

# In-Home Care Services: An Examination of the Washington State Workers' Compensation Claims Data, 2012-2016

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## SHARP

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## **In-Home Care Services: An Examination of the Washington State Workers' Compensation Claims Data, 2012-2016**

### **REPORT SUMMARY**

In 2011, the National Research Council (NRC) examined home care issues from a human systems viewpoint and made recommendations for improvements when care is provided in the home environment <sup>(10)</sup>. This council recommended improvement in four areas: 1) health care technologies, 2) care givers and care recipients, 3) the residential environment for health care and 4) research and development needs. A more robust understanding of the injuries suffered by caregivers in the home care environment can inform actions taken to improve in these four areas.

This report describes the workers' compensation claims data for in-home care services between 2012 and 2016. For this report, the industry is comprised of three risk classes, as defined by the Washington State's risk classification system. These risk classes are Home Health Services (risk class 6110), Chore Services and Home Care Assistance (risk class 6511) and Home Care Services/Home Care Registry (risk class 6512). Three different claim types are examined: all accepted claims, time-loss claims and medical only claims. This report examines the workers' compensation claims within risk class, as well as a combination of all three.

Between 2012 and 2016, independent home care workers (risk class 6512) comprised 57% of the workers in this industry, based on reported hours worked by employers. Home care agencies (risk class 6511) accounted for 35% of the workers. Within this period, 7,179 workers' compensation claims were accepted between the three risk classes, totaling \$86 million in costs. The claims rate of 368.9 claims/10,000 FTEs is a little more than half of the claim rate for all Washington State industries of 517.4 claims/10,000 FTEs.

Similarities were found in the more common injury types within the three risk classes. This suggests that care providers in these environments face similar risk factors of injury. WMSDs (32.2% - 43.8% of all claims in risk class) and Fall from the Same Level (15.8% - 20.4% of all claims in risk class) ranked first and second as the most common injury type. Struck By/Against injuries were also very common, ranking either third or fourth in frequency (10.6% - 12.9% of all claims in risk class).

Among the time loss claims of in-home care services (all three risk classes combined), WMSDs (38.1% of time loss claims), Fall on Same Level (32.5% of time loss claims) and Violence (16.4% of time loss claims) were the most frequent injury type. These were the same top three injury types reported in our previous report which examined workers' compensation claims between

2010 and 2014. While the prevalence of WMSDs decreased between the two time periods, both the frequency of Falls from Same Level and Violence claims more than doubled. The severity of the injuries, as measured by the time loss claim rate, however, remained relatively the same between the two analysis periods. This suggests that the occurrence of the injuries is increasing but the severity of injuries is not.

Among the medical only claims for all in-home care services, the top three injury types were WMSDs (28.9% of all claims), Struck By/Against (16.1% of all claims) and Violence (15.9% of all claims). These top three injury types remain unchanged from the previous workers' compensation claims analysis. Violence was the only injury type to increase in prevalence between the two analysis periods (14.6% of all claims between 2010 and 2014). This may suggest that care providers may be dealing with more behavioral issues among their patients.

These findings are not surprising given what is known about the physical demands and working environment of those providing care in the home environment. In-home care can be physically demanding as care often involves frequent patient handling. In addition, those providing care in the home environment have very little control over their surroundings. Homes may be cluttered or cramped or inadequately lit, creating slip, trip and fall hazards. Finally, similar to hospital and nursing homes, patient may be resistant, confused, combative, aggressive or easily frightened, resulting in them striking out at their care giver – an action that is considered a violent act.

The analysis of the workers compensation claims for In-Home Care Services also revealed that certain WMSDs are more often time loss claims than others. Close to three-quarters of the rotator cuff claims involved time loss and close to two-thirds of carpal tunnel syndrome claims involved time loss. Time loss claims typically are associated with greater costs since wages as well as medical care must be paid for.

Transportation Accidents were the most costly injury type for all In-Home Care Services, averaging \$17,354 per claims, followed by falls (Falls from Elevation and Falls from Same Level) which averaged \$16,080/claim and \$16,898/claims respectively. Providing care in the home environment requires care providers to travel from patient home to patient home. This may mean hours on the road or large distance travelled. This is done regardless of the road or traffic conditions.

## INTRODUCTION

In-Home Care Services have become a major provider of formal, community-based long term care, providing a range of medical and therapeutic services in a patient's home. In-Home Care Services can promote, maintain and restore health, or maximize independence while minimizing the effects of disability and illness.

According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics <sup>(1)</sup>, in 2016, there were approximately 911,500 home health aides in the United States (11% increase from 2015 of 820,630 aides). BLS defines home health aides as those who provide individualized health care services, under the supervision of a medical professional. Services may include checking vitals, changing bandages and dressing wounds, and applying topical medications to the elderly, convalescents, or persons with disabilities in the patient's home or in a care facility. They also may provide personal care such as bathing, dressing and grooming. Personal Care Aides (may also be referred to home care aides) numbered 2,016,100 in 2016 (an increase of 47% from 2015 of 1,369,230) according to the BLS <sup>(1)</sup>. Personal care aides assist the elderly, convalescents, or persons with disabilities with activities of daily living in the person's home, including bathing, dressing, grooming, housekeeping (making beds, doing laundry, washing dishes) and preparing meals.

The demand for care services in the home in the United States is growing as a result of a number of factors. The population in the U.S. is aging as life expectancy increases. Additionally, care services in the home has been shown to be more cost-effective than institutional care <sup>(2) (3)</sup>, and with increases in healthcare costs, private and public payers have shifted more towards supporting in-home care services <sup>(3) (4) (5)</sup>. Medical practice is also expediting hospital discharge and ongoing care plans, making in-home care a necessary extension of institutionalized care. Consequently, employment for home health aides is projected to grow 47% between 2016 and 2026 <sup>(1)</sup>. Previous reporting estimated the growth to 38% between 2014 and 2024. The growth in personal care aides is projected to be 39% for this same period, up from 26% from previous reporting <sup>(1)</sup>. Nationally, in 2015, home health aides suffered a musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) incidence rate of 47.7 MSDs/10,000 FTEs while personal care aides had an incidence rate of 54.0 MSDs/10,000 FTEs. In comparison, the incidence rate for all occupations in 2015 was 32.2 MSDs/10,000 FTEs <sup>(6)</sup>.

Consequently, the occupational environment in which home care is provided and the risk to those providing that care has quickly become an emerging area of focus. The working environment of in-home care services is unique among the health care sectors. In-home care providers often work alone; support or help is not available. Their environment is not standardized – each home is different in terms of the room size, the arrangement of furniture,



the equipment available, etc. Additionally, the working environment is not in the control of the care provider. Finally, in-home care providers may be exposed to hazards not encountered in the institutional setting, such as poor lighting, threatening animals, and substandard living conditions.

The aim of this report is to identify the types of workers' compensation claims that are being filed by specific home care services groups in Washington State. Employers, industry associations and labor representatives may use these data to better understand the types of injuries that are occurring among this working population and use this knowledge to help guide injury prevention efforts.

## **METHODS**

### **Defining the In-Home Care Services from Washington State's Workers' Compensation System:**

There are many terms for care services that occur in the home setting. For the sake of this report, we sought to examine workers' compensation claims data for those providing home health and home care services.

