving microtasks required a median of 16 days in restricted work to recover from their injuries-5 median days less than in 2011.