

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry

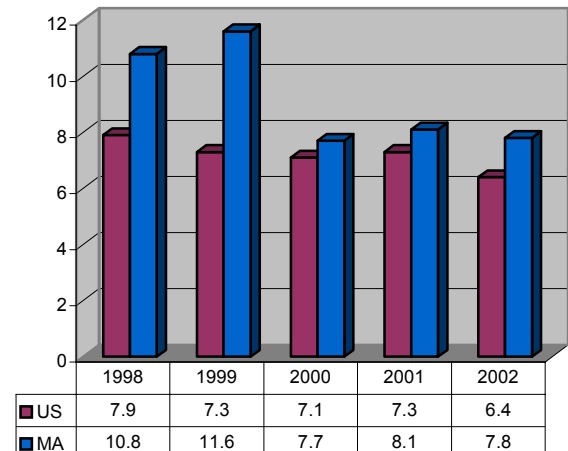
- ♦ Farm workers
- ♦ Horticultural workers
- ♦ Nursery workers
- ♦ Groundskeepers & gardeners
- ♦ Livestock workers
- ♦ Dairy farmers
- ♦ Animal specialists
- ♦ Livestock veterinarians
- ♦ Agricultural services
- ♦ Landscapers
- ♦ Forestry workers
- ♦ Commercial fishers

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 01-09

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Agriculture, Forestry, and
Fishing Employment: 26,722²

Incidence Rates

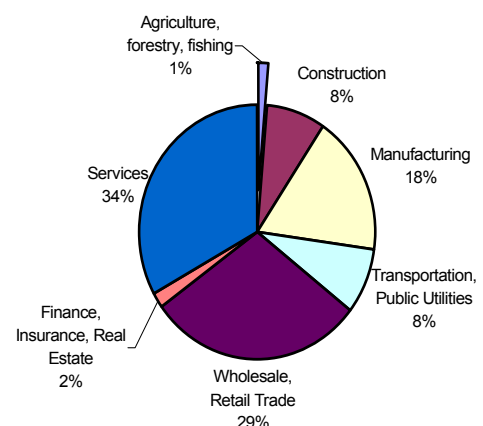
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 7.8, a decrease from 8.1 in 2001
- MA rates were slightly higher than National rates from 1998 to 2002

Injury and Illness Numbers

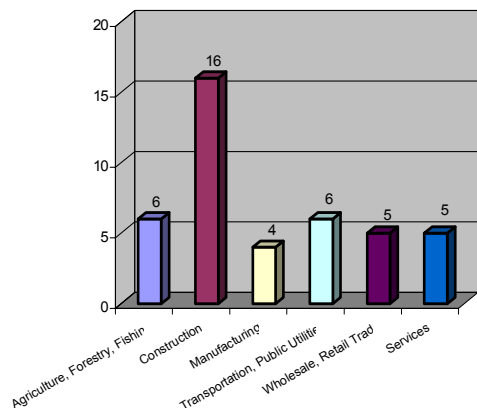
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry made up 1% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 1,500

Fatality Data

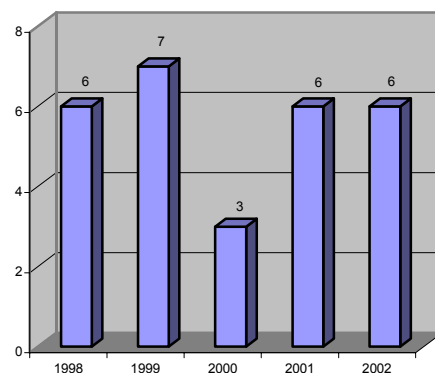
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry represents 6 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002
- There were six fatal injuries in 2001 & again in 2002 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry

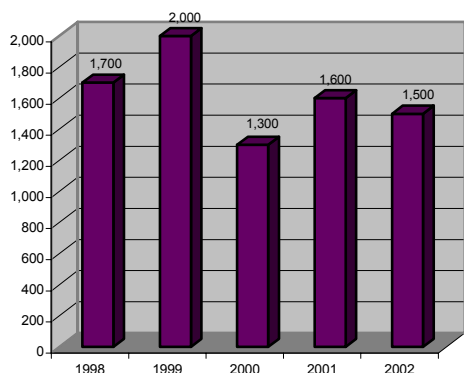
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 1998-2002



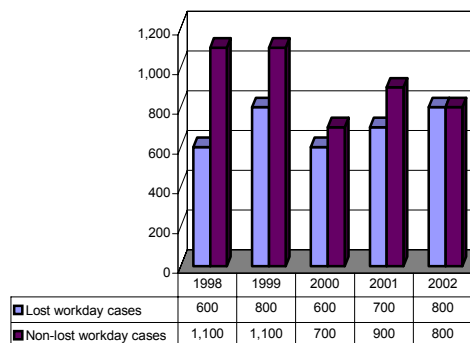
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 100 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 100 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 100 fewer non-lost workday cases

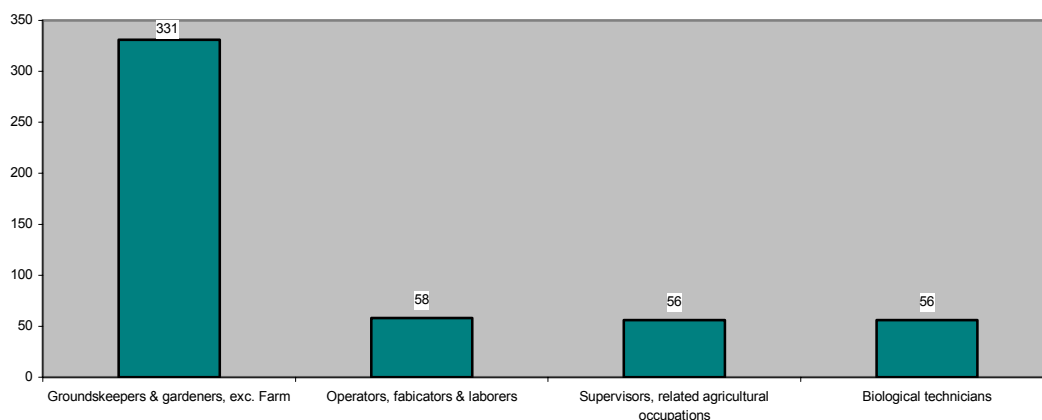
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2002

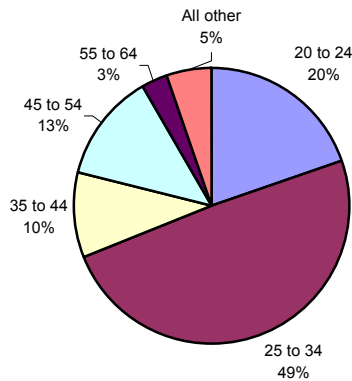
- Groundskeepers and gardeners had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in 2002, followed by Operators, fabricators and laborers



Case & Demographic Data

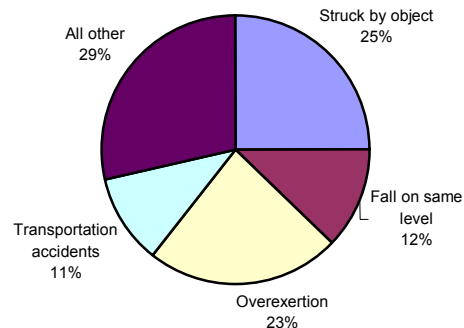
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2002



Event or Exposure

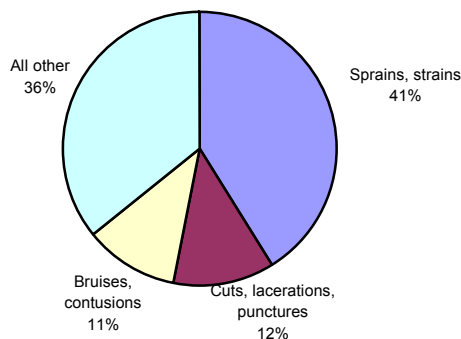
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2002



- **Workers ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry**
- **Being struck by an object and overexertion were the highest causes of injury and illness in 2002**
- **Sprains and strains were most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures**
- **Injuries and illnesses to the lower extremities and the back made up almost 50% of the total injuries and illnesses in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry in 2002**

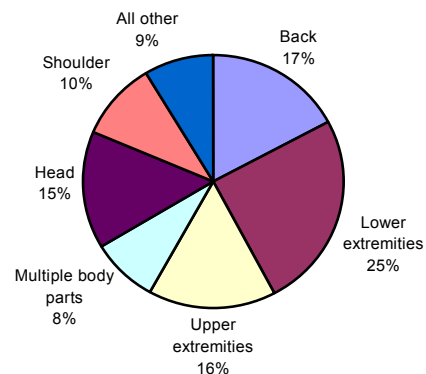
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2002 Report: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

Contact us at:

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www.bls.gov/IIF

Safety and Health resources available at:

www.mass.gov/dos

www.osha.gov

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Construction Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

