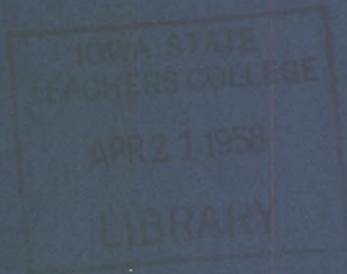


WORK INJURIES AND WORK-INJURY RATES IN HOSPITALS



Bulletin No. 1219

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague, Commissioner



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February 1958

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ABSTRACT

Work injuries occurred in hospitals at the rate of 8.6 per million hours worked during 1953. Compared with the all-manufacturing average, this rate was low but it was considerably higher than some individual manufacturing industries such as explosives manufacturing, 3.6, and synthetic-fiber manufacturing 1.7.

Injuries were most frequent in mental hospitals, 15.3 per million hours worked. Tuberculosis hospitals (11.7) and special hospitals (11.3) had rates about one-third greater than the industry average. For general hospitals, the frequency rate was 6.5.

Government hospitals had higher frequency rates than nongovernment--city and county hospitals, generally having the highest. Among the nongovernment hospitals, injury-frequency rates were higher in general and special hospitals operated by nonprofit organizations than in those operated by proprietary owners, while the reverse was true for mental and tuberculosis hospitals.

Of the 3 general operating divisions in hospitals, the plant operation and maintenance divisions had the highest average frequency rate while the administrative divisions had the lowest. The rate for the professional care divisions was approximately 13 percent better than the average for all hospital activities. The farms and dairies, and transportation departments in the plant operation and maintenance division, the nursing departments in the professional care division, and the purchasing and issuing departments in the administrative division had the highest rates in their respective divisions.

Strains, sprains, bruises, contusions, cuts, lacerations, and fractures accounted for more than four-fifths of all disabling work injuries. However, hospital workers suffered a large number of occupational diseases, tuberculosis alone accounting for 2.5 percent of all disabling injuries. Trunk injuries, mostly strains and sprains, were responsible for 35 percent of all hospital injuries.

Nursing service attendants experienced more injuries than any other occupational group of workers. Most of these were strains, sprains, bruises, and contusions.

Work Injuries and Work-Injury Rates in Hospitals *

THE INDUSTRY RECORD

In 1954, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook an extensive and detailed study of the work-injury experience of hospital employees, based upon records for the year 1953. Prior to this study, there were no national injury-rate data relating specifically to hospital employees. There were, therefore, no figures available to permit time comparisons which would indicate trends in injury occurrence or determine whether or not 1953 was a typical year in respect to the injury experience of hospital workers.

The 4,680 hospitals participating in the survey had an average of 8.6 disabling work injuries per million employee hours worked during 1953 (table 1). 1/ In comparison with the experience of most other industries, this was not an unduly high injury-frequency rate. 2/ The all-manufacturing average (13.4), for example, was more than 50 percent higher. More specifically, the hospital rate was vastly better than the averages of 76.8 for logging and 53.1 for sawmill operations. But it was much higher than the average of 3.6 for the explosives manufacturing industry or the average of 1.7 for workers manufacturing synthetic fibers. In the field of institutional-type operations, it was better than the rate of 13.2 for hotels, but not as good as the rate of 7.4 for publicly operated colleges. As an average, the hospital injury-frequency rate did not look very bad--nor did it look very good. It did indicate that there was considerable room for improvement in the injury experience of hospital workers.

*This report was prepared in the Division of Industrial Hazards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor by Frank S. McElroy and George R. McCormack.

1/ See scope and method of survey for definition of "disabling injury" and "frequency rate"

2/ Injury rates by industry 1953, BLS release Oct. 7, 1954.

In respect to injury severity, the comparisons were generally favorable to the hospitals. Only 0.2 percent of the disabling injuries reported in the hospital survey resulted in death or permanent-total disability and only 3.5 percent resulted in permanent-partial disability. ^{3/} The corresponding ratios for all-manufacturing were 0.4 and 5.4, respectively. For hotels, the averages were 0.3 and 1.2, and for publicly operated colleges they were 0.6 and 1.7. Broadly speaking, the proportion of hospital injuries resulting in death or permanent-total disability was lower than in most other classifications of employment. The proportion of hospital injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability was low in comparison with the experience of most industries in which machine operations are common, but was rather high for an activity in which machine operations are relatively uncommon. In terms of the usual injury-severity measures, the hospital reports showed an average time charge of 62 days per disabling injury and a severity rate of 0.5 days lost or charged in each 1,000 employee-hours worked by hospital employees. ^{4/}

In broad terms, therefore, the record indicates that approximately 1 in every 57 full-time hospital employees experienced a disabling work injury during 1953. The average time charge of 62 days for each of these injuries represents an economic loss of about 1 day during the year for each full-time employee. As indicated later, however, there were wide deviations from these general averages among hospitals of different types and sizes.

SCOPE AND METHOD OF SURVEY

Coverage

In accordance with the provisions of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, ^{5/} only establishments primarily engaged in providing hospital facilities were included in the survey. Institutions such as sanatoria, rest homes, convalescent homes, and curative baths or spas in which medical or surgical services are not a main function were excluded.

Both government and nongovernment hospitals were included. To insure comparability, military personnel attached to Federal hospitals were specifically excluded from the reports. With this exception, the reports covered the hours worked and the injury experience of all other workers employed by, or contributing their services directly to the reporting hospitals.

^{3/} See scope and method of survey for definitions of disabilities, average time charge, and severity rate.

^{4/} The standard average time charge per injury and the injury-severity rate computed in this special survey are not strictly comparable with corresponding measures shown in the Bureau's regular annual reports because of a refinement in the computations for the special survey.

^{5/} Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Nonmanufacturing Industries, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, 1949, Vol. II (p. 119).

The contact list included all Federal hospitals and all nonfederal hospitals listed in the directory issue (June 1953) of the Journal of the American Hospital Association. The contacts, therefore, included practically 100 percent of the accredited hospitals in the United States.

The data were collected by mail on a voluntary reporting basis. Replies were received from nearly 5,500 hospitals, approximately 78 percent of the total mailing list of nearly 7,000. The replies yielded usable reports from 4,680 establishments representing 67 percent of the original contact list. The usable reports covered a total of 1,688 million employee-hours worked by full-time, part-time, and volunteer workers. In terms of full-time workers, therefore, the reports used in the survey represent a full year's experience for approximately 838,000 hospital workers.

Nonrespondent Check

At the conclusion of the basic survey, a random sample of the nonrespondent establishments was selected for the purpose of measuring the possible bias introduced into the survey results by the failure of the nonrespondents to participate. Through intensive mail solicitations and personal visits, replies were obtained from nearly all establishments in this check sample. Comparisons between the data tabulated from the check sample and those obtained from the main survey indicate that the rates derived from the survey would not have been significantly different if a 100-percent response had been obtained.

Definitions

The injury-rate comparisons presented in this report are based primarily on injury-frequency and severity rates compiled according to the definitions and procedures specified in the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, as approved by the American Standards Association in 1945. These standard rates have been supplemented by an additional measure of injury severity designated as the average time charge per disabling injury. ^{6/}

Disabling Injury.--A disabling injury is any injury sustained by an employee in the course of and arising out of his employment which results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or temporary-total disability. The definitions ^{7/} of the several disability classifications as applied in this survey are as follows:

^{6/} Effective January 1, 1955, the average time charge per disabling injury is a standard measure for injury data compiled for periods following that date. See American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work-Injury Experience approved by the American Standards Association, December 16, 1954.

^{7/} See American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates approved by the American Standards Association, October 11, 1945.

(1) **Fatality.**--A death resulting from a work injury is classified as a work fatality regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.

(2) **Permanent-Total Disability.**--An injury other than death which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation is classified as permanent-total disability. The loss, or complete loss of use, of any of the following in one accident is considered permanent-total disability:

(a) Both eyes; (b) 1 eye and 1 hand, or arm, or leg, or foot; (c) any 2 of the following not on the same limb: hand, arm, foot, or leg.

(3) **Permanent-Partial Disability.**--The complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability is classified as permanent-partial disability, regardless of any preexisting disability of the injured member or impaired body function. The following injuries are not classified as permanent-partial disabilities, but are classified as temporary-total or temporary-partial disabilities, or as medical treatment cases, depending upon the degree of disability during the healing period: (a) hernia, if it can be repaired; (b) loss of fingernails or toenails; (c) loss of teeth; (d) disfigurement; (e) strains or sprains not causing permanent limitation of motion; (f) fractures healing completely without deformities or displacements.

(4) **Temporary-Total Disability.**--Any injury not resulting in death or permanent impairment is classified as a temporary-total disability if the injured person, because of his injury, is unable to perform a regularly established job, open and available to him, during the entire time interval corresponding to the hours of his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns) subsequent to the date of injury.

Injury-Frequency Rate.--The injury-frequency rate represents the average number of disabling work injuries occurring in each million employee-hours worked. It is computed according to the following formula:

$$\text{Frequency rate} = \frac{\text{Number of disabling injuries multiplied by 1,000,000}}{\text{Number of employee-hours worked}}$$

Average Time Charge Per Injury.--The relative severity of a temporary injury is measured by the number of calendar days during which the injured person is unable to work at any regularly established job open and available to him, excluding the day of injury and the day on which he returns to work. The relative severity of death and permanent impairment cases is determined by reference to a table of economic time charges included in the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates. These time charges,

based upon an average work-life expectancy of 20 years for the entire working population, represent the average percentage of working ability lost as the result of specified impairments, expressed in unproductive days.

The evaluation of tuberculosis cases constituted a special problem in this survey. A broad review of workmen's compensation cases involving tuberculosis, and extended consultation with medical and rehabilitation people indicated that on recovery, tuberculosis patients generally were, to some degree, restricted as to the activities and occupations in which they might safely engage. Under the commonly accepted disability definitions this would constitute permanent-partial disability. The American Standard Method of Measuring and Recording Work-Injury Experience, however, does not provide a specific time charge for this kind of disability, but rather leaves the time charge to be determined on the basis of medical evaluation in each case. Because of the obvious complications of attempting to obtain a separate evaluation of each case, however, it was necessary to adopt an average time charge for tuberculosis cases reported in this survey. A value of 1,200 days per case was established by averaging the awards made for tuberculosis cases in a number of workmen's compensation jurisdictions. The method of computation and the "determined" time charge were presented informally to the Z16.1 Committee on Interpretations of the American Standards Association for review and comment. The committee, without registering a formal decision, found no objection to this procedure.

The average time charge per disabling injury is computed by adding the days lost for each temporary injury and the days charged according to the standard table for each death and permanent impairment and dividing the total by the number of disabling injuries.

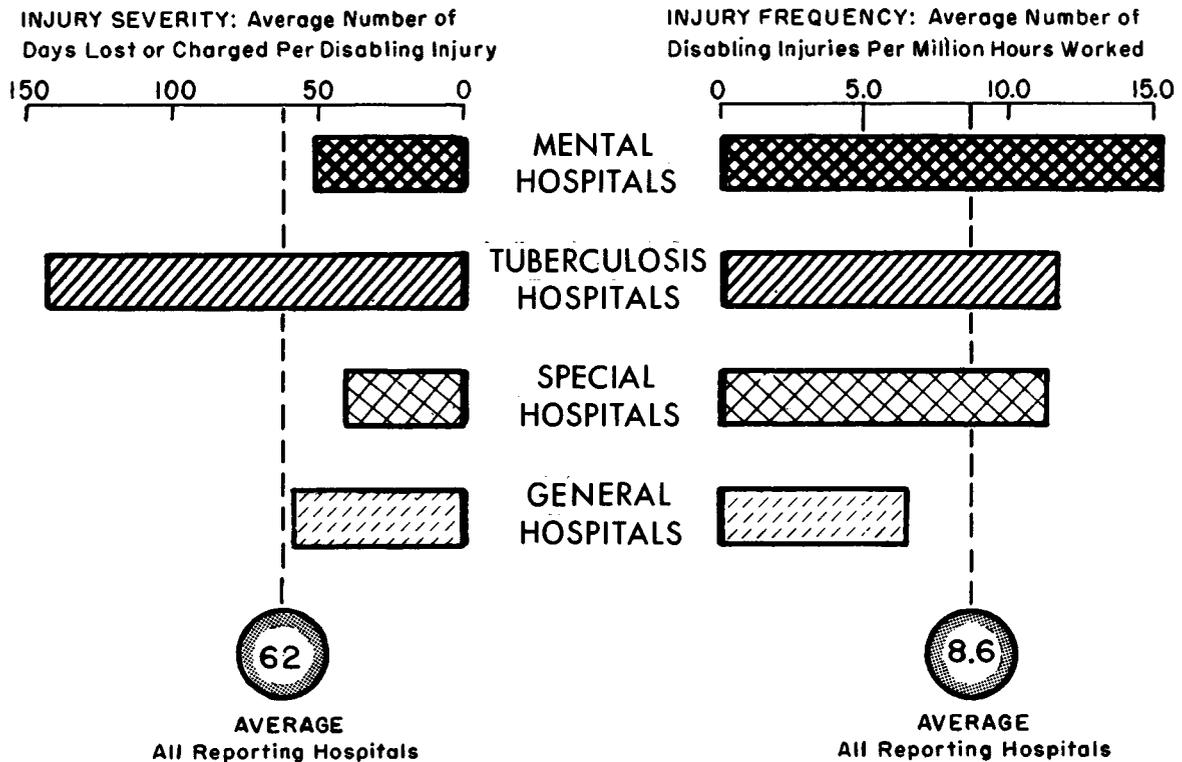
Injury-Severity Rate.--The injury-severity rate weights each disabling injury with its corresponding time loss or time charge and expresses the aggregate in terms of the average number of days lost or charged per 1,000 employee-hours worked. It is computed according to the following formula:

$$\text{Severity rate} = \frac{\text{Total days lost or charged} \times 1,000}{\text{Number of employee-hours worked}}$$

COMPARISONS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL

For basic comparison purposes, each reporting hospital was assigned to one of the four general classifications used and defined by the American Hospital Association--general, mental, tuberculosis, and special. For more detailed comparisons, the "special hospital" group was further broken down into seven subclassifications--geriatric; isolation and contagious diseases; cancer; orthopedic; eye, ear, nose, and throat; obstetric; and pediatric.

Chart 1. Work Injuries in Hospitals BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL, 1953



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General hospitals constitute by far the largest of the several groups of hospitals. In the reporting sample, this classification included 77 percent of the entire volume of institutions and 72 percent of the total employment (table 1). The experience of general hospitals, therefore, carried a very heavy weight in the "all hospitals" averages.

The average injury rates for the different types of hospitals varied widely. The highest level of injury occurrence among the four major groups was in the mental hospitals, 15.3 disabling injuries per million employee hours worked. The lowest average, 6.5, was for the general hospitals. The tuberculosis and special hospitals groups had average injury-frequency rates of 11.7 and 11.3, respectively. (See chart 1.)

The subclassifications of the specialty hospitals showed a somewhat wider range of injury-frequency rates. The geriatric hospitals had the highest group average recorded, 15.9, and the pediatric hospitals had the lowest, 5.4. The full range for the subgroups of specialty hospitals was as follows:

Geriatric - - - - -	15.9
Isolation and contagious diseases ---	15.3
Cancer - - - - -	12.7
Orthopedic - - - - -	9.2
Eye, ear, nose, and throat - - - - -	8.6
Obstetric - - - - -	7.8
Pediatric - - - - -	5.4

The average severity of the injuries experienced was much higher in the tuberculosis hospitals than in any of the other classifications. This was a reflection of the relatively high volume of occupational tuberculosis cases reported by these institutions--1 in every 9 of their disabling injuries was a tuberculosis case. For this group of hospitals, the average time charge per disabling injury was 143 days and the standard severity rate was 1.7.

In sharp contrast, the average time charge per case for the general hospitals was 59 days; for mental hospitals, 51 days; and for special hospitals, 41 days. The severity rates, similarly, was substantially lower than that of the tuberculosis hospitals--mental hospitals, 0.8; special hospitals, 0.5; and general hospitals, 0.4.

HOSPITAL SIZE COMPARISONS

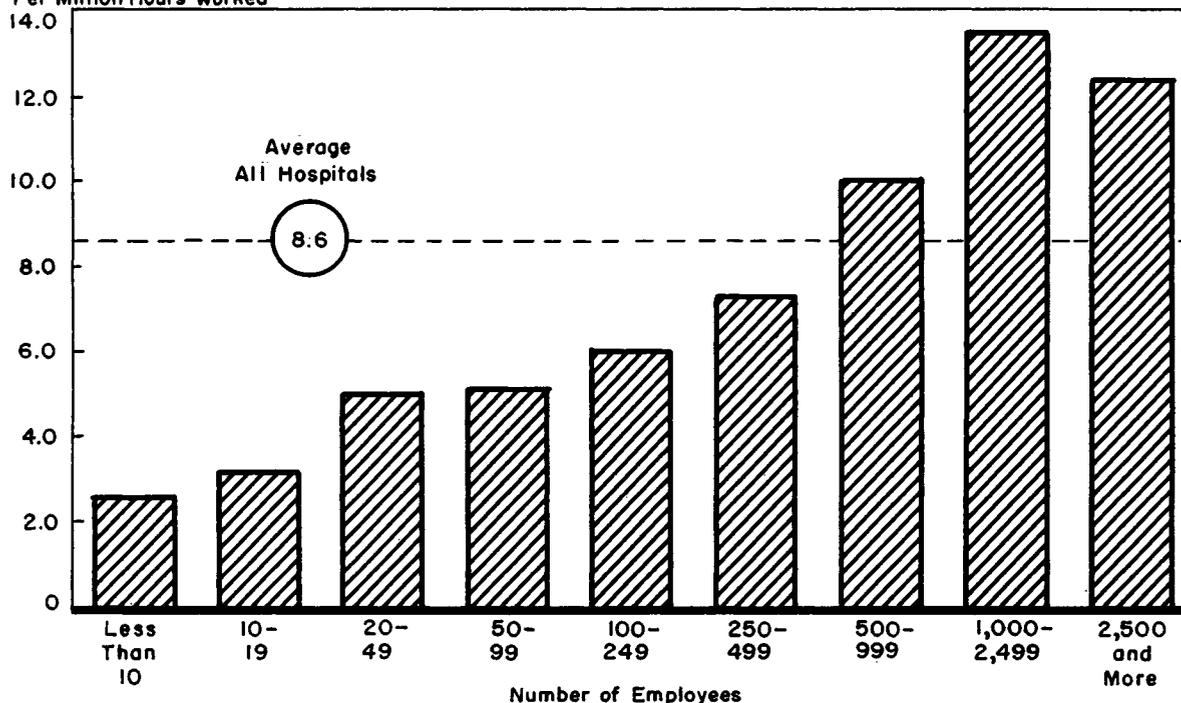
There was a striking relationship between hospital size, as measured by total employment, and the level of injury occurrence. Generally, the findings indicate that injury-frequency rates for hospitals tend to vary directly with the size of the hospitals (table 1 and chart 2).

A breakdown of the entire reporting sample into establishment size groups indicated that the smallest hospitals--those with less than 10 employees each--have the lowest incidence of work injuries. Their average injury-frequency rate was only 2.6. In each successively larger group, the average frequency rate rose progressively to a maximum of 13.5 for hospitals having between 1,000 and 2,499 employees. The hospitals with 2,500 or more employees had a slightly lower average, 12.4, but this reflected primarily the fact that this size group was composed almost exclusively of general hospitals.

The relationship between the average days lost per temporary-total disability and establishment size was consistently the reverse of the frequency-rate relationship.

