

ALL INDUSTRIES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

Key Private Sector Data Findings

- In 2010, there were 69,700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses; a significant decrease compared to the 82,600 in 2008 (2009 data was not publishable due to small sample size).
 - Of the 69,700 recordable private sector cases, approximately 96% or 66,900 were nonfatal occupational injuries.
 - Nonfatal occupational illnesses accounted for 2,800 recordable incidents or 4.0% of the total. This is a reduction of approximately 2,000 cases from 2008's total of 4,800 illnesses.
- The private sector total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate decreased in 2010, from 3.6 in 2008, to 3.2 cases per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This rate also falls below the National TRC rate of 3.5 cases per 100 FTEs.
 - The goods-producing industries, which include: natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing employed roughly 13.6% (371,000) of the total private-sector workforce; they reported approximately 18.1% (12,600) of the total incidents.
 - The service-providing industries made up 86.4% (2,362,700) of the private sector workforce. The service-providing sector includes: trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality and other services. This sector accounted for approximately 57,100 recordable cases or 81.9% of the total.
 - Roughly 41.9% (29,200) of all of the private sector's recordable cases required days away from work; 12.8% (8,900) resulted in job transfer or restriction; and 45.2% (31,500) were recordable but did not require days away from work, or job transfer/restriction.
 - Of all of the industries, the Natural Resources and Mining industry employed the fewest number of employees (6,700) and yet had the highest TRC incidence rate of 6.1 incidents per 100 FTEs. However, this industry's incidence rate decreased from 8.1 cases per 100 FTEs experienced in 2008.
 - The Financial Activities industry continued to have the lowest TRC incidence rate with 1.1 cases per 100 FTEs.
 - The incidence rate for combined days away from work cases and job transfer or restriction cases (DART) was 1.8 incidents per 100 FTEs; the days away from work only incidence rate (DAFW) was 1.3 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with job transfer or restricted duty (DJTR) rate was 0.4; and the other recordable case rate (ORC) was 1.5 incidents per 100 FTE. These rates remain relatively unchanged from the 2008 rates.
 - The sub-industries with the highest incidence rates were as follows: wood product manufacturing with 13.0 cases per 100 FTEs, beverage and tobacco product manufacturing with 10.5; air transportation with 10.1; state government hospitals with 7.8; nursing and residential care facilities with 7.8; warehousing and storage with 7.6; and couriers and messengers with 7.0.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Case and Demographic Findings (Based on cases with days away from work)

GENDER: Male workers in the private sector reported a total of 16,860 (57.7%) cases in 2010. Women workers reported a total of 12,280 (42.0%). For the remaining 0.3% of the cases the gender of the worker was not reported or undetermined.

AGE: The age group of workers that reported the most cases with days away from work was the 45 to 54 age group with 7,530 cases (25.8% of the total). Workers aged 25 to 34 reported a total of 6,780 cases (23.2%). Workers aged 20 to 24 reported a total of 6,220 cases (21.3%). Workers aged 55 to 64 reported a total of 4,610 cases (15.8%). Workers aged 16 to 19 reported 2,520 cases (8.6%). Lastly, workers aged 65 and over reported a total of 650 cases (2.2%).

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS: Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury reported in 2010. There were a total of 12,980 cases reported which represents 44.4% of the total cases. Soreness and pain accounted for 3,550 cases or 12.1% of the total. Bruises and contusions accounted for 2,980 cases or 10.2% of the total. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures accounted for 2,570 cases or 8.8% of the total. Fractures accounted for 1,950 cases or 6.7% of all cases. Multiple traumatic injuries accounted for 770 cases or 2.6%. Lastly, heat burns accounted for 440 cases or 1.5% of the total. The remaining cases were spread out amongst other nature of injury categories.

EVENT CAUSING INJURY OR ILLNESS: Overexertion, specifically overexertion in lifting which caused 4,350 cases, was the leading event named in cases with days away from work. There were a total of 8,560 cases reported, which is 29.3% of the total. Contact with object or equipment was reported in 7,240 cases, which represents 24.8% of the total. Falls on the same level were reported in 4,050 cases which represents 13.9% of the total. Slips and trips were reported in a total of 1,520 cases, which is approximately 5.2%. Transportation accidents were the event reported in 1,510 cases or 5.2% of the total. Falls to lower level was the event in 1,190 cases or 4.1% of cases. Exposure to harmful substance was the event reported in 1,170 cases, or 4% of the total. Assaults and violent acts accounted for 1,040 cases or 3.6% of the total. Repetitive motion was reported in 940 cases or 3.2%. Fires or explosions were the event in 40 cases or 0.14%. Lastly, all other event categories were responsible for 1,970 cases or 6.7% of the total.

SOURCE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS (LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL): Floor or ground surface, 5,120 (17.5%); containers, 4,350 (14.9%); worker motion or position 3,730 (12.8%); person other than injured or ill worker, 3,530 (12.1%); vehicles, 2,680 (9.2%); parts and materials, 2,430 (8.3%); machinery, 1,500 (5.1%); hand tools, 1,260 (4.3%); furniture or fixtures, 1,200 (4.1%); chemical or chemical products, 330 (1.1%); All other sources accounted for 3,000 cases or 10.3%.

PART OF BODY (LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL): Trunk {back (7,350) and shoulder (2,090)}, 10,990 (37.6%); upper extremities (i.e. arm, fingers, hand, wrist etc.), 6,750 (23.1%); lower extremities (i.e. knee, ankle, foot, toes etc.), 5,940 (20.3%); multiple body parts, 2,520 (8.6%); head region, 1,970 (6.7%); neck, 540 (1.9%); body systems, 530 (1.8%).