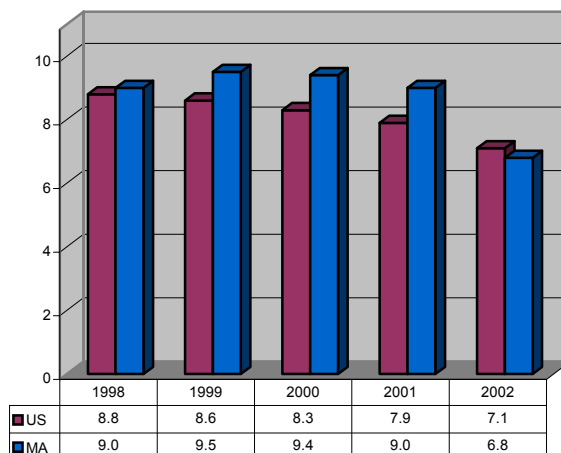
- ♦ Construction laborers
- ♦ Carpenters
- ♦ Brickmasons and stonemasons
- ♦ Roofers
- ♦ Sheet metal workers
- ♦ Electricians
- ♦ Residential builders
- ♦ Commercial builders
- ♦ Welders and cutters
- ♦ Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters
- ♦ Drywall installers
- ♦ Demolition workers
- ♦ Excavators

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 15-17

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Construction Employment:
138,232²

Incidence Rates

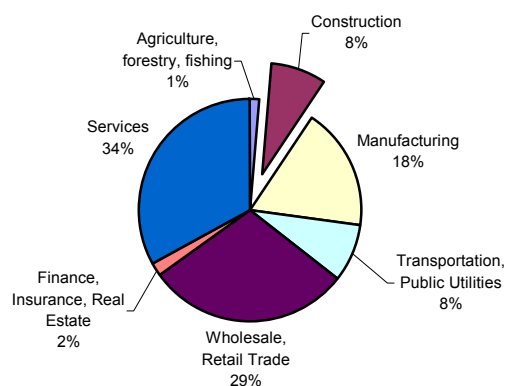
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rate in MA decreased from 9.0 to 6.8 from 2001 to 2002
- The 2002 MA rate was slightly lower than the National rate

Injury and Illness Numbers

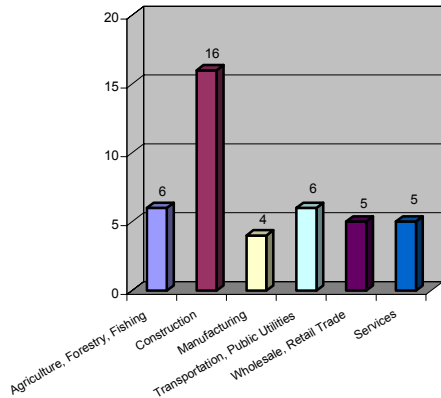
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Construction industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 8,700

Fatality Data

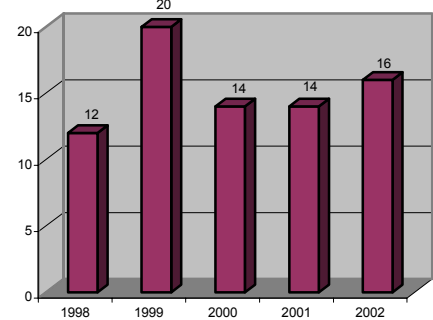
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Construction Industry represented 16 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002
- The number of fatalities increased from 14 to 16 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002

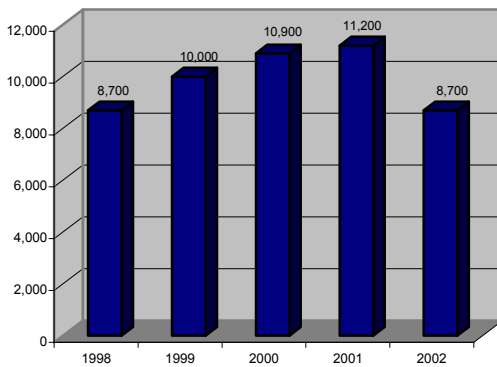
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Construction, 1998-2002



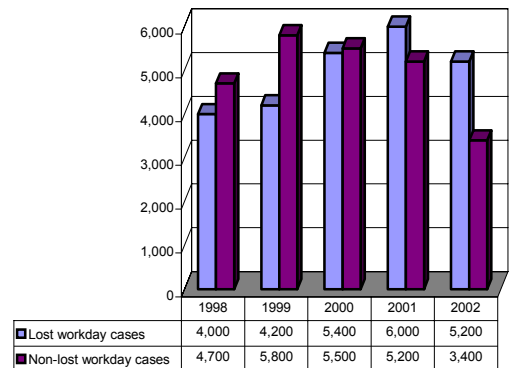
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 2,500 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 800 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 1,800 fewer non-lost workday cases

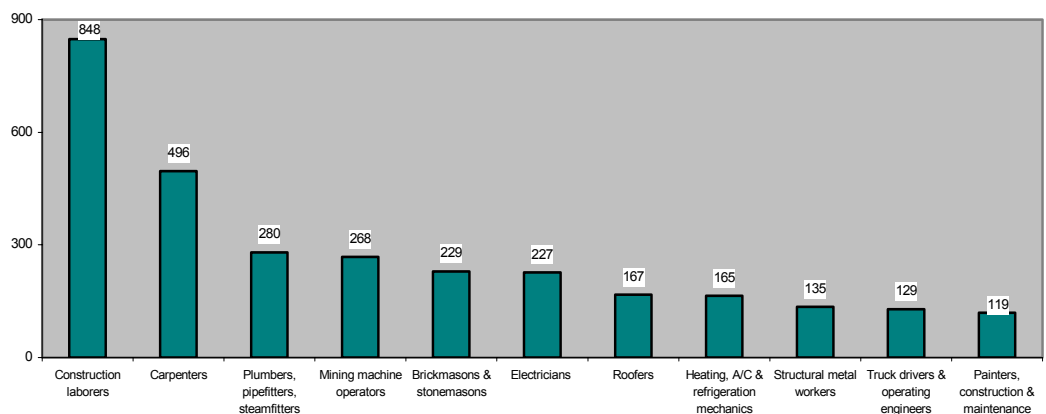
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Laborers and Carpenters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Construction industry in 2002, followed by Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters

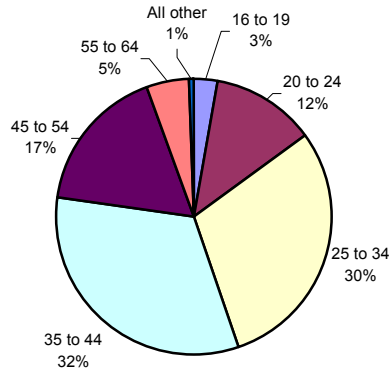
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Construction, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

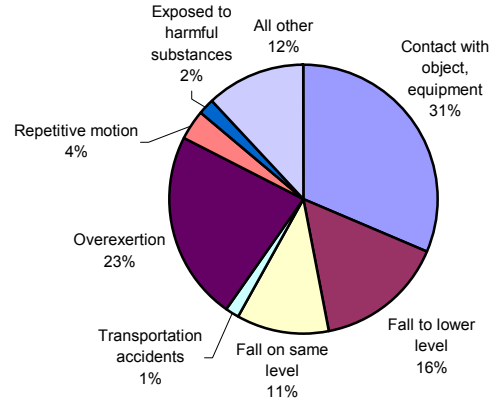
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Construction, 2002



Event or Exposure

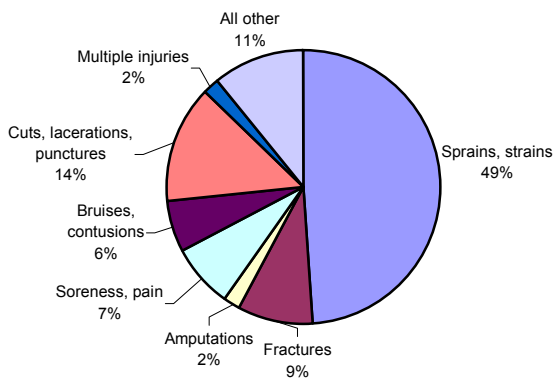
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Construction, 2002



- **Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Construction industry in 2002**
- **Contact with objects or equipment and overexertion were the highest causes of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures**
- **Injuries and illnesses to the back and the upper extremities made up over half of the total injuries and illnesses in the Construction industry in 2002**

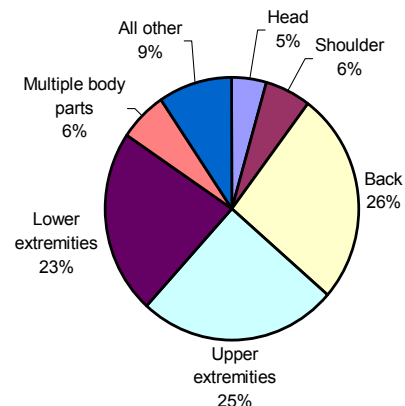
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Construction, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Construction, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002 Report: Construction Industry



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www.osha.gov

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All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry

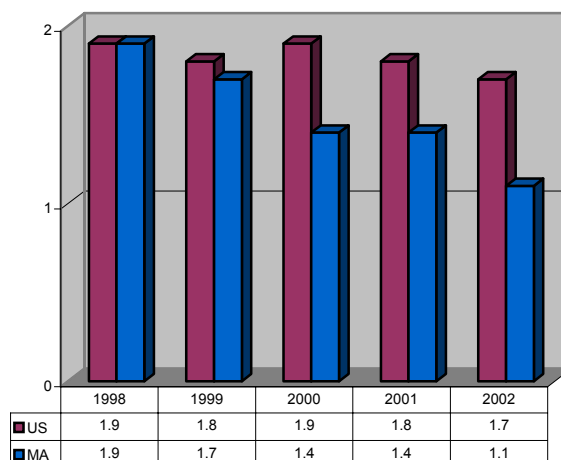
- ♦ Financial managers
- ♦ Securities & financial services sales representatives
- ♦ Insurance adjusters, examiners & investigators
- ♦ Computer analysts & scientists
- ♦ Secretaries
- ♦ Typists & data entry clerks
- ♦ Office clerks
- ♦ Security guards
- ♦ Janitors & cleaners
- ♦ Mail clerks
- ♦ Bank tellers
- ♦ Realtors

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 60-69

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment: 227,471²

Incidence Rates

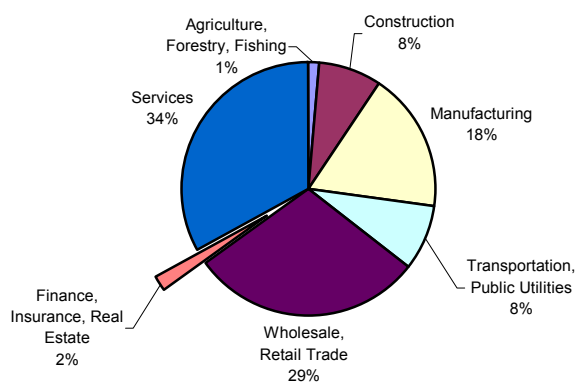
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 1.1, a decrease from 1.4 in 2001
- MA rates were lower than National rates from 1999 to 2002

Injury and Illness Numbers

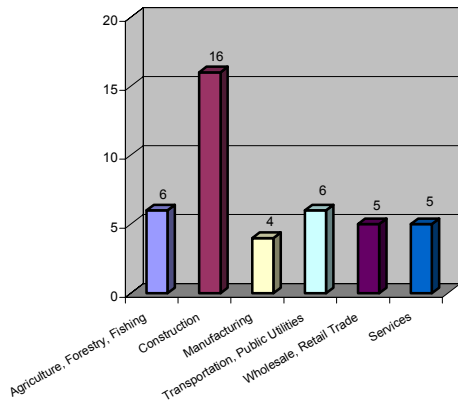
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry made up 2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 2,300

Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002

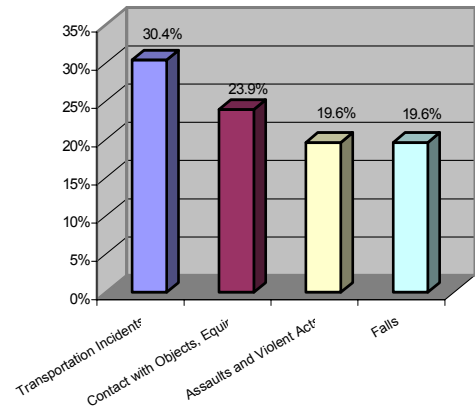


- There were 46 workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2002; there were none in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry

- Assaults or violent acts represented about 30% of all workplace fatalities in 2002

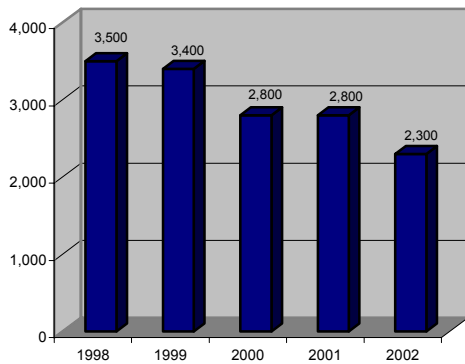
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2002



Injury and Illness Data

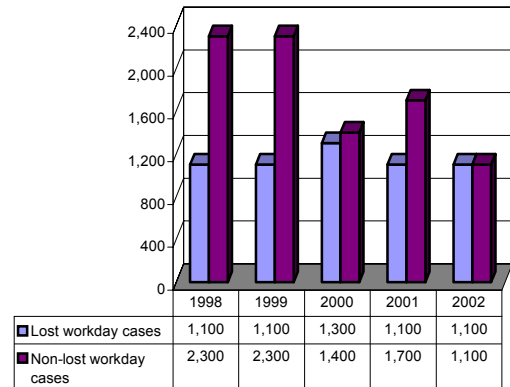
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 500 in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry from 2001 to 2002

- There were about the same number of lost workday cases in 2002 as in 2001 and 600 fewer non-lost workday cases

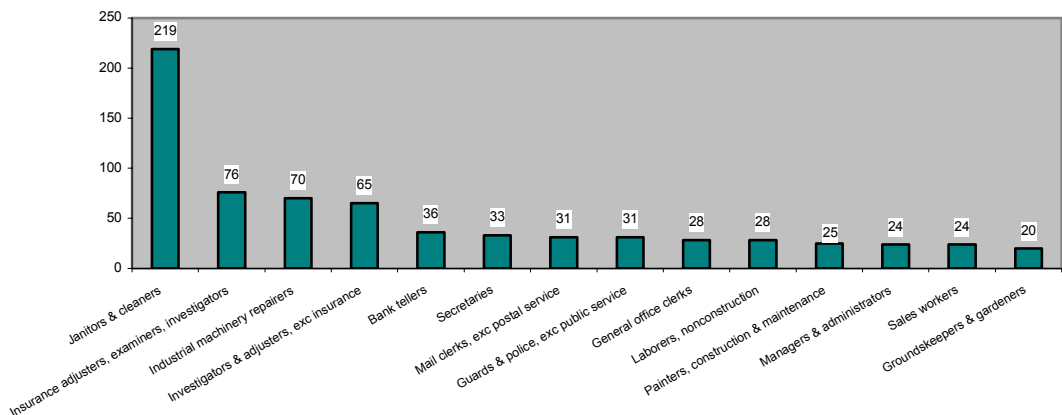
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Janitors and cleaners and Insurance adjusters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2002, followed by Industrial machinery repairers

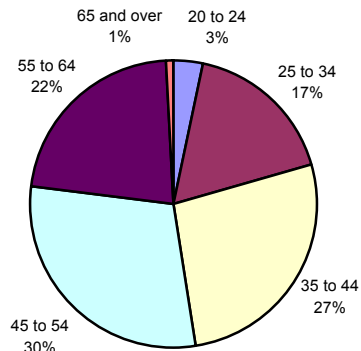
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

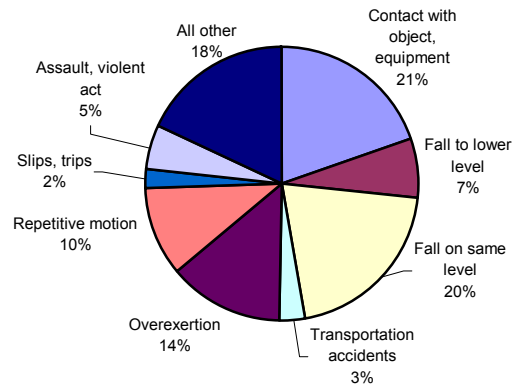
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2002



Event or Exposure

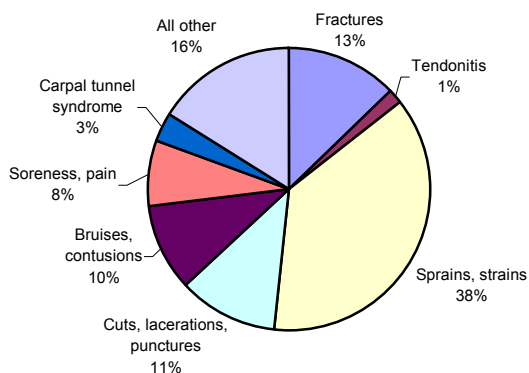
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2002



- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured workers in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2002
- Contact with objects or equipment and falls on the same level were the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in 2002
- Injuries and illnesses to the upper extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry

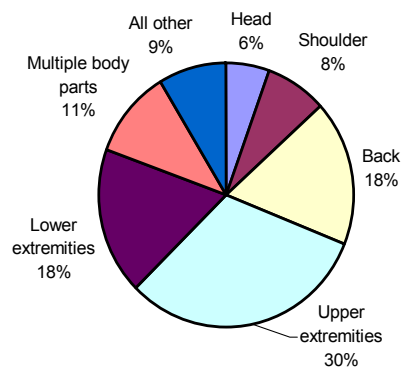
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

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NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2002 Report: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry



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www.mass.gov/dos

www.osha.gov

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www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Manufacturing Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Manufacturing Industry