Most often, employers are classified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes. However, NAICS codes proved too general for our purposes. The applicable NAICS code, 621610, covers medical home care of the elderly, home health agencies, home nursing services, hospice care services (in home), visiting nurse associations, and nursing agencies providing home nursing services. The workers compensation insurance data provides an alternative system for case identification within select working populations through the risk classification system. Industries and occupations are grouped into "classes" based on the type of work performed and risk for insurance loss. The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries risk classification system was used to identify claims within the in-home care services industry, providing a more specific description of the risk for injury and the burden of injuries to these workers.

This report focuses on three risk classes:



### **6110 – Home Health Services, Nursing Care NOC:**

This risk class applies to establishments engaged in providing skilled and semi-skilled nursing and home health care services to individuals who do not need the continuous care and supervision that hospitals and nursing facilities can provide.

### **6511 – Chore Services/Home Care Assistants:**

This risk class applies to entities (*agencies*) providing chore services or home care assistance to private individuals. Chore services performed include, but are not limited to general household chores; meal planning and preparation; shopping and errands; personal care, such as bathing, body care, dressing, and help with ambulating; and companionship.



### **6512 – Home care services/home care referral registry:**

Risk Class 6512 is assigned to persons (*individuals*) who are employed by people who are ill, people with disabilities, or vulnerable individuals to provide home care services that enable those individuals to remain in their own homes. Services include: household tasks, such as housekeeping, shopping, meal planning and preparation; personal care such as assistance with dressing, feeding, and personal hygiene to facilitate self-care.

## Injury Data Sources

This report includes accepted State-Fund workers' compensation claims, based on the adjudicated date of injury, between January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 and December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. The workers' compensation data for this report was provided by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L&I).

In Washington State, non-federal employers are required to obtain workers' compensation (WC) insurance through L&I's industrial insurance system, unless they meet specific requirements to self-insure (SI), or are covered by an alternative workers' compensation system. L&I administers the State Fund (SF), the industrial insurance program which covers approximately two-thirds of Washington workers. Outside of the State Fund, there are approximately 400 self-insured employers.

For this report, we focus on SF claims. Information on SI claims is often incomplete and therefore, SI claims are excluded from this analysis. Additionally, during the report period (2012-2016), State Fund represented all of the hours reported by employers in Risk Class 6110 and 6512 and 95% of the hours reported in Risk Class 6511. The WC database includes administrative information needed to adjudicate claims, codes for characterizing the injury or illness, costs associated with disability payments, wage replacement and pensions, medical procedures and treatment, and physician diagnosis codes.

Accepted WC claims are divided into two general categories:

- 1) Medical-Only Claims: a claim that involves the workers seeking medical treatment and is cleared to return to work without restrictions within a 3-day waiting period,
- 2) Compensable Claim (Time Loss Claim): a claim that involves work restrictions beyond the 3-day waiting period and/or involves wage replacement or other compensation benefits, such as Kept-on-Salary or Partial Permanent Disability.

For this report, we present workers' compensation data pertaining to both types of WC claims.

All Washington SF claims are coded for nature, body part affected, primary and secondary source, and the event or exposure for injury or illness using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) <sup>(7)</sup>. OIICS codes are assigned at the beginning of the claims and represent an initial description of the injury or illness.

## **Workers' Compensation Data Analysis**

Using the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries risk classification system, we identified all State Fund WC claims in the home health and home care industry with dates of injury or illness between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2016. For each claim, the following data were extracted:

- 1) Claim identification number
- 2) Claims status (medical only, compensable)
- 3) Occupational Injury and Illness Classification (OIICS) codes for nature, body part, source, event/exposure of injury or illness,
- 4) Costs associated with the claims
- 5) Time loss days

### ***Analysis by Injury Type***

This report examined claims data grouped into seventeen injury types, based on OIICS coding that may occur in in-home care services. These groupings were used in previous analyses of WC claims data for all industries in Washington State <sup>(8,9)</sup>. These injury types were:

- 1) Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs)
- 2) Fall on Same Level
- 3) Struck By/Against
- 4) Fall from Elevation
- 5) Transportation Accidents
- 6) Overexertion (not a result of cumulative exposure)
- 7) Caught In/Under/Between
- 8) Violence
- 9) Bodily Reaction
- 10) Exposure to Loud Noises
- 11) Respiratory Disease
- 12) Exposure to Toxins
- 13) Exposure to Extreme Temperature
- 14) Abrasion
- 15) Electrical
- 16) Explosion
- 17) Other

The Other category is comprised of claims that lacked sufficient detail to discretely classify them upon initial report.

***Analysis by WMSD Disorders:*** We performed additional analyses on claims with an injury type of WMSDs. WMSD claims were also analyzed by specific disorder. These disorders were:

Rotator Cuff Tendonitis  
Sciatica  
Epicondylitis of the Elbow  
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist  
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome  
Bursitis of the Knee

In the analysis of WC claims between 2012 and 2016, within each risk class, as well as a group that combined all risk classes into one called All In-Home Care Services, claims data were divided into three categories:

- 1) All Accepted claims
- 2) Time Loss claims (a subset of All Accepted claims), and
- 3) Medical Only claims.(a subset of All Accepted claims)

To ensure confidentiality, claim categories within each analysis type (by Injury Type, by Body Part, by WMSD Disorders) that had less than 5 claims are not shown in the results.

### ***Data Statistics***

WC claims rates are expressed as claims per 10,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs). An FTE is defined as an employee working 2,000 hours per year (40 hours per week for 50 weeks). The number of FTEs in each in-home care risk class is calculated using the hours worked by employees, reported by the employer.

Claim costs are estimated from both closed and open claims. For closed claims, the costs reflect the actual dollar amounts paid out. For claims that are open, the costs reflect the actual amounts paid to the end of the analysis period (December 31, 2016) plus the case reserve estimates for future costs associated with the claims. The estimated claims costs do not include claims administration costs, or indirect costs to the employer or worker, such as employee turnover, lost or reduced productivity and the impact on the worker's home life.

The severity of compensable injuries is expressed through two measures:

- 1) The rate of time loss (TL): calculated as total time loss days per 100 FTEs, and
- 2) The claims cost rate: calculated as total costs (\$) per 10,000 FTEs

## RESULTS

### All In-Home Care Services - Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512 combined (Tables 1-6)

Using the number of hours employees worked between 2012 and 2016, as reported by employers, individual home care providers (Risk Class 6512) accounted for 57% of the workers in In-Home Care Services. Home care agencies (Risk Class 6511) accounted for 35% of the workers.