Including the private and public sector, a total of 79,700 recordable nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



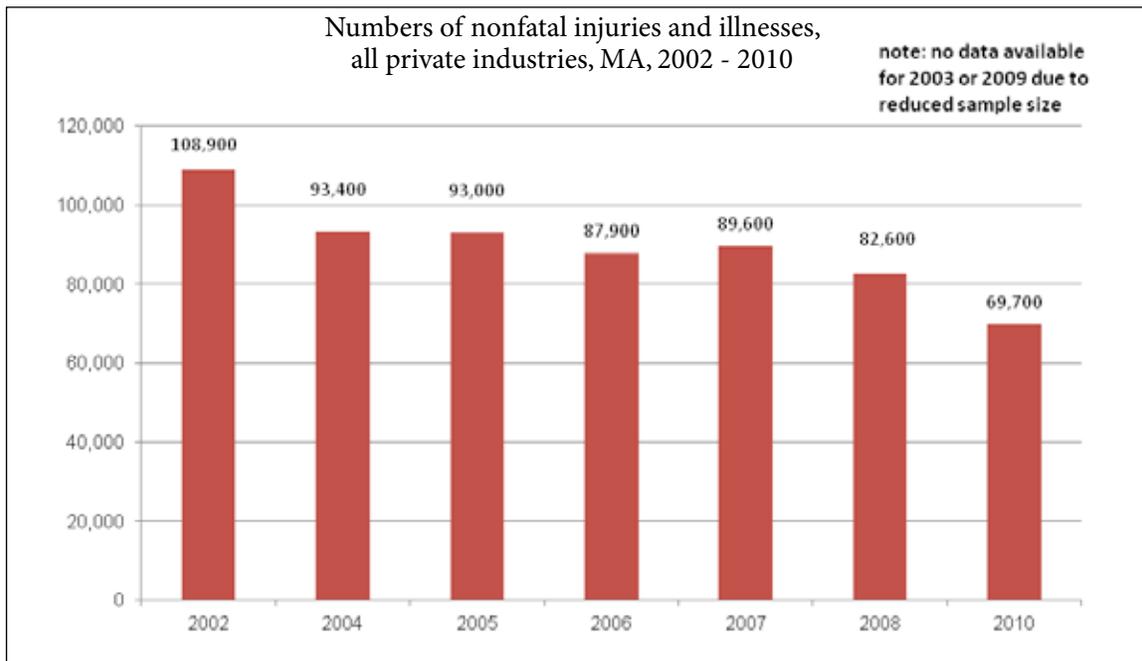
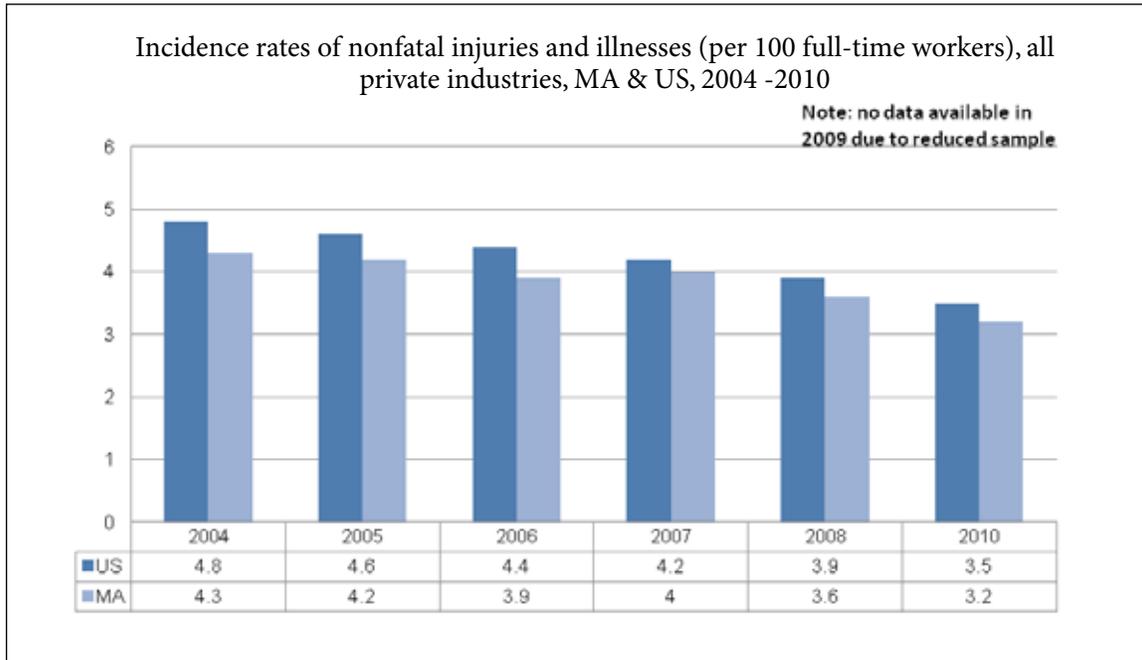
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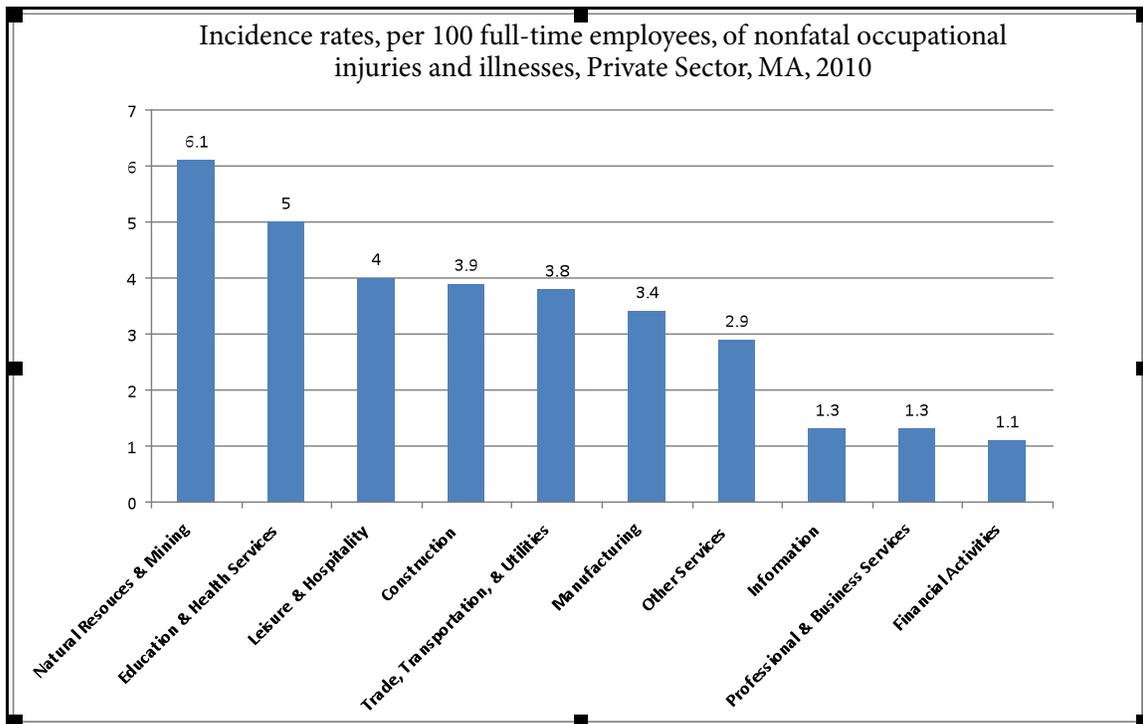
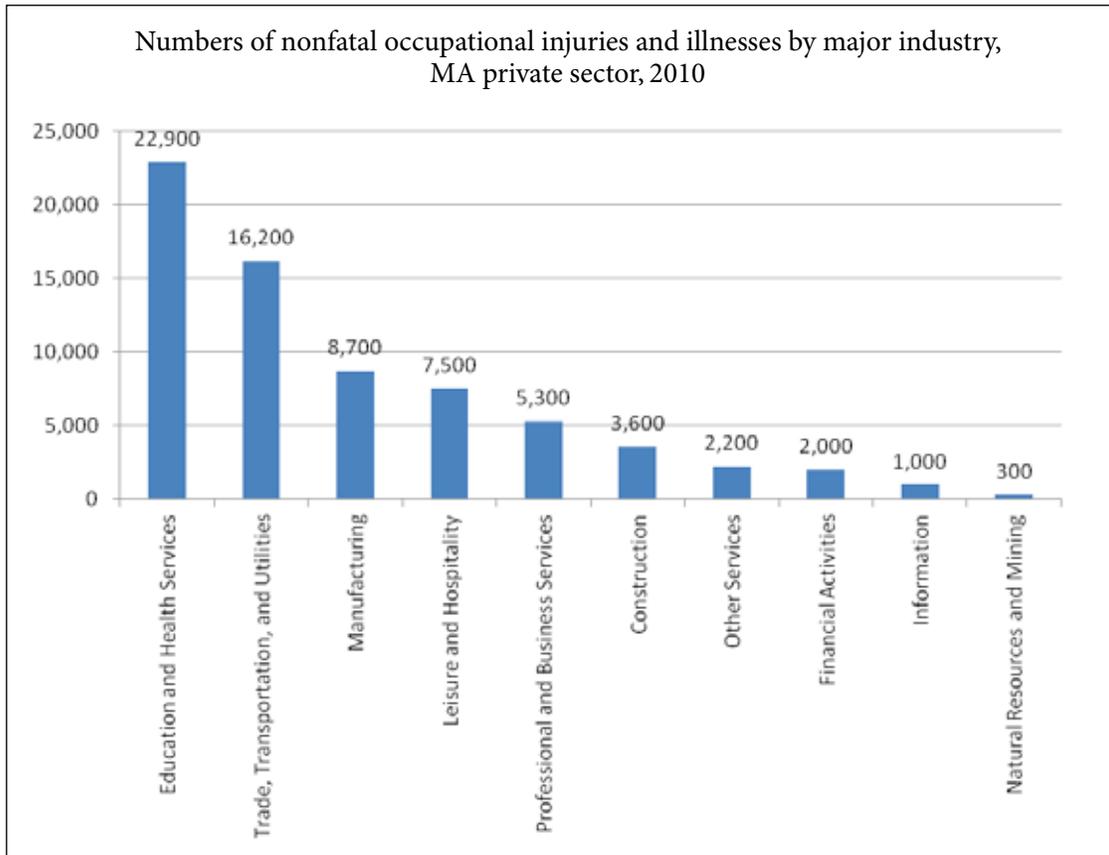
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Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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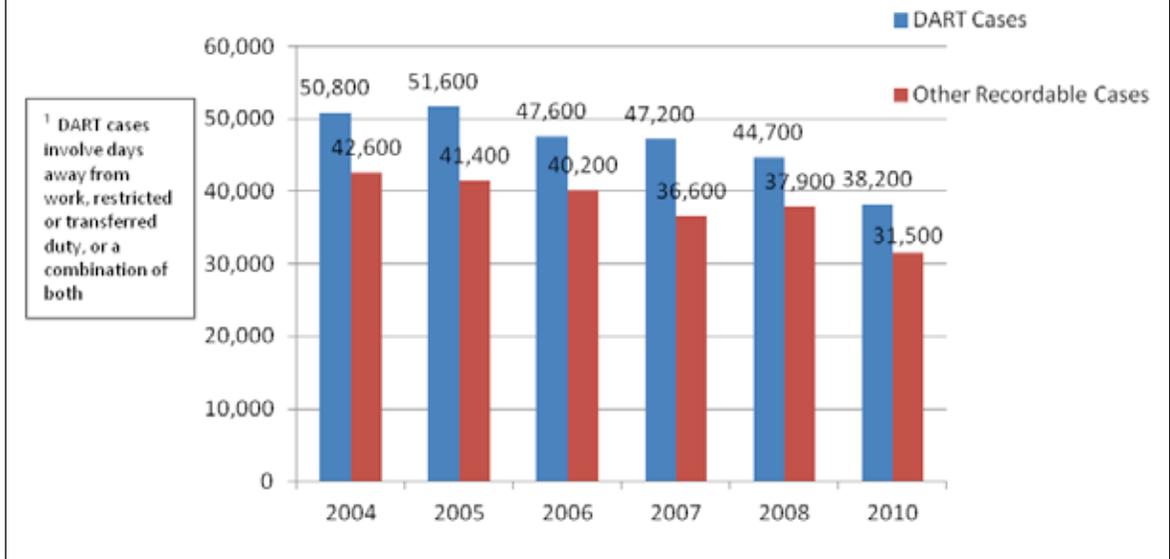