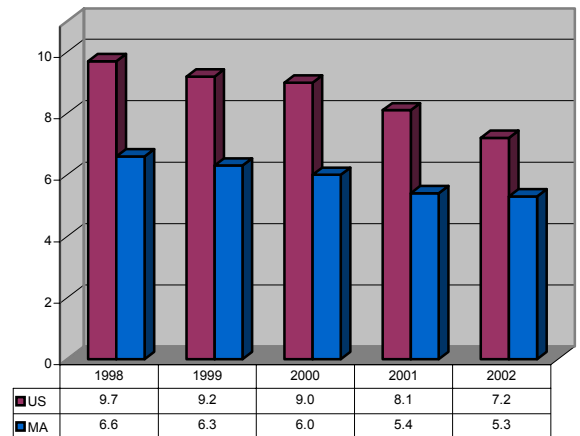
- ♦ Machine operators
- ♦ Assemblers
- ♦ Engineers
- ♦ Printing press operators
- ♦ Chemical technicians
- ♦ Industrial machinery repairers
- ♦ Laborers and material handlers
- ♦ Millwrights
- ♦ Machinists
- ♦ Sewing machine operators
- ♦ Welders and cutters
- ♦ Inspectors

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 20-39

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Manufacturing Employment:
377,237²

Incidence Rates

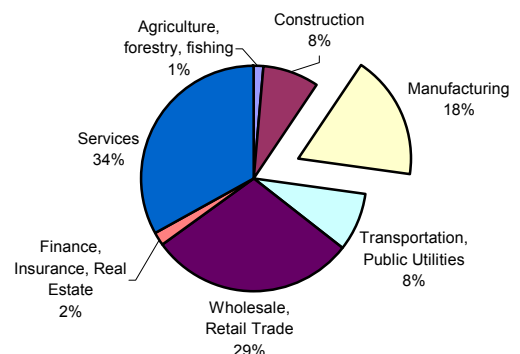
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rates in MA steadily declined from 1998 to 2002
- MA rates were consistently lower than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

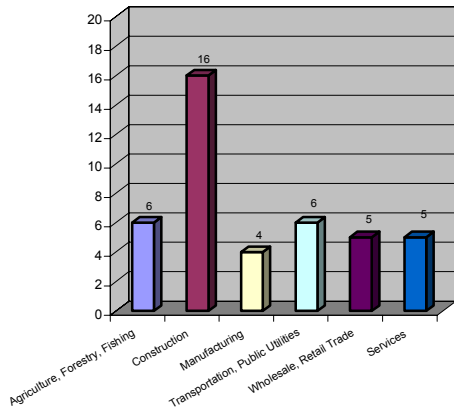
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- Manufacturing industry made up 18% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 19,300

Fatality Data

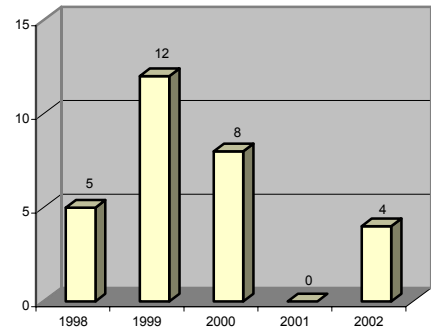
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Manufacturing industry represented 4 of the 46 fatal injuries in Massachusetts in 2002
- Fatal injuries increased by four from 2001 to 2002 in the Manufacturing industry

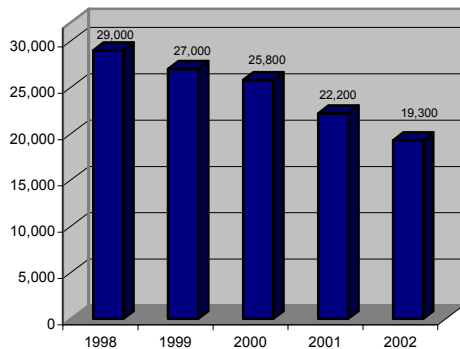
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Manufacturing, 1998-2002



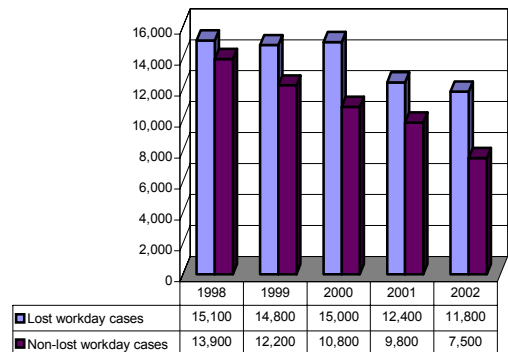
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the Manufacturing industry in MA has steadily decreased from 1998 to 2002
- There were about 600 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 2,300 fewer non-lost workday cases

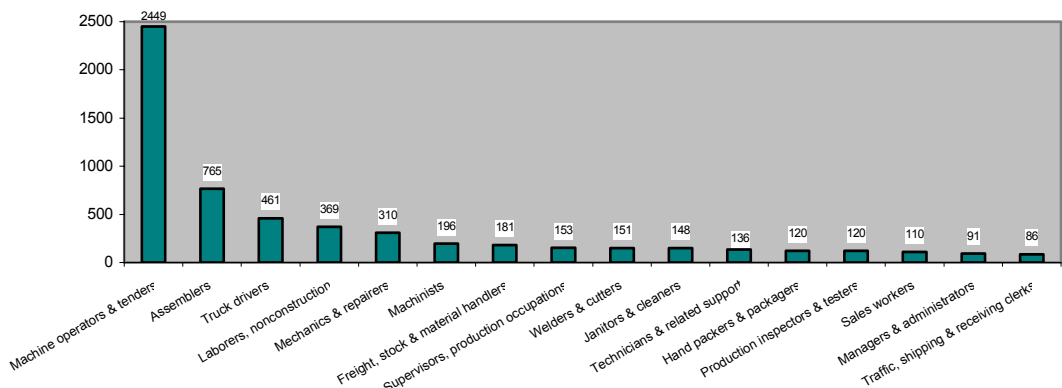
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Machine operators and tenders and Assemblers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Manufacturing industry in 2002, followed by Truck drivers

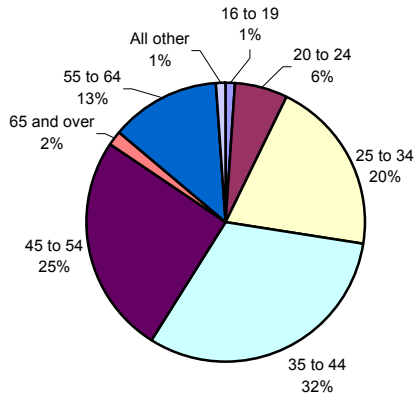
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Manufacturing, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

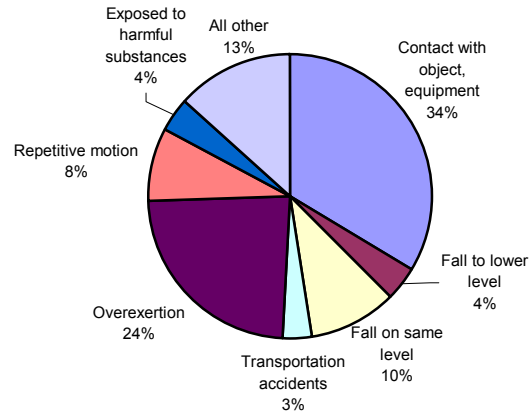
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Manufacturing, 2002



Event or Exposure

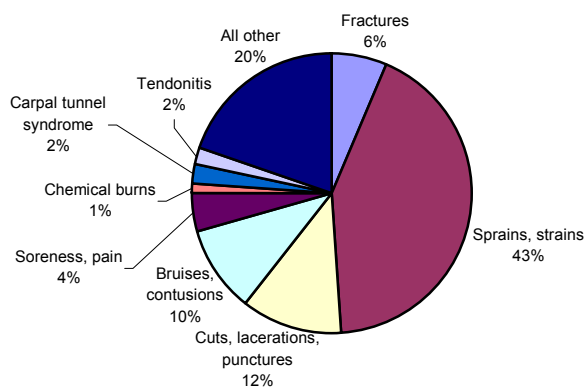
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Manufacturing, 2002



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Manufacturing industry in MA
- Most injuries and illnesses in 2002 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Manufacturing industry
- The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002

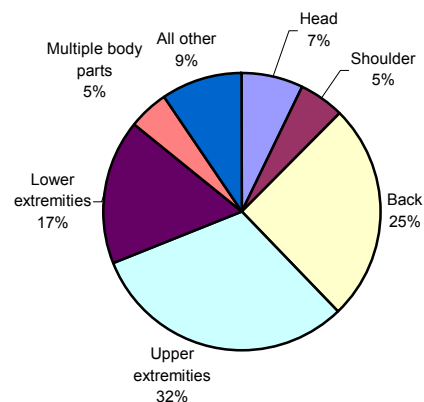
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Manufacturing, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Manufacturing, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002 Report: Manufacturing Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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www.osha.gov

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www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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Boston, MA 02108

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



2002 Report – All Industries

Major Industries in Massachusetts

- ♦ Agriculture,
Forestry,
and Fishing
- ♦ Construction
- ♦ Manufacturing
- ♦ Transportation and
Public Utilities
- ♦ Wholesale and
Retail Trade
- ♦ Finance,
Insurance,
and Real Estate
- ♦ Services