Chart 2. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals BY SIZE OF HOSPITAL, 1953

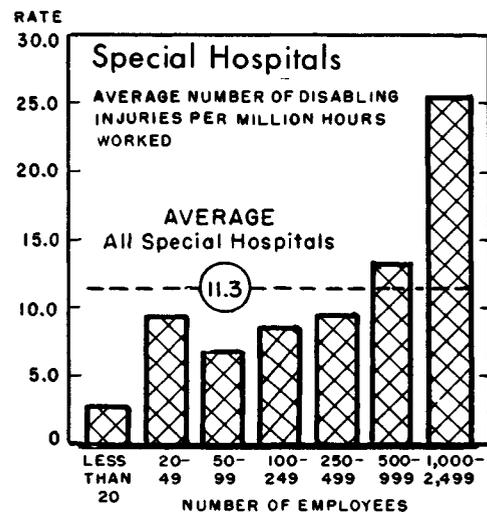
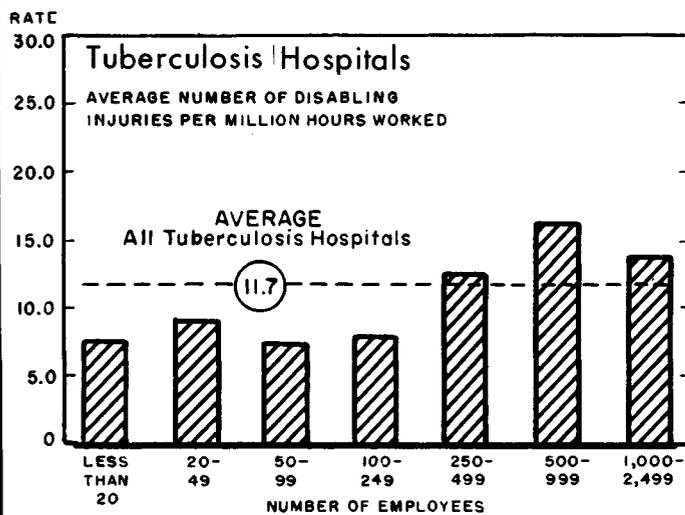
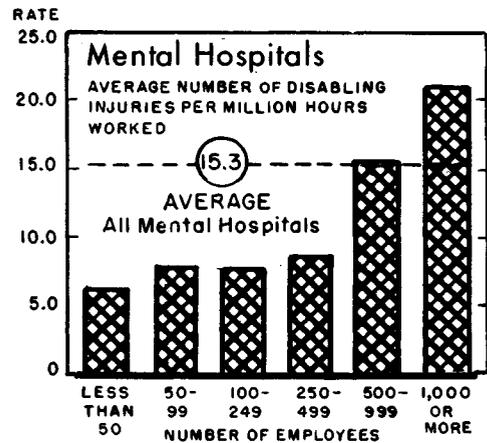
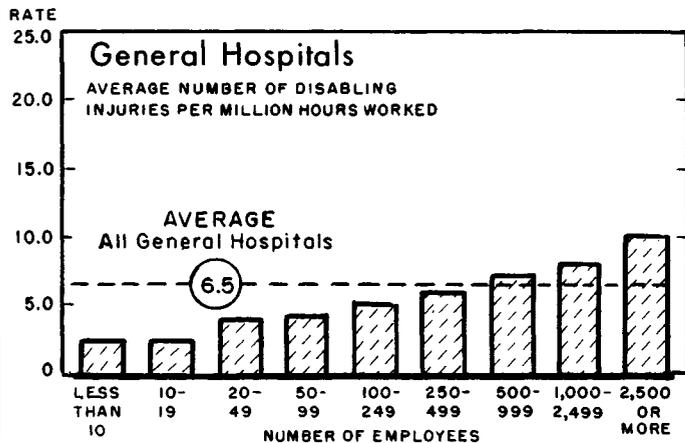
Average Number of Disabling Injuries
Per Million Hours Worked



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In regards to the relationship between injury frequency and establishment size: In the general-hospital classification where the reporting sample was relatively large and the influence of individual establishments was minimized, the frequency rates varied directly with employment size throughout the range. In this group, the average frequency rates varied from 2.5 for establishments with less than 20 employees to 10.3 for those with 2,500 or more employees. In the mental and special hospital groups, the pattern was much the same, but with greater differences between the rates of the small and large institutions. For tuberculosis hospitals, the pattern was less sharply defined, but in general, it displayed the same characteristics.

Chart 3. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals BY TYPE AND SIZE OF HOSPITAL, 1953



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This pattern is particularly interesting in that it deviates from the distribution of injury rates by plant size usually observed in industry. In industrial operations, the highest level of injury rates commonly is found in the middle-size establishments, roughly in the range between 100 and 500 employees. Frequency rates for the larger industrial establishments generally average lower than those of the medium-size plants, but not as low as those of the relatively small plants.

Group averages, however, tend to conceal wide variations in injury rates among individual establishments. Actually 55 percent (2,596) of all hospitals cooperating in the survey operated the entire year without a disabling injury (table 3). Most of these, of course, were small but together they accounted for 19 percent of all employees surveyed. Included in the group of zero-frequency-rate hospitals, was one with nearly 1,100 employees.

In contrast, 33 hospitals had frequency rates in excess of 50, of which 4 had rates exceeding 100. Again, most of these hospitals were small but one with an average employment of approximately 800 had a rate of 52 for the year. At the adverse end of the scale, 610 hospitals (13 percent of the reporting sample) employing 19 percent of all hospital workers accounted for 51 percent of the disabling injuries reported in the survey and 43 percent of the total time lost (table 4).

COMPARISONS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

During its 1954 meetings, the President's Conference on Occupational Safety adopted a recommendation of its Committee on Public Employee Safety that the Bureau of Labor Statistics expand its factfinding activities to include studies on accident occurrence among public employees. Accordingly, the data collected in this survey were tabulated by type of ownership--government, nonprofit, and proprietary. Because of injury rate variations by type of hospital, the comparisons were made by type of hospital within the various classes of ownership.

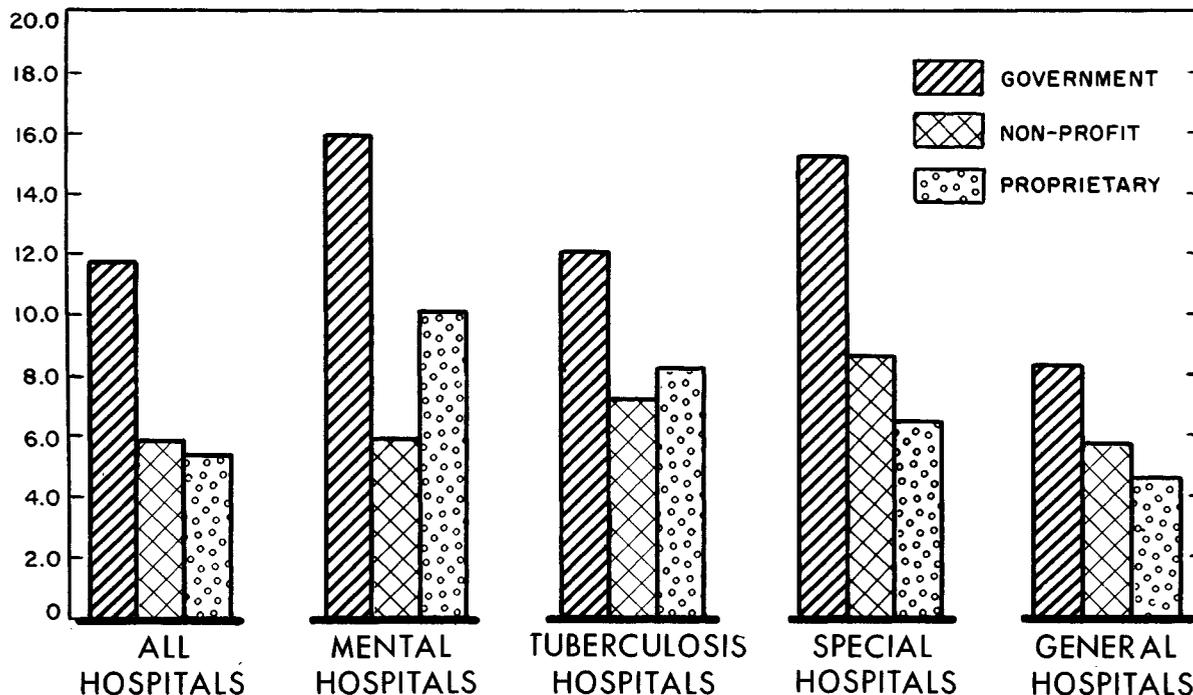
Generally, government hospitals, which are usually larger than nonprofit and proprietary hospitals, tended to have the most adverse injury-frequency rates. In all 4 types of hospitals--general, mental, tuberculosis, and special--frequency rates in government hospitals were substantially higher than in similar hospitals operated by nonprofit or proprietary organizations (table 5 and chart 4).

General and special hospitals, operated by nonprofit organizations, had higher frequency rates than similar hospitals operated by proprietary owners while the reverse was true for mental and tuberculosis hospitals. Injuries were, on an average, most severe in proprietary hospitals, although for mental hospitals, the average time lost per disabling injury was greatest in the nonprofit group.

Of the government hospitals, those operated by local governments--city and county--had the most adverse frequency rates in 3 of the 4 classes of hospitals (mental, tuberculosis, and special); in general hospitals, Federal institutions had the highest rate (table 5 and chart 5). State hospitals had the lowest frequency rates in the general, tuberculosis, and special hospital groups. Among the mental hospitals, federally operated hospitals had the lowest rate.

Chart 4. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP, 1953

Average Number of Disabling Injuries
Per Million Hours Worked



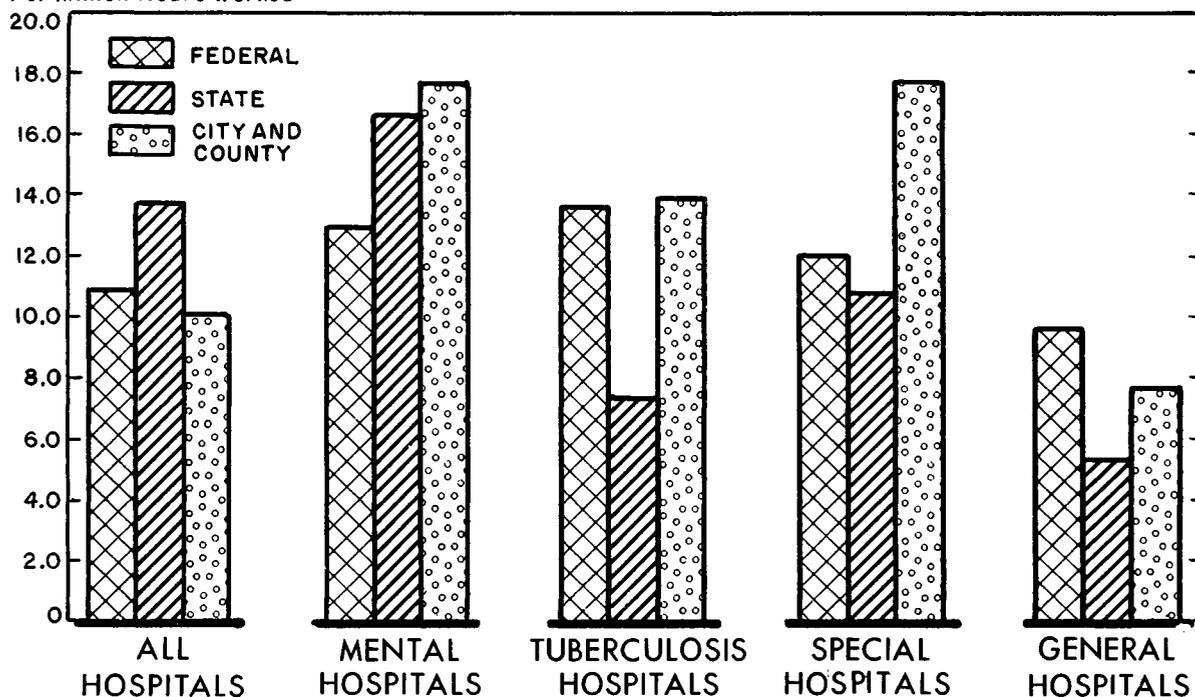
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A comparison between city- and county-operated hospitals indicated very little variation in injury-frequency rates except in special hospitals. For that group, the city rate of 20.6 was nearly 40 percent greater than the county rate, 14.9. In general hospitals, the rates were nearly identical, 8.3 in county hospitals and 8.2 in municipal hospitals. For tuberculosis hospitals, the respective rates were 14.6 and 13.7. A similar comparison for mental hospitals was not available.

Among the government hospitals, injuries were, on an average, most severe in federally operated hospitals. In the general, mental, and special hospital groups, the average time lost per disabling injury was greater in Federal hospitals than in State or locally operated hospitals. In tuberculosis hospitals, the State average was about 10 percent higher than the Federal average. City-county hospitals had the most favorable averages in 3 of the 4 classes of hospitals--mental, tuberculosis, and special.

Chart 5. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT-OWNERSHIP, 1953

Average Number of Disabling Injuries
Per Million Hours Worked



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Among the nonprofit hospitals, the church-operated group had the lowest injury-frequency rate. For general hospitals, the church-operated rate was 4.4; the church-affiliated rate, 5.5; and other (mostly incorporated nonprofit) institutions, 6.2. For special hospitals, the respective rates were 3.5, 7.4, and 9.4. Sample limitations did not permit similar comparisons for mental and tuberculosis hospitals.

The proprietary hospitals, usually, were small; corporation hospitals, the largest, averaged only 80 workers per establishment. Reflecting the tendency to low rates in small hospitals, frequency rates in proprietary hospitals were low. Of the 3 groups of proprietary hospitals--corporation, partnership, and individual--the corporation hospitals had the highest frequency rates. For proprietary general hospitals, the rates were:

corporation, 5.3; individual, 4.3; and partnership, 1.9. Respective averages for mental hospitals were 11.2, 8.1, and 5.0. For special hospitals, the partnership rate, 9.2, exceeded the corporation rate, 6.0. Comparisons for tuberculosis hospitals were not available.

REGIONAL, STATE, AND METROPOLITAN COMPARISONS

The breakdown of injury rates by geographic areas showed a consistency of patterns for the different classes of hospitals. In each of the four major classifications--general, mental, tuberculosis, and special hospitals--the highest incidence of injuries occurred in the Pacific Coast region and the lowest occurred in either the West South Central or the East South Central. With relatively few exceptions, the States of the Pacific, Mountain, Middle Atlantic, and New England regions tended to have higher injury-frequency rates than those of the central and southern regions. (See table 6 and charts 6 and 7.)

The underlying reasons for these consistent patterns were not apparent from the data available in the survey. Their import as indicators of the areas in which intensified accident-prevention efforts are most needed, however, is clear. For this purpose, the variations in injury experience among the different States are probably more significant than the regional variations.

General Hospitals

Although the regional frequency rate for general hospitals was higher in the Pacific Region than in any other region, the highest of the State rates for this class of hospitals occurred in Rhode Island (11.4). The California average (11.2), however, was only fractionally lower--hardly a significant difference. The Nevada average (10.8) was also in the high range. (See table 6, and charts 6 and 8.)

The other States of the Pacific region, had rates considerably lower than that of California. The Oregon average of 8.7 was relatively high, but it was exceeded by the rates for Vermont (9.6), New York (9.0), Florida (9.3), and Arizona (8.9). The Washington average (6.9) was not significantly different from the national average for all general hospitals.

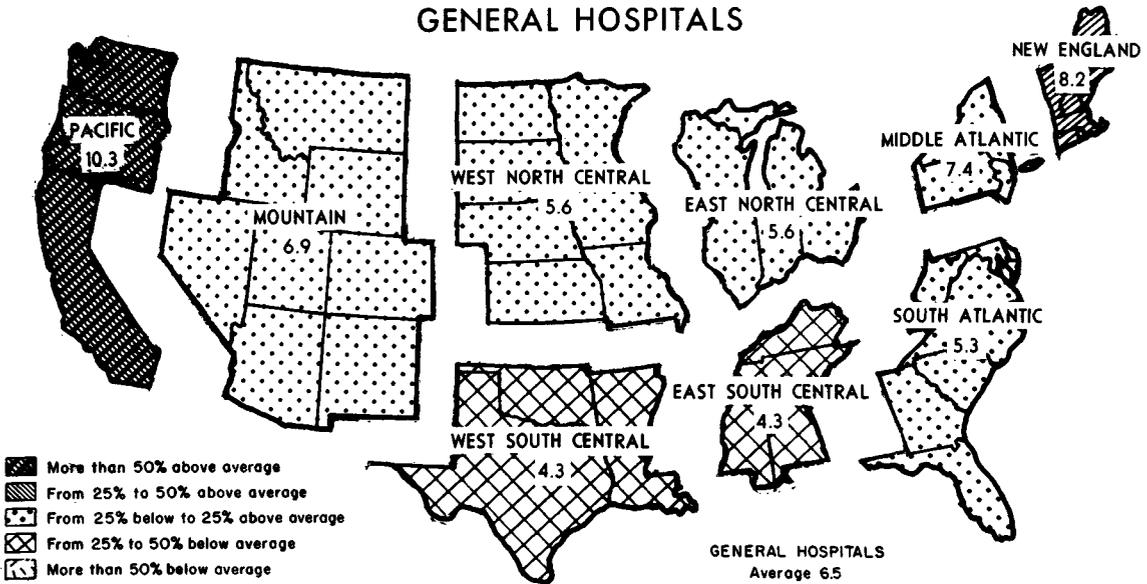
In the New England region, all of the State rates except New Hampshire's were above the national average. In the Middle Atlantic region, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania rates were somewhat below the national average, but the New York experience pulled the regional average up to 7.4.

Three States in the Mountain region--Wyoming, Montana, and New Mexico--had relatively low average frequency rates. The rates for Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, however, were relatively high.

