

Hospitalizations for work-related injuries among 18- to 24-year-olds

Table 1. Summary of All Hospitalizations

N = Number of Hospitalizations
% = Percent of Hospitalizations

		All Hospitalizations			
		N	%	Hospitalizations per 10,000 FTEs	95% CI
Total		343	100	2.6	2.3-2.8
Age	18	17	5.0	2.0	1.0-2.9
	19	40	11.7	3.6	2.5-4.8
	20	32	9.3	2.0	1.3-2.7
	21	51	14.9	2.8	2.1-3.6
	22	49	14.3	2.2	1.6-2.9
	23	79	23.0	2.7	2.1-3.3
	24	75	21.9	2.5	1.9-3.1
Gender⁺	Male	290	84.5	4.1	3.6-4.5
	Female	53	15.5	0.8	0.6-1.1
Race & Ethnicity[#]	White only, non-Hispanic	235	68.5	1.9	1.7-2.2
	Hispanic	64	17.8	3.3	2.5-4.1
	Black only, non-Hispanic	22	6.4	2.1	1.2-3.0
	Asian only, non-Hispanic	a			
	Multi-racial	a			
Year of Hospital Visit	2008	92	26.8	3.2	2.6-3.9
	2009	74	21.6	2.6	2.0-3.2
	2010	66	19.2	2.7	2.0-3.3
	2011	58	16.9	2.2	1.7-2.8
	2012	53	15.5	1.9	1.4-2.5

(continued on next page)

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, for 1 Jan 2008 through 31 Dec 2012, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis.

(a) Counts not shown and rates not calculated for cells with less than 11 cases based on the CHIA rules pertaining to confidentiality. Rates based on counts less than 20 may be unstable.

Numbers may not add to total due to missing information.

A hospitalization for an injury is defined as any case having an ICD-9-CM Nature of Injury Code of 800-999 in the primary diagnosis field. Attribution of work-relatedness is based on designation of Workers' Compensation Insurance as expected payer.

Injuries per 10,000 FTE calculated as number of injury / FTE*10,000; FTEs=total hours per year / 2000.

Total hours worked for Massachusetts residents obtained from Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jan 2008 through Dec 2012.

*Difference is significant based on 95% confidence intervals; however, the standard error of the denominator was not taken into account when calculating confidence intervals.

[#]Methods used to calculate race/ethnicity have changed to include a new multi-racial category. These data are not comparable with previous years.

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Massachusetts
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Table 1. Summary of All Hospitalizations

(continued from previous page)

		All Hospitalizations			
		N	%	Hospitalizations per 10,000 FTEs	95% CI
Nature of Injury	Fractures	151	44.0	1.1	.09-1.3
	Open wounds	49	14.3	0.4	0.3-0.5
	Internal organ	31	9.0	0.2	0.1-0.3
	Burns	29	8.5	0.2	0.1-0.3
	Crushing	13	3.8	0.1	0.0-0.1
	Other^b	49	14.3	0.4	0.3-0.5
	Unspecified & Missing	21	6.1	0.2	0.1-0.2
External Cause of Injury	Falls	95	27.7	0.7	0.6-0.8
	Machinery	45	13.1	0.3	0.2-0.4
	Struck by/against	40	11.7	0.3	0.2-0.4
	Cut/pierce	30	8.7	0.2	0.1-0.3
	Motor vehicle traffic	25	7.3	0.2	0.1-0.3
	Fire/burn	23	6.7	0.2	0.1-0.2
	Other transportation	15	4.4	0.1	0.0-0.1
	Other^c	44	12.8	0.3	0.2-0.4
	Unspecified & Missing	26	7.6	0.2	0.1-0.3

(b) Other includes sprains, superficial/contusions, dislocations, blood vessels, nerve injuries, amputations, and system wide and late effects.

(c) Other includes other specified, firearm, poisonings, natural/environmental, overexertion, and not elsewhere classified.

Nature of Injury and Body Region groupings are based on Barell Injury Matrix, Barell et al., *Inj Prev*, 2002 Jun;8(2):91-96

External Cause of Injury groupings are based on 'ICD-9 Framework for Presenting Injury Mortality Data,' MMWR Recommendations and Reports, August 29, 1997, Volume 46/NORR-14.

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Table 2. Nature of Injury by Gender and Race & Ethnicity

N = Number of Hospitalizations
% = Percent of Hospitalizations

		Gender				Race & Ethnicity							
		Males		Females		White, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		290	100	53	100	233	100	61	100	22	100	15	100
Nature of Injury	Fractures	130	44.8	21	39.6	113	48.5	22	36.1	b		b	
	Open wounds	41	14.1	b		29	12.4	11	18.0	b		b	
	Internal organ	26	9.0	b		21	9.0	b		b		b	
	Burns	23	7.9	b		17	7.3	b		b		b	
	Crushing	11	3.8	b		0	0	b		b		b	
	Other^a	42	14.5	b		38	16.3	b		b		b	
	Unspecified & Missing	17	5.9	b		15	6.4	b		b		b	

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, for 1 Jan 2008 through 31 Dec 2012, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis

(a) Other includes sprains, superficial/contusions, dislocations, blood vessels, nerve injuries, amputations, and system wide and late effects.