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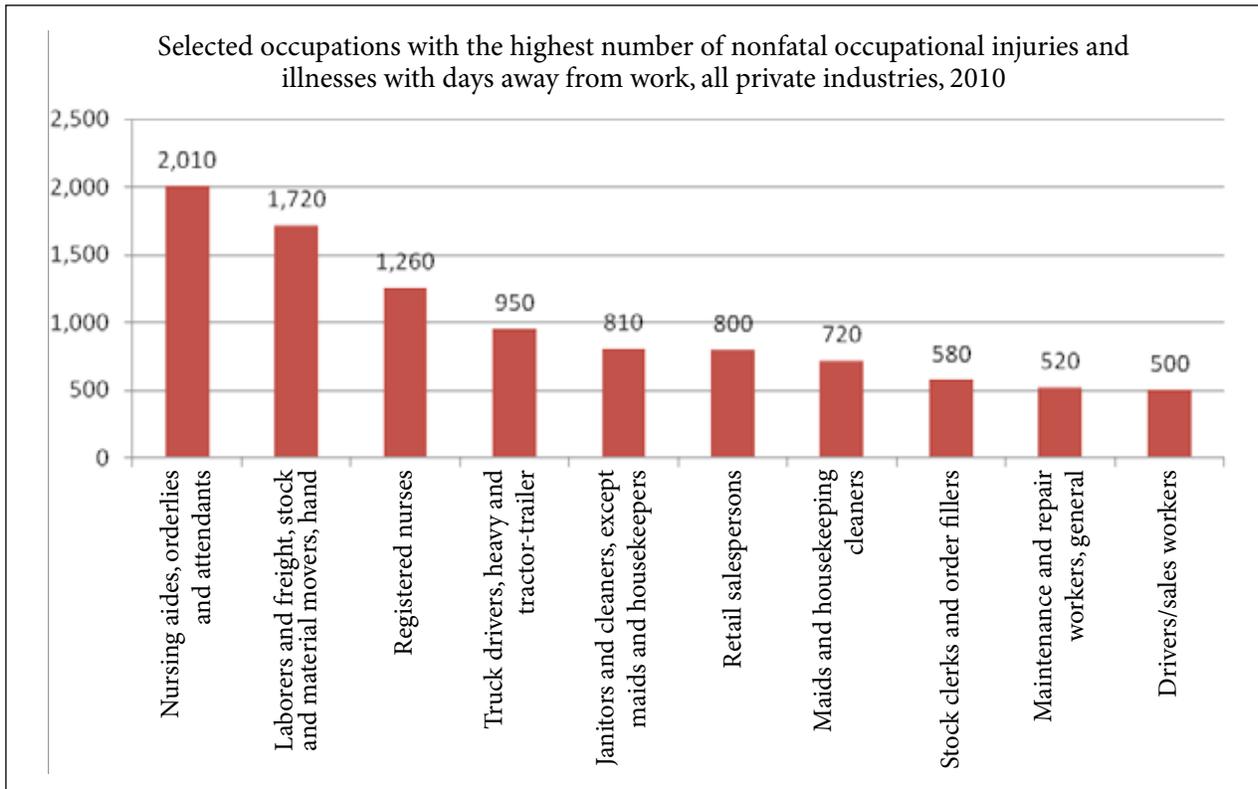