For all In-Home Care Services, with exception of WMSDs, the top three injury types differed by claim category:

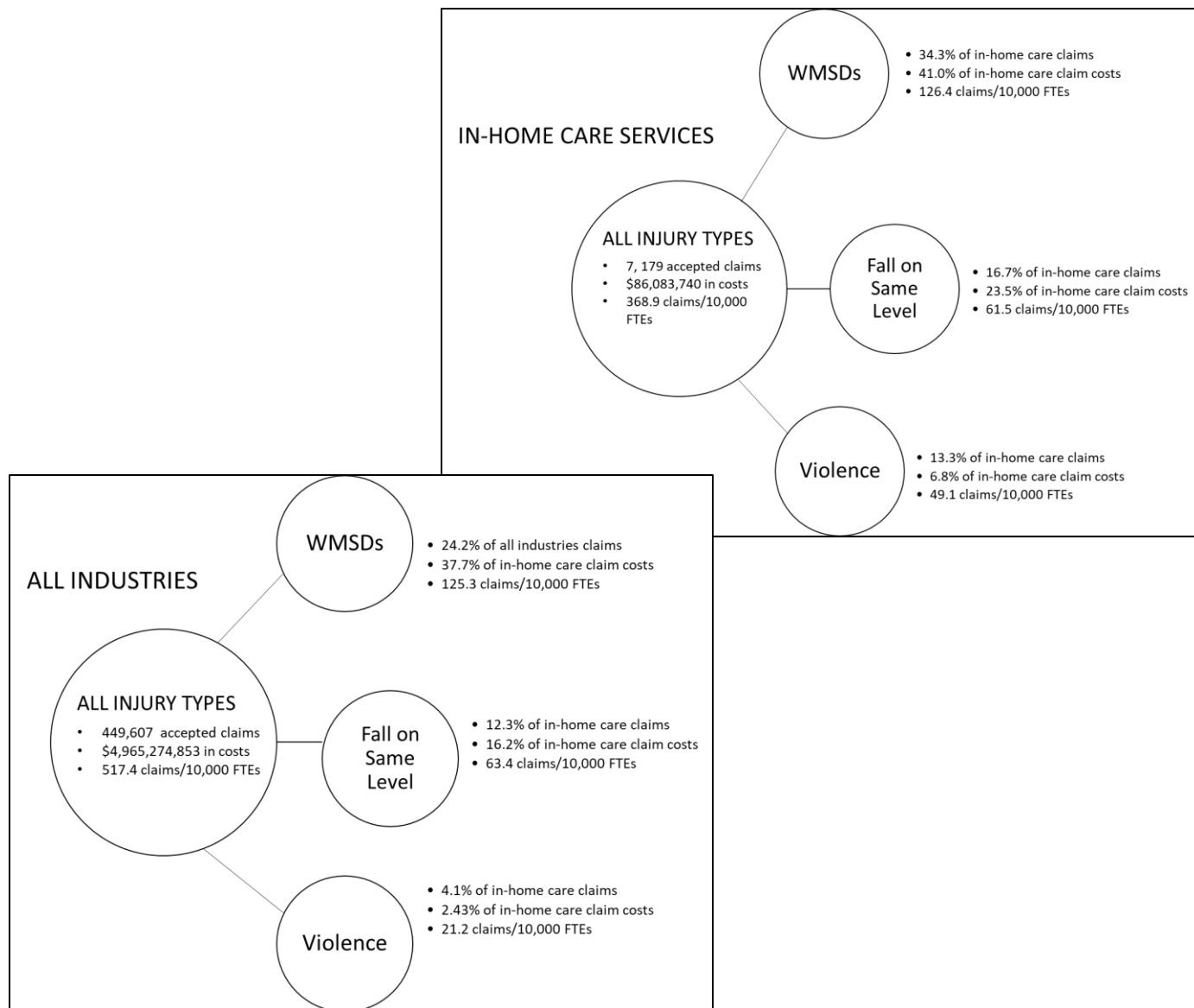
All Accepted Claims ( <a href="#">Table 1</a> )	Time Loss Claims ( <a href="#">Table 2</a> )	Medical Only Claims ( <a href="#">Table 5</a> )
WMSDs	WMSDs	WMSDs
Fall on Same Level	Fall on Same Level	Struck By/Against
Violence	Overexertion	Violence

Among the SF workers' compensation accepted claims between 2012 and 2016, WMSDs accounted for the most claims, over one-third of the claims (34.3%) within all In-Home Care Services ([Table 1](#)). These top three injury types are unchanged from our previous report<sup>(9)</sup>, examining workers' compensations claims between 2010 and 2014. However, this proportion is less than what was reported in the previous report (47.4%). The proportion for WMSD claims were higher within all In-Home Care Services than it was among all industries in Washington State ([Figure 1](#)). WMSDs also accounted for 41.0% of the costs ([Table 1](#)).

For time loss claims of All In-Home Care Services, 45.8% were for WMSDs ([Table 2](#)). The 937 time loss claims for WMSDs accounted for 38.1% of all the accepted WMSDs claims. Total costs for WMSD claims in All In-Home Care Services was \$34.6 million.

Among the medical only claims, 28.9% were for WMSDs, accounting for 41.3% of the costs ([Table 5](#)). Although WMSDs of the Back were the most frequent medical only claim and incurred the most total costs (just under \$2 million), WMSDs of the Shoulder proved to be the most costly claim with an average cost of \$3, 549 per claim ([Table 6](#)).

Figure 1. Comparison of the Top Injury Types in Washington State's State-Fund Accepted Workers' Compensation Claims Between All Industries and In-Home Care Services, 2012-2016.



### Home Health Services, Nursing N.O.C – Risk Class 6110 (Tables 7-12)

For Home Health Services, there were 1,379 accepted SF claims between 2012 and 2016, for an overall claims rate of 944.9 claims/10,000 FTEs (Table 7). The three most common injury types were WMSDs (443 claims), Fall on Same Level (217 claims) and Struck By/Against (177 claims). Of the \$16.3 million in associated claim costs, WMSDs accounted for 34.8%, followed by Fall on Same Level (20.2%) and Transportation Accidents (16.6%). Back and Shoulder WMSDs had the

highest total claims costs for specific WMSD diagnoses ([Table 9](#)), \$2.9 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome had the highest average at \$86,217/claim.

Among the time loss (TL) claims ([Table 10](#)), WMSDs had the most TL days paid (23, 266 days). The injury type with the highest average TL days/claim was Bodily Reaction (374 TL days/claim), followed by Overexertion (277 TL days/claim) and Transportation Accidents (261 TL days/claim). Overexertion was also the most costly claim category, an average of \$60,818/claim.

Among medical only claims, WMSDs were again the most frequent injury type (274 claims) and most costliest (\$839,942), more than double the second most costly injury type of Fall on Same Level ([Table 11](#)). Rotator Cuff Syndrome had the highest average cost per claim (\$20,649/claim) among the specific WMSD diagnoses ([Table 12](#)).

### **Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511 (Tables 13-18)**

Overall, WMSDs accounted for 32.7% of all accepted claims in this risk class ([Table 13](#)), while time loss claims for WMSDs accounted for 38.6% of the accepted claims within this injury type ([Table 14](#)). WMSDs also had the most time loss days (44% of all time loss days in the risk class). Caught In/Under/Between injuries had the highest average time-loss days per claim with 354 TL days/claim. ([Table 14](#)).

Among all the accepted claims, WMSDs of the Back (22.9% of claims in the risk class) and Shoulder (11.3% of all claims in the risk class) were the most frequent ([Table 15](#)). Rotator Cuff Syndrome was the most costly in terms of costs per claim, an average of \$48,108/claim. More than three-quarters of the claims involved time loss for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (78.9%), Epicondylitis of the Elbow (76.9%) and Rotator Cuff Syndrome (76.4%) ([Table 16](#)).