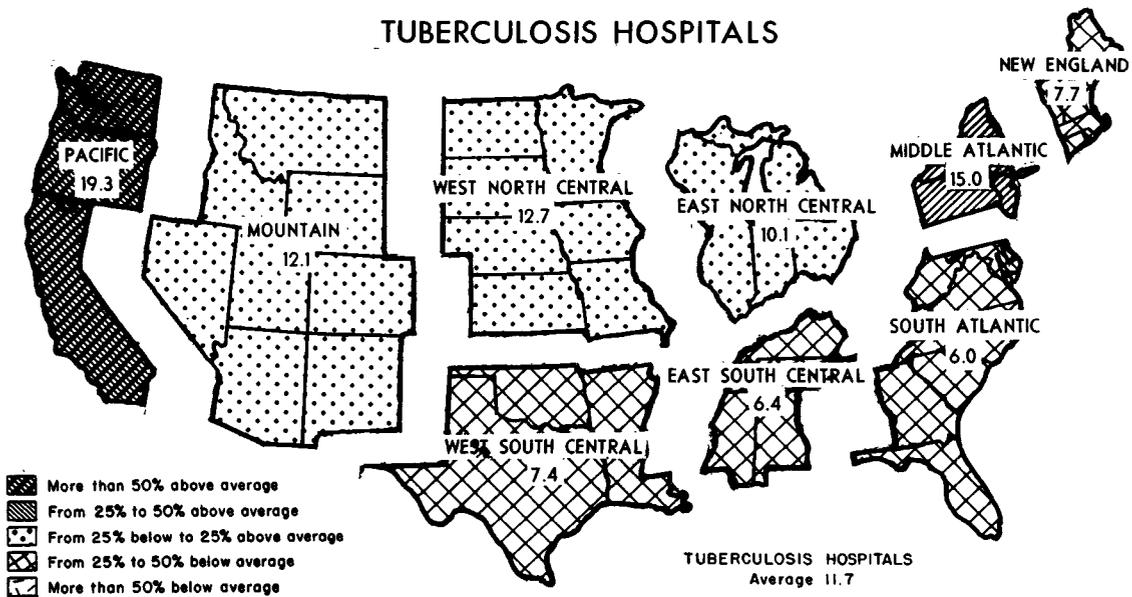
Chart 6. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in General and Tuberculosis Hospitals

By Geographic Region, 1953

GENERAL HOSPITALS



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS



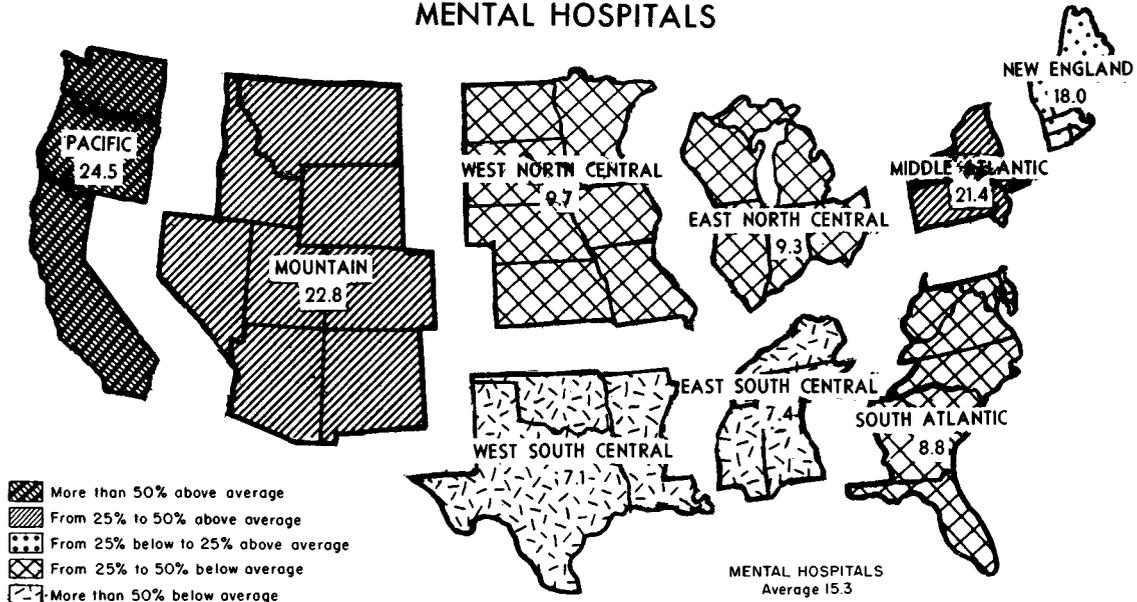
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FREQUENCY RATE: Average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked.

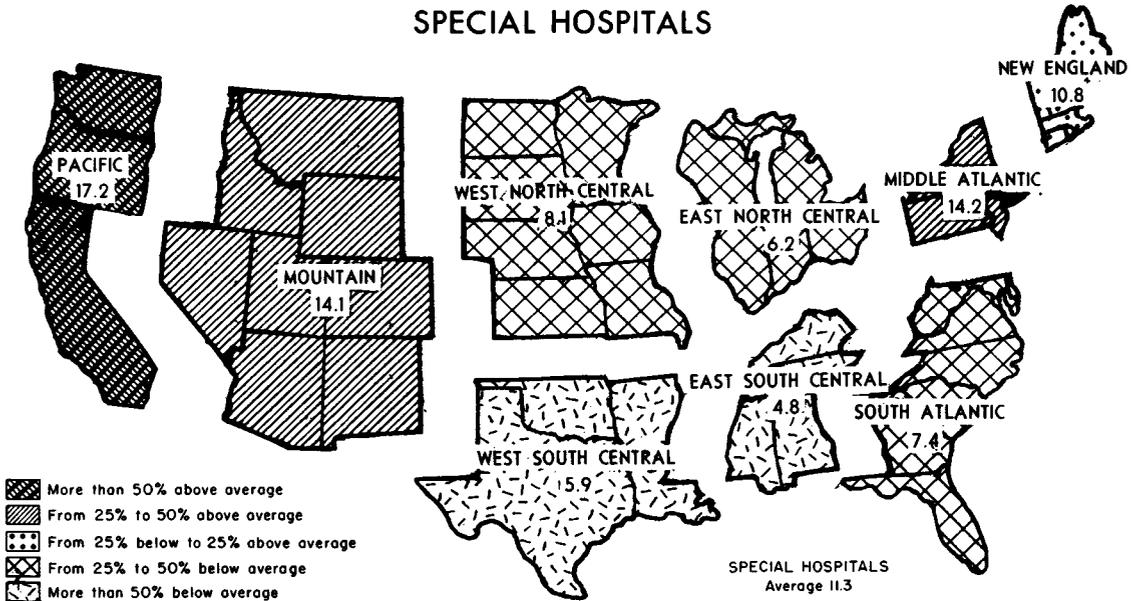
Chart 7. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Mental and Special Hospitals

By Geographic Region, 1953

MENTAL HOSPITALS



SPECIAL HOSPITALS



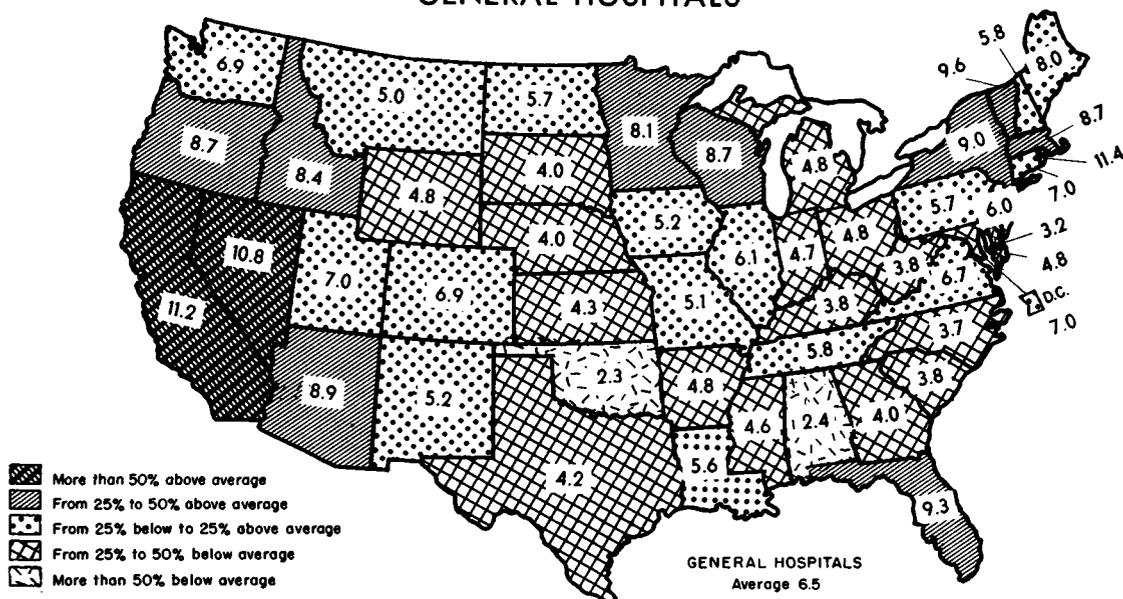
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FREQUENCY_RATE: Average number of disabling
injuries per million hours worked

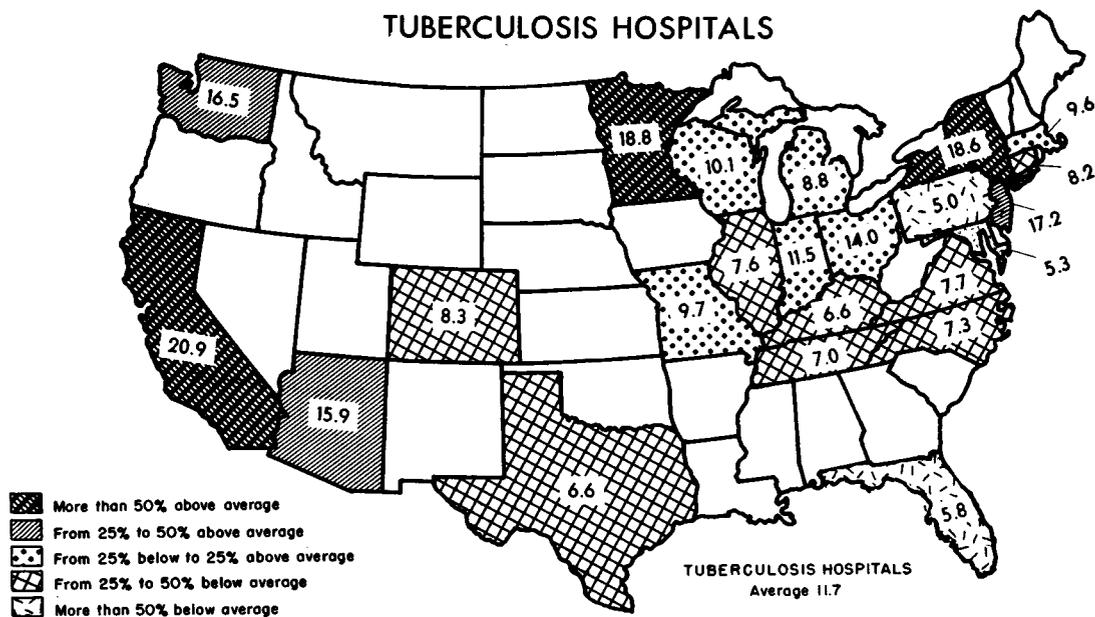
Chart 8. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in General and Tuberculosis Hospitals

By State, 1953

GENERAL HOSPITALS



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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FREQUENCY RATE: Average number of disabling
injuries per million hours worked.

In the East North Central region, Wisconsin had the highest rate (8.7) and Indiana the lowest (4.7). The spread in the West North Central region was quite similar, from 8.1 in Minnesota to 4.0 in both Nebraska and South Dakota. In this region, only the Minnesota rate was above the national average for all general hospitals.

In the South Atlantic region, the range of State frequency rates was rather wide. In the high range, Florida had a rate of 9.3; the District of Columbia, 7.0; and Virginia, 6.7. In contrast, the Delaware rate was 3.2 and the North Carolina rate was 3.7. The South Carolina and West Virginia rates were only a shade higher at 3.8.

The two low-rate regions, East South Central and West South Central, had remarkably similar injury experiences. The two regional frequency rates were identical, 4.3. Each region had only 1 State with a rate of more than 5--Tennessee, 5.8, and Louisiana, 5.6--and each had 1 State with a rate of less than 3--Oklahoma, 2.3 and Alabama, 2.4.

For the purpose of more precisely locating the areas of high and low injury incidence, average frequency rates were computed for general hospitals in 113 metropolitan areas. ^{8/} (See table 7.) These area averages ranged from 16.9 for Miami, Fla. to 0.7 for Waco, Tex. In 15 of the areas, the average rates were 10.0 or higher--in 14 they were 3.0 or lower.

The higher area rates generally occurred in the more populous metropolitan areas and the low area averages generally occurred in the smaller metropolitan areas. Of the 15 highest rate metropolitan areas, 14 were in high-rate States and 10 of the 13 lowest rate areas were in low-rate States.

Although sample-size limitations prohibited breakdowns of the State and metropolitan area data in terms of establishment size, there is some evidence that the variations in the State and area averages are closely related to the establishment size distribution. With only a few exceptions, the average employment per reporting unit was greater in the high-rate States and metropolitan areas than in the States and areas where low injury-frequency rates prevailed.

Mental Hospitals

The regional pattern of injury-frequency rates for mental hospitals was much the same as that for the general hospitals. The highest of the regional average rates was 24.5 for the Pacific region, followed by 22.8 for the Mountain region, 21.4 for the Middle Atlantic region, 18.0 for the New England

^{8/} Each of the metropolitan area rates represents the combined experience of at least 3 hospitals.

region, 9.7 for the West North Central region, 9.3 for the East North Central region, 8.8 for the South Atlantic region, 7.4 for the East South Central region, and 7.1 for the West South Central region. (See table 6 and chart 7.)

In the more significant State breakdown, the range of frequency rates was even wider--from 31.4 in Colorado to 0.4 in Oklahoma. Because of sample limitations, however, it was impossible to compute averages for 15 States and the District of Columbia. (See table 6 and chart 9.)

The high average for the Pacific region reflected primarily the experience of the California mental hospitals, 26.5. The Oregon average, 13.6, was substantially lower, in fact somewhat better than the national average for all mental hospitals. The Washington average of 4.8 was in the low range, ranking about eighth among the 33 States for which averages were computed.

Colorado was the only State in the Mountain region for which a separate average could be computed. The average for the region, however, was considerably lower than that of Colorado.

In the Middle Atlantic region, the New York average was high, 25.5; the New Jersey rate, 17.0, was somewhat above the national average; and the Pennsylvania rate, 11.7, was a little below the national average.

In the New England region, Connecticut (27.2) and Massachusetts (20.2) had high averages while those of Maine (6.8) and Rhode Island (4.8) were relatively low.

Among the 5 States of the West North Central region for which separate rates were computed, only Minnesota (16.2) had a rate higher than the national average for all mental hospitals. The Kansas (9.5) and Iowa (8.5) rates were in the middle range while the Missouri (4.5) and Nebraska (4.0) averages were in the low range.

In the East North Central region, all of the States had frequency rates below the national average. The Illinois average of 13.0 was highest in the region and the Wisconsin average of 7.1 was the lowest.

Florida, the high-rate State (14.4) in the South Atlantic region, had an average just a little below the national average, followed by Georgia with a rate of 11.5. The Maryland average (9.6) and those of Virginia (8.4) and North Carolina (5.0) were relatively low, but the West Virginia mental hospitals had the best record in the region. The West Virginia rate of 0.5 was effectively, if not mathematically, a tie with that of Oklahoma for the position of lowest in the Nation.

Of the 3 State averages computed in the East South Central region, the Alabama rate of 13.4 was high. The Tennessee rate, 4.3, and the Kentucky rate, 3.2 were both low.

In the West South Central region, Oklahoma had the lowest of all the State frequency rates for mental hospitals, 0.4. (Oklahoma and West Virginia were the only States with rates of less than 1.0 for any class of hospitals.) In the same region, Texas had an average rate of 5.2 and Louisiana a rate of 10.6.

Metropolitan area average frequency rates in mental hospitals could be computed for only 13 areas. (See table 7.) These comparisons, therefore, are less significant than those for general hospitals. Within the group, the area frequency-rate averages ranged from 25.8 for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area to 2.3 for the Cleveland, Ohio area. In Ohio, the low rate for Cleveland was offset by a relatively high rate of 19.6 for the Columbus area. Similarly in California, a high average of 24.8 for the Los Angeles area was balanced by a relatively low average of 4.4 for the San Francisco area.

Tuberculosis Hospitals

As in the other hospital classifications, the highest of the regional frequency rates for tuberculosis hospitals fell in the Pacific region (19.3). (See table 6 and chart 6.) The average rates for the Middle Atlantic (15.0), West North Central (12.7), and Mountain (12.1) regions were all relatively high. The East North Central region's average (10.1) was somewhat below the national average for all tuberculosis hospitals, but still should be considered as fairly high for hospital operations. The average rates of the other four regions fell into a rather narrow range. In the New England region, the average was 7.7; in the West South Central, 7.4; in the East South Central, 6.4; and in the low-rate South Atlantic region, 6.0.

Among the 23 States for which State frequency rates for tuberculosis hospitals were computed, the California average (20.9) was highest and the Pennsylvania average (5.0) was lowest. (See table 6 and chart 8.) The rates for Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Washington, and Arizona were all in the high range, above 15. The range between 10 and 15 included Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

In the range below 10 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked, 7 States had averages between 7.5 and 10. These included Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, Colorado, Connecticut, Virginia, and Illinois. The low-rate group, with average frequency rates of 5 to 7.5, included, in addition to Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Florida, and Maryland.

For the more detailed metropolitan area comparisons, average frequency rates were computed for tuberculosis hospitals in and adjacent to 14 cities (table 7). The highest of these metropolitan area rates was 23.9 for Los Angeles, Calif., and the lowest was 4.9 for the Baltimore, Md. area. The New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Seattle, Wash., areas had identical high

averages of 21.1. Similarly, the area rates for St. Louis, Mo. and San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. were identical at the high level of 18.6. In the median range, the area averages were: Boston, Mass., 11.1; Madison, Wisc., 10.1; Detroit, Mich., 10.0; and Asheville, N. C., 9.9.

The low range of metropolitan area rates included, in addition to Baltimore: Denver, 8.8; Chicago, 6.7; Pittsburgh, 6.3; and Philadelphia, 5.1.

Special Hospitals

The regional breakdown of injury frequency in the special hospital group followed the same general pattern that prevailed in the other hospital classifications. (See table 6 and chart 7.) Regionally, the Pacific had the highest average rate, 17.2; followed by the Middle Atlantic, 14.2; Mountain, 14.1; and New England, 10.8, regions. The averages for the West North Central (8.1), the South Atlantic (7.4), and the East North Central (6.2) regions were in the midrange. The lowest averages were for the West South Central (5.9) and the East South Central (4.8) regions.

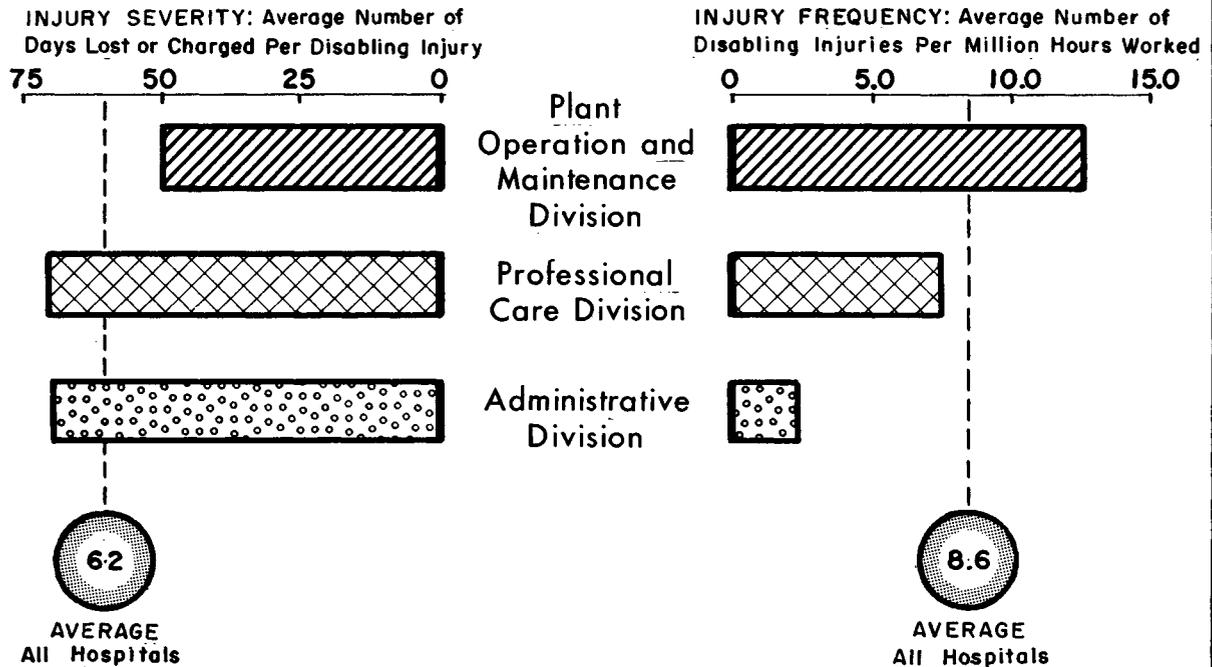
Only a limited number of State frequency rates could be computed for the special hospital group--16 States and the District of Columbia. The range of these averages, however, was strikingly wide--from 19.4 in California to 1.9 in Tennessee. The high-rate (over 11.0) States included California, New York, Connecticut, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. The median-rate (5.0 to 11.0) group included the District of Columbia, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Maryland. In the low-rate range (1.9 to 4.9) were Wisconsin, Texas, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

COMPARISONS BY OPERATING DEPARTMENTS

The fundamental need for a safety program and the general areas in which that program should be concentrated can be readily established by broad comparisons such as were presented in the preceding sections of this report. The effective planning of a safety program, however, requires more specific details pointing out the particular operating activities in which the incidence of injuries is high and which, therefore, are most in need of attention. To provide this type of information, the survey data were classified into the three more or less standard hospital operating divisions--professional care, administrative, and plant operation and maintenance. The data for each of these divisions were then broken down further into as many specific activity classifications as possible. (See charts 10 and 11 and tables 8 and 9.)