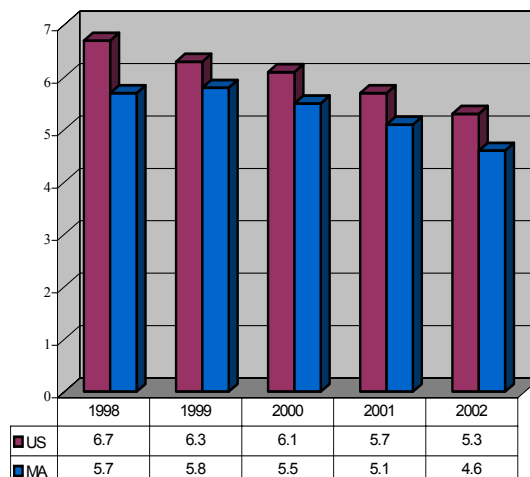
MA 2002 Population:
6,427,801

MA 2002 Employment:
3,202,327

Source: MA Division of Employment and Training; U.S. Census Bureau

Incidence Rates

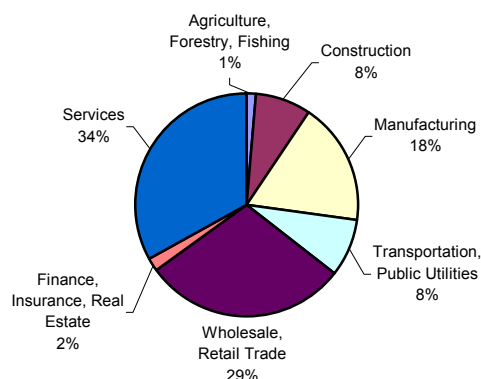
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, MA & US 1998-2002



- Occupational injury and illness rates in MA have declined steadily from 1998 to 2002
- MA rates consistently lower than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

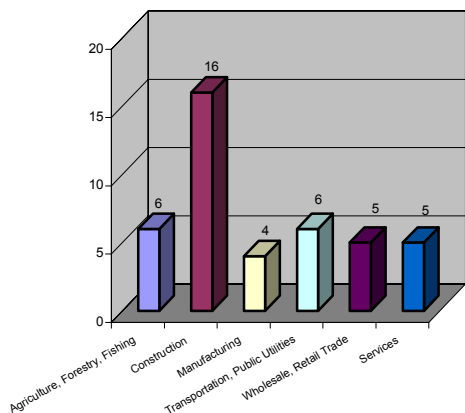
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 was 108,900
- Services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses with 35,900

Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002

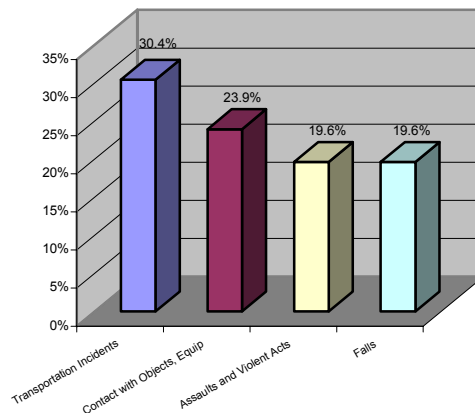


- Number of fatalities in MA fell from 53 in 2001 to 46 in 2002

- Transportation incidents represented about 30% of all workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2002

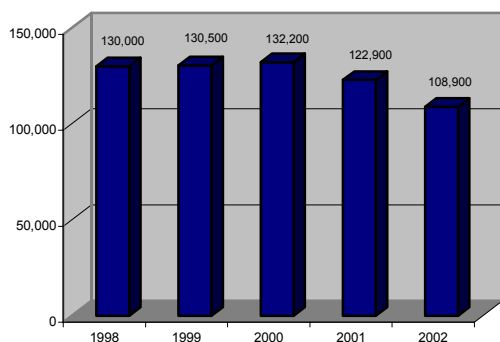
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2002



Injury and Illness Data

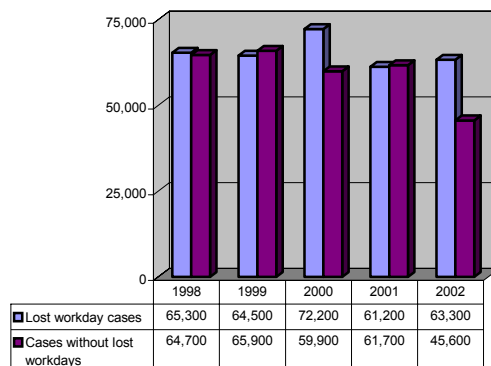
Chart 5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1998-2002



- Total number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by about 14,000 from 2001 to 2002

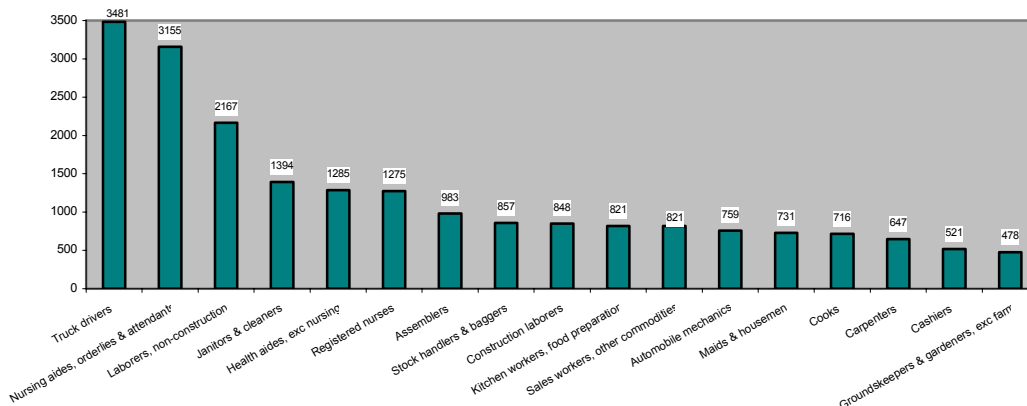
- There were about 16,000 fewer cases without lost workdays in 2002 than in 2001 and about 2,000 more lost workday cases

Chart 6: Numbers of lost workday² v. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Private Industry, 2002

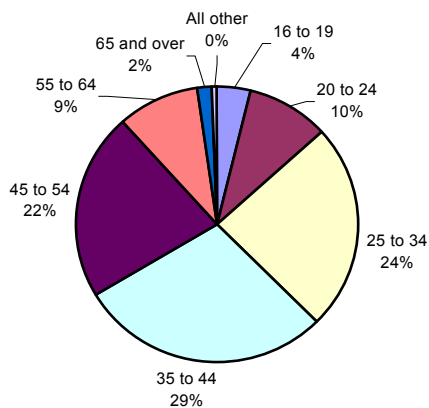


- Truck drivers and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA Private Industry in 2002, followed by Non-construction laborers and Janitors and cleaners

Case & Demographic Data

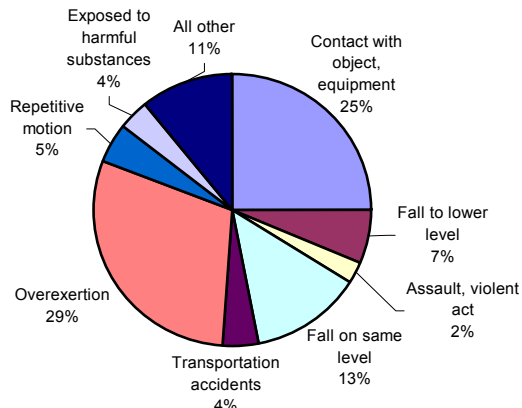
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Private Industry, 2002



Event or Exposure

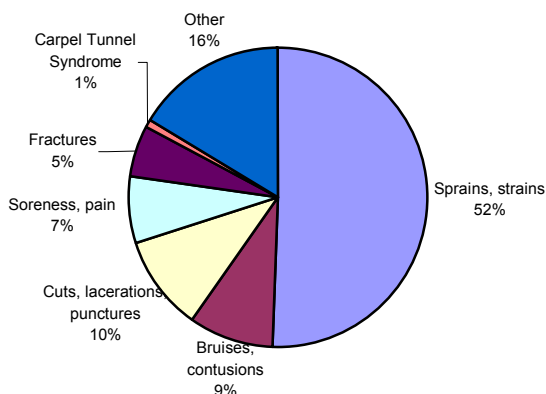
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Private Industry, 2002



- Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2002
- Most injuries and illnesses were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment
- Sprains and strains made up over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2002
- The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002

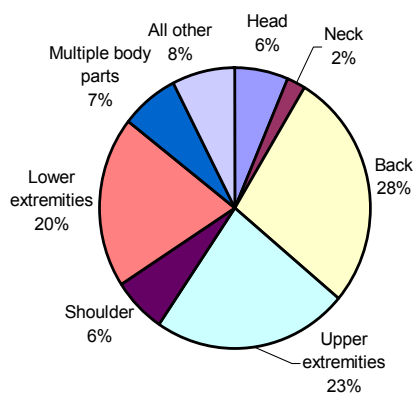
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Private Industry, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002 Report – All Industries



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All Industries
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Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Services Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Services Industry

