

TABLE 15-A

DISABLING ACCIDENTS FROM FALLS IN OFFICE WORK

Kiefer Study—8,000 employees (a five-year study)	Disabling Accidents	Days Lost
<i>In hallways and work areas, caused by running, slipping, tripping over wires, desk drawers, file cabinet drawers, etc</i>	34	377
<i>From chairs</i>	19	116
<i>Stairs</i>	11	95
<i>Escalators or elevators</i>	7	54
Total	71	642

California Survey—1,000,000 employees (a one-year study)	Disabling Accidents	
	By Category	Totals
FALLS OR SLIPS ON WALKING SURFACES		941
<i>Slippery surface</i>	245	
<i>Large object in path</i>	164	
<i>Uneven surface</i>	105	
<i>Small object (litter) in path</i>	55	
<i>Fainting, seizure</i>	30	
<i>Loss of balance in pushing/pulling object</i>	14	
<i>Surface condition not specified</i>	328	
FALLS OR SLIPS ON STAIRS OR STEPS		384
<i>Uneven surface</i>	133	
<i>Slippery surface</i>	15	
<i>Littered surface</i>	5	
<i>Condition unspecified</i>	231	
FALLS OR SLIPS FROM CHAIRS		192
FALLS OR SLIPS FROM ELEVATION		76
<i>Standing on office furniture (including chairs)</i>	31	
<i>While climbing ladders</i>	24	
<i>Other</i>	21	
FALLS WHEN GETTING INTO OR ALIGHTING FROM ELEVATOR		10

ing personnel (other than clerical or administrative), and certain stock, order, and inventory clerks. The California study did not cover employees of the Federal government, maritime workers, and railroad workers in interstate commerce. Dr Kiefer's study, on the other hand, *did* include salespeople, claims adjusters, medical personnel, and supply and warehouse personnel.

Dr Kiefer's Equitable study covered

approximately 8000 insurance company employees working in one building, about 5 per cent of whom were maintenance personnel. During the 1962-1966 period, the injury frequency rate was 2.6, and severity rate was 15 for the office workers. The average days charged per disabling injury was 5.9.

These figures compare with a frequency of 1.6 found in the California study, and a frequency of 0.5 for office workers of paper