From the first breakdown, it was evident that the primary emphasis of a hospital safety program might well be directed to the plant operation and maintenance division. About 30 percent of the total reported employment was in this division, but these employees experienced 44 percent of the reported injuries. The overall frequency rate for plant operation and maintenance

Chart 10. Work Injuries in Hospitals
BY OPERATING DIVISION, 1953



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activities was 12.7, substantially higher than the 7.6 average for the professional care division or the 2.4 average for the administrative division. This general interdivisional relationship prevailed within each of the various type-of-hospital classifications.

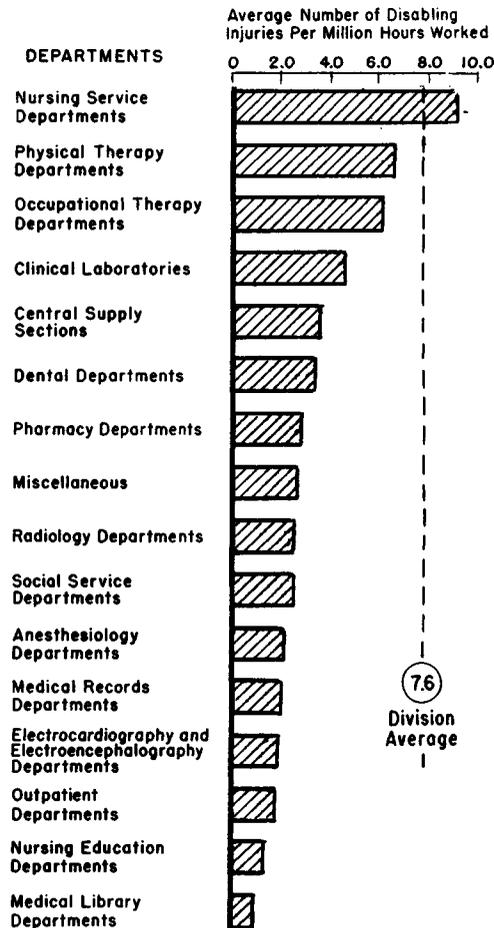
Plant Operation and Maintenance Division

Only two departments in this division had frequency rates of less than 10--housekeeping, 8.5, and laundry, 6.8. These hardly merit being called low rates, but they were in sharp contrast to the rates of 26.6 for farm and dairy activities, 24.0 for transportation operations, and 19.1 for the large group of maintenance workers. Obviously, safety needs to be emphasized in these three operating departments. The farm and dairy workers were nearly all employees of mental hospitals and their unfavorable experience contributed substantially to the high average frequency rate for that class of hospitals.

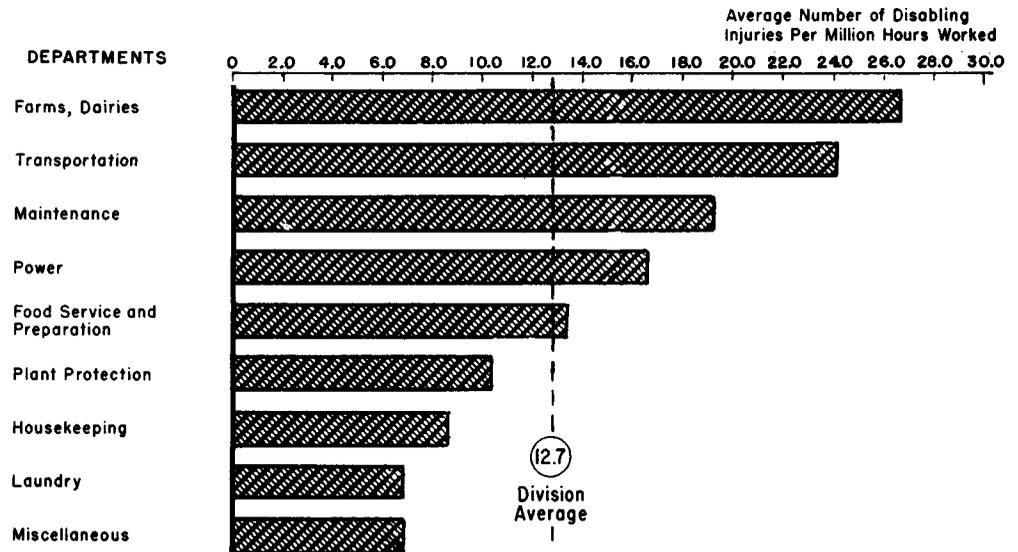
Chart 11. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals

By Department, 1953

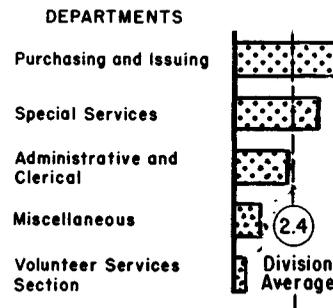
PROFESSIONAL CARE DIVISION



PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



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Relatively few of the hospitals indicated that they had a power department, but the average frequency rate of those which were reported (16.5) indicates that this activity also deserves more attention from a safety viewpoint.

The significance of the relatively high injury-frequency rate (13.4) in the food service and preparation departments is accentuated by the large number of employees in these departments. The rate calls for particular attention here and the volume of exposure--that is number of employees engaged in these departments--assures that successful accident prevention efforts in these departments would yield substantial improvement in the overall hospital injury record.

Professional Care Division

In the professional care division, the focus of safety activities should be on the nursing service. The average injury-frequency rate for nursing services was 9.1, considerably higher than the rate for any of the other professional activities. The fact that this service comprises the largest group of hospital workers emphasizes the desirability of concentrating accident-prevention efforts in this activity.

Within the nursing service, primary attention should be given to the safety of attendants. This group of workers had an injury-frequency rate of 19.1, more than double the rate for any other group of nursing service employees. The emphasis on safety for attendants, however, should not lead to neglect of the registered nurses, nurse aides, orderlies, and practical nurses. All of the latter groups of nursing service workers had a relatively unfavorable injury record.

The record also indicates a need for particular attention to safety in the occupational and physical therapy departments.

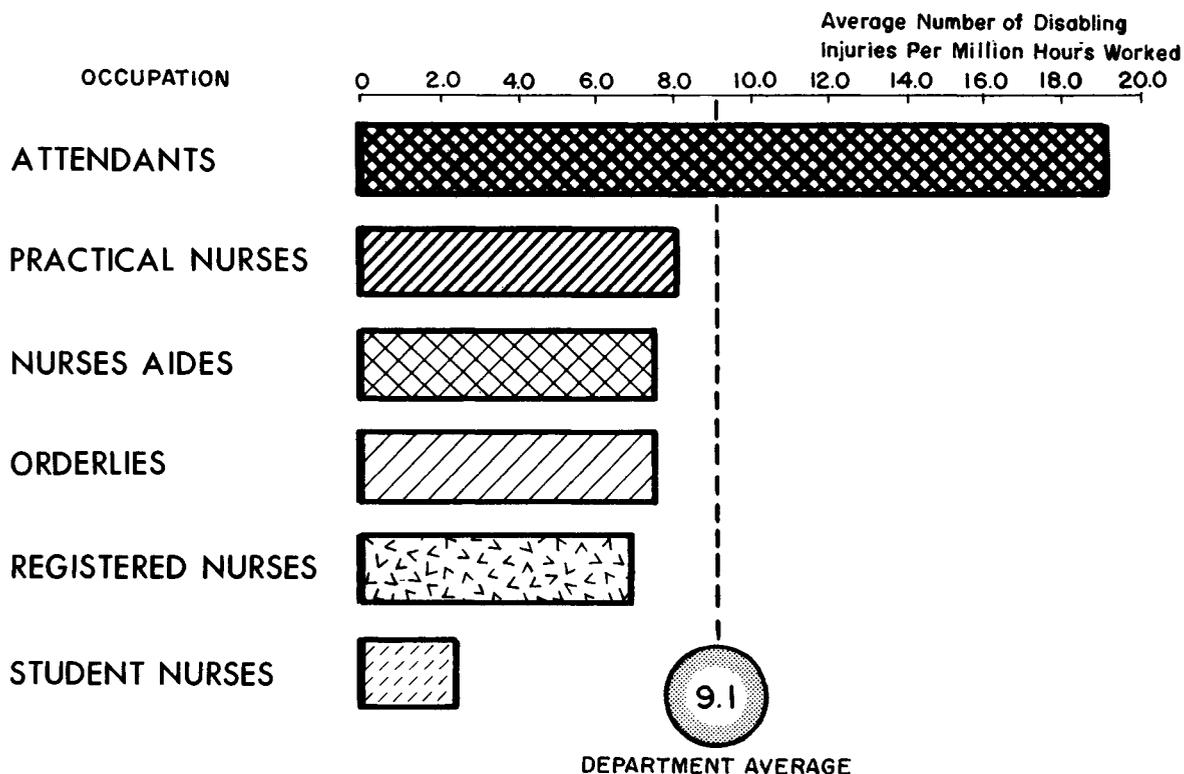
Administrative Division

The highest of the generally favorable departmental injury rates in the administrative division was that of the purchasing and issuing departments, 5.7. Despite the fact that this is not an exceptionally high rate, it is an indication of the activities within this division most in need of accident-prevention attention.

KINDS OF INJURIES EXPERIENCED

The basic purpose of an accident-prevention program is to avoid occurrences which result in injuries. Although an analysis of injuries will seldom indicate the means of preventing those occurrences, it can serve a direct "injury prevention" function by establishing the framework for the more pertinent analysis of accident causes. The present survey did not attempt to cover the causes of hospital accidents, but this injury analysis may suggest approaches in future studies of work accidents in hospitals.

**Chart 12. Work-Injury Frequency Rates
in Nursing Departments of Hospitals
BY OCCUPATION, 1953**

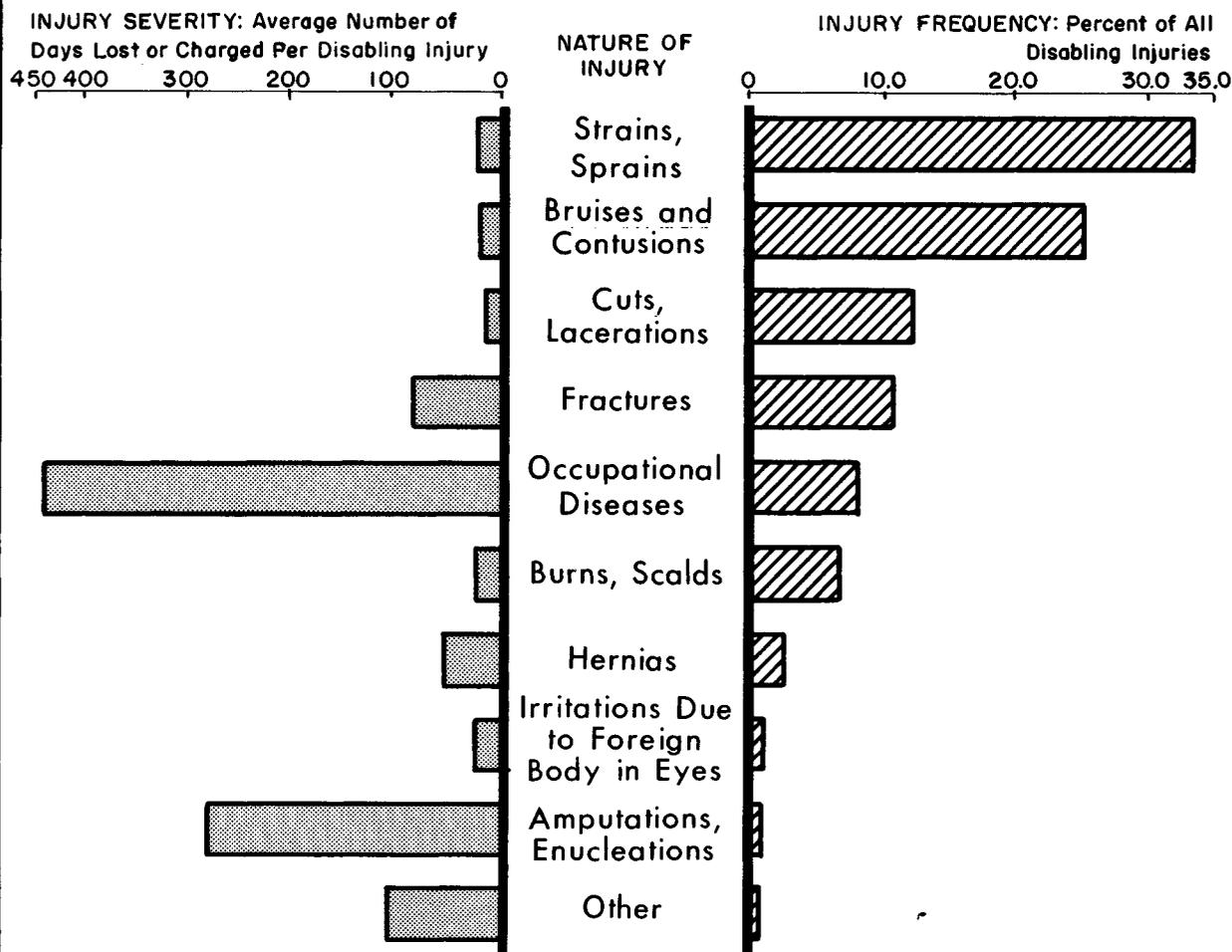


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Strains, sprains, bruises, contusions, cuts, lacerations, and fractures accounted for more than four-fifths of all disabling work injuries in hospitals. Thus, the pattern of work injuries in hospitals is, in general, similar to the pattern which exists in other industries. There are, however, some noteworthy differences. Strains and sprains, hernias, and fractures are usually indicative of heavy manual handling activities. Yet, special studies made by the Bureau in 12 other industries ^{9/} showed only 1 industry, warehousing and storage, with a greater proportion of strains and sprains than

^{9/} Water supply utilities, warehousing and storage, pulpwood logging, carpentering, plumbing, and the manufacturing industries: paperboard containers, paper and pulp, clay construction products, fertilizer, textile dyeing and finishing, breweries, and slaughtering and meat packing.

Chart 13. Work Injuries in Hospitals
BY NATURE OF INJURY, 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

hospital workers, and, in that instance, the difference was insignificant: hospitals, 33.4 percent, and warehousing and storage, 33.8 percent. Hospital workers suffered more hernias, relatively, than pulpwood loggers, carpenters, brewers, slaughterers and meat packers, fertilizer mixers, and paperboard container manufacturing workers. They also had a greater proportion of fractures than employees in the water supply utility, fertilizer, plumbing, textile dyeing and finishing, and slaughtering and meat packing industries.

Hospital workers experienced more burns and scalds than workers in 10 of the other 12 industries surveyed and suffered a much greater proportion of work-connected diseases than employees in any of the other 12 industries. Tuberculosis accounted for a relatively large number of injuries in the disease group, 2.5 percent of all disabling injuries. Because of the severity of tuberculosis and its frequency among hospital workers, occupational diseases, which were responsible for only 8.0 percent of all hospital injuries, accounted for 57 percent of the total time lost. (See chart 13 and tables 10, 11, 12, and 13.)

Strains and sprains were the most frequent of all injuries in general, tuberculosis, and special hospitals with bruises and contusions second in importance. In mental hospitals, bruises and contusions were slightly more frequent than strains and sprains, due to personal attacks on workers by patients. Occupational diseases were most common in tuberculosis hospitals where tuberculosis constituted more than 9 percent of all injuries reported. Workers in tuberculosis hospitals also experienced proportionately more fractures than workers in other hospitals; hernias were most common among general and tuberculosis hospital workers.

More than 39 percent of the injuries occurring in professional care activities were strains or sprains; they were especially frequent in physical therapy (57 percent of all disabling injuries), radiology (45 percent), and nursing (40 percent). Bruises and contusions were also most common in the professional care division (28 percent of all injuries), especially in medical records (42 percent), occupational therapy (37 percent), and nursing (29 percent).

Nearly all departments reported some cases of tuberculosis but tuberculosis was relatively most frequent in the clinical laboratory departments (11.5 percent of all injuries). In that group of departments, more than 23 percent of all disabling work injuries were occupational diseases.

Fractures were proportionately most common in the administrative and plant operation and maintenance division. In the administrative and clerical departments, 21 percent of all disabling injuries were fractures. Hernias were most common in the plant operation and maintenance division, especially in the power, maintenance, and plant protection departments where they exceeded 5 percent of all disabling injuries.

Strains and sprains were chiefly trunk injuries, specifically back injuries. Bruises and contusions were usually leg, foot, or toe injuries although bruised arms, hands, fingers, and trunks were common. Cuts and lacerations were mostly hand, arm, or finger injuries.

Trunk injuries, accounting for 35 percent of all disabling injuries were, in general, quite severe. (See chart 14 and tables 13, 14, 15, and 16.) Ten of the 23 reported fatalities, 2 of the 5 permanent-total disabilities, and approximately 70 percent of all permanent-partial disabilities

were trunk injuries. As a result, they accounted for two-thirds of the total time lost due to work injuries in hospitals; on an average, each trunk injury resulted in 117 days disability, nearly double the average for all types of injuries, 62 days.

Back injuries were the most common trunk injuries (19 percent of all disabling injuries); 88 percent of them were strains or sprains. Generally, injuries involving the back were not severe, although they were responsible for 2 of the 5 reported permanent-total disabilities. The ratio of back injuries was highest in the general hospitals, 21 percent of all injuries. Departmentally, the medical library, anesthesiology, electrocardiography, the physical therapy, radiology, transportation, purchasing and issuing, central supply, and nursing employees all had high proportions of such injuries. In the nursing departments, back injuries accounted for 39 percent of all injuries to orderlies and 29 percent to nurse aides (table 19).

Six percent of all hospital injuries affected the chest. About 44 percent of these were occupational diseases, most of them being tuberculosis cases. As a result, chest injuries were, on an average, very severe accounting for half of all lost time in hospitals and averaging 527 days lost per disability. They were most common in tuberculosis hospitals (12 percent of all disabling injuries) and in the clinical laboratory, medical records, and radiology departments.