For medical only claims, Violence accounted 18.8% of the injuries in the risk class, second to WMSDs with 27.2% ([Table 17](#)). While WMSDs had the most costs (38.2% of costs within risk class) among the injury types, Transportation Accidents has the highest average cost per claim at \$2,874/claim. Among the claims for specific WMSD diagnoses, Sciatica had an average cost per claim of \$6,271/claim, almost a third more than that for Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist (\$4,276/claim) ([Table 18](#)).



### **Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512 (Tables 19-24)**

Among the accepted claims for this risk class from 2012-2016, almost half of the claims were for WMSDs (43.8%) and one-fifth (20.4%) were for Falls from the Same Level ([Table 19](#)). Though Transportation Accidents had the highest average claim cost (\$7,097) among the different injury types, WMSDs had the highest claim cost rate of \$10,015/100 FTEs ([Table 19](#)). Over half of the time loss claims in this risk class was for WMSDs (53.7%), also accounting for half of the loss work days, 65,317 days ([Table 20](#)). Violence claims required the most days off, an average of 584 days/claim.

WMSDs of the Back accounted for 27.2% of all accepted claims between 2012-2016 ([Table 21](#)). Although these claims accounted for 24.3% of the costs, WMSD of the Neck had the highest average cost at \$6,689/claims. Among time loss claims, WMSDs of the Back required the most days off, 41,285 days ([Table 22](#)). Sciatica claimants required an average of 816 days off from work, the most.

For medical only claims, two injury types accounted for 69% of the accepted claims, WMSDs and Fall on Same Level ([Table 23](#)) with a claim rate of 24.5 claims/10,000 FTEs for WMSDs and 13.4 claims/10,000 FTEs for Fall on Same Level.

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Table 1. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
All In-Home Care Services– Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	7,179	100.0%	368.9	\$86,083,740	100.0%	\$11,991	\$44,236
Abraded	14	0.2%	0.7	\$4,969	< 0.1%	\$355	\$3
Bodily Reaction	136	1.9%	7.0	\$1,442,318	1.7%	\$10,605	\$741
Caught In/Under/Between	70	1.0%	3.6	\$966,915	1.1%	\$13,813	\$497
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	166	2.3%	8.5	\$489,130	0.6%	\$2,947	\$251
Fall from Elevation	304	4.2%	15.6	\$4,888,239	5.7%	\$16,080	\$2,512
Fall on Same Level	1,196	16.7%	61.5	\$20,210,495	23.5%	\$16,898	\$10,385
Other	159	2.2%	8.2	\$726,553	0.8%	\$4,570	\$373
Overexertion	406	5.7%	20.9	\$5,859,392	6.8%	\$14,432	\$3,011
Struck By/Against	903	12.6%	46.4	\$3,233,984	3.8%	\$3,581	\$1,662
Transportation Accident	407	5.7%	20.9	\$7,062,884	8.2%	\$17,354	\$3,629
Violence	955	13.3%	49.1	\$5,867,328	6.8%	\$6,144	\$3,015
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	2,459	34.3%	126.4	\$35,327,858	41.0%	\$14,367	\$18,154

Table 2. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:

All In-Home Care Services – Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average TL Days Per Claim</b>
All Injury Types	2044	28.5%	100.0%	105.0	\$43,541	461,260	237.0	100.0%	225.7
Bodily Reaction	39	28.7%	1.9%	2.0	\$44,646	9,785	5.0	2.1%	250.9
Caught In/Under/Between	17	24.3%	0.8%	0.9	\$33,479	5,439	2.8	1.2%	319.9
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	22	13.3%	1.1%	1.1	\$26,893	2,020	1.0	0.4%	91.8
Fall from Elevation	102	33.6%	5.0%	5.2	\$49,415	22,703	11.7	4.9%	222.6
Fall on Same Level	389	32.5%	19.0%	20.0	\$54,182	103,455	53.2	22.4%	266.0
Other	23	14.5%	1.1%	1.2	\$16,683	4,796	2.5	1.0%	208.5
Overexertion	143	35.2%	7.0%	7.3	\$45,555	32,104	16.5	7.0%	224.5
Struck By/Against	96	10.6%	4.7%	4.9	\$33,331	17,292	8.9	3.7%	180.1
Transportation Accident	119	29.2%	5.8%	6.1	\$73,945	26,365	13.5	5.7%	221.6
Violence	157	16.4%	7.7%	8.1	\$48,859	30,980	15.9	6.7%	197.3
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	937	38.1%	45.8%	48.1	\$36,940	206,159	105.9	44.7%	220.0

Table 3. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**

All In-Home Care Services – Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	7,179	100.0%	368.9	\$86,083,740	100.0%	\$11,991	\$44,236
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	38	2.6%	2.0	\$2,232,085	0.5%	\$66,005	\$1,147
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	28	0.9%	1.4	\$766,865	0.4%	\$23,580	\$394
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	152	8.8%	7.8	\$7,610,913	2.1%	\$50,626	\$3,911
Sciatica	48	2.6%	2.5	\$2,235,064	0.7%	\$44,932	\$1,149
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	39	1.3%	2.0	\$1,150,154	0.5%	\$42,538	\$591
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>α</sup>	2,459	41.0%	126.4	\$35,327,858	34.3%	\$16,106	\$18,154
WMSD of the Back	1451	23.0%	74.6	\$19,830,780	20.2%	\$15,475	\$10,190
WMSD of the Elbow	120	1.8%	6.2	\$1,510,352	1.7%	\$11,782	\$776
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	194	3.9%	10.0	\$3,332,141	2.7%	\$22,780	\$1,712
WMSD of the Knee	174	4.4%	8.9	\$3,817,923	2.4%	\$21,388	\$1,962
WMSD of the Neck	177	7.9%	9.1	\$6,805,080	2.5%	\$40,806	\$3,497
WMSD of the Shoulder	442	12.5%	22.7	\$10,760,416	6.2%	\$28,489	\$5,529

<sup>α</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 4. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**

All In-Home Care Services – Risk Classes 6110 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	7,179	100.0%	368.9	\$86,083,740	100.0%	\$11,991	\$44,236
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	38	2.6%	2.0	\$2,232,085	0.5%	\$66,005	\$1,147
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	28	0.9%	1.4	\$766,865	0.4%	\$23,580	\$394
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	152	8.8%	7.8	\$7,610,913	2.1%	\$50,626	\$3,911
Sciatica	48	2.6%	2.5	\$2,235,064	0.7%	\$44,932	\$1,149
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	39	1.3%	2.0	\$1,150,154	0.5%	\$42,538	\$591
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	2,459	41.0%	126.4	\$35,327,858	34.3%	\$16,106	\$18,154
WMSD of the Back	1451	23.0%	74.6	\$19,830,780	20.2%	\$15,475	\$10,190
WMSD of the Elbow	120	1.8%	6.2	\$1,510,352	1.7%	\$11,782	\$776
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	194	3.9%	10.0	\$3,332,141	2.7%	\$22,780	\$1,712
WMSD of the Knee	174	4.4%	8.9	\$3,817,923	2.4%	\$21,388	\$1,962
WMSD of the Neck	177	7.9%	9.1	\$6,805,080	2.5%	\$40,806	\$3,497
WMSD of the Shoulder	442	12.5%	22.7	\$10,760,416	6.2%	\$28,489	\$5,529