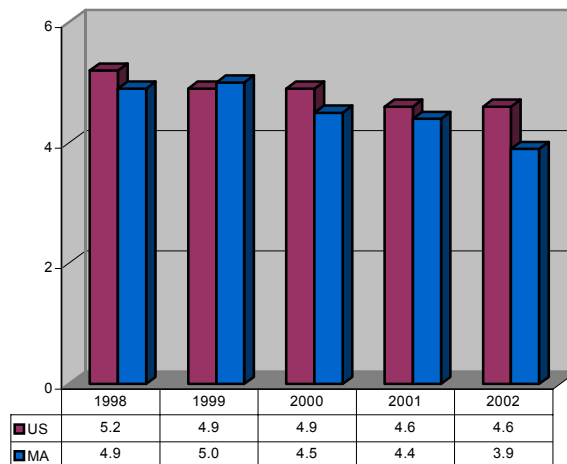
- ◆ Physicians & physicians assistants
- ◆ Nurses, nursing aides & orderlies
- ◆ Therapists
- ◆ Health technologists & technicians
- ◆ Social workers
- ◆ Teachers & child care workers
- ◆ Lawyers
- ◆ Actors, dancers & performers
- ◆ Athletes
- ◆ Cooks & food preparers
- ◆ Waiters and waitresses
- ◆ Janitors, maids & housemen
- ◆ Auto mechanics & auto body repairers
- ◆ Laundering & dry cleaning operators
- ◆ Security guards
- ◆ Drivers and chauffeurs
- ◆ Electronic and household appliance repairers

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 70-89

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
**MA 2002 Services Employment:
1,151,307²**

Incidence Rates

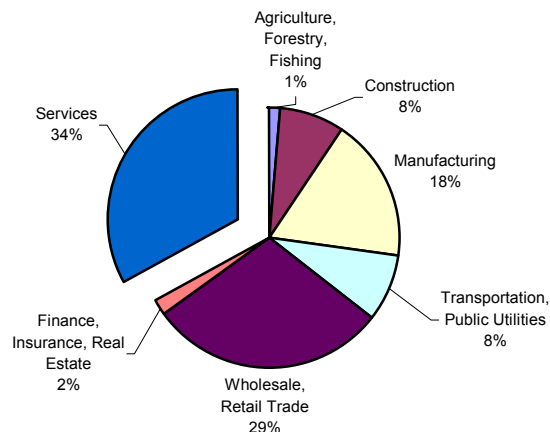
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 3.9, a decrease from 4.4 in 2001
- MA rates were lower than National rates from 2000 to 2002

Injury and Illness Numbers

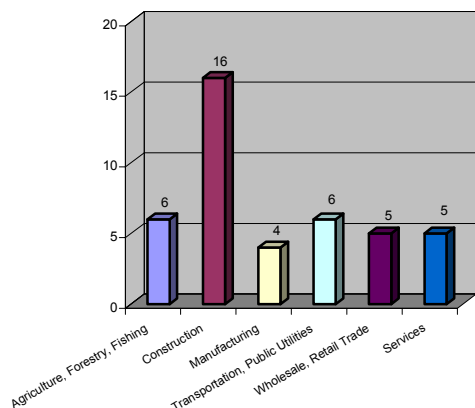
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Services industry made up 34% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 35,900

Fatality Data

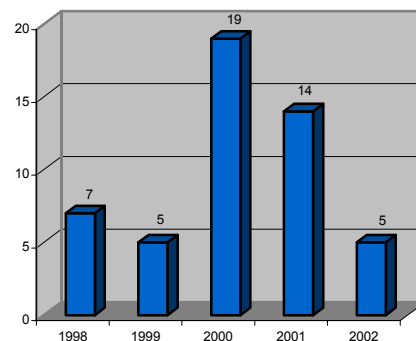
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- Services industry represented 5 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002
- The number of fatalities decreased from 14 to 5 in the Services industry from 2001 to 2002

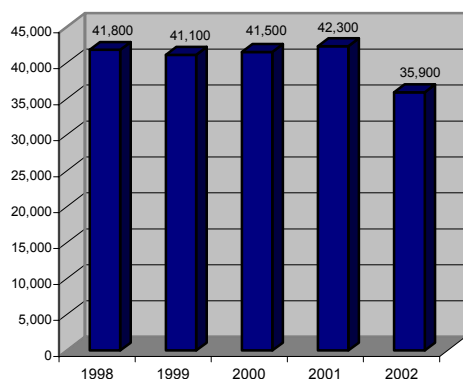
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Services, 1998-2002



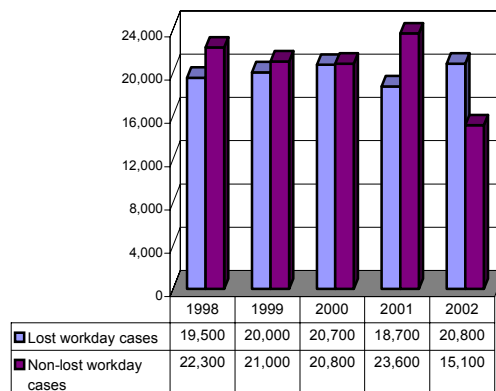
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Services, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA in the Services industry decreased by about 6,400 from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 2,100 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 8,500 fewer non-lost workday cases

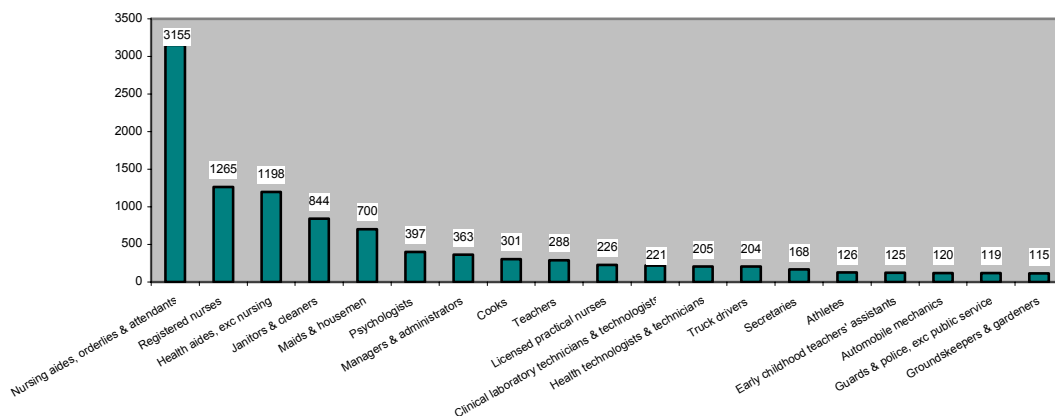
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Services, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and Registered nurses had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Services industry in 2002, followed by Health Aides

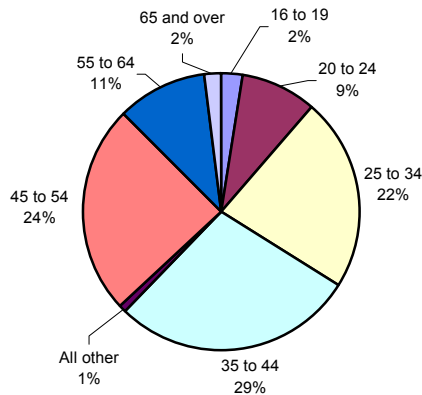
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Services, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

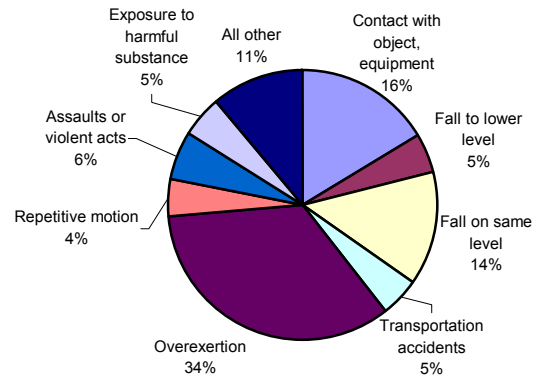
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Services, 2002



Event or Exposure

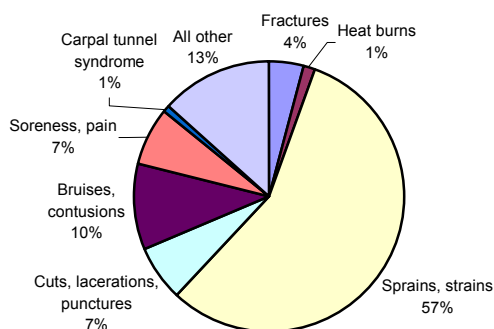
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Services, 2002



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the Services industry in 2002 in MA**
- **Most injuries or illnesses with days away from work were caused by overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Services industry in 2002**
- **The back and the lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, toe, and/or knee) made up about half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2002**

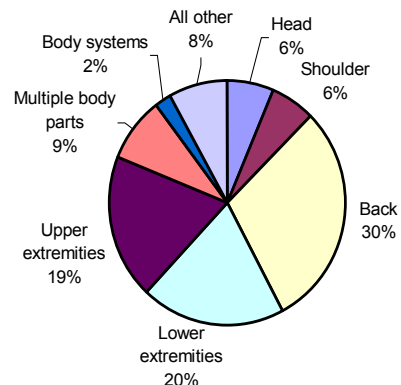
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Services, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Services, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002 Report: Services Industry