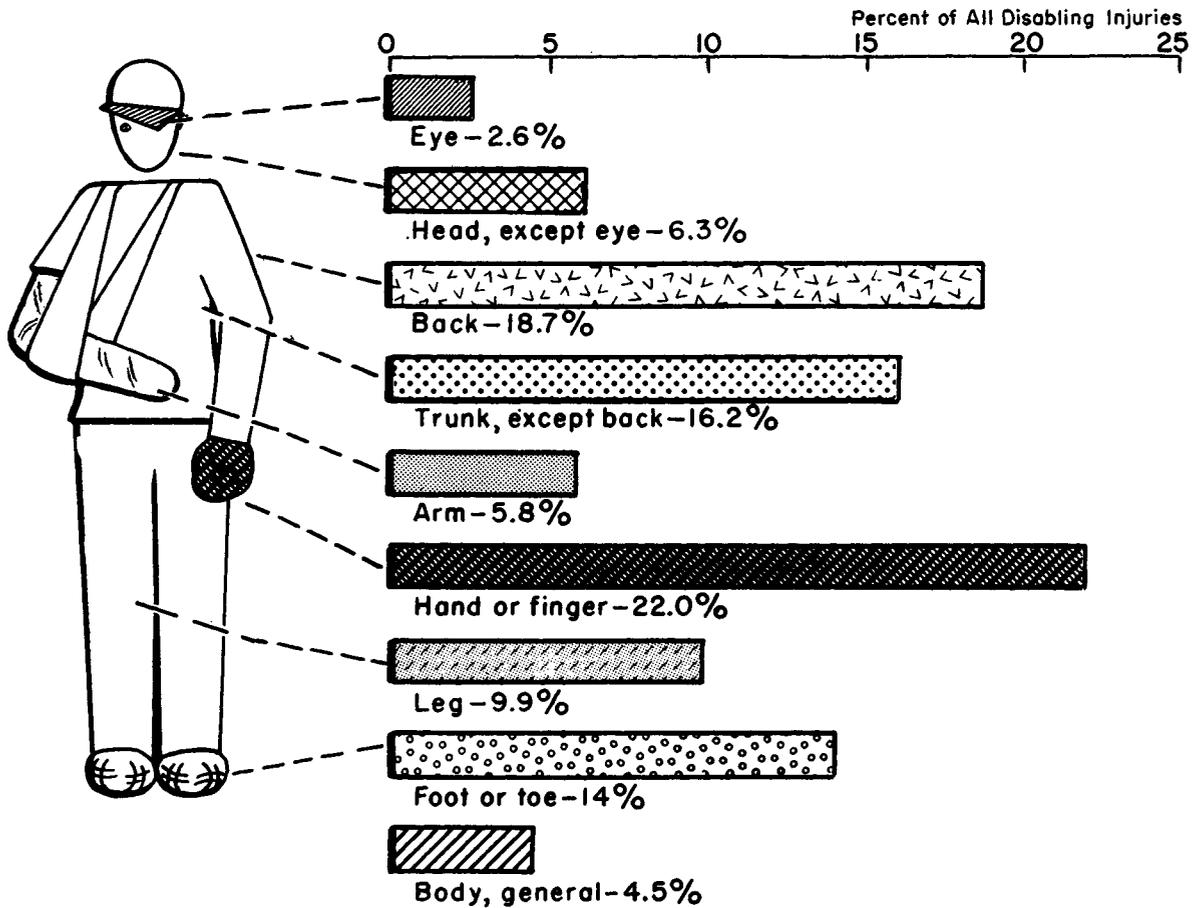
Injuries to the abdomen (5 percent of all injuries) were mostly hernias although other strains, bruises, and contusions accounted for many of these disabilities. Departments in which abdominal injuries formed a significant proportion of all injuries included purchasing and issuing, power, clinical laboratories, transportation, and plant protection.

About 28 percent of the disabling work injuries in hospitals were arm, hand, and finger injuries. Hand injuries were most frequent (11.5 percent of all injuries) but arm injuries were the most severe (26 days lost or charged per case). Many of the finger injuries resulted in permanent disability but the number of minor temporarily disabling finger injuries held their average disability to favorable levels (22 days).

Among the hand injuries, cuts and lacerations were most common (26 percent) but there were many burns and scalds (18 percent), bruises and contusions (18 percent), fractures (14 percent), and strains and sprains (13 percent). About 10 percent of the hand injuries were occupational diseases, chiefly dermatoses. Hand injuries were prominent in the food preparation and service, laundry, clinical laboratories, and housekeeping departments.

Finger injuries were primarily cuts and lacerations (51 percent) with bruises and contusions second in importance (19 percent). Of the 83 amputations included in the survey, 79 involved 1 or more fingers. Finger injuries were prominent in the clinical laboratory, food service and preparation, laundry, and maintenance departments.

Chart 14. Work Injuries in Hospitals BY PART OF BODY INJURED, 1953



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About half of the arm injuries were bruises or fractures, the injuries being about equally divided between the two groups. Arm injuries were relatively most common in the central supply, laundry, and transportation departments.

Leg, foot, and toe injuries accounted for 24 percent of all disabling work injuries in hospitals. Foot injuries (11.5 percent) slightly outnumbered leg injuries (9.9 percent); toe injuries were relatively unimportant (2.5 percent). None of the injuries in this group resulted in death,

and permanent disabilities were infrequent. Consequently, their average disability was quite low.

Three kinds of injuries accounted for nearly 90 percent of all foot injuries: strains and sprains (48 percent), bruises and contusions (25 percent), and fractures (14 percent). Foot injuries were proportionately most common in the pharmacy, administration and clerical, plant protection, and power departments.

Leg injuries were primarily bruises and contusions (47 percent), strains and sprains (30 percent), and fractures (9 percent). They were relatively most common in the purchasing and issuing, medical records, plant protection, and the farm and dairy departments. Nearly all of the toe injuries were either fractures (52 percent), or bruises and contusions (41 percent).

Head injuries accounted for less than 9 percent of the disabling injuries in hospitals but included among them were 4 of the 23 reported fatalities and 2 of the 5 reported permanent-total disabilities. On the other hand, permanent-partial disabilities were relatively infrequent. As a result, the average disability tended to be favorable, 51 days lost per injury.

Head injuries were usually bruises and contusions (48 percent) or cuts and lacerations (18 percent). There were, however, a substantial number of eye irritations due to foreign bodies and fractures. Among the latter group were 12 skull fractures.

Head injuries were prominent in the physical therapy, occupational therapy, pharmacy, and medical records departments. Many of the head injuries in the pharmacy and physical therapy departments involved an eye.

OCCUPATIONAL COMPARISONS

Because only a few hospitals were able to supply employment or hours worked data in occupational detail, it was impossible to compute comparable rates of injury occurrence for the various hospital occupations. However, the case records for the reported injuries did show the occupational classifications of the injured persons. From these data, it was possible to prepare tabulations showing the distribution of injuries among the various hospital occupations and the kind-of-injury and part-of-body-affected patterns for the different occupations. (See tables 16, 18, and 19.) Highlights of these tabulations follow.

In the general hospitals, the nurse aides and registered nurses experienced more injuries than occurred in any other occupational group. These two occupations alone had nearly 29 percent of the total number of injuries reported in general hospitals. Kitchen helpers had the third largest volume of injuries in the general hospitals, followed by maids and nursing service attendants.

In the mental hospitals, well over half of all the reported injuries were experienced by nursing service attendants. Kitchen helpers, ranking second in number of injuries, had about 6 percent of the total, and registered nurses, in third place, about 5 percent.

In tuberculosis hospitals, kitchen helpers led all other occupations in injury volume, followed by nursing service attendants and registered nurses.

In the special hospitals, the nursing service attendants were first in injury volume, but were closely followed by the nurse aides and the kitchen helpers.

Strains and sprains were prominent in the records for all of the 67 listed occupations. In 42 occupations, they constituted the leading variety of injury. In terms of absolute numbers, strains and sprains were most heavily concentrated in the occupations of nursing service attendants, nurse aides, registered nurses, kitchen helpers, maids, porters, practical nurses, orderlies, handymen, and cooks. In 3 occupations, orderlies, physical therapists, and auto mechanics, over half the reported injuries were sprains or strains. In 24 others, including registered nurses, practical nurses, and nurse aides, more than a third of the injuries were strains or sprains. Injuries of this kind generally reflect overexertion, particularly in lifting.

Similarly significant of overexertion, there were 1 or more hernias reported in 49 of the 67 occupations. Numerically, hernias bulked largest among the nursing service attendants, porters, handymen, kitchen helpers, and registered nurses. Proportionately, hernias constituted over 7 percent of all injuries reported for ambulance attendants, chauffeurs, plasterers, porters, and stationary engineers. In 13 other occupations, including handymen, maintenance men, orderlies, and laundry workers, over 5 percent of the injuries were hernias.

Of the more serious injuries, amputations or enucleations were reported in 29 different occupations. Carpenters and carpenter helpers had the largest share of these, but the number also ran relatively high among nursing service attendants, cooks, registered nurses, and stationary engineers.

More than 10 percent of all the reported injuries were fractures--a relatively high proportion in comparison with most industries. These injuries occurred in all but 4 of the 67 listed occupations. In terms of numbers, fractures were most prevalent among the nursing service attendants, registered nurses, kitchen helpers, nurse aides, maids, cooks, and porters. Proportionately, however, the telephone operators led all others in this field--1 in every 3 of their injuries was a fracture. The executive housekeepers and food service supervisors were close with 1 fracture in every 4 of their injuries.

The occupational disease problem in hospitals is highlighted not only by the number of cases--8 percent of all reportable injuries--but also by the wide dispersion of these cases among the various hospital occupations. Some cases of occupational disease were reported in 56 of the 67 listed occupations. Numerically, the greatest volume occurred among the nursing service attendants, registered nurses, nurse aides, kitchen helpers, maids, laboratory technicians, practical nurses, porters, physicians or interns, student nurses, and handymen. A fairly large number of cases were also reported among cooks, dishwashers, orderlies, painters, stationary engineers, and laundry workers. Proportionately, the record of the laboratory technicians was noteworthy--1 in every 3 of their reportable injuries was an occupational disease. In 5 other occupations--anesthesiologists, student nurses, physicians and interns, telephone operators, and wall washers--at least 1 in 5 of the reported injuries was an occupational disease.

In most industries, hand and finger injuries predominate. In the hospital experience, however, trunk injuries far outnumbered injuries to the upper extremities. Back injuries alone outnumbered the combined total of hand and finger injuries in 30 of the 67 listed occupations, including the nursing service attendants, nurse aides, practical nurses, registered nurses, orderlies, and porters. Hand and finger injuries were proportionately most prominent in the experience of carpenters, cooks, dishwashers, kitchen helpers, laboratory technicians, maids, meat cutters, pressers, seamstresses, tray girls, and laundry workers. Office workers and dietitians had a high proportion of leg and foot injuries. Head injuries ranked high in the experience of administrators, electricians, elevator operators, and floor clerks.

APPENDIX--STATISTICAL TABLES

The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns).

The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charge for fatalities and permanent disabilities as listed in the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

Table 1.—Work-injury rates in hospitals,
by type and size of hospital, 1953

Type and size of hospital	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Frequency rates of—				Severity		
				All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent total disabilities	Permanent partial disabilities	Temporary total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per—		Severity rate
								Disabling injury	Temporary total disability	
All reporting hospitals: Total . . .	4,680	837,552	1,688,146	8.6	(1/)	0.3	8.3	62	16	0.5
General hospitals: Total 2/	3,617	599,549	1,193,607	6.5	(1/)	.2	6.3	59	17	.4
Less than 10 employees	164	1,116	2,402	2.5	---	---	2.5	14	14	(1/)
10 to 19 employees	454	6,662	14,132	2.5	---	.1	2.4	72	40	.2
20 to 49 employees	990	31,341	66,460	4.1	(1/)	.1	4.0	99	21	.4
50 to 99 employees	598	42,805	90,989	4.5	---	.1	4.4	24	21	.1
100 to 249 employees	607	99,102	200,981	5.3	---	.1	5.2	40	22	.2
250 to 499 employees	390	139,482	273,286	6.2	(1/)	.2	6.0	54	18	.3
500 to 999 employees	238	162,149	319,620	7.4	(1/)	.2	7.2	60	16	.4
1,000 to 2,499 employees	59	79,126	151,970	8.4	(1/)	.4	8.0	61	15	.5
2,500 employees and over	6	18,663	36,496	10.3	---	.5	9.6	155	14	1.6
Mental hospitals: Total	358	144,339	304,206	15.3	(1/)	.5	14.8	51	15	.8
Less than 50 employees	89	2,306	5,370	6.3	---	.2	6.1	17	17	.1
50 to 99 employees	34	2,589	5,287	8.1	---	---	8.1	23	23	.2
100 to 249 employees	52	8,109	17,962	7.6	---	.1	7.3	80	31	.6
250 to 499 employees	72	26,686	56,833	8.7	---	.4	8.3	58	20	.5
500 to 999 employees	77	56,597	119,549	15.4	(1/)	.4	15.0	56	16	.9
1,000 employees and over	34	48,052	99,205	21.0	(1/)	.6	20.4	43	11	.9
Tuberculosis hospitals: Total	314	48,145	96,973	11.7	(1/)	1.2	10.5	143	20	1.7
Less than 20 employees	41	484	1,064	7.5	---	---	7.5	33	33	.2
20 to 49 employees	78	2,634	5,577	9.1	---	.9	8.2	92	32	.8
50 to 99 employees	67	4,670	9,766	7.4	---	.6	6.8	124	26	.9
100 to 249 employees	67	11,444	23,649	9.0	---	1.4	7.6	189	24	1.7
250 to 499 employees	44	15,307	30,859	12.6	---	.1	11.2	170	18	2.2
500 to 999 employees	14	9,005	17,357	16.4	---	1.5	14.9	107	16	1.8
1,000 to 2,499 employees	3	4,631	8,701	13.8	---	1.0	12.8	102	13	1.4
Special hospitals: Total 2/	391	45,519	93,360	11.3	(1/)	.2	11.1	41	14	.5
Less than 20 employees	98	1,441	2,390	2.9	---	---	2.9	16	16	(1/)
20 to 49 employees	110	3,631	7,519	9.3	---	.3	9.0	20	17	.2
50 to 99 employees	68	4,665	9,715	6.7	---	.1	6.6	44	23	.3
100 to 249 employees	65	10,004	20,624	8.6	---	.2	8.4	37	18	.3
250 to 499 employees	29	10,373	20,826	9.5	(1/)	.2	9.3	59	12	.6
500 to 999 employees	17	10,146	20,601	13.4	---	.2	13.2	26	12	.3
1,000 to 2,499 employees	3	4,189	8,834	25.5	---	.3	25.2	28	9	.7

1/ Less than 0.05.

2/ Includes data not shown separately because of insufficient information to classify.

Table 2.--Work-injury rates in hospitals,
by type and size of hospitals, 1953

Type of hospital and size of hospital	Number of estab- lish- ments	Number of em- ployees	Em- ployee- hours worked (thou- sands)	All disa- bling inju- ries	Frequency rates of--			Severity		
					Deaths and perma- nent- total disa- bili- ties	Perma- nent- disa- bili- ties	Tempo- rary- total disa- bili- ties	Average number of days lost or charged per		Sever- ity rate
								Disa- bling injury	Tempo- rary- total disa- bility	
Total	4,680	837,552	1,688,146	8.6	(1/)	0.3	8.3	62	16	0.5
TYPE OF HOSPITAL										
General hospitals . . .	3,617	599,549	1,193,607	6.5	(1/)	0.2	6.3	59	17	0.4
Mental hospitals . . .	358	144,339	304,206	15.3	(1/)	.5	14.8	51	15	.8
Tuberculosis hospitals . . .	314	48,115	96,973	11.7	(1/)	1.2	10.5	143	20	1.7
Special hospitals . . .	391	45,519	93,360	11.3	(1/)	.2	11.1	41	14	.5
SIZE OF HOSPITAL										
Less than 10 employees . . .	216	1,447	3,092	2.6	---	---	2.6	37	37	.1
10 to 19 employees . . .	562	8,237	17,518	3.2	---	.1	3.1	50	29	.2
20 to 49 employees . . .	1,246	39,631	84,305	5.0	(1/)	.2	4.8	80	22	.4
50 to 99 employees . . .	767	54,729	115,758	5.1	---	.1	5.0	38	22	.2
100 to 249 employees . . .	791	128,629	263,216	6.0	(1/)	.3	5.7	63	22	.4
250 to 499 employees . . .	535	191,848	381,804	7.3	(1/)	.3	7.0	71	18	.5
500 to 999 employees . . .	346	237,897	477,125	10.0	(1/)	.3	9.7	59	16	.6
1,000 to 2,499 employees . . .	98	133,170	262,087	13.5	(1/)	.5	13.0	50	12	.7
2,500 employees and over . . .	7	21,491	43,118	12.4	(1/)	.5	11.8	123	14	1.5
Unclassified	112	20,473	40,121	7.3	(1/)	.2	7.1	49	13	.4

1/ Less than 0.05

Table 3.--Distribution of work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, by size of hospital, 1953

Work-injury frequency rate	Total number of hospitals	Number of hospitals with employment of--									
		1 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 and over	Un-classified
Total	4,680	216	562	1,246	767	791	535	346	98	7	112
0	2,596	208	517	960	462	285	81	16	1	---	66
1	44	---	---	---	---	---	28	14	2	---	---
2	105	---	---	---	---	37	34	26	6	---	2
3	126	---	---	---	---	54	49	20	3	---	---
4	128	---	---	---	6	63	37	16	3	---	3
5	147	---	---	---	32	37	32	28	9	3	6
6	132	---	---	---	35	31	35	22	7	---	2
7	115	---	---	1	26	32	18	30	5	---	3
8	111	---	---	2	27	33	26	18	2	---	3
9	107	---	---	8	21	31	22	20	3	1	1
10 to 14	499	---	---	96	59	87	110	65	28	---	14
15 to 19	243	---	---	58	46	49	38	33	11	2	6
20 to 24	141	---	5	48	22	28	15	12	6	1	4
25 to 29	70	---	13	15	13	12	2	10	3	---	2
30 to 39	89	---	12	33	12	7	6	13	6	---	---
40 to 49	34	1	5	14	5	3	1	2	3	---	---
50 to 74	22	5	6	8	---	1	1	1	---	---	---
75 to 99	7	1	2	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
100 and over	4	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 4.--Distribution of hospitals, employees, injuries, and days charged in hospitals, by work-injury frequency rates, 1953

Work-injury frequency rates	Hospitals			Employees			Injuries			Days lost or charged		
	Number	Cumulative		Number	Cumulative		Number	Cumulative		Number	Cumulative	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
100 and over	4	4	0.1	54	54	(1/)	15	15	0.1	177	177	(1/)
75 to 99	7	11	.2	325	379	(1/)	55	70	.5	1,530	1,707	0.2
50 to 74	22	33	.7	1,607	1,986	0.2	176	246	1.7	7,178	8,885	1.0
40 to 49	34	67	1.4	7,938	9,924	1.2	681	927	6.4	18,759	27,644	3.1
30 to 39	89	156	3.3	24,638	34,562	4.1	1,707	2,634	18.0	61,741	89,385	9.9
25 to 29	70	226	4.8	14,900	49,462	5.9	812	3,446	23.6	35,271	124,656	13.9
20 to 24	141	367	7.8	34,860	84,322	10.1	1,524	4,970	34.1	102,505	227,159	25.3
15 to 19	243	610	13.0	73,847	158,169	18.9	2,420	7,390	50.6	163,123	390,282	43.4
10 to 14	499	1,069	22.8	149,498	307,667	36.7	3,490	10,880	74.6	242,037	632,319	70.3
9	107	1,176	25.1	33,571	341,238	40.7	601	11,481	78.7	58,794	691,113	76.9
8	111	1,287	27.5	31,039	372,277	44.4	493	11,974	82.1	24,967	716,080	79.6
7	115	1,402	30.0	43,915	416,192	49.7	607	12,581	86.2	38,316	754,396	83.9
6	132	1,534	32.8	46,558	462,750	55.3	549	13,130	90.0	32,291	786,687	87.5
5	147	1,681	35.9	64,567	527,317	63.0	635	13,765	94.3	49,904	836,591	93.0
4	128	1,809	38.7	41,248	568,565	67.9	331	14,096	96.6	22,971	859,562	95.6
3	126	1,935	41.3	43,369	611,934	73.1	256	14,352	98.3	19,222	878,784	97.7
2	105	2,040	43.6	47,294	659,188	78.7	193	14,545	99.7	19,344	898,128	99.9
1	44	2,084	44.5	21,779	680,967	81.3	48	14,593	100.0	1,115	899,243	100.0
0	2,596	4,680	100.0	156,585	837,552	100.0	---	14,593	100.0	---	899,243	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05.