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 5. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:

All In-Home Care Services – Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	4908	100.0%	252.2	\$8,686,627	100.0%	\$1,770	\$4,464
Abraded	14	0.3%	0.7	\$4,969	0.1%	\$355	\$3
Bodily Reaction	95	1.9%	4.9	\$123,354	1.4%	\$1,298	\$63
Caught In/Under/Between	52	1.1%	2.7	\$80,144	0.9%	\$1,541	\$41
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	142	2.9%	7.3	\$74,624	0.9%	\$526	\$38
Fall from Elevation	194	4.0%	10.0	\$406,405	4.7%	\$2,095	\$209
Fall on Same Level	764	15.6%	39.3	\$1,600,113	18.4%	\$2,094	\$822
Other	134	2.7%	6.9	\$133,729	1.5%	\$998	\$69
Overexertion	255	5.2%	13.1	\$522,728	6.0%	\$2,050	\$269
Struck By/Against	789	16.1%	40.5	\$654,545	7.5%	\$830	\$336
Transportation Accident	267	5.4%	13.7	\$734,034	8.5%	\$2,749	\$377
Violence	781	15.9%	40.1	\$761,937	8.8%	\$976	\$392
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	1417	28.9%	72.8	\$3,586,373	41.3%	\$2,531	\$1,843

Table 6. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
All In-Home Care Services – Risk Classes 6110, 6511, 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	4,908	100.0%	252.2	\$8,686,627	100.0%	\$1,770	\$4,464
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	12	0.2%	0.6	\$245,353	2.8%	\$20,446	\$126
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	12	0.2%	0.6	\$13,451	0.2%	\$1,121	\$7
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	33	0.7%	1.7	\$340,145	3.9%	\$10,307	\$175
Sciatica	17	0.3%	0.9	\$98,641	1.1%	\$5,802	\$51
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	22	0.4%	1.1	\$71,066	0.8%	\$3,230	\$37
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>α</sup>	1,417	28.9%	72.8	\$3,586,373	41.3%	\$2,531	\$1,843
WMSD of the Back	837	17.1%	43.0	\$1,986,198	22.9%	\$2,373	\$1,021
WMSD of the Elbow	66	1.3%	3.4	\$165,840	1.9%	\$2,513	\$85
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	130	2.6%	6.7	\$462,480	5.3%	\$3,558	\$238
WMSD of the Knee	85	1.7%	4.4	\$197,328	2.3%	\$2,322	\$101
WMSD of the Neck	70	1.4%	3.6	\$241,913	2.8%	\$3,456	\$124
WMSD of the Shoulder	219	4.5%	11.3	\$777,181	8.9%	\$3,549	\$399

<sup>α</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.



Table 7. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	1,376	100.0%	944.9	\$16,266,075	100.0%	\$11,821	\$1,130	\$111,699
Bodily Reaction	22	1.6%	15.1	\$207,348	1.3%	\$9,425	\$1,628	\$1,424
Caught In/Under/Between	11	0.8%	7.6	\$10,899	0.1%	\$991	\$666	\$75
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	26	1.9%	17.9	\$47,432	0.3%	\$1,824	\$351	\$326
Fall from Elevation	85	6.2%	58.4	\$1,830,033	11.3%	\$21,530	\$1,915	\$12,567
Fall on Same Level	217	15.8%	149	\$3,284,643	20.2%	\$15,137	\$1,214	\$22,556
Other	34	2.5%	23.3	\$73,676	0.5%	\$2,167	\$616	\$506
Overexertion	64	4.7%	43.9	\$1,349,630	8.3%	\$21,088	\$1,811	\$9,268
Struck By/Against	177	12.9%	121.5	\$512,944	3.2%	\$2,898	\$541	\$3,522
Transportation Accident	122	8.9%	83.8	\$2,692,435	16.6%	\$22,069	\$1,855	\$18,489
Violence	170	12.4%	116.7	\$591,109	3.6%	\$3,477	\$555	\$4,059
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	443	32.2%	304.2	\$5,664,067	34.8%	\$12,786	\$2,431	\$38,895

Table 8. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days Of Claims</b>
All Injury Types	341	24.8%	100.0%	234.2	\$40,904	\$12,277	63,005	433	100.0%	185	48
Bodily Reaction	6	27.3%	1.8%	4.1	\$30,096	\$7,700	2,246	15	3.6%	374	27
Fall from Elevation	28	32.9%	8.2%	19.2	\$58,780	\$15,764	7,757	53	12.3%	277	60
Fall on Same Level	56	25.8%	16.4%	38.5	\$51,819	\$13,427	10,849	75	17.2%	194	49
Overexertion	21	32.8%	6.2%	14.4	\$60,818	\$25,518	6,101	42	9.7%	291	112
Struck By/Against	15	8.5%	4.4%	10.3	\$21,007	\$2,665	1,569	11	2.5%	105	15
Transportation Accident	35	28.7%	10.3%	24	\$70,362	\$17,085	9,123	63	14.5%	261	52
Violence	23	13.5%	6.7%	15.8	\$18,163	\$3,642	1,932	13	3.1%	84	17
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	151	34.1%	44.3%	103.7	\$30,840	\$9,940	23,266	160	36.9%	154	51

Table 9. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	1,376	100.0%	944.9	\$16,266,075	100.0%	\$11,821	\$1,130	\$111,699
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	8	4.2%	5.5	\$689,736	0.6%	\$86,217	\$13,324	\$4,736
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	7	0.3%	4.8	\$42,688	0.5%	\$6,098	\$2,934	\$293
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	22	6.6%	15.1	\$1,071,449	1.6%	\$48,702	\$7,797	\$7,358
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	6	0.1%	4.1	\$17,979	0.4%	\$2,997	\$1,830	\$123
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	443	34.8%	304.2	\$5,664,067	32.2%	\$12,786	\$2,431	\$38,895
WMSD of the Back	267	17.6%	183.3	\$2,862,922	19.4%	\$10,723	\$1,891	\$19,660
WMSD of the Elbow	20	0.6%	13.7	\$102,587	1.5%	\$5,129	\$3,181	\$704
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	32	5.5%	22	\$902,489	2.3%	\$28,203	\$2,649	\$6,197
WMSD of the Knee	29	2.4%	19.9	\$394,586	2.1%	\$13,606	\$5,262	\$2,710
WMSD of the Neck	29	5.6%	19.9	\$905,837	2.1%	\$31,236	\$7,505	\$6,220
WMSD of the Shoulder	69	12.7%	47.4	\$2,066,940	5.0%	\$29,956	\$4,602	\$14,194

