

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Health

Center for Policy, Planning and Evaluation



For Release: December, 2016
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CHARACTERISTICS FOR INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, DC 2015

Washington – The District of Columbia’s Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2015 showed that there were 2,660 work-related injury and illness cases reported in the private industry that required days away from work. Sprains, strains and tears accounted for approximately 32 percent of these cases and were the leading type of injury or illness. Food preparation and serving related occupations had the most injury and illness days away from work cases and made up 450 or 17 percent of the cases; followed by buildings and grounds cleaning and maintenance 410 or 15 percent of the cases. (See Charts 1 and 2)

Case Characteristic Highlights

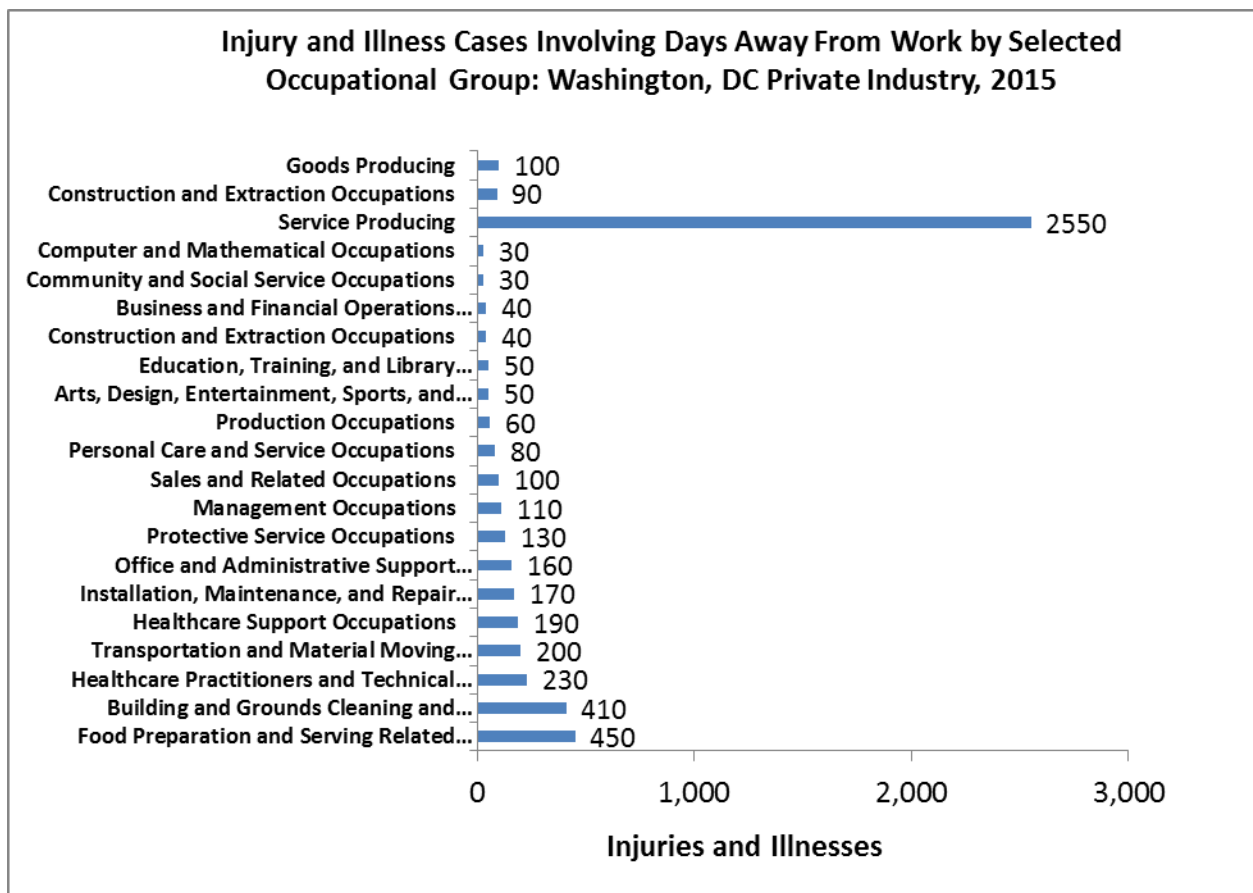
- The leading nature of the work-related injury or illness cases involving days away from work was sprains, strains and tears (840 cases); other significant causes were soreness and pain (620), cuts, lacerations and punctures (320 cases) and bruises and contusions (290 cases).
- The part of the body that was most frequently affected by injuries and illnesses was upper extremities (730) which includes the shoulder, arm, wrist and hand accounted for 27 percent of all days away from work cases. Lower extremities (680), which includes the knee, ankle foot, toe and toenail accounted for 26 percent of all days away from work cases with the trunk (540) which includes the back accounted for 20 percent of all days away from work cases.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces (600) accounted for 23 percent of all sources of injury and illness cases.
- Cases involving falls, slips and trips accounted for 830 cases, the majority of these cases were fall on the same level (550 cases). The next largest event category was cases which involved contact with object, equipment which accounted for 720 cases.