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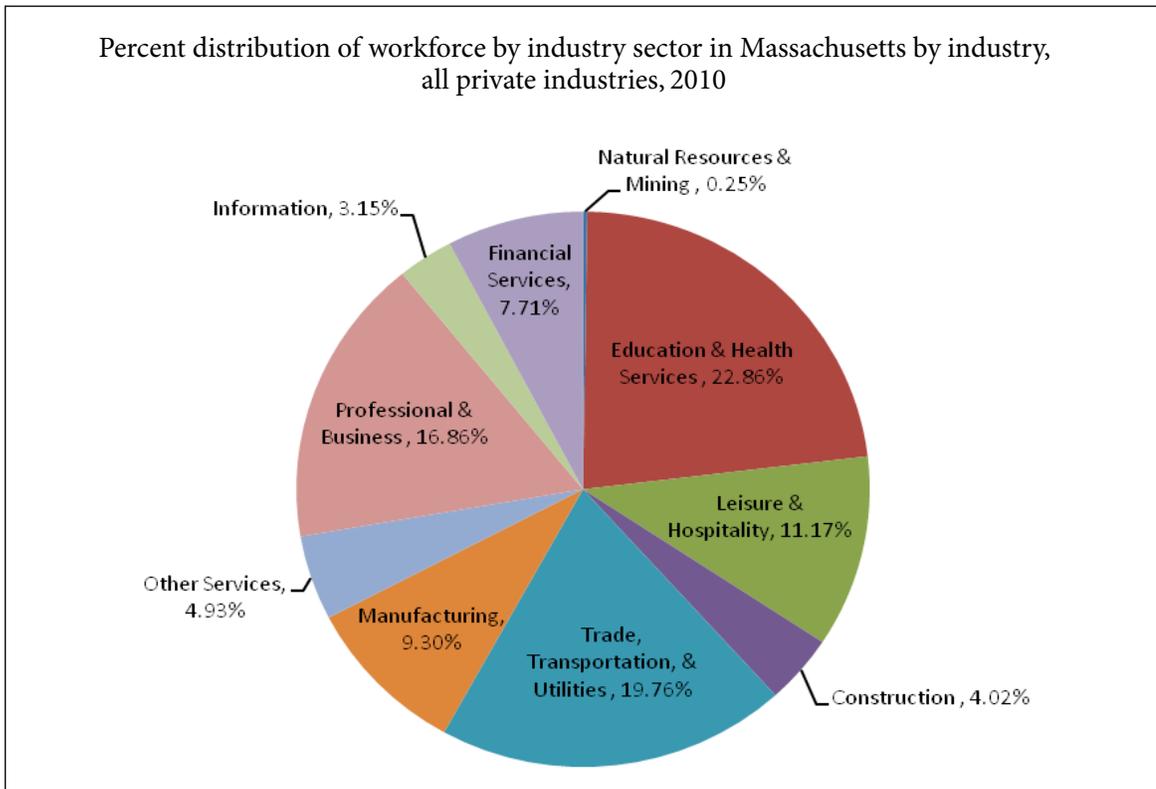
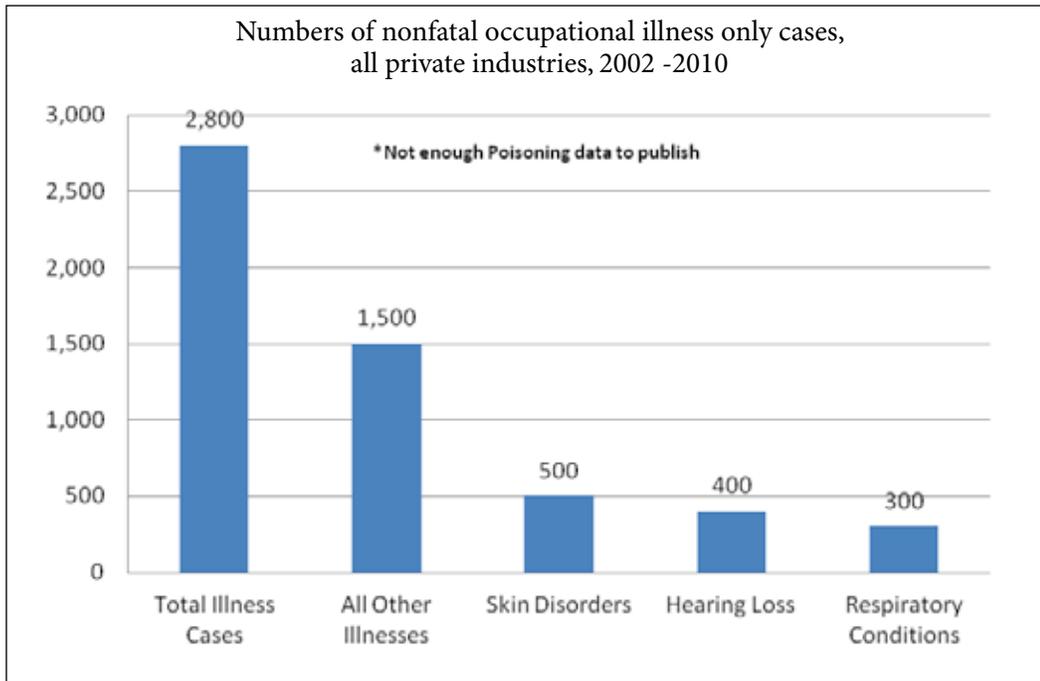
Numbers of DART¹ cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, MA, 2004 - 2010



Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, all private industries, 2010

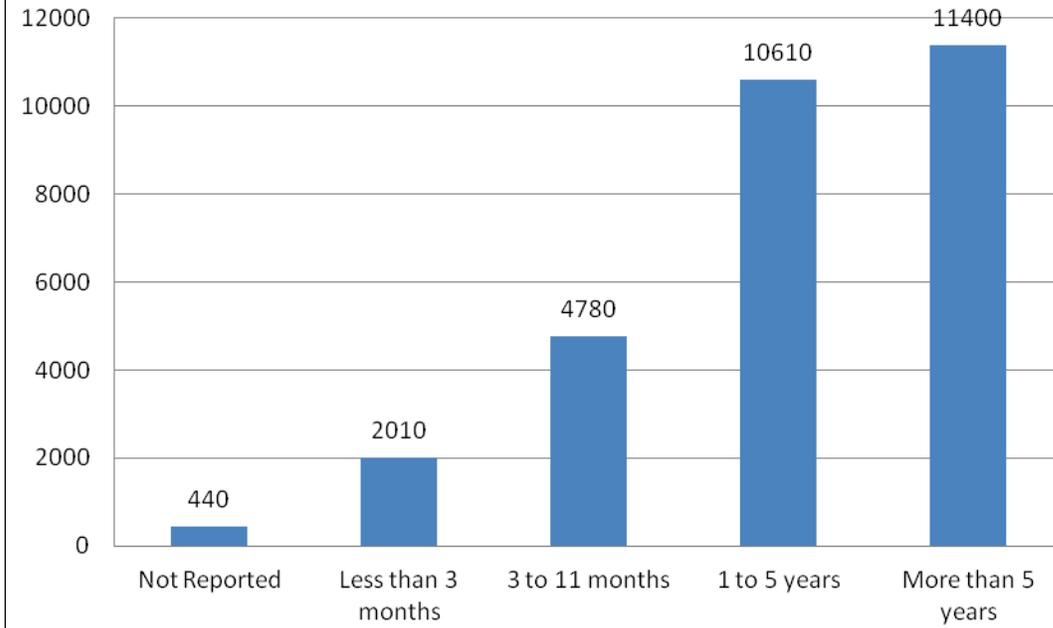


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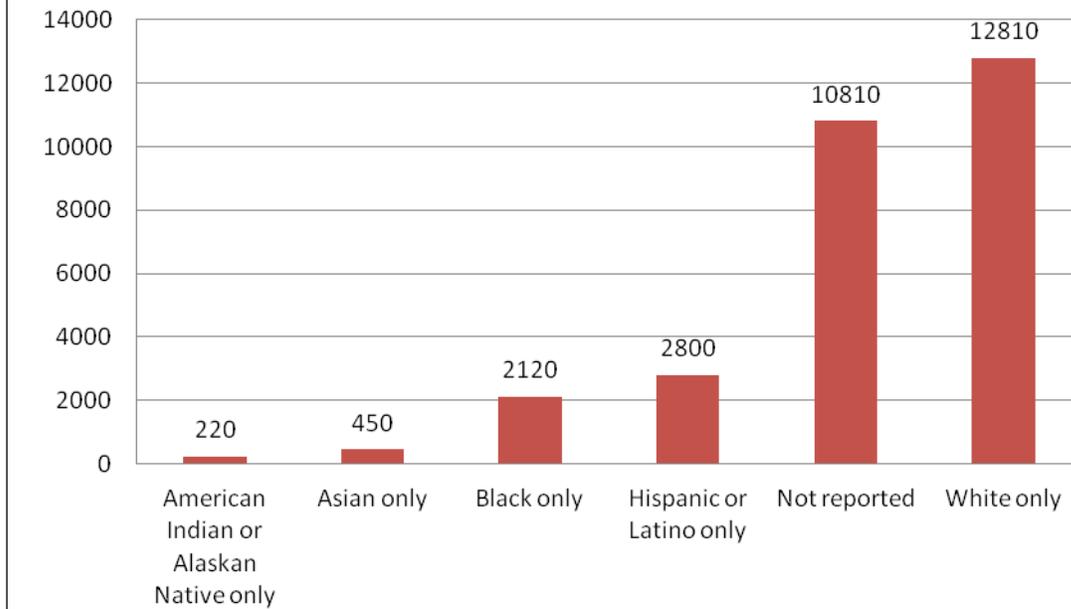