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Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry

- ♦ Sales representatives
- ♦ Truck drivers
- ♦ Buyers & wholesalers
- ♦ Cashiers
- ♦ Stock handlers & baggers
- ♦ Auto & truck mechanics
- ♦ Traffic, shipping & receiving clerks
- ♦ Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks
- ♦ Waiters & waitresses
- ♦ Cooks & food preparers
- ♦ Butchers & meat cutters
- ♦ Bakers

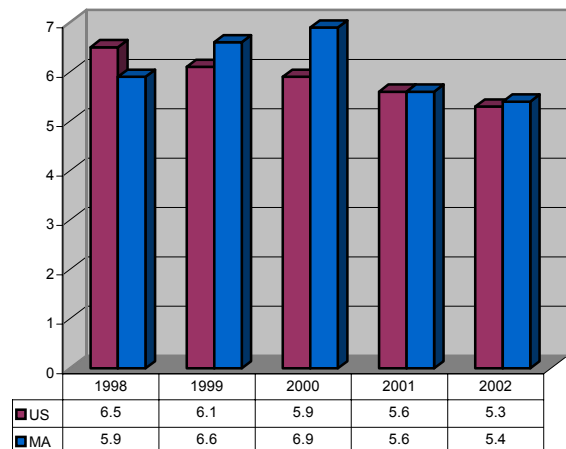
Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 50-59

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Wholesale and Retail Trade
Employment: 734,141²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Wholesale & Retail Trade, MA & US 1998-2002

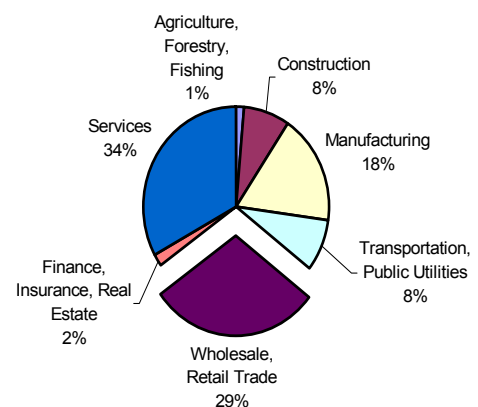
- The incidence rate in MA in 2002 was 5.4, a decrease from 5.6 in 2001
- MA rate was slightly higher than the National rate in 2002



Injury and Illness Numbers

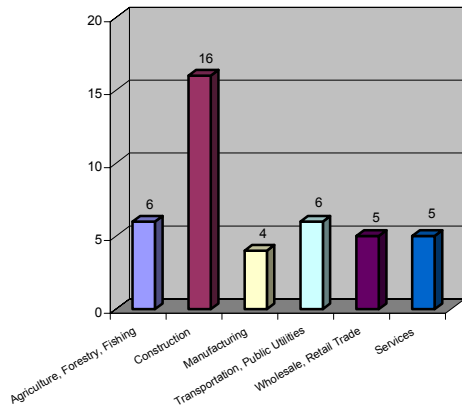
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry made up 29% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 32,000



Fatality Data

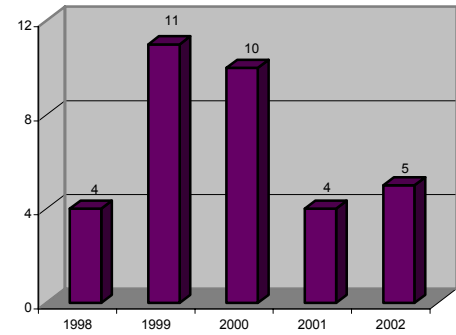
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry represented 5 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002

- The number of fatalities increased from 4 to 5 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2001 to 2002

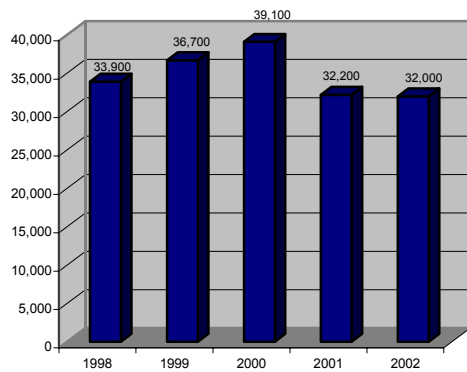
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1998-2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

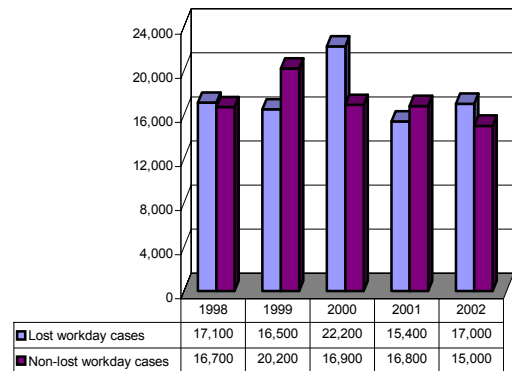
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 200 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2001 to 2002

- There were about 1,600 more lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 1,800 fewer non-lost work day cases

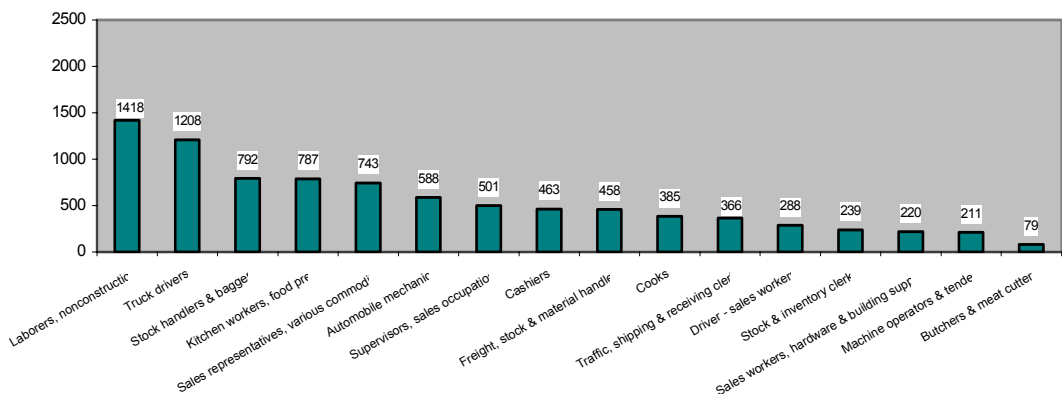
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Non-construction Laborers and Truck Drivers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2002, followed by Stock handlers and baggers

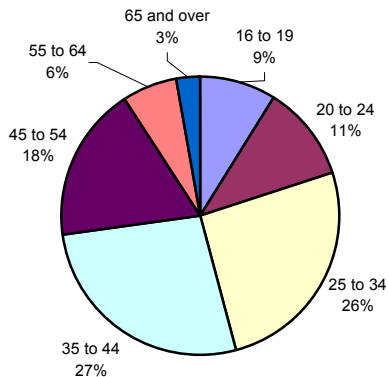
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

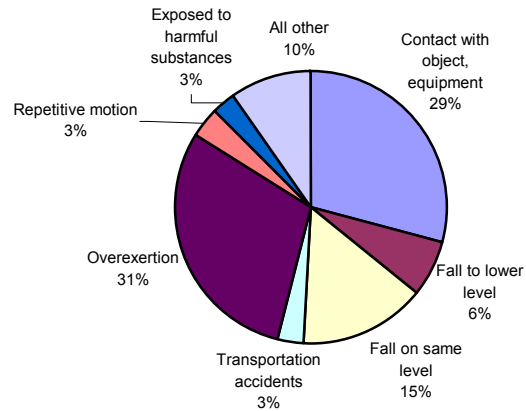
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002



Event or Exposure

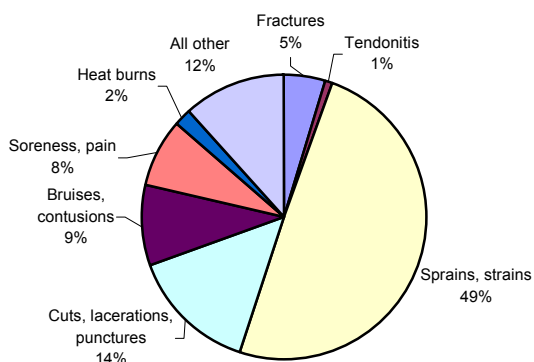
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002



- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2002
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
- Injuries and illnesses to the back were the most common part of the body injured in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities

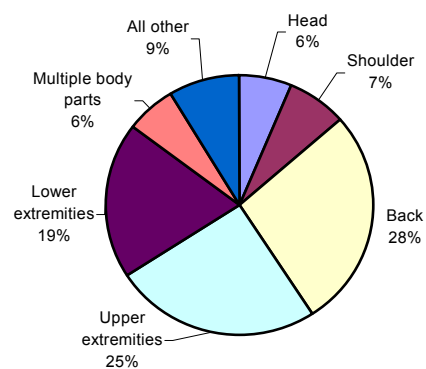
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2002



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N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2002 Report: Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry



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Safety and Health resources available at:

www.mass.gov/dos

www.osha.gov

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.mass.gov/dos/stats

All Industries
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing
Construction
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Manufacturing
Services
Transportation and Public Utilities
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: www.msha.gov)



Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Transportation and Public Utilities Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry

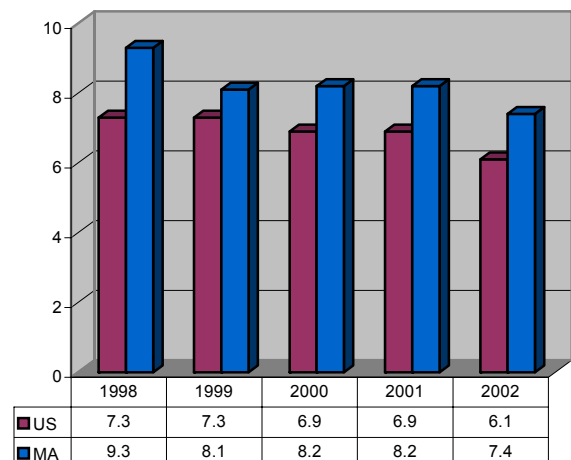
- ♦ Telephone installers & repairers
- ♦ Electrical power installers & repairers
- ♦ Meter readers
- ♦ Transportation ticket & reservation agents
- ♦ Baggage porters & bellhops
- ♦ Aircraft mechanics
- ♦ Bus drivers
- ♦ Railroad conductors & yardmasters
- ♦ Ship captains
- ♦ Garbage collectors
- ♦ Freight, stock & material handlers
- ♦ Health technologists & technicians

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 40-49

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
**MA 2002 Transportation and Public
Utilities Employment: 133,566²**

Incidence Rates

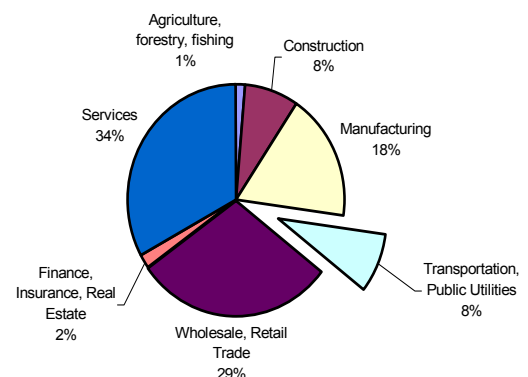
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Transportation & Public Utilities, MA & US 1998-2002



- The incidence rate in MA dropped from 8.2 to 7.4 from 2001 to 2002
- MA rates were slightly higher than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

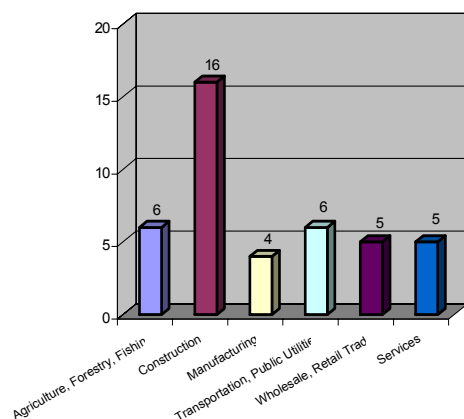
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- Transportation and Public Utilities industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 9,200

Fatality Data

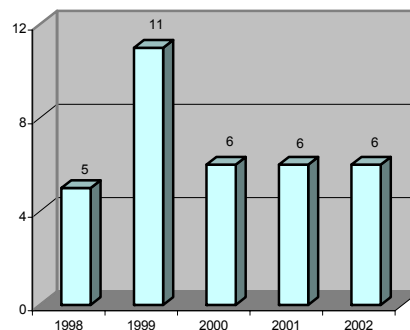
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Transportation and Public Utilities Industry represented 6 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002

- The number of fatalities remained constant at 6 for the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2000 to 2002

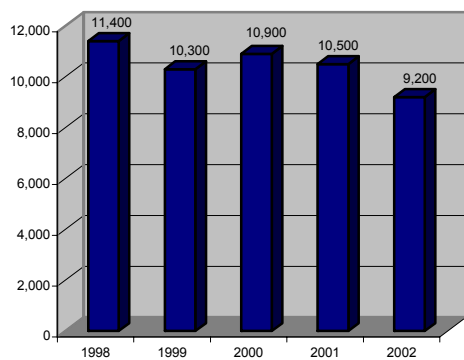
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

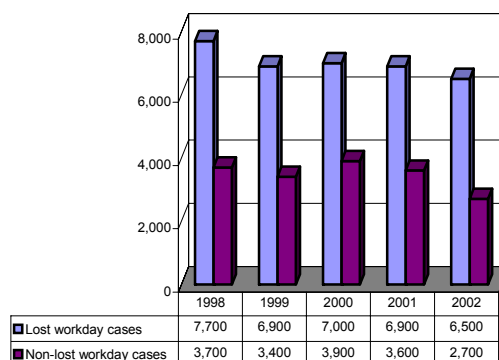
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 1,300 in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2001 to 2002

- There were about 400 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 900 fewer non-lost workday cases

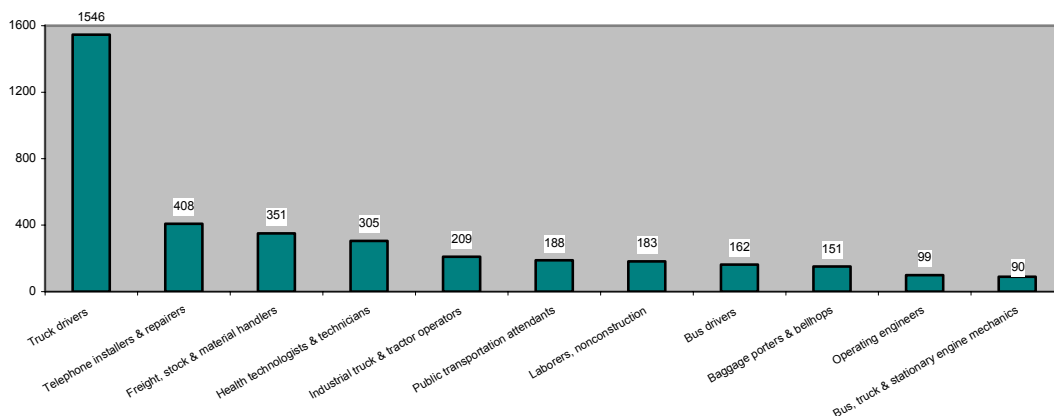
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Telephone installers and repairers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002, followed by Freight, stock and material handlers

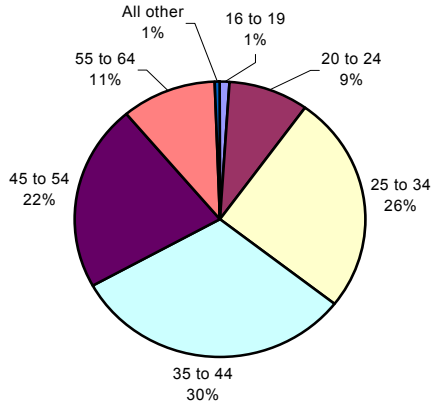
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

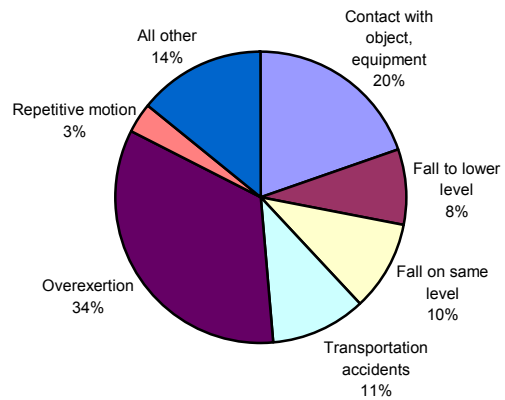
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Event or Exposure

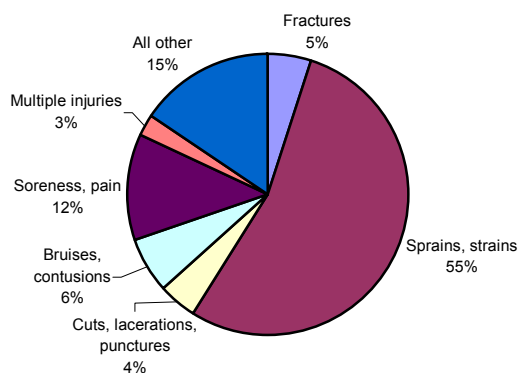
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



- Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by soreness and pain and all other
- Injuries and illnesses to the back and the lower extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002

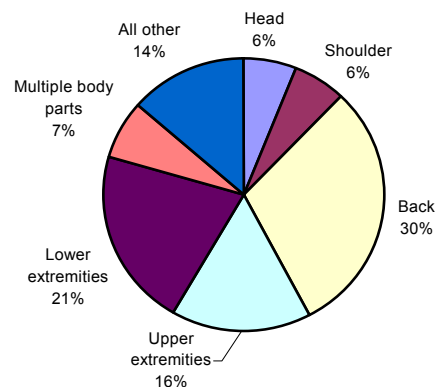
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002 Report: Transportation and Public Utilities Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

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