(b) Counts not shown for cells with less than 11 cases based on the CHIA rules pertaining to confidentiality.

Numbers may not add to total due to missing information.

A hospitalization for an injury is defined as any case having an ICD-9-CM Nature of Injury Code of 800-999 in the primary diagnosis field.

Attribution of work-relatedness is based on designation of Workers' Compensation Insurance as expected payer.

Nature of Injury and Body Region groupings are based on Barel Injury Matrix, Barel et al., *Inj Prev*, 2002 Jun;8(2):91-96.

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Table 3. Nature of Injury by Body Region

N = Number of Hospitalizations
% = Percent of Hospitalizations

		Hospitalizations	
		N	%
Total		343	100
Nature of Injury by Body Region	Fractures	151	44.0
	Extremities	105	69.5
	Spine & back	18	11.9
	Head & neck	17	11.3
	Torso	11	7.3
	Open wounds	49	14.3
	Extremities	39	79.6
	Internal Organ	31	9.0
	Torso	13	41.9
	Head & neck	18	38.3
	Burns	29	8.5
	Extremities	21	72.4
	Crushing	13	3.8
	Extremities	12	92.3
	Other	49	14.3
	Extremities	23	46.9
Unspecified & Missing	21	6.1	

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, for 1 Jan 2008 through 31 Dec 2012, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis.
 (a) Other includes sprains, superficial/contusions, dislocations, blood vessels, nerve injuries, amputations, and system wide and late effects.
 Counts not shown for cells with less than 11 cases based on the CHIA rules pertaining to confidentiality.
 Numbers may not add to total due to missing information. Not all subcategories shown for each nature of injury category.
 A hospitalization for an injury is defined as any case having an ICD-9-CM Nature of Injury Code of 800-999 in the primary diagnosis field.
 Attribution of work-relatedness is based on designation of Workers' Compensation Insurance as expected payer.
 Nature of Injury and Body Region groupings are based on Barell Injury Matrix, Barell et al., Inj Prev, 2002 Jun;8(2):91-96

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Table 4: External Cause of Injury

N = Number of Hospitalizations

% = Percent of Hospitalizations

		Hospitalizations	
		N	%
Total		343	100
External Cause of Injury	Falls	95	27.7
	Fall to lower level	26	27.4
	Fall to same level	21	22.1
	Fall from ladder	19	20.0
	Fall from building	10	10.5
	Other ^a	19	20.0
	Machinery	45	13.1
	Motor vehicle traffic	25	7.3
	Struck by/against	40	11.7
	Cut/pierce	30	8.7
	Fire/burn	23	6.7
	Burn	20	87.0
	Other transportation	15	4.4
	Other^b	44	12.8
Unspecified & Missing	26	7.6	

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, for 1 Jan 2008 through 31 Dec 2012, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis.

Counts not shown for cells with less than 11 cases based on the CHIA rules pertaining to confidentiality.

Numbers may not add to total due to missing information. Not all subcategories shown for each nature of injury category.

A hospitalization for an injury is defined as any case having an ICD-9-CM Nature of Injury Code of 800-999 in the primary diagnosis field.

Attribution of work-relatedness is based on designation of Workers' Compensation Insurance as expected payer.

(a) Other includes fall from stairs, fall from opening, and other falls.

(b) Other includes other specified, firearm, poisonings, natural/environmental, overexertion, and not elsewhere classified.

External Cause of Injury groupings are based on 'ICD-9 Framework for Presenting Injury Mortality Data,' MMWR Recommendations and Reports, August 29, 1997, Volume 46/NORR-14.

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Table 5. Hospitalizations Distributed by Month

N = Number of Hospitalizations

% = Percent of Hospitalizations

		Hospitalizations	
		N	%
Month of Injury	January	28	8.2
	February	26	7.6
	March	24	7.0
	April	20	5.8
	May	29	8.5
	June	29	8.5
	July	37	10.8
	August	38	11.1
	September	32	9.3
	October	33	9.6
	November	20	5.8
	December	27	7.9

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, for 1 Jan 2008 through 31 Dec 2012, Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis.

Counts not shown for cells with less than 11 cases based on the CHIA rules pertaining to confidentiality.

A hospitalization for an injury is defined as any case having an ICD-9-CM Nature of Injury Code of 800-999 in the primary diagnosis field.

Attribution of work-relatedness is based on designation of Workers' Compensation Insurance as expected payer.