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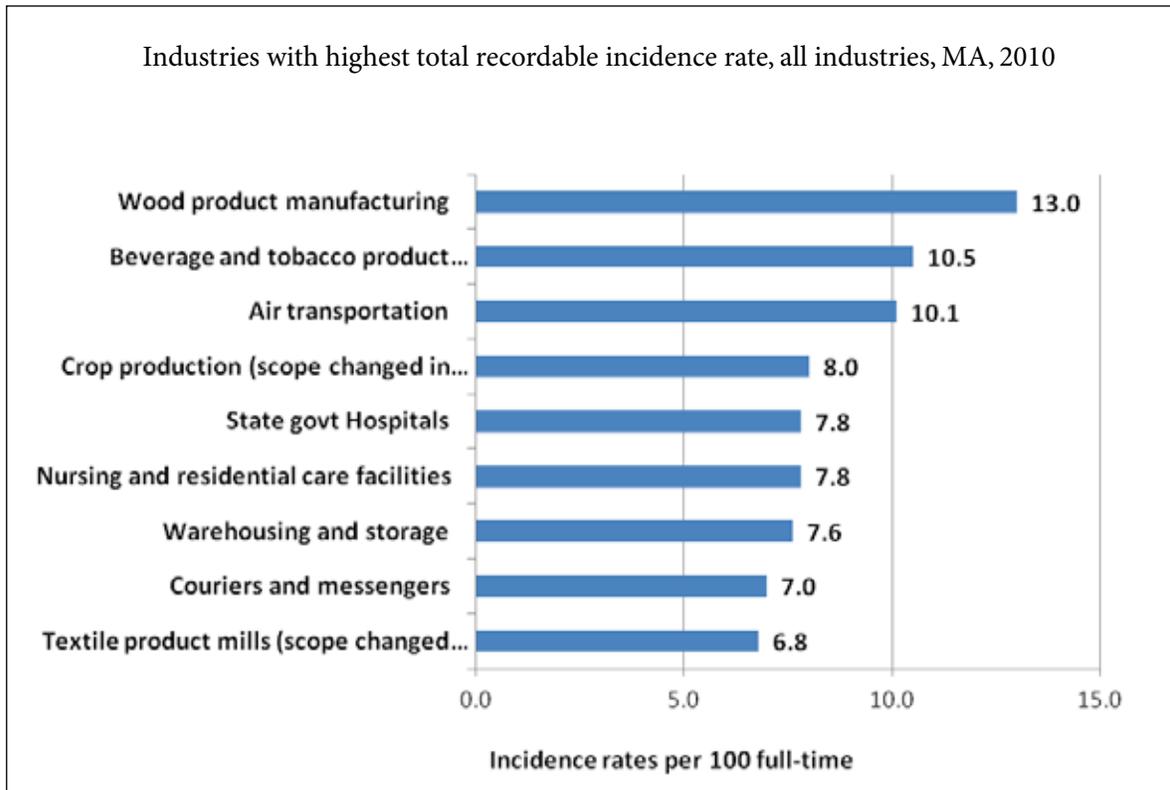
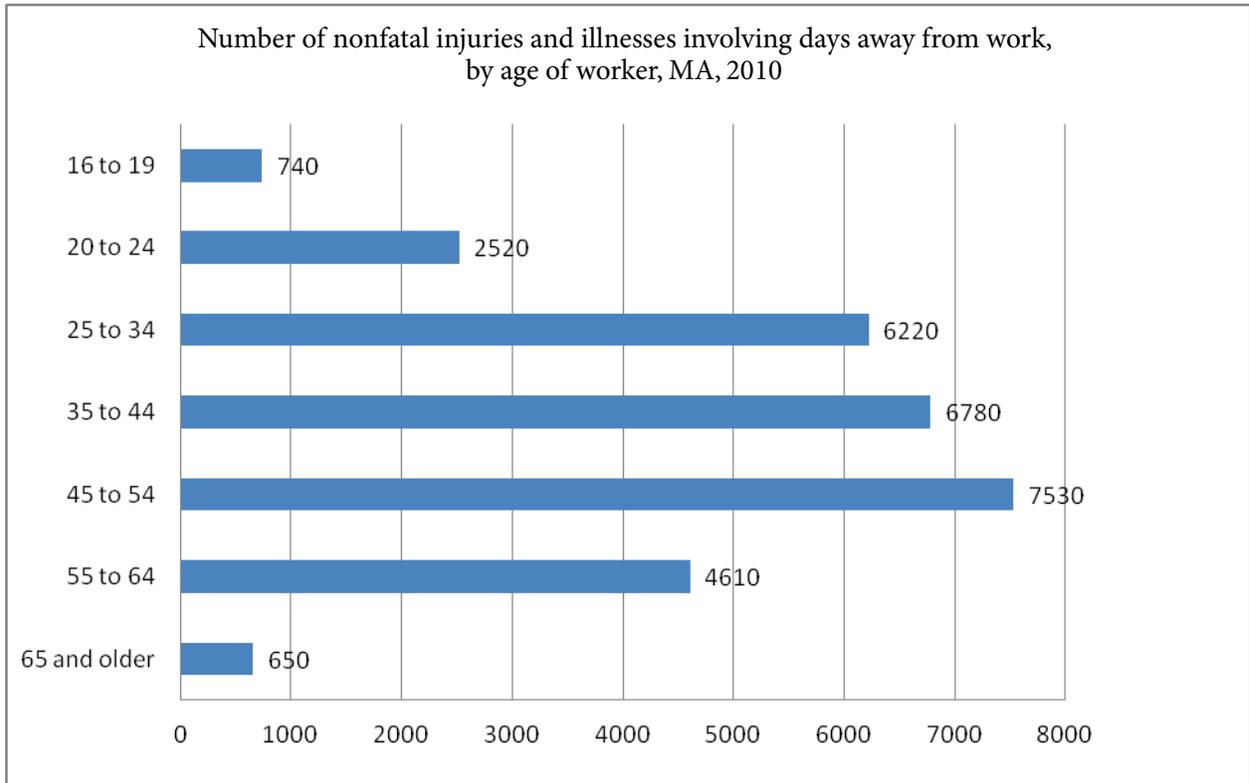
Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service of worker, MA, 2010



Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work, by race or ethnic origin, MA, 2010