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 10. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Avg. Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Avg. TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days Of Claims</b>
All Injury Types	341	24.8%	100.0%	234.2	\$40,904	\$12,277	63,005	433	100.0%	185	48
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	11	50.0%	3.2%	7.6	\$76,482	\$36,488	2,912	20	4.6%	265	143
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>α</sup>	151	34.1%	44.3%	103.7	\$30,840	\$9,940	23,266	160	36.9%	154	51
WMSD of the Back	81	30.3%	23.8%	55.6	\$29,206	\$6,547	11,621	80	18.4%	143	28
WMSD of the Elbow	5	25.0%	1.5%	3.4	\$14,007	\$13,992	388	3	0.6%	78	63
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	10	31.3%	2.9%	6.9	\$66,812	\$15,253	2,390	16	3.8%	239	80
WMSD of the Knee	17	58.6%	5.0%	11.7	\$21,026	\$15,293	2,440	17	3.9%	144	79
WMSD of the Neck	17	58.6%	5.0%	11.7	\$49,225	\$13,722	2,571	18	4.1%	151	75
WMSD of the Shoulder	31	44.9%	9.1%	21.3	\$55,773	\$13,722	8,476	58	13.5%	273	91

<sup>α</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 11. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	999	100.0%	686.0	\$1,924,380	100.0%	\$1,926	\$717	\$13,215
Bodily Reaction	16	1.6%	11.0	\$26,770	1.4%	\$1,673	\$1,127	\$184
Caught In/Under/Between	9	0.9%	6.2	\$7,130	0.4%	\$792	\$657	\$49
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	23	2.3%	15.8	\$9,655	0.5%	\$420	\$320	\$66
Fall from Elevation	54	5.4%	37.1	\$151,343	7.9%	\$2,803	\$1,111	\$1,039
Fall on Same Level	156	15.6%	107.1	\$306,843	15.9%	\$1,967	\$798	\$2,107
Other	32	3.2%	22.0	\$24,313	1.3%	\$760	\$592	\$167
Overexertion	42	4.2%	28.8	\$67,535	3.5%	\$1,608	\$837	\$464
Struck By/Against	159	15.9%	109.2	\$133,312	6.9%	\$838	\$497	\$915
Transportation Accident	83	8.3%	57.0	\$188,636	9.8%	\$2,273	\$845	\$1,295
Violence	146	14.6%	100.3	\$167,145	8.7%	\$1,145	\$492	\$1,148
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	274	27.4%	188.2	\$839,841	43.6%	\$3,065	\$1,324	\$5,767

Table 12. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Home Health Services, Nursing (Not Otherwise Classified) – Risk Class 6110

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	999	100.0%	686.0	\$1,924,380	100.0%	\$1,926	\$717	\$13,215
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	5	0.5%	3.4	\$8,913	0.5%	\$1,783	\$1,129	\$61
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	10	1.0%	6.9	\$206,493	10.7%	\$20,649	\$2,456	\$1,418
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	5	0.5%	3.4	\$11,208	0.6%	\$2,242	\$1,493	\$77
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	274	27.4%	188.2	\$839,841	43.6%	\$3,065	\$1,324	\$5,767
WMSD of the Back	174	17.4%	119.5	\$413,085	21.5%	\$2,374	\$1,146	\$2,837
WMSD of the Elbow	15	1.5%	10.3	\$32,552	1.7%	\$2,170	\$1,464	\$224
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	22	2.2%	15.1	\$234,370	12.2%	\$10,653	\$1,027	\$1,609
WMSD of the Knee	11	1.1%	7.6	\$20,263	1.1%	\$1,842	\$2,002	\$139
WMSD of the Neck	10	1.0%	6.9	\$37,852	2.0%	\$3,785	\$3,515	\$260
WMSD of the Shoulder	35	3.5%	24.0	\$279,158	14.5%	\$7,976	\$1,839	\$1,917

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 13. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	4,722	100.0%	684.5	\$46,394,762	100.0%	\$9,825	\$1,169	\$67,255
Abraded	9	0.2%	1.3	\$3,754	0.0%	\$417	\$329	\$5
Bodily Reaction	90	1.9%	13	\$725,210	1.6%	\$8,058	\$1,100	\$1,051
Caught In/Under/Between	49	1.0%	7.1	\$822,989	1.8%	\$16,796	\$745	\$1,193
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	122	2.6%	17.7	\$126,884	0.3%	\$1,040	\$397	\$184
Fall from Elevation	176	3.7%	25.5	\$2,179,212	4.7%	\$12,382	\$1,658	\$3,159
Fall on Same Level	758	16.1%	109.9	\$11,283,475	24.3%	\$14,886	\$1,598	\$16,357
Other	102	2.2%	14.8	\$478,177	1.0%	\$4,688	\$613	\$693
Overexertion	259	5.5%	37.5	\$3,114,174	6.7%	\$12,024	\$1,683	\$4,514
Struck By/Against	611	12.9%	88.6	\$1,539,557	3.3%	\$2,520	\$564	\$2,232
Transportation Accident	254	5.4%	36.8	\$2,822,486	6.1%	\$11,112	\$2,876	\$4,092
Violence	747	15.8%	108.3	\$4,755,348	10.2%	\$6,366	\$619	\$6,893
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	1,543	32.7%	223.7	\$18,541,878	40.0%	\$12,017	\$2,262	\$26,879

Table 14. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Avg. Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Avg. TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days</b>
All Injury Types	1,349	28.6%	100.0%	195.6	\$29,734	\$8,100	267,821	388	100.0%	199	46
Bodily Reaction	27	30.0%	2.0%	3.9	\$24,150	\$4,682	5,450	8	2.0%	202	55
Caught In/Under/Between	11	22.4%	0.8%	1.6	\$68,556	\$5,551	3,897	6	1.5%	354	35
Exposure to Harmful Environments/Substances	16	13.1%	1.2%	2.3	\$4,329	\$1,176	409	1	0.2%	26	6
Fall from Elevation	60	34.1%	4.4%	8.7	\$32,729	\$9,267	10,811	16	4.0%	180	46
Fall on Same Level	263	34.7%	19.5%	38.1	\$37,493	\$11,501	61,889	90	23.1%	235	67
Other	16	15.7%	1.2%	2.3	\$25,445	\$3,791	3,715	5	1.4%	232	49
Overexertion	95	36.7%	7.0%	13.8	\$29,164	\$4,200	16,743	24	6.3%	176	28
Struck By/Against	64	10.5%	4.7%	9.3	\$16,464	\$3,236	9,419	14	3.5%	147	15
Transportation Accident	72	28.3%	5.3%	10.4	\$31,458	\$8,279	11,783	17	4.4%	164	44
Violence	129	17.3%	9.6%	18.7	\$31,959	\$8,671	26,129	38	9.8%	203	42
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	596	38.6%	44.2%	86.4	\$27,168	\$8,292	117,576	170	43.9%	197	54



Table 15. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	4,722	100.0%	684.5	\$46,394,762	100.0%	\$9,825	\$1,169	\$67,255
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	19	0.4%	2.8	\$742,316	1.6%	\$39,069	\$11,658	\$1,076
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	13	0.3%	1.9	\$538,321	1.2%	\$41,409	\$26,085	\$780
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	89	1.9%	12.9	\$4,281,631	9.2%	\$48,108	\$28,506	\$6,207
Sciatica	33	0.7%	4.8	\$1,197,904	2.6%	\$36,300	\$14,312	\$1,737
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	25	0.5%	3.6	\$198,881	0.4%	\$7,955	\$4,771	\$288
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	1,543	32.7%	223.7	\$18,541,878	40.0%	\$12,017	\$2,262	\$26,879
WMSD of the Back	921	19.5%	133.5	\$10,606,695	22.9%	\$11,516	\$2,188	\$15,376
WMSD of the Elbow	78	1.7%	11.3	\$1,034,859	2.2%	\$13,267	\$3,375	\$1,500
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	120	2.5%	17.4	\$1,144,454	2.5%	\$9,537	\$1,723	\$1,659
WMSD of the Knee	104	2.2%	15.1	\$2,229,405	4.8%	\$21,437	\$3,870	\$3,232
WMSD of the Neck	110	2.3%	15.9	\$3,719,066	8.0%	\$33,810	\$6,675	\$5,391
WMSD of the Shoulder	279	5.9%	40.4	\$5,241,272	11.3%	\$18,786	\$2,871	\$7,598