Table 5.--Work-injury rates in hospitals, by type of ownership, 1953

Type of ownership	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands) ^{1/}	Frequency rates of--				Severity		
				All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per--		Severity rate
								Disabling injury	Temporary-total disability	
All reporting hospitals:										
Total	4,680	837,552	1,688,146	8.6	(2/)	0.3	8.3	62	16	0.5
Government hospitals: Total	1,558	385,020	784,475	11.9	(2/)	.5	11.4	71	15	.8
General hospitals	1,007	187,606	374,177	8.4	(2/)	.4	8.0	81	15	.7
Mental hospitals	230	133,518	281,351	15.9	(2/)	.5	15.4	49	14	.8
Tuberculosis hospitals	241	44,280	88,748	12.1	(2/)	1.3	10.8	147	19	1.8
Special hospitals	80	19,616	40,198	15.2	(2/)	.3	14.9	44	12	.7
Federal hospitals: Total	344	136,627	264,464	11.1	(2/)	.7	10.4	95	14	1.0
General hospitals	275	86,886	168,094	9.8	(2/)	.5	9.3	87	14	.9
Mental hospitals	38	36,739	71,493	13.1	(2/)	.7	12.4	77	11	1.0
Tuberculosis hospitals	27	11,240	21,351	13.8	(2/)	1.8	12.0	182	14	2.5
Special hospitals	4	1,762	3,526	12.2	.3	.3	11.6	180	13	2.2
State hospitals: Total	346	136,431	291,226	13.9	(2/)	.4	13.5	50	15	.7
General hospitals	86	24,159	48,292	5.4	---	.3	5.1	70	14	.4
Mental hospitals	171	94,944	205,758	16.8	(2/)	.4	16.4	41	15	.7
Tuberculosis hospitals	59	11,364	24,499	7.5	(2/)	.9	6.6	198	25	1.5
Special hospitals	30	5,964	12,678	11.0	---	.2	10.8	41	17	.5
City and county hospitals:										
Total	833	109,132	223,150	10.3	(2/)	.5	9.8	77	17	.8
General hospitals	613	73,980	152,619	7.8	(2/)	.3	7.5	77	18	.6
Mental hospitals	21	1,835	4,101	17.8	---	.2	17.6	32	16	.6
Tuberculosis hospitals	153	21,427	42,436	14.0	---	1.3	12.7	115	20	1.6
Special hospitals	46	11,890	23,994	17.9	---	.3	17.6	32	11	.6
Hospital-district hospitals:										
Total ^{3/}	35	2,830	5,634	8.3	---	.2	8.1	24	24	.2
General hospitals	33	2,561	5,172	8.3	---	.2	8.1	23	23	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Work-injury rates in hospitals, by type of ownership, 1953--Continued

Type of ownership	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands) ^{1/}	Frequency rates of--				Severity		
				All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent total disabilities	Permanent partial disabilities	Temporary total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per--		Severity rate
								Disabling injury	Temporary total disability	
Nonprofit hospitals: Total	2,060	398,755	791,109	5.9	(2/)	0.1	5.8	43	18	0.3
General hospitals	1,759	367,361	726,359	5.7	(2/)	.1	5.6	42	18	.2
Mental hospitals	39	5,687	11,741	5.9	.1	.3	5.5	125	19	.7
Tuberculosis hospitals	48	3,239	6,893	7.3	---	.3	7.0	52	25	.4
Special hospitals	214	22,468	46,116	8.7	(2/)	.2	8.5	35	15	.3
Church-operated hospitals: Total ^{3/}	259	52,389	103,843	4.4	---	.2	4.2	41	19	.2
General hospitals	227	50,266	99,558	4.4	---	.2	4.2	42	19	.2
Special hospitals	28	2,004	3,952	3.5	---	.3	3.2	21	20	.1
Church-affiliated hospitals: Total ^{3/}	462	108,513	209,955	5.5	(2/)	.1	5.4	37	20	.2
General hospitals	444	104,122	200,832	5.5	(2/)	.1	5.4	37	20	.2
Mental hospitals	12	1,852	3,684	2.4	---	---	2.4	57	57	.1
Special hospitals	28	2,445	4,611	7.4	---	---	7.4	21	21	.2
Other: Total	1,339	237,853	477,311	6.4	(2/)	.1	6.3	46	17	.3
General hospitals	1,118	213,013	425,970	6.2	(2/)	.1	6.1	44	17	.3
Mental hospitals	25	3,737	7,858	7.4	.1	.3	7.0	139	13	1.0
Tuberculosis hospitals	38	2,784	5,930	6.9	---	.3	6.6	61	28	.4
Special hospitals	158	18,319	37,553	9.4	(2/)	.2	9.2	37	15	.4
Proprietary hospitals: Total	1,062	53,777	112,562	5.4	(2/)	.1	5.3	68	24	.4
General hospitals	851	44,582	93,070	4.7	(2/)	.1	4.6	60	24	.3
Mental hospitals	89	5,134	11,113	10.1	.1	.2	9.8	85	31	.9
Tuberculosis hospitals	25	626	1,332	8.3	---	1.5	6.8	(4/)	(4/)	1.9
Special hospitals	97	3,435	7,047	6.5	---	.3	6.2	57	16	.4
Individual: Total ^{3/}	348	7,608	15,973	4.8	---	.1	4.7	27	25	.1
General hospitals	281	5,954	12,420	4.3	---	.1	4.2	31	29	.1
Mental hospitals	25	969	2,102	8.1	---	---	8.1	(4/)	(4/)	.2
Special hospitals	33	617	1,304	5.4	---	---	5.4	(4/)	(4/)	.1
Corporation: Total ^{3/}	486	38,957	81,319	5.9	(2/)	.1	5.8	59	25	.3
General hospitals	365	32,698	68,040	5.3	(2/)	.1	5.2	57	23	.3
Mental hospitals	53	3,693	8,005	11.2	---	.2	11.0	35	34	.4
Special hospitals	34	2,128	4,330	6.0	---	.5	5.5	88	16	.5
Partnership: Total ^{3/}	228	7,212	15,270	3.0	.1	.2	2.7	226	16	.7
General hospitals	185	5,930	12,609	1.9	---	.2	1.7	170	18	.3
Mental hospitals	11	472	1,006	5.0	1.0	---	4.0	1,213	16	6.0
Special hospitals	30	690	1,413	9.2	---	---	9.2	(4/)	(4/)	.2

1/ Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.
 2/ Less than 0.05.
 3/ Includes data not shown separately because of sample limitations.
 4/ Not computed because of sample limitations.

Table 6.--Work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, ^{1/} by geographic region, State, and type of hospital, 1953

Geographic region and State	Average: all hospitals	General hospitals	Injury-frequency rates in--		
			Mental hospitals	Tuberculosis hospitals	Special hospitals
All reporting hospitals: Total . . .	8.6	6.5	15.3	11.7	11.3
New England region	10.0	8.2	18.0	7.7	10.8
Connecticut	9.8	7.0	27.2	8.2	15.0
Maine	7.4	8.0	6.8	---	---
Massachusetts	11.1	8.7	20.2	9.6	11.4
New Hampshire	5.4	5.8	---	---	---
Rhode Island	8.2	11.4	4.8	---	---
Vermont	9.5	9.6	---	---	---
Middle Atlantic region	11.5	7.4	21.4	15.0	14.2
New Jersey	8.3	6.0	17.0	17.2	2.6
New York	14.9	9.0	25.5	18.6	17.6
Pennsylvania	6.8	5.7	11.7	5.0	7.4
East North Central region	6.5	5.6	9.3	10.1	6.2
Illinois	7.1	6.1	13.0	7.6	5.0
Indiana	5.4	4.7	7.3	11.5	---
Michigan	6.1	4.8	10.0	8.8	9.7
Ohio	5.8	4.8	7.2	14.0	5.3
Wisconsin	8.5	8.7	7.1	10.1	4.8
West North Central region	6.6	5.6	9.7	12.7	8.1
Iowa	5.9	5.2	8.5	---	---
Kansas	5.4	4.3	9.5	---	---
Minnesota	10.1	8.1	16.2	18.8	11.1
Missouri	5.4	5.1	4.5	9.7	7.7
Nebraska	3.8	4.0	4.0	---	---
North Dakota	6.3	5.7	---	---	---
South Dakota	6.4	4.0	---	---	---
South Atlantic region	6.1	5.3	8.8	6.0	7.4
Delaware	3.7	3.2	---	---	---
District of Columbia	7.6	7.0	---	---	10.7
Florida	9.9	9.3	14.4	5.8	---
Georgia	5.4	4.0	11.5	---	---
Maryland	6.1	4.8	9.6	5.3	5.0
North Carolina	4.3	3.7	5.0	7.3	---
South Carolina	5.0	3.8	---	---	---
Virginia	7.2	6.7	8.4	7.7	---
West Virginia	3.3	3.8	0.5	---	---
East South Central region	5.1	4.3	7.4	6.4	4.8
Alabama	5.5	2.4	13.4	---	---
Kentucky	4.2	3.8	3.2	6.6	---
Mississippi	4.5	4.6	---	---	---
Tennessee	5.5	5.8	4.3	7.0	1.9
West South Central region	4.8	4.3	7.1	7.4	5.9
Arkansas	7.7	4.8	---	---	---
Louisiana	6.5	5.6	10.6	---	---
Oklahoma	2.4	2.3	0.4	---	---
Texas	4.4	4.2	5.2	6.6	3.6
Mountain region	10.7	6.9	22.8	12.1	14.1
Arizona	14.6	8.9	---	15.9	---
Colorado	13.8	6.9	31.4	8.3	14.0
Idaho	8.4	8.4	---	---	---
Montana	6.3	5.0	---	---	---
Nevada	10.8	10.8	---	---	---
New Mexico	5.6	5.2	---	---	---
Utah	10.1	7.0	---	---	---
Wyoming	6.6	4.8	---	---	---
Pacific region	13.7	10.3	24.5	19.3	17.2
California	15.2	11.2	26.5	20.9	19.4
Oregon	9.9	8.7	13.6	---	---
Washington	8.2	6.9	4.8	16.5	---

^{1/} Data from which these rates were computed are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7.—Work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, 1/ by metropolitan area and type of hospital, 1953

Metropolitan area	Average: all hos- pitals	Injury-frequency rates in--			Metropolitan area	Average: all hos- pitals	Injury-frequency rates in--		
		General hos- pitals	Mental hos- pitals	Tuber- culosis hos- pitals			General hos- pitals	Mental hos- pitals	Tuber- culosis hos- pitals
All reporting hospitals: Total	8.6	6.5	15.3	11.7	Greenville, S. C.	7.0	7.0	---	---
Akron, Ohio	6.3	5.5	---	---	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	4.9	5.2	---	---
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	5.4	6.4	---	---	Harrisburg, Pa.	4.0	4.0	---	---
Albuquerque, N. M.	5.7	---	---	---	Hartford, Conn.	9.1	8.4	---	---
Altoona, Pa.	5.5	---	---	---	Houston, Tex.	4.3	4.5	---	---
Amarillo, Tex.	3.9	4.0	---	---	Huntington, W. Va.-- Ashland, Ky.	3.0	2.5	---	---
Asheville, N. C.	8.7	---	---	9.9	Indianapolis, Ind.	7.2	6.4	---	---
Atlanta, Ga.	6.3	6.6	---	---	Jacksonville, Fla.	7.4	7.3	---	---
Augusta, Ga.	9.5	---	---	---	Johnstown, Pa.	3.6	4.0	---	---
Austin, Tex.	7.3	2.3	---	---	Kalamazoo, Mich.	4.2	1.5	---	---
Baltimore, Md.	4.4	4.1	5.9	4.9	Kansas City, Mo.	4.5	4.2	---	---
Baton Rouge, La.	4.0	4.1	---	---	Knoxville, Tenn.	4.0	4.5	---	---
Binghamton, N. Y.	9.8	---	---	---	Lawrence, Mass.	3.9	3.6	---	---
Birmingham, Ala.	2.9	3.0	---	---	Lexington, Ky.	5.2	6.1	---	---
Boston, Mass.	11.3	8.9	21.5	11.1	Lincoln, Neb.	5.6	---	4.8	---
Bridgeport, Conn.	6.1	6.2	---	---	Lima, Ohio	4.6	---	---	---
Buffalo, N. Y.	10.3	5.8	---	---	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	11.7	8.7	---	---
Canton, Ohio	2.3	1.7	---	---	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	1.2	1.3	---	---
Charleston, W. Va.	2.8	2.5	---	---	Los Angeles, Calif.	15.9	11.8	24.8	23.9
Charlotte, N. C.	2.9	3.2	---	---	Louisville, Ky.	4.0	4.5	---	---
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2.8	2.7	---	---	Lowell, Mass.	8.3	8.8	---	---
Chicago, Ill.	7.5	6.8	17.4	6.7	Madison, Wis.	8.9	8.6	---	10.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.8	5.2	---	---	Manchester, N. H.	5.4	5.4	---	---
Cleveland, Ohio	6.7	6.1	2.3	---	Memphis, Tenn.	8.9	10.4	---	---
Columbia, S. C.	6.1	3.1	---	---	Miami, Fla.	17.3	16.9	---	---
Columbus, Ohio	12.2	8.2	19.6	---	Milwaukee, Wis.	11.5	12.1	---	---
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6.0	---	---	---	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	12.4	10.4	25.2	---
Dallas, Tex.	6.4	6.7	---	---	Mobile, Ala.	3.6	1.0	---	---
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	4.2	4.4	---	---	Montgomery, Ala.	5.1	5.1	---	---
Dayton, Ohio	11.9	---	---	---	Nashville, Tenn.	5.3	5.4	---	---
Decatur, Ill.	6.7	6.8	---	---	New Bedford, Mass.	11.7	12.0	---	---
Denver, Colo.	10.3	8.7	---	8.8	New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	6.5	5.9	---	---
Des Moines, Iowa	5.5	---	---	---	New Haven, Conn.	2.0	---	---	---
Detroit, Mich.	6.1	5.4	---	10.0	New Orleans, La.	8.3	8.4	---	---
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	8.4	8.2	---	---	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	14.5	9.1	25.8	21.1
Durham, N. C.	5.6	5.9	---	---	Norfolk-Portsmouth Va.	7.8	7.8	---	---
El Paso, Tex.	4.2	4.2	---	---	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.9	.6	---	---
Erie, Pa.	4.8	5.1	---	---	Omaha, Neb.	3.9	3.7	---	---
Evansville, Ind.6	---	---	---	Peoria, Ill.	10.9	---	---	---
Fall River, Mass.	10.4	11.8	---	---	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.7	5.6	7.2	5.1
Flint, Mich.	5.4	5.1	---	---	Phoenix, Ariz.	18.3	10.4	---	---
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	7.2	7.0	---	---	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8.8	6.3	23.5	6.3
Ft. Worth, Tex.	3.7	3.3	---	---					
Fresno, Calif.	4.9	5.2	---	---					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.1	3.9	---	---					
Greensboro-Highpoint, N. C.	2.8	---	---	---					

See footnote at end of table.

Table 7.—Work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, $\frac{1}{100}$ by metropolitan area and type of hospital, 1953--Continued

Metropolitan area	Average: all hos- pitals	Injury-frequency rates in—			Metropolitan area	Average: all hos- pitals	Injury-frequency rates in—		
		General hos- pitals	Mental hos- pitals	Tuber- culosis hos- pitals			General hos- pitals	Mental hos- pitals	Tuber- culosis hos- pitals
Pittsfield, Mass.	11.2	11.3	---	---	Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. .	11.5	11.2	---	---
Portland, Maine	4.7	6.5	---	---	Stockton, Calif.	23.0	---	---	---
Portland, Ore.	9.9	9.0	---	---	Syracuse, N. Y.	11.9	---	---	---
Providence, R. I.	8.2	10.2	8.2	---	Tacoma, Wash.	7.6	3.1	---	---
Pueblo, Colo.	32.6	---	---	---	Tampa-St. Petersburg Fla.	11.1	12.8	---	---
Racine, Wis.	11.1	---	---	---	Toledo, Ohio	5.0	4.2	---	---
Raleigh, N. C.	6.1	---	---	---	Topeka, Kans.	7.2	2.1	---	---
Reading, Pa.	7.9	---	---	---	Trenton, N. J.	1.4	1.5	---	---
Richmond, Va.	8.8	9.0	---	---	Tulsa, Okla.	1.3	1.3	---	---
Roanoke, Va.	12.0	---	---	---	Utica-Rome, N. Y.	17.3	7.6	---	---
Rochester, N. Y.	12.4	8.3	---	---	Waco, Tex.	4.3	.7	---	---
Saginaw, Mich.	4.1	---	---	---	Washington, D. C.	9.5	7.7	---	---
St. Joseph, Mo.	5.3	---	---	---	Waterbury, Conn.	8.1	---	---	---
St. Louis, Mo.	5.6	4.5	---	18.6	Waterloo, Iowa	3.4	3.4	---	---
Salt Lake City, Utah . . .	8.9	8.1	---	---	Wheeling, W. Va.- Steubenville, Ohio	5.5	5.6	---	---
San Antonio, Tex.	6.9	---	---	---	Wichita, Kans.	3.8	3.9	---	---
San Bernardino-River- side-Ontario, Calif. . . .	23.5	13.0	---	---	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.7	3.6	---	---
San Diego, Calif.	9.8	10.0	---	---	Wilkes-Barre-Hasleton, Pa.	6.8	5.2	---	---
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	10.4	9.9	4.4	18.6	Wilmington, Del.	4.2	3.6	---	---
San Jose, Calif.	19.4	16.4	---	---	Worcester, Mass.	12.1	9.2	---	---
Savannah, Ga.	3.1	3.1	---	---	Youngstown, Ohio	4.6	4.2	---	---
Scranton, Pa.	6.2	5.8	---	---					
Seattle, Wash.	11.1	9.4	---	21.1					
Shreveport, La.	4.6	4.7	---	---					
Sioux Falls, S. D.	5.8	5.8	---	---					
South Bend, Ind.	5.4	3.7	---	---					
Spokane, Wash.	7.0	9.8	---	---					
Springfield, Ill.	3.3	---	---	---					
Springfield, Mo.	5.9	6.1	---	---					
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	11.5	6.0	---	---					

$\frac{1}{100}$ Data from which these rates were computed are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 8.—Work-injury rates in hospitals, by division and department, 1953

Division and department	Number of units reporting	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Frequency rates of—				Severity		Severity rate
				All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per—		
								Disabling injury	Temporary-total disability	
All reporting hospitals: Total 1/	2/ 4,680	837,552	1,688,146	8.6	(3/)	0.3	8.3	62	16	0.5
Professional care division:										
Total 1/	31,579	507,446	1,009,188	7.6	(3/)	.3	7.3	71	17	.5
Anesthesiology	1,918	4,800	9,749	2.1	—	.4	1.7	198	12	.4
Central supply	1,798	8,026	16,437	3.5	—	.2	3.3	63	19	.2
Clinical laboratories	3,467	22,549	45,462	4.5	(3/)	.5	4.0	214	19	1.0
Dental	837	2,902	5,739	3.3	—	.5	2.8	327	13	1.1
Electrocardiography and electroencephalography	1,193	1,576	3,136	1.9	—	.3	1.6	210	12	.4
Medical library	769	1,173	2,337	.9	—	—	.9	1	1	(3/)
Medical records	2,732	11,616	23,706	2.0	—	.2	1.8	112	8	.2
Nursing education	1,142	7,237	14,541	1.3	—	.1	1.2	79	16	.1
Nursing service: Total 1/	7,329	384,572	762,263	9.1	(3/)	.3	8.8	63	16	.6
Attendants	381	56,063	119,406	19.1	(3/)	.5	18.6	44	13	.8
Nurse aides	783	23,590	47,544	7.5	—	.2	7.3	47	18	.3
Orderlies	273	2,310	4,819	7.5	—	—	7.5	20	20	.1
Practical nurses	243	4,724	9,806	8.1	—	.3	7.8	46	13	.4
Registered nurses	404	8,435	17,714	6.9	—	.4	6.5	84	20	.6
Student nurses	1,044	60,270	100,569	2.3	—	.2	2.1	122	18	.3
Occupational therapy	849	5,323	10,732	6.1	—	.4	5.7	70	21	.4
Outpatient	1,319	8,502	16,794	1.8	.1	.1	1.6	277	21	.5
Pharmacy	1,791	4,019	8,151	2.8	—	.1	2.7	64	12	.2
Physical therapy	1,198	4,435	8,782	6.6	—	.1	6.5	38	18	.3
Radiology	2,683	11,231	22,647	2.5	—	.1	2.4	99	34	.2
Social service	974	4,458	8,886	2.5	—	—	2.5	13	13	(3/)
Plant operations and maintenance division: Total 1/	16,184	245,790	507,638	12.7	(3/)	.3	12.4	50	16	.6
Farm, dairy	165	2,422	5,375	26.6	.2	.2	26.2	60	16	1.6
Food service and preparation	4,442	102,995	211,436	13.4	(3/)	.3	13.1	34	15	.5
Housekeeping	4,226	60,429	126,318	8.5	(3/)	.2	8.3	52	17	.4
Laundry	2,975	27,410	56,468	6.8	(3/)	.3	6.5	74	19	.5
Maintenance	3,927	47,311	96,873	19.1	.1	.8	18.2	69	17	1.3
Plant protection	114	1,270	2,627	10.3	—	—	10.3	8	8	.1
Power	149	1,845	4,067	16.5	—	—	16.5	17	17	.3
Transportation	134	1,089	2,252	24.0	—	.9	23.1	40	18	1.0
Administrative division: Total 1/	7,376	77,421	157,043	2.4	—	.1	2.3	69	17	.2
Administration and clerical	4,408	59,260	120,084	2.1	—	.1	2.0	79	19	.2
Purchasing and issuing	1,916	8,299	16,728	5.7	—	.3	5.4	56	15	.3
Special services	255	1,916	4,140	3.4	—	—	3.4	15	15	.1
Volunteer services	762	6,910	14,070	.4	—	—	.4	14	14	(3/)

1/ Includes data not shown separately because of insufficient information to classify.
 2/ Number of hospitals.
 3/ Less than 0.05.