Demographic Highlights

- Fifty-two percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved women (1,370 cases).
- Workers in the age range of 45-54 years accounted for 30 percent or 790 cases.
- Thirty-six percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved Black or African American workers (950 cases).

- Forty percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work involved employees with one to five years of service with employer (1,010).
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported the time of incident, the hours from 8:01 AM to 12:00 PM accounted for 700 incidents.
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported hours on the job before the event occurred, employees on the job for two to four hours made up 510 cases.
- Monday (470 cases), Thursday (450 cases), Tuesday (440 cases) and Wednesday (440) were the days of the week when most of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work occurred.

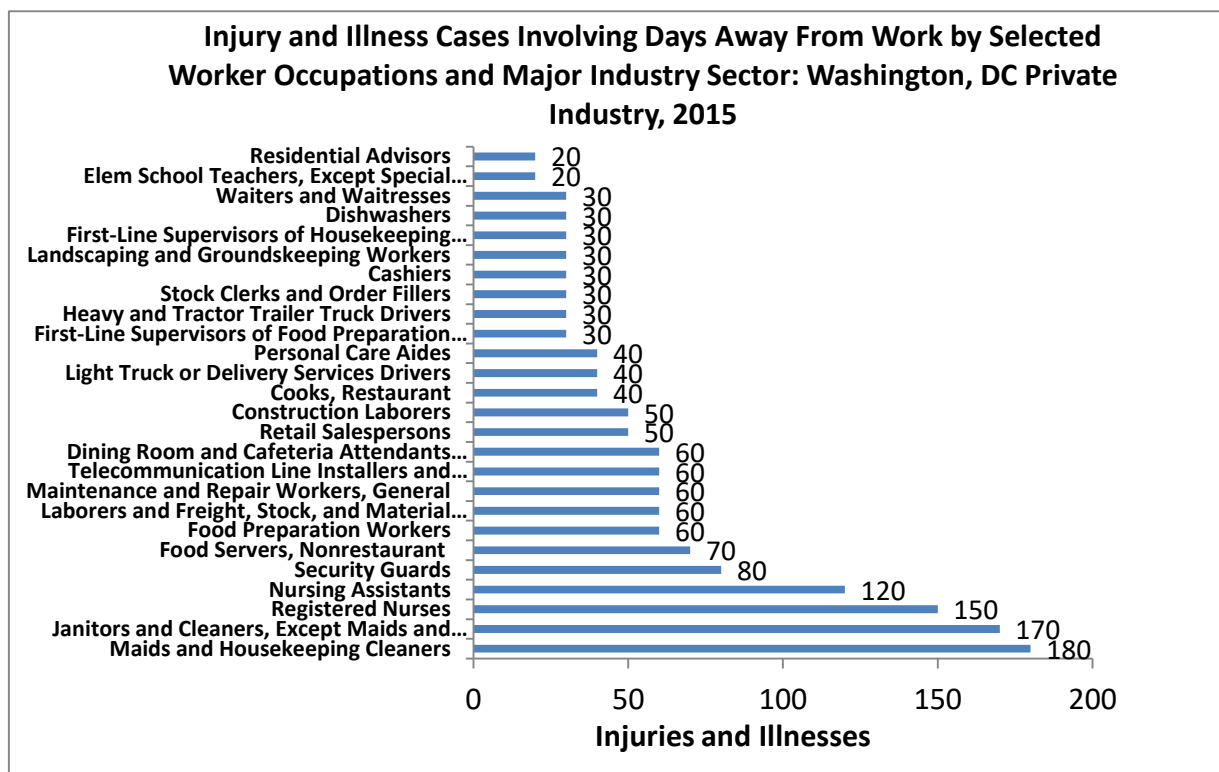
Chart 1



Note: Because of the rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the District of Columbia, August 23, 2016.

Chart 2



Note: Because of the rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the District of Columbia, August 23, 2016.

Additional Statewide Information

For detailed statistical tables on case and demographic data from the Washington, DC Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2015, go to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm#DC>. In addition, any information can be requested by contacting Dr. Kimberley A. Turner at: (202) 442-9010 or via e-mail at: TurnerK@states.bls.gov.

Technical Notes

The Washington, DC Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses was conducted by the D.C. Department of Health in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 2009 data, the Occupational Safety Health Statistics program began classifying industry using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Industry data from 2003 to 2008 were classified using the NAICS 2002. NAICS 2007 includes revisions across several sectors. The most significant revisions are in the information sector, particularly within telecommunications. For more information, go to <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

For technical information about and definitions for the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site here: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.