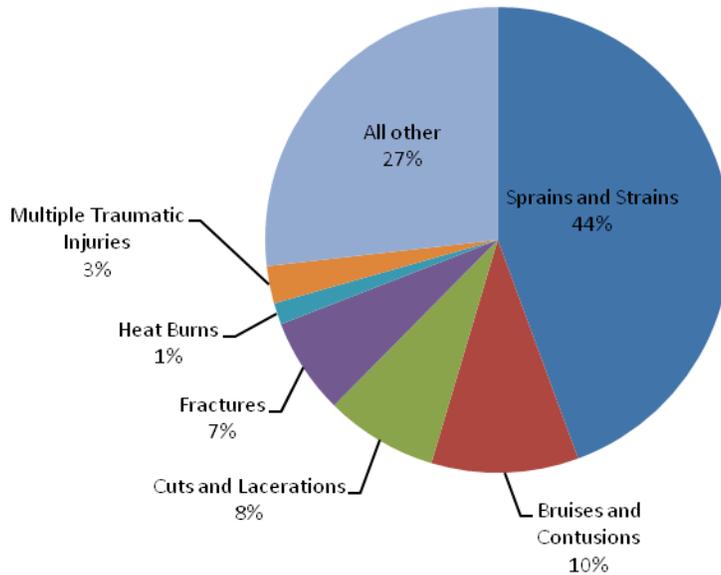


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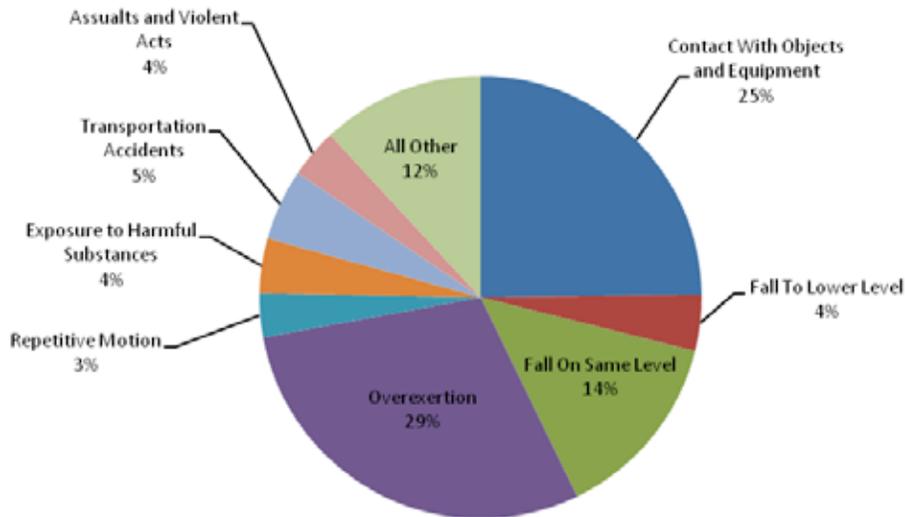


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2010

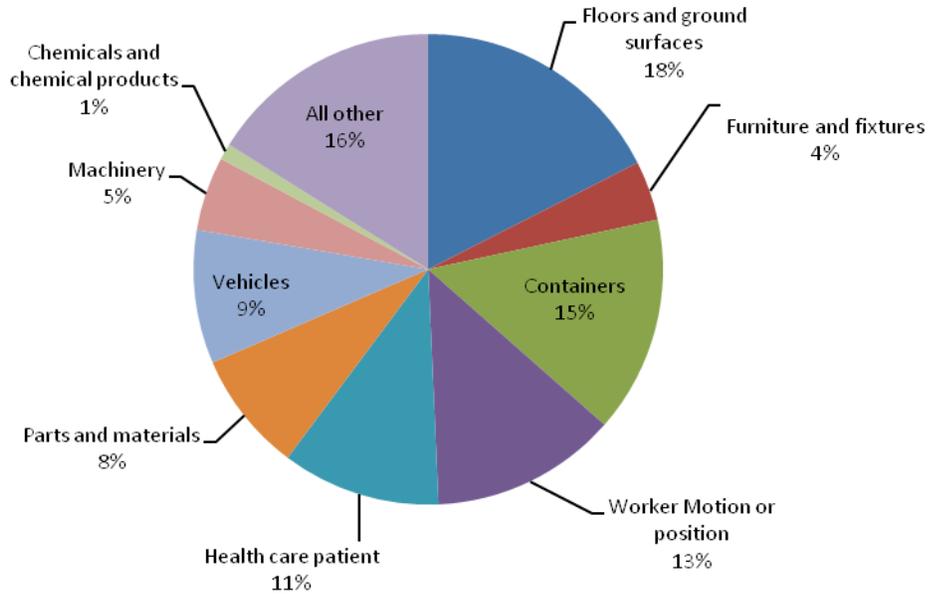


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2010

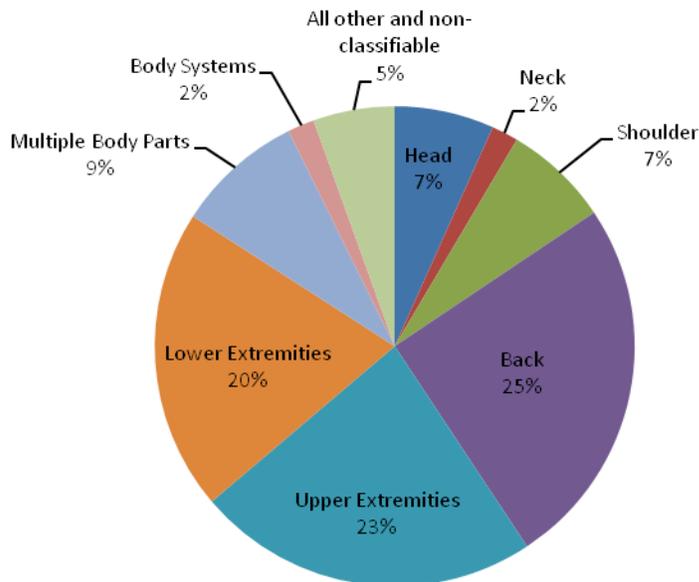


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2010



PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The Professional and Business Services industry employed approximately 16.9% of the total private sector workforce in 2010 and 19.5% of all service providing industries. It had the third largest industry of all service providing industries in Massachusetts. It has the second-lowest total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of all private sector industries. This industry did not see any significant changes in the summary data from 2008 to 2010 although there was a small drop in TRC and a decrease in incidence of illness-only cases. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: lawyers, accountants, architects, civil engineers, tour, computer programmers, photographers, veterinarians, telemarketers, pest control workers, security guards, landscapers, garbage collectors and building cleaning workers.

Key Professional and Business Services Industry Findings

- The total recordable case incidence rate was 1.3 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs); the days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) rate was 0.5; the days away from work (DAFW) only rate was 0.5; the days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) only rate was 0.1 and the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 0.8.
- Within the industry, professional, scientific and technical services had a TRC rate of 0.7 per 100 FTEs; management of companies and enterprises had a TRC rate of 1.6 incidents per 100 FTEs; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services had a TRC rate of 2.2 per 100 FTEs.
- The professional and business services industry employed approximately 460,900 employees, roughly 16.9% of the Massachusetts' private-sector workforce and approximately 19.5% of the total service-providing workforce.
- The professional, scientific and technical services subsector employed 54.4% (250,900 workers) of the industry's workforce; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 12.5% (57,400 workers); and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 33.1% (152,600 workers).
- There were a total of 5,300 incidents reported in this industry; 1,700 cases were reported in the professional, scientific, and technical services sub-sector; management of companies and enterprises accounted for 800 cases; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 2,800 cases.
- Of the 5,300 recordable cases, 2,200 had days away from work, job transfer or restriction or a combination of both (DART); approximately 1,900 had days away from work only (DAFW); 300 cases had job transfer or restriction only (DJTR); and 3,100 were recordable (ORC) but did not require DAFW or DJTR.
- Of the 5,300 recordable cases, 98.1% (5,200) of the cases were injury-only; the remaining 1.9% (100 cases) of the total number of cases were illness-only.



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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 1,860 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: The following occupations had the highest number of DAFW cases: Janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeeping cleaners) accounted for 230 (12.4%) of the cases. Laborers and material handlers (hand) accounted for 190 (10.2%) cases. Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, accounted for 170 cases (9.1%). Maintenance and repair workers (general) accounted for 90 cases or 4.8%. Landscaping and grounds keeping workers along with security guards both accounted for 80 cases each, which represents 4.3%.