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 16. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days Of Claims</b>
All Injury Types	1,349	28.6%	100.0%	195.6	\$29,734	\$8,100	267,821	388	100.0%	199	46
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	15	78.9%	1.1%	2.2	\$48,530	\$16,572	6,724	10	2.5%	448	127
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	10	76.9%	0.7%	1.4	\$52,472	\$28,988	4,099	6	1.5%	410	219
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	68	76.4%	5.0%	9.9	\$60,927	\$43,376	27,158	39	10.1%	399	218
Sciatica	21	63.6%	1.6%	3	\$53,113	\$33,484	9,794	14	3.7%	466	262
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	11	44.0%	0.8%	1.6	\$12,638	\$6,420	1,511	2	0.6%	137	46
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	596	38.6%	44.2%	86.4	\$27,168	\$8,292	117,576	170	43.9%	197	54
WMSD of the Back	365	39.6%	27.1%	52.9	\$25,347	\$6,941	71,441	104	26.7%	196	40
WMSD of the Elbow	34	43.6%	2.5%	4.9	\$26,729	\$16,770	7,777	11	2.9%	229	148
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	35	29.2%	2.6%	5.1	\$27,505	\$11,920	9,145	13	3.4%	261	82
WMSD of the Knee	48	46.2%	3.6%	7	\$43,077	\$20,153	10,553	15	3.9%	220	127
WMSD of the Neck	63	57.3%	4.7%	9.1	\$56,431	\$26,685	27,492	40	10.3%	436	196
WMSD of the Shoulder	123	44.1%	9.1%	17.8	\$39,005	\$15,679	32,891	48	12.3%	267	84

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 17. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	3,200	100.0%	463.9	\$4,936,643	100.0%	\$1,543	\$666	\$7,156
Abraded	9	0.3%	1.3	\$3,754	0.1%	\$417	\$329	\$5
Bodily Reaction	61	1.9%	8.8	\$64,979	1.3%	\$1,065	\$480	\$94
Caught In/Under/Between	37	1.2%	5.4	\$67,517	1.4%	\$1,825	\$579	\$98
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	105	3.3%	15.2	\$55,550	1.1%	\$529	\$367	\$81
Fall from Elevation	112	3.5%	16.2	\$190,383	3.9%	\$1,700	\$709	\$276
Fall on Same Level	459	14.3%	66.5	\$822,678	16.7%	\$1,792	\$819	\$1,193
Other	84	2.6%	12.2	\$57,734	1.2%	\$687	\$524	\$84
Overexertion	158	4.9%	22.9	\$320,654	6.5%	\$2,029	\$909	\$465
Struck By/Against	533	16.7%	77.3	\$428,835	8.7%	\$805	\$503	\$622
Transportation Accident	167	5.2%	24.2	\$479,996	9.7%	\$2,874	\$1,705	\$696
Violence	602	18.8%	87.3	\$556,202	11.3%	\$924	\$473	\$806
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	871	27.2%	126.3	\$1,886,744	38.2%	\$2,166	\$1,148	\$2,735

Table 18. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Chore Services/Home Care Assistants – Risk Class 6511

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	3,200	100.0%	463.9	\$4,936,643	100.0%	\$1,543	\$666	\$7,156
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	15	0.5%	2.2	\$47,664	1.0%	\$3,178	\$2,583	\$69
Sciatica	9	0.3%	1.3	\$56,438	1.1%	\$6,271	\$5,255	\$82
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	14	0.4%	2.0	\$59,858	1.2%	\$4,276	\$3,474	\$87
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	871	27.2%	126.3	\$1,886,744	38.2%	\$2,166	\$1,148	\$2,735
WMSD of the Back	506	15.8%	73.4	\$1,137,442	23.0%	\$2,248	\$1,294	\$1,649
WMSD of the Elbow	43	1.3%	6.2	\$124,371	2.5%	\$2,892	\$1,611	\$180
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	83	2.6%	12.0	\$160,601	3.3%	\$1,935	\$740	\$233
WMSD of the Knee	51	1.6%	7.4	\$117,387	2.4%	\$2,302	\$889	\$170
WMSD of the Neck	42	1.3%	6.1	\$145,597	2.9%	\$3,467	\$1,913	\$211
WMSD of the Shoulder	143	4.5%	20.7	\$279,687	5.7%	\$1,956	\$1,033	\$405

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 19. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Injury Type, 2012-2016:**  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	1,081	100.0%	97.3	\$23,422,903	100.0%	\$21,668	\$2,115	\$21,091
Bodily Reaction	24	2.2%	2.2	\$509,760	2.2%	\$21,240	\$1,249	\$459
Caught In/Under/Between	10	0.9%	0.9	\$133,027	0.6%	\$13,303	\$1,520	\$120
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	18	1.7%	1.6	\$314,814	1.3%	\$17,490	\$731	\$283
Fall from Elevation	43	4.0%	3.9	\$878,994	3.8%	\$20,442	\$2,251	\$791
Fall on Same Level	221	20.4%	19.9	\$5,642,377	24.1%	\$25,531	\$2,463	\$5,081
Other	23	2.1%	2.1	\$174,700	0.7%	\$7,596	\$728	\$157
Overexertion	83	7.7%	7.5	\$1,395,588	6.0%	\$16,814	\$1,609	\$1,257
Struck By/Against	115	10.6%	10.4	\$1,181,483	5.0%	\$10,274	\$642	\$1,064
Transportation Accident	31	2.9%	2.8	\$1,547,963	6.6%	\$49,934	\$7,097	\$1,394
Violence	38	3.5%	3.4	\$520,871	2.2%	\$13,707	\$769	\$469
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	473	43.8%	42.6	\$11,121,913	47.5%	\$23,514	\$3,118	\$10,015

Table 20. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days Of Claims</b>
All Injury Types	354	32.7%	100.0%	31.9	\$59,985	\$19,958	130,434	117	100.0%	368	153
Bodily Reaction	6	25.0%	1.7%	0.5	\$79,692	\$54,822	2,089	2	1.6%	348	248
Fall from Elevation	14	32.6%	4.0%	1.3	\$56,736	\$21,524	4,135	4	3.2%	295	142
Fall on Same Level	70	31.7%	19.8%	6.3	\$73,234	\$16,998	30,717	28	23.5%	439	155
Other	5	21.7%	1.4%	0.5	\$24,604	\$23,304	1,081	1	0.8%	216	112
Overexertion	27	32.5%	7.6%	2.4	\$46,682	\$17,857	9,260	8	7.1%	343	163
Struck By/Against	17	14.8%	4.8%	1.5	\$62,522	\$7,778	6,304	6	4.8%	371	53
Transportation Accident	12	38.7%	3.4%	1.1	\$120,015	\$28,132	5,459	5	4.2%	455	216
Violence	5	13.2%	1.4%	0.5	\$96,456	\$68,680	2,919	3	2.2%	584	366
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	190	40.2%	53.7%	17.1	\$52,812	\$19,192	65,317	59	50.1%	344	154