Table 9.--Work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, ¹/₁₀₀ by division and department and type of hospital, 1953

Division and department	Average: all hospitals	Work-injury frequency rates in--			
		General hospitals	Mental hospitals	Tuberculosis hospitals	Special hospitals
All reporting hospitals:					
Total	8.6	6.5	15.3	11.7	11.3
Professional care division: Total . . .	7.6	5.2	15.4	9.6	10.3
Anesthesiology	2.1	1.9	---	---	---
Central supply	3.5	3.4	6.0	---	1.9
Clinical laboratories	4.5	4.2	6.0	11.8	2.4
Dental	3.3	3.3	4.0	---	---
Electrocardiography and electroencephalography	1.9	1.9	---	---	---
Medical library9	1.1	---	---	---
Medical records	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.6	3.1
Nursing education	1.3	1.1	4.0	---	---
Nursing service: Total	9.1	6.2	17.2	11.2	12.5
Attendants	19.1	12.7	20.3	14.8	19.6
Nurse aides	7.5	7.2	6.5	13.3	9.0
Orderlies	7.5	7.2	---	---	---
Practical nurses	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.0	13.7
Registered nurses	6.9	2.1	18.4	11.6	10.9
Student nurses	2.3	2.1	4.5	2.3	1.2
Occupational therapy	6.1	3.8	8.0	---	4.7
Outpatient	1.8	1.9	---	1.0	1.9
Pharmacy	2.8	1.6	1.7	---	---
Physical therapy	6.6	5.7	6.6	---	10.4
Radiology	2.5	2.4	3.7	2.3	5.3
Social service	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	5.6
Plant operations and maintenance division: Total	12.7	10.7	19.2	15.5	15.4
Farm, dairy	26.6	---	25.8	---	---
Food service and preparation	13.4	11.2	20.8	16.8	16.0
Housekeeping	8.5	7.9	8.8	10.2	13.1
Laundry	6.8	6.1	9.4	5.8	9.3
Maintenance	19.1	16.9	23.8	20.6	20.2
Plant protection	10.3	5.2	14.0	---	---
Power	16.5	13.3	19.4	---	---
Transportation	24.0	24.2	20.1	---	---
Administrative division: Total	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Administration and clerical	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.8
Purchasing and issuing	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.8
Special services	3.4	.4	7.8	---	---
Volunteer services4	.4	.3	2.0	---

¹/₁₀₀ Data from which these rates were computed are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 10.--Work injuries in hospitals, by nature of injury and extent of disability, 1953

Nature of injury	Number of injuries					Days lost or charged		Average number of days charged per--	
	Total		Resulting in--						
	Number	Per-cent 1/	Death and permanent-total disability 2/	Perma-nent-partial disa-bility	Tempo-rary-total disa-bility	Number	Per-cent 1/	Disabling injury	Tempo-rary-total disa-bility
All reporting hospitals:									
Total	14,593	100.0	(5) 28	518	14,047	899,243	100.0	62	16
Amputations, enucleations	84	.6	---	84	---	23,476	2.7	279	---
Bruises, contusions	3,541	25.2	(1) 5	5	3,531	67,464	7.8	19	10
Burns, scalds	899	6.4	1	4	894	19,026	2.2	21	10
Cuts, lacerations	1,680	12.0	---	18	1,662	20,972	2.4	12	92
Fractures	1,490	10.6	(3) 6	35	1,449	118,613	13.7	80	35
Hernias	362	2.6	---	---	362	18,100	2.1	50	50
Occupational diseases: Total	1,119	8.0	(1) 11	344	764	493,064	57.2	441	26
Infective and parasitic diseases: Total	504	3.7	8	338	158	459,733	53.4	912	39
Tuberculosis	344	2.5	6	338	---	441,600	51.3	1284	---
Diseases attributable to viruses	136	1.0	2	---	134	17,376	2.0	128	40
Other	24	.2	---	---	24	757	.1	32	32
Diseases of the nervous system	43	.3	---	2	41	1,793	.2	42	14
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues: Total	294	2.1	---	3	291	7,584	.9	26	25
Dermatitis	246	1.8	---	1	245	6,852	.8	28	27
Other	48	.3	---	2	46	732	.1	15	15
Diseases of bones and organs of movement: Total	87	.6	1	1	85	8,066	.9	93	21
Synovitis, bursitis, tenosynovitis	49	.3	---	---	49	1,162	.1	24	24
Other	38	.3	(1) 1	1	36	6,904	.8	182	18
Ill-defined conditions	77	.5	---	---	77	1,687	.2	22	22
Other	114	.8	2	---	112	14,201	1.6	125	20
Eye irritations resulting from									
Foreign bodies	113	.8	---	1	112	2,431	.3	22	6
Strains, sprains	4,699	33.4	---	23	4,676	93,197	10.8	20	16
Other	62	.4	1	---	61	6,495	.8	105	8
Unclassified; insufficient data	544	---	4	4	536	36,405	---	---	---

1/ Percents are based on classified cases only.
 2/ Figures in parentheses indicate number of permanent-total disabilities included.

Table 11.--Work injuries in hospitals, by nature of injury and type of hospital, 1953

Nature of injury	Total number of injuries		Type of hospital							
			General hospitals		Mental hospitals		Tuberculosis hospitals		Special hospitals	
	Number	Per-cent ^{1/}	Number	Per-cent ^{1/}	Number	Per-cent ^{1/}	Number	Per-cent ^{1/}	Number	Per-cent ^{1/}
Total	14,593	100.0	7,753	100.0	4,644	100.0	1,137	100.0	1,059	100.0
Amputations, enucleations	84	.6	47	.6	24	.5	7	.6	6	.6
Bruises, contusions	3,541	25.2	1,603	21.5	1,448	32.4	230	21.2	260	25.6
Burns, scalds	899	6.4	608	8.1	156	3.5	63	5.8	72	7.1
Cuts, lacerations	1,680	12.0	914	12.2	470	10.5	157	14.4	139	13.7
Fractures	1,490	10.6	780	10.5	485	10.8	131	12.1	94	9.3
Hernias	362	2.6	217	2.9	94	2.1	31	2.9	20	2.0
Occupational diseases: Total	1,119	8.0	571	7.7	336	7.5	157	14.4	55	5.4
Infective and parasitic diseases:										
Total	504	3.7	225	3.1	150	3.3	102	9.3	27	2.6
Tuberculosis	344	2.5	143	2.0	92	2.1	102	9.3	7	.7
Diseases attributable to viruses	136	1.0	69	.9	47	1.0	---	---	20	1.9
Other	24	.2	13	.2	11	.2	---	---	---	---
Diseases of the nervous system	43	.3	20	.3	18	.4	3	.3	2	.2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues:										
Total	294	2.1	174	2.3	62	1.4	42	3.9	16	1.6
Dermatitis	246	1.8	141	1.9	53	1.2	37	3.4	15	1.5
Other	48	.3	33	.4	9	.2	5	.5	1	.1
Diseases of bones and organs of movement: Total	87	.6	62	.8	17	.4	3	.3	5	.5
Synovitis, bursitis, tenosynovitis	49	.3	36	.5	9	.2	1	.1	3	.3
Other	38	.3	26	.3	8	.2	2	.2	2	.2
Ill-defined conditions	77	.5	37	.5	39	.9	---	---	1	.1
Other	114	.8	53	.7	50	1.1	7	.6	4	.4
Eye irritations resulting from foreign bodies	113	.8	47	.6	47	1.0	9	.8	10	1.0
Strains, sprains	4,699	33.4	2,635	35.4	1,415	31.5	297	27.3	352	34.7
Other	62	.4	41	.5	10	.2	5	.5	6	.6
Unclassified; insufficient data	544	---	290	---	159	---	50	---	45	---

^{1/} Percents are based on classified cases only.

Table 12.—Work injuries in hospitals, by division and department and nature of injury, 1953

Division and department	Total number of injuries	Nature of injury										
		Amputations, em- ne- leas- tions	Bruises, contu- sions	Burns, scalds	Cuts, lacer- ations	Frac- tures	Her- nias	Occup- ational dis- eases	Eye irri- ta- tions	Strains and sprains	Other	Un- clas- sified
Total 1/	14,593	64	3,541	899	1,680	1,490	362	1,119	113	4,699	62	544
Professional care division:												
Total 1/	7,684	18	2,077	195	617	670	123	740	26	2,894	35	289
Anesthesiology	14	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	5	—	—
Central supply	29	—	1	2	3	4	1	7	—	9	—	2
Clinical laboratories	188	—	14	24	48	11	4	43	2	24	14	4
Dental	18	—	1	1	6	1	—	2	—	5	—	2
Electrocardiography and electroencephalography	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Medical library	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Medical records	47	—	19	1	3	3	1	5	—	13	—	2
Nursing education	13	—	3	—	2	3	—	2	—	3	—	—
Nursing service	7,049	17	1,966	161	520	611	107	631	22	2,726	19	269
Occupational therapy	65	1	23	—	8	8	1	5	1	15	—	3
Outpatient	13	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	5	—	—
Pharmacy	22	—	6	2	5	—	—	3	—	5	1	—
Physical therapy	56	—	10	2	4	2	1	3	1	30	—	3
Radiology	61	—	7	1	5	10	2	8	—	27	—	1
Social service	15	—	5	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	—	—
Plant operations and main- tenance division: Total 1/	6,485	64	1,364	695	1,034	745	228	349	80	1,662	26	238
Farm, dairy	171	2	27	3	25	27	5	7	3	60	2	10
Food service and prepara- tion	2,739	16	572	447	539	282	55	123	5	593	11	96
Housekeeping	1,242	6	299	66	161	167	37	79	9	370	—	48
Laundry	382	3	94	55	44	37	16	20	5	87	2	19
Maintenance	1,438	27	262	80	219	167	80	95	46	401	9	52
Plant protection	82	—	19	3	5	9	4	4	1	30	—	7
Power	310	8	57	38	27	40	26	17	11	78	2	6
Transportation	104	1	28	3	11	13	5	3	—	40	—	—
Administrative division:												
Total 1/	392	1	96	6	28	71	10	29	7	134	1	9
Administration and clerical	273	—	72	3	15	56	3	23	5	89	—	7
Purchasing and issuing	102	1	21	2	13	11	6	5	1	41	1	—
Special services	16	—	3	1	—	3	1	1	1	4	—	2
Volunteer services	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Includes figures not shown separately because of insufficient information to classify.

Table 13.—Work injuries in hospitals, by part of body injured and nature of injury, 1953

Part of body injured	Total number of injuries	Nature of injury										
		Amputations, emu- lec- tions	Bruises, contu- sions	Burns, scalds	Cuts, lacer- ations	Frac- tures	Her- nias	Occup- ational dis- eases	Eye irri- ta- tions	Strains and sprains	Other	Un- clas- sified
Total	11,599	84	3,541	899	1,680	1,490	362	1,119	113	4,699	62	544
Head: Total	1,291	1	585	80	219	56	—	94	113	42	34	67
Eye(s)	381	1	82	33	44	—	—	40	113	3	30	35
Brain or skull	93	—	73	—	5	12	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other	817	—	430	47	170	44	—	53	—	39	4	30
Trunk: Total	5,099	—	734	35	29	250	362	542	—	2,964	4	139
Chest (lungs), ribs	847	—	223	18	2	117	—	371	—	101	1	14
Back	2,698	—	157	3	5	39	—	26	—	2,386	—	82
Abdomen	799	—	121	4	13	—	362	118	—	130	1	10
Hip(s) or pelvis	333	—	135	5	5	72	—	6	—	92	1	17
Shoulder	392	—	85	5	2	22	—	15	—	249	1	13
Other	30	—	13	—	2	—	—	6	—	6	—	3
Upper extremities: Total	4,036	80	770	516	1,229	626	—	230	—	404	10	171
Arm(s)	838	—	216	155	72	214	—	36	—	123	2	20
Hand(s)	1,671	1	283	297	421	232	—	163	—	212	4	58
Finger(s)	1,527	79	271	64	736	180	—	31	—	69	4	93
Lower extremities: Total	3,466	3	1,203	153	179	547	—	60	—	1,200	5	116
Leg(s)	1,438	2	648	56	87	127	—	48	—	407	2	61
Foot (feet)	1,663	—	409	96	80	233	—	11	—	783	3	48
Toe(s)	365	1	146	1	12	187	—	1	—	10	—	7
Body, general	699	—	241	112	18	10	—	172	—	72	9	25
Unclassified; insufficient data	82	—	8	3	6	1	—	21	—	17	—	26

Table 14.--Work injuries in hospitals, by part of body injured and extent of disability, 1953

Part of body injured	Number of injuries					Days lost or charged		Average number of days charged per--	
	Total		Resulting in			Number	Per-cent 1/	Disabling injury	Tempo-rary-total disa-bility
	Number	Per-cent 1/	Death and perma-nent-total disabil-ity 2/	Perma-nent-partial-disa-bility	Tempo-rary-total disa-bility				
Total	14,593	100.0	(5) 28	518	14,047	899,243	100.0	62	16
Head: Total	1,291	8.9	(2) 6	14	1,271	65,414	7.4	51	10
Eye(s)	361	2.6	---	9	372	14,887	1.7	39	7
Brain or skull	93	.6	(1) 2	---	91	14,028	1.6	151	22
Other	817	5.7	(1) 4	5	808	36,499	4.1	45	9
Trunk: Total	5,059	34.9	(2) 12	354	4,693	590,706	66.7	117	22
Chest (lungs), ribs	847	5.8	8	327	512	446,775	50.6	527	12
Back	2,698	18.7	(2) 2	20	2,676	79,011	8.9	29	19
Abdomen	799	5.2	2	1	756	39,254	4.4	52	34
Hip(s) or pelvis	333	2.3	---	5	328	17,124	1.9	51	31
Shoulder	392	2.7	---	1	391	8,210	.9	21	19
Other	30	.2	---	---	30	332	(3/)	11	11
Upper extremities: Total	4,036	27.8	---	129	3,907	92,744	10.5	23	13
Arm(s)	838	5.8	---	8	830	22,107	2.5	26	18
Hand(s)	1,671	11.5	---	18	1,653	36,443	4.1	22	13
Finger(s)	1,527	10.5	---	103	1,424	34,194	3.9	22	10
Lower extremities: Total	3,466	23.9	---	17	3,449	72,062	8.1	21	15
Leg(s)	1,438	9.9	---	10	1,428	41,936	4.7	29	19
Foot (feet)	1,663	11.5	---	5	1,658	25,805	2.9	16	13
Toe(s)	365	2.5	---	2	363	4,321	.5	12	11
Body, general	699	4.5	(1) 8	4	647	64,451	7.3	98	19
Unclassified; insufficient data	82	---	2	---	80	13,866	---	---	---

1/ Percents are based on classified cases only.
 2/ Figures in parentheses indicate the number of permanent-total disabilities included.
 3/ Less than 0.05.

Table 15.—Work injuries in hospitals, by part of body injured and type of hospital, 1953

Part of body injured	Total number of injuries		Type of hospital							
			General hospitals		Mental hospitals		Tuberculosis hospitals		Special hospitals	
	Number	Per-cent ¹ / ₁₀₀	Number	Per-cent ¹ / ₁₀₀	Number	Per-cent ¹ / ₁₀₀	Number	Per-cent ¹ / ₁₀₀	Number	Per-cent ¹ / ₁₀₀
Total	14,593	100.0	7,753	100.0	4,644	100.0	1,137	100.0	1,059	100.0
Head: Total	1,291	8.9	571	7.4	538	11.6	94	8.3	88	8.4
Eye(s)	381	2.6	171	2.2	146	3.2	41	3.6	23	2.2
Brain or skull	93	.6	54	.7	28	.6	6	.5	5	.5
Other	817	5.7	346	4.5	364	7.8	47	4.2	60	5.7
Trunk: Total	5,059	34.9	2,747	35.7	1,572	33.9	409	36.2	331	31.5
Chest (lungs), ribs	847	5.8	361	4.7	300	6.5	137	12.1	49	4.7
Back	2,698	18.7	1,638	21.2	735	15.8	146	13.0	179	16.9
Abdomen	759	5.2	362	4.7	300	6.5	52	4.6	45	4.3
Hip(s) or pelvis	333	2.3	167	2.2	100	2.2	39	3.4	27	2.6
Shoulder	392	2.7	206	2.7	126	2.7	32	2.8	28	2.7
Other	30	.2	13	.2	11	.2	3	.3	3	.3
Upper extremities: Total	4,036	27.8	2,216	28.8	1,164	25.2	311	27.5	345	32.9
Arm(s)	838	5.8	452	5.9	269	5.8	57	5.0	60	5.7
Hand(s)	1,671	11.5	968	12.6	447	9.7	118	10.4	138	13.1
Finger(s)	1,527	10.5	796	10.3	448	9.7	136	12.1	147	14.1
Lower extremities: Total	3,466	23.9	1,836	23.8	1,114	24.1	265	23.4	251	23.9
Leg(s)	1,438	9.9	712	9.2	519	11.3	104	9.2	103	9.8
Foot (feet)	1,663	11.5	906	11.8	502	10.8	133	11.7	122	11.6
Toe(s)	365	2.5	218	2.8	93	2.0	28	2.5	26	2.5
Body, general	659	4.5	332	4.3	240	5.2	52	4.6	35	3.3
Unclassified; insufficient data	82	—	51	—	16	—	6	—	9	—

¹/ Percents are based on classified cases only.