GENDER: Males accounted for 65.1% (1,210 cases) of the professional and business services industry; females accounted for 34.9% or 650 cases.

AGE: The 25-34 and the 45-54 age groups each accounted for 470 DAFW cases, or 25.3% each. The 35-44 age group accounted for 380 cases, or 20.4% (a marked drop from the 25.4% this age group accounted for in 2008). The 55-64 age group accounted for 280 (15.1%) of the DAFW cases, and the 20-24 age group represented 210 cases, or 11.3% of the total.

NATURE: Sprains, strains and tears accounted for roughly 46.8% (870 cases) of the total number of DAFW cases. Bruises and contusions accounted for 9.1%, or 170 cases. 7.0%, or 130 of the injuries resulted in cuts and lacerations. Finally, 120 (6.5%) cases were fractures.

EVENT: The most prevalent injury or illness that resulted in DAFW was falls, slips and trips, of which there were 420 incidents, or 22.6% of DAFW cases. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 360 cases or 19.4%. 170 cases (9.1%) were due to transportation accidents. Overexertion due to lifting accounted for 180 cases (9.7%). 80 incidents involved exposure to harmful substances or environments, making up 4.3% of cases.

SOURCE: The floor and other ground surfaces caused 360 of DAFW cases or 19.4% of the total. Containers also caused 360 (19.4%) of the cases. Worker position or motion and vehicles each caused 220 incidents or 11.8% respectively. Persons, other than the worker, caused 140 cases (7.5%). Machinery and parts/materials each were the source of 130 cases, or 7.0% of the total.

PART OF BODY: The trunk region (back, shoulders, chest) was the most affected part of body with 31.2% (580 cases) of all DAFW cases. The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 22.0% (410 cases). The lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, and toes) accounted for 21.5% (400 cases). The head region (including the face) accounted for 11.8% (220), and multiple parts were affected by 8.6% (160) of total DAFW cases.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



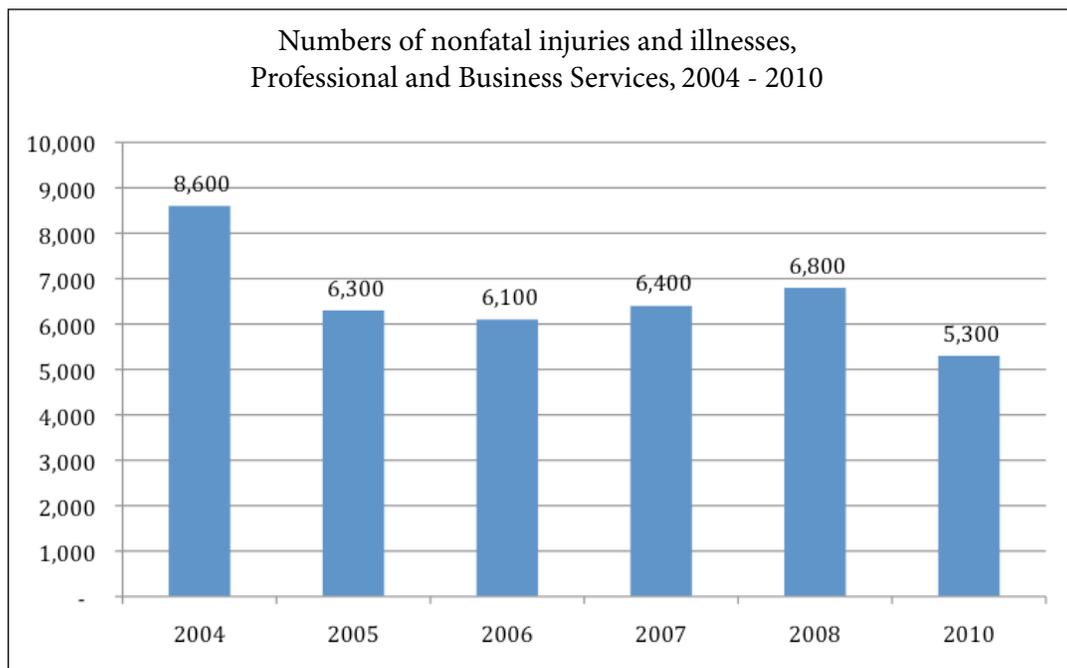
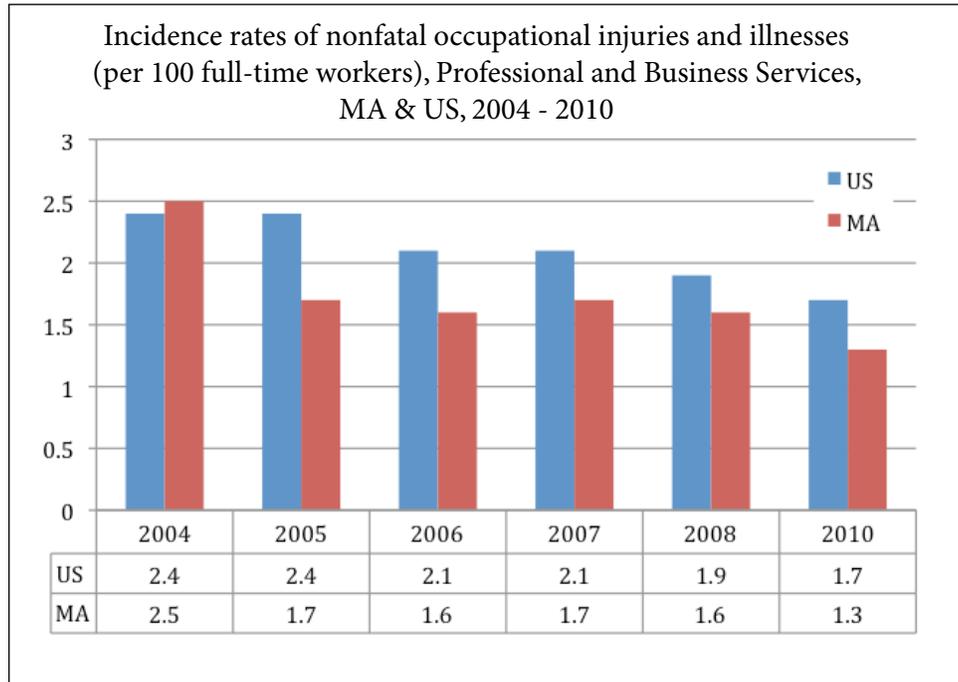
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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