Table 21. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **All Accepted Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury type</b>	<b>All Accepted Claims</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claims Cost</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Claim Cost Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	1,081	100.0%	97.3	\$23,422,903	100.0%	\$21,668	\$2,115	\$21,091
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	11	3.4%	1.0	\$800,033	1.0%	\$72,730	\$9,631	\$720
Epicondylitis of the Elbow	8	0.8%	0.7	\$185,856	0.7%	\$23,232	\$2,867	\$167
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	41	9.6%	3.7	\$2,257,833	3.8%	\$55,069	\$31,823	\$2,033
Sciatica	11	4.3%	1.0	\$1,010,695	1.0%	\$91,881	\$19,775	\$910
Tendonitis of the Hand/Wrist	8	4.0%	0.7	\$933,294	0.7%	\$116,662	\$6,362	\$840
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>α</sup>	473	47.5%	42.6	\$11,121,913	43.8%	\$23,514	\$3,118	\$10,015
WMSD of the Back	263	27.2%	23.7	\$6,361,163	24.3%	\$24,187	\$2,910	\$5,728
WMSD of the Elbow	22	1.6%	2.0	\$372,906	2.0%	\$16,950	\$4,942	\$336
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	42	5.5%	3.8	\$1,285,198	3.9%	\$30,600	\$2,472	\$1,157
WMSD of the Knee	41	5.1%	3.7	\$1,193,932	3.8%	\$29,120	\$2,787	\$1,075
WMSD of the Neck	38	9.3%	3.4	\$2,180,177	3.5%	\$57,373	\$6,689	\$1,963
WMSD of the Shoulder	94	14.7%	8.5	\$3,452,204	8.7%	\$36,726	\$5,741	\$3,108

<sup>α</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.

Table 22. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Time Loss (TL) Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnoses, 2012-2016:**  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Time Loss Claims</b>	<b>% of All Accepted Claims for Injury Type</b>	<b>% of All Claims in Risk Class</b>	<b>Time Loss Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claims</b>	<b>Time Loss Days Paid</b>	<b>Time Loss Rate (days per 100 FTE)</b>	<b>% of All Days Paid in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average TL Days Per Claim</b>	<b>Median TL Days Of Claims</b>
All Injury Types	354	32.7%	100.0%	31.9	\$59,985	\$19,958	130,434	117	100.0%	368	153
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	6	54.5%	1.7%	0.5	\$125,864	\$29,522	1,269	1	1.0%	212	196
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	31	75.6%	8.8%	2.8	\$68,400	\$37,654	14,813	13	11.4%	478	326
Sciatica	7	63.6%	2.0%	0.6	\$142,137	\$108,881	5,709	5	4.4%	816	830
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>a</sup>	190	40.2%	53.7%	17.1	\$52,812	\$19,192	65,317	59	50.1%	344	154
WMSD of the Back	102	38.8%	28.8%	9.2	\$56,984	\$19,926	41,285	37	31.7%	405	181
WMSD of the Elbow	12	54.5%	3.4%	1.1	\$26,658	\$15,992	2,930	3	2.2%	244	272
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	14	33.3%	4.0%	1.3	\$83,775	\$17,893	3,340	3	2.6%	239	90
WMSD of the Knee	17	41.5%	4.8%	1.5	\$66,106	\$21,464	6,556	6	5.0%	386	101
WMSD of the Neck	19	50.0%	5.4%	1.7	\$110,020	\$32,731	10,714	10	8.2%	564	439
WMSD of the Shoulder	51	54.3%	14.4%	4.6	\$62,400	\$33,117	20,448	18	15.7%	401	299

<sup>a</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.



Table 23. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Injury Type**, 2012-2016:  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	709	100.0%	63.8	\$1,825,604	100.0%	\$2,575	\$994	\$1,644
Bodily Reaction	18	2.5%	1.6	\$31,605	1.7%	\$1,756	\$922	\$28
Caught In/Under/Between	6	0.8%	0.5	\$5,497	0.3%	\$916	\$842	\$5
Exposure to Harmful Environments & Substances	14	2.0%	1.3	\$9,419	0.5%	\$673	\$555	\$8
Fall from Elevation	28	3.9%	2.5	\$64,679	3.5%	\$2,310	\$1,245	\$58
Fall on Same Level	149	21.0%	13.4	\$470,592	25.8%	\$3,158	\$1,233	\$424
Other	18	2.5%	1.6	\$51,682	2.8%	\$2,871	\$564	\$47
Overexertion	55	7.8%	5.0	\$134,539	7.4%	\$2,446	\$893	\$121
Struck By/Against	97	13.7%	8.7	\$92,398	5.1%	\$953	\$480	\$83
Transportation Accident	17	2.4%	1.5	\$65,402	3.6%	\$3,847	\$2,607	\$59
Violence	33	4.7%	3.0	\$38,590	2.1%	\$1,169	\$580	\$35
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	272	38.4%	24.5	\$859,788	47.1%	\$3,161	\$1,494	\$774

Table 24. Washington Workers' Compensation State Fund **Medical Only Claims by Specific WMSD Diagnosis, 2012-2016:**  
Home Care Services/Home Care Referral Registry – Risk Class 6512

<b>Injury Type</b>	<b>Medical Only Claims</b>	<b>% of All Injuries in Risk Class</b>	<b>Claim Rate (per 10,000 FTE)</b>	<b>Total Claim Costs</b>	<b>% of All Costs in Risk Class</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Claim</b>	<b>Median Cost of Claim</b>	<b>Claim Costs Rate (per 100 FTE)</b>
All Injury Types	709	100.0%	63.8	\$1,825,604	100.0%	\$2,575	\$994	\$1,644
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	5	0.7%	0.5	\$44,848	2.5%	\$8,970	\$5,233	\$40
Rotator Cuff Syndrome	8	1.1%	0.7	\$85,988	4.7%	\$10,749	\$1,950	\$77
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders <sup>α</sup>	272	38.4%	24.5	\$859,788	47.1%	\$3,161	\$1,494	\$774
WMSD of the Back	157	22.1%	14.1	\$435,671	23.9%	\$2,775	\$1,342	\$392
WMSD of the Elbow	8	1.1%	0.7	\$8,917	0.5%	\$1,115	\$924	\$8
WMSD of the Hand / Wrist	25	3.5%	2.3	\$67,509	3.7%	\$2,700	\$1,181	\$61
WMSD of the Knee	23	3.2%	2.1	\$59,678	3.3%	\$2,595	\$745	\$54
WMSD of the Neck	18	2.5%	1.6	\$58,464	3.2%	\$3,248	\$1,926	\$53
WMSD of the Shoulder	41	5.8%	3.7	\$218,336	12.0%	\$5,325	\$2,504	\$197

<sup>α</sup> WMSD claims may be classified in more than one body region resulting in the sum of the claims of the WMSD types totaling more than the overall total of WMSD claims.