Table 16.--Work injuries in hospitals, by division and department and part of body injured, 1953

Division and department	Total number of injuries ^{1/}	Part of body injured											Body, general	
		Head	Trunk				Upper extremities			Lower extremities				
			Total ^{1/}	Chest	Back	Abdomen	Total ^{1/}	Arm	Hand	Finger	Total ^{1/}	Leg		Foot
Total ^{1/}	14,593	1,291	5,059	847	2,698	759	4,036	838	1,671	1,527	3,466	1,438	1,663	659
Professional care divisions														
Total ^{1/}	7,684	755	3,041	524	1,701	417	1,721	375	740	606	1,746	766	845	372
Anesthesiology	14	---	9	3	5	1	3	1	---	2	2	1	---	---
Central supply	29	1	12	2	7	2	9	3	3	4	---	---	4	3
Clinical laboratories	188	21	54	23	13	15	67	10	25	32	31	14	15	14
Dental	18	2	7	1	3	1	7	---	2	5	---	---	2	---
Electrocardiography and electroencephalography	6	2	4	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medical library	2	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medical records	47	6	12	5	5	1	9	4	3	2	13	7	6	7
Nursing education	13	1	4	2	2	---	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
Nursing service	7,049	680	2,801	459	1,991	379	1,572	340	684	548	1,624	719	781	327
Occupational therapy	65	10	18	4	6	2	13	3	6	4	18	8	9	6
Outpatient	13	1	4	---	1	---	5	4	---	1	3	2	1	---
Pharmacy	22	3	6	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	7	2	4	2
Physical therapy	56	10	30	1	23	1	7	2	4	1	7	4	3	1
Radiology	61	3	31	6	22	2	10	2	7	1	13	3	6	3
Social service	15	4	2	---	---	---	4	3	---	1	5	---	5	---
Plant operations and maintenance division:														
Total ^{1/}	6,485	495	1,874	297	925	324	2,232	440	893	899	1,587	615	758	274
Farm, dairy	171	14	60	6	35	7	44	10	16	18	45	24	16	8
Food service and preparation	2,739	136	655	109	315	97	1,161	220	476	465	657	247	335	120
Housekeeping	1,242	109	386	57	201	53	369	74	160	135	322	128	154	51
Laundry	382	21	104	12	52	20	158	37	64	57	87	40	30	11
Maintenance	1,438	165	477	82	233	100	388	72	138	178	339	131	147	63
Plant protection	82	5	31	5	14	6	15	---	6	9	25	12	13	6
Power	310	33	109	18	45	33	70	16	25	29	83	25	47	15
Transportation	104	11	48	7	27	8	20	10	6	4	25	7	14	---
Administrative division:														
Total ^{1/}	392	41	135	24	66	17	75	23	33	19	127	54	58	12
Administration and clerical	273	32	84	16	37	5	55	22	22	11	89	36	47	11
Purchasing and issuing	102	7	46	7	26	11	13	1	4	8	35	17	10	1
Special services	16	2	5	1	3	1	6	---	6	---	3	1	1	---
Volunteer services	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---

^{1/} Includes data not shown separately because of insufficient space and/or insufficient information to classify.

Table 17.—Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and type of hospital, 1953

Occupation	Type of hospital							
	General hospitals		Mental hospitals		Tuberculosis hospitals		Special hospitals	
	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged
Total	7,753	457,653	4,644	234,635	1,137	165,048	1,059	43,907
Administrator	11	988	3	52	2	14	3	28
Ambulance attendant	10	244	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulance driver	19	265	—	—	1	5	1	2
Anesthesiologist	13	2,497	—	—	—	—	1	180
Attendant, nursing service	410	36,406	2,560	101,805	135	26,239	222	4,868
Auto mechanic	9	6,085	11	63	2	5	—	—
Baker and helper	16	406	14	1,376	3	15	—	—
Barber, beautician	1	11	10	1,297	—	—	1	1
Carpenter and helper	80	4,901	69	4,866	13	532	16	179
Chauffeur, N. E. C.	17	6,414	21	1,576	9	711	4	105
Chef	18	191	—	—	1	50	1	7
Clerk, general office	81	4,390	13	2,494	6	1,239	4	64
Clerk-typist	27	1,445	5	72	1	12	1	3
Cook	332	15,357	163	2,651	49	3,133	33	839
Cook's helper	13	163	6	160	5	51	4	46
Dietitian	33	913	6	57	6	114	5	14
Dishwasher	107	3,235	2	50	8	223	6	45
Electrician and helper	39	1,984	23	1,582	9	139	2	59
Elevator operator	34	6,515	1	17	4	25	7	87
Executive housekeeper	57	2,162	24	326	6	380	7	42
Farm hand	1	1	117	8,115	9	203	18	150
Firefighter	6	151	7	1,254	1	7	—	—
Fireman, stationary boiler	56	914	31	354	21	2,047	9	170
Floor clerk	30	2,640	3	905	2	1,212	2	23
Food service supervisor	9	170	3	4	2	2	2	35
Groundskeeper	49	6,774	33	873	17	343	5	1,221
Handyman	236	9,459	106	3,910	63	10,121	28	353
Kitchen helper	753	19,099	281	9,321	184	12,487	94	10,190
Laboratory helper	30	2,081	3	27	8	3,652	—	—
Laboratory technician	121	21,185	4	1,227	10	7,211	5	211
Laundry manager	14	370	7	107	4	13	—	—
Maid	478	15,605	28	1,562	40	2,372	55	807
Maintenance man, general	106	2,309	42	7,683	25	1,552	5	3,100
Mason and bricklayer	3	81	13	299	1	3	1	5
Meat cutter	30	431	29	479	5	87	3	21
Medical librarian	9	65	1	4	—	—	2	4
Medical records librarian	23	1,605	1	1	2	1,232	1	5
Nurse aide	1,169	51,293	13	4,245	69	12,809	107	2,493
Nurse, practical	261	11,164	10	1,307	44	3,511	55	1,953
Nurse, registered	1,057	83,582	218	24,126	121	27,986	88	3,263
Nurse, student	195	21,347	43	3,291	4	4,800	4	13
Occupational therapist	9	1,468	27	1,524	1	1,200	1	5
Orderly	209	12,594	5	43	5	1,305	20	221
Painter and helper	109	9,606	48	826	11	1,294	5	60
Pharmacist	6	37	—	—	5	49	2	7

Table 17.—Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and type of hospitals, 1953—Continued

Occupation	Type of hospital							
	General hospitals		Mental hospitals		Tuberculosis hospitals		Special hospitals	
	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged	Number of injuries	Number of days lost or charged
Physical therapist	24	618	11	101	2	54	12	178
Physician, surgeon, intern	33	19,537	28	820	5	2,482	4	27
Plasterer and helper	6	123	11	145	1	4	—	—
Plumber and helper	34	1,033	48	958	6	98	7	116
Porter	397	17,714	29	6,370	68	10,392	53	716
Presser	42	4,021	4	78	1	7	3	79
Seamstress, tailor	38	399	12	365	3	112	4	80
Sheet metal worker	3	22	13	303	—	—	—	—
Social service worker	4	93	6	86	1	5	2	24
Stationary engineer	96	4,329	37	896	18	1,509	16	1,032
Steamfitter and helper	10	164	8	1,235	2	7	1	37
Stenographer, secretary	26	1,745	9	2,464	4	2,413	3	6
Storekeeper	36	739	8	271	3	1,213	5	19
Stores clerk	19	294	4	82	3	11	9	228
Telephone operator	19	1,647	4	1,409	2	20	2	57
Tray girl	82	1,422	—	—	4	47	4	29
Truck driver	25	763	19	6,297	17	373	4	17
Waitress, waiter	120	1,376	116	1,495	29	1,775	15	456
Wall washer	9	245	—	—	2	60	4	149
Washman, laundress	173	13,336	59	1,962	17	4,725	24	237
Watchman	45	8,179	25	1,975	10	1,710	8	119
X-ray technician	39	2,493	4	1,277	2	1,883	3	1,405
Other	122	8,103	86	10,262	17	2,785	26	7,796
Unclassified; insufficient information	55	755	99	5,853	9	2,908	20	221

Table 18.—Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and nature of injury, 1953

Occupation	Total number of injuries	Nature of injury										
		Amputations, amputations	Bruises, contusions	Burns, scalds	Cuts, lacerations	Fractures	Hernias	Occupational diseases	Eye irritations	Strains and sprains	Other	Unclassified
Total	14,593	84	3,541	899	1,680	1,490	362	1,119	113	4,699	62	544
Administrator	19	---	5	2	1	4	---	---	---	7	---	---
Ambulance attendant	10	---	5	---	1	1	1	---	---	2	---	---
Ambulance driver	21	1	5	1	---	4	1	---	---	9	---	---
Anesthesiologist	14	---	2	---	1	3	---	3	---	5	---	---
Attendant, nursing service	3,327	7	1,118	32	245	306	45	257	13	1,176	6	122
Auto mechanic	22	---	5	1	3	1	---	---	---	12	---	---
Baker and helper	33	---	6	3	6	3	2	4	---	6	---	3
Barber, beautician	12	---	3	1	---	3	---	1	---	2	---	2
Carpenter and helper	178	15	35	4	52	19	7	9	7	26	---	4
Chauffeur, N. E. C.	51	---	12	1	5	5	4	2	---	22	---	---
Chef	20	---	1	5	5	---	1	---	---	7	---	1
Clerk, general office	104	---	18	1	5	20	3	9	3	44	---	1
Clerk-typist	34	---	9	---	4	5	1	1	---	12	---	2
Cook	577	7	90	151	116	53	18	16	---	111	2	13
Cook's helper	28	---	4	7	6	---	2	3	---	5	---	1
Dietitian	50	---	12	7	4	8	---	1	---	15	---	3
Dishwasher	123	1	20	14	22	17	4	16	1	19	1	8
Electrician and helper	73	2	15	9	6	10	1	7	4	15	---	4
Elevator operator	46	---	24	---	2	6	1	---	2	8	---	3
Executive housekeeper	94	1	23	---	5	24	1	3	1	33	---	3
Farm hand	145	1	22	2	22	27	5	5	3	49	1	8
Firefighter	14	---	---	1	2	2	---	1	1	6	---	1
Fireman, stationary	117	---	29	17	11	14	6	4	3	29	2	2
Floor clerk	37	---	13	2	2	7	1	4	---	8	---	---
Food service supervisor	16	---	5	---	---	4	---	---	---	6	---	1
Groundskeeper	104	1	19	5	16	15	6	6	2	29	---	5
Handyman	433	4	86	21	68	44	26	31	12	130	1	10
Kitchen helper	1,312	4	299	189	264	132	20	62	3	283	6	50
Laboratory helper	41	---	4	7	11	---	2	6	---	4	4	3
Laboratory technician	140	---	9	14	31	10	4	36	2	22	10	2
Laundry manager	25	---	7	---	2	1	---	2	---	11	---	2
Maid	601	1	146	45	89	80	2	40	---	172	---	26
Maintenance man, general	178	3	32	9	30	21	9	7	5	54	3	5
Mason and bricklayer	18	---	4	---	2	1	1	1	1	7	---	1
Meat cutter	67	2	10	4	32	4	2	1	---	9	---	3
Medical librarian	12	---	5	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	---	1
Medical-records librarian	27	---	12	---	2	2	---	3	---	8	---	---
Nurse aide	1,358	2	328	55	96	83	17	72	5	637	4	59
Nurse, practical	367	---	92	11	21	34	5	32	---	156	1	15
Nurse, registered	1,484	7	341	39	108	158	20	207	3	541	6	54
Nurse, student	246	1	40	18	39	11	4	50	2	77	---	4
Occupational therapist	38	1	13	---	3	3	---	4	1	11	---	2
Orderly	239	---	28	8	15	16	15	13	---	136	---	8
Painter and helper	173	---	35	6	16	19	8	18	7	53	1	10
Pharmacist	13	---	6	---	2	---	---	---	---	5	---	---

Table 18.--Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and nature of injury, 1953--Continued

Occupation	Total number of injuries	Nature of injury										
		Amputations, enucleations	Bruises, contusions	Burns, scalds	Cuts, lacerations	Fractions	Hernias	Occupational diseases	Eye irritations	Strains and sprains	Other	Unclassified
Physical therapist. .	49	---	9	2	4	2	1	3	2	24	---	2
Physician, surgeon, intern	70	---	10	---	6	7	2	26	---	18	---	1
Plasterer and helper.	18	---	3	---	1	2	2	2	---	7	1	---
Plumber and helper. .	95	1	11	17	10	12	4	6	1	25	2	6
Porter	547	2	117	28	74	62	42	31	8	165	---	18
Presser	50	1	15	16	5	5	---	---	---	8	---	---
Seamstress, tailor. .	57	1	11	2	18	8	---	---	---	15	---	2
Sheet metal worker. .	16	---	3	1	2	2	1	---	1	5	---	---
Social service worker	13	---	3	---	1	3	---	1	---	5	---	---
Stationary engineer .	167	7	23	16	14	25	15	12	6	45	---	4
Steamfitter and helper	21	---	2	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	---	---
Stenographer, secretary	42	---	11	2	3	9	---	5	---	12	---	---
Storekeeper	52	1	11	2	8	3	2	3	---	21	1	---
Stores clerk	35	---	6	1	7	4	2	2	---	12	1	---
Telephone operator. .	27	---	6	---	---	9	---	7	---	5	---	---
Tray girl	90	---	22	15	14	9	2	4	---	22	1	1
Truck driver	65	---	14	2	10	10	3	2	---	20	---	4
Waitress, waiter. . .	280	2	74	38	28	37	2	8	2	77	1	11
Wall washer	15	---	2	---	3	1	---	5	1	3	---	---
Washman, laundress. .	273	2	68	35	28	30	15	16	5	59	2	13
Watchman	88	1	26	4	4	9	5	5	---	28	---	6
X-ray technician . .	48	---	5	---	3	9	3	5	---	22	---	1
Other	251	2	54	12	28	31	8	20	3	79	3	11
Unclassified; insufficient information.	183	3	38	11	32	18	7	15	1	34	2	22

Table 19.—Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and part of body injured, 1953

Occupation	Total number of injuries 1/	Part of body injured											Body, general	
		Head	Trunk				Upper extremities				Lower extremities			
			Total 1/	Chest	Back	Abdomen	Total 1/	Arm	Hand	Finger	Total 1/	Leg		Foot
Total	14,593	1,291	5,059	847	2,698	759	4,036	838	1,671	1,527	3,466	1,438	1,663	659
Administrator	19	6	7	—	5	—	2	1	1	—	3	1	2	1
Ambulance attendant	10	4	4	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulance driver	21	1	11	2	7	1	5	2	1	2	4	—	4	—
Anesthesiologist	14	—	8	3	5	—	4	1	1	2	2	1	—	—
Attendant, nursing service	3,327	400	1,248	230	615	228	746	174	307	265	770	367	355	149
Auto mechanic	22	2	11	—	7	2	6	1	4	1	3	—	2	—
Baker and helper	33	1	10	2	3	2	14	1	5	8	7	2	2	1
Barber, beautician	12	1	2	1	—	—	6	—	6	—	3	1	1	—
Carpenter and helper	178	23	38	8	15	8	82	8	16	58	28	12	11	6
Gauffeur, N. E. C.	51	2	28	3	17	5	7	3	3	1	14	5	8	—
Chef	20	2	6	—	4	1	5	1	2	2	3	—	2	4
Clerk, general office	104	10	35	7	16	4	18	7	7	4	39	12	24	2
Clerk-typist	34	4	11	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	15	6	9	1
Cook	577	24	116	18	59	22	250	63	87	100	141	56	72	14
Cook's helper	28	—	6	1	3	2	15	6	5	4	7	3	4	—
Dietitian	50	2	10	—	5	1	15	4	5	6	20	8	12	3
Dishwasher	123	7	27	4	10	6	60	6	30	24	20	11	8	8
Electrician and helper	73	12	15	4	9	1	22	6	7	9	16	6	7	7
Elevator operator	46	8	9	1	4	1	14	5	5	4	12	5	4	1
Executive housekeeper	94	4	25	4	13	1	29	7	14	8	31	15	14	4
Farm hand	145	11	46	4	26	7	40	10	14	16	43	21	17	5
Firefighter	14	2	5	1	3	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	5	—
Fireman, stationary	117	13	38	8	17	10	29	10	7	12	29	10	17	8
Floor clerk	37	8	10	3	4	1	6	2	3	1	11	4	6	2
Food service supervisor	16	—	7	—	5	—	3	1	1	1	6	2	4	—
Groundskeeper	104	8	33	2	21	7	23	3	12	8	30	14	11	10
Handyman	433	45	149	24	74	37	104	23	34	47	119	45	51	15
Kitchen helper	1,312	70	318	55	148	49	563	92	230	241	313	112	159	46
Laboratory helper	41	7	11	4	3	3	18	6	7	5	3	—	3	1
Laboratory technician	140	13	47	16	14	15	43	3	17	23	23	11	11	14
Laundry manager	25	1	14	1	7	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	2	2
Maid	601	44	153	27	71	10	196	38	97	61	178	81	81	29
Maintenance man, general	178	16	61	10	30	11	53	8	22	23	40	12	21	7
Mason and bricklayer	18	3	7	1	3	3	2	—	2	—	5	4	1	1
Meat cutter	67	5	11	2	6	2	41	7	11	23	7	1	3	2
Medical librarian	12	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Medical-records librarian	27	4	4	2	2	—	7	3	3	1	9	5	4	3
Nurse aide	1,358	91	582	66	396	51	333	63	162	108	306	128	154	41
Nurse, practical	367	29	149	15	99	13	88	17	38	33	82	33	40	18
Nurse, registered	1,484	122	593	104	347	57	299	72	131	96	363	144	186	87
Nurse, student	246	24	76	23	42	7	70	11	25	34	51	22	25	24
Occupational therapist	38	6	12	4	6	—	9	1	4	4	7	4	3	4
Orderly	239	13	145	16	93	22	37	4	22	11	33	16	12	8
Painter and helper	173	22	66	14	32	10	43	9	23	11	35	15	15	6
Pharmacist	13	1	4	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	6	2	3	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 19.—Work injuries in hospitals, by occupation and part of body injured, 1953—Continued

Occupation	Total number of injuries ^{1/}	Part of body injured												Body, general
		Head	Trunk				Upper extremities				Lower extremities			
			Total ^{1/}	Chest	Back	Abdomen	Total ^{1/}	Arm	Hand	Finger	Total ^{1/}	Leg	Foot	
Physical therapist . .	49	9	24	—	17	2	5	2	3	—	9	3	5	1
Physician, surgeon, intern	70	9	39	15	13	8	7	2	4	1	8	1	6	6
Plasterer and helper .	18	3	8	2	3	2	2	—	1	1	5	2	2	—
Plumber and helper . .	95	15	30	3	18	5	23	8	7	8	20	7	8	7
Porter	547	55	229	27	119	52	139	25	59	55	107	32	49	12
Presser	50	3	8	1	3	—	32	8	16	8	7	2	2	—
Seamstress, tailor . .	57	9	5	2	3	—	27	4	7	16	11	3	7	5
Sheet metal worker . .	16	4	5	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	4	2	2	1
Social service worker .	13	2	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	—	5	—
Stationary engineer . .	167	17	61	8	27	16	39	5	15	19	43	12	23	7
Steamfitter and helper	21	3	4	3	—	1	6	1	4	1	7	3	2	1
Stenographer, secretary	42	1	14	5	6	—	8	2	4	2	16	8	7	3
Storekeeper	52	4	21	2	13	5	9	1	3	5	17	11	2	1
Stores clerk	35	2	16	1	10	4	8	—	3	5	9	4	4	—
Telephone operator . .	27	4	8	3	1	—	9	7	2	—	5	3	2	1
Tray girl	90	4	17	4	9	3	36	4	24	8	30	8	20	3
Truck driver	65	8	22	2	14	4	14	3	6	5	20	6	11	1
Waitress, waiter . . .	280	16	83	15	44	5	97	25	43	29	74	33	35	8
Wall washer	15	1	5	—	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	—	2	1
Washman, laundress . .	273	15	73	8	37	17	107	27	44	36	68	31	25	9
Watchman	88	5	32	9	10	7	19	1	8	10	27	15	12	5
X-ray technician . . .	48	1	27	5	18	3	6	1	4	1	11	3	4	2
Other	251	15	97	20	50	11	57	12	19	26	72	30	36	9
Unclassified; insufficient information . .	183	13	56	19	20	8	55	12	15	28	41	19	16	8

^{1/} Includes data not shown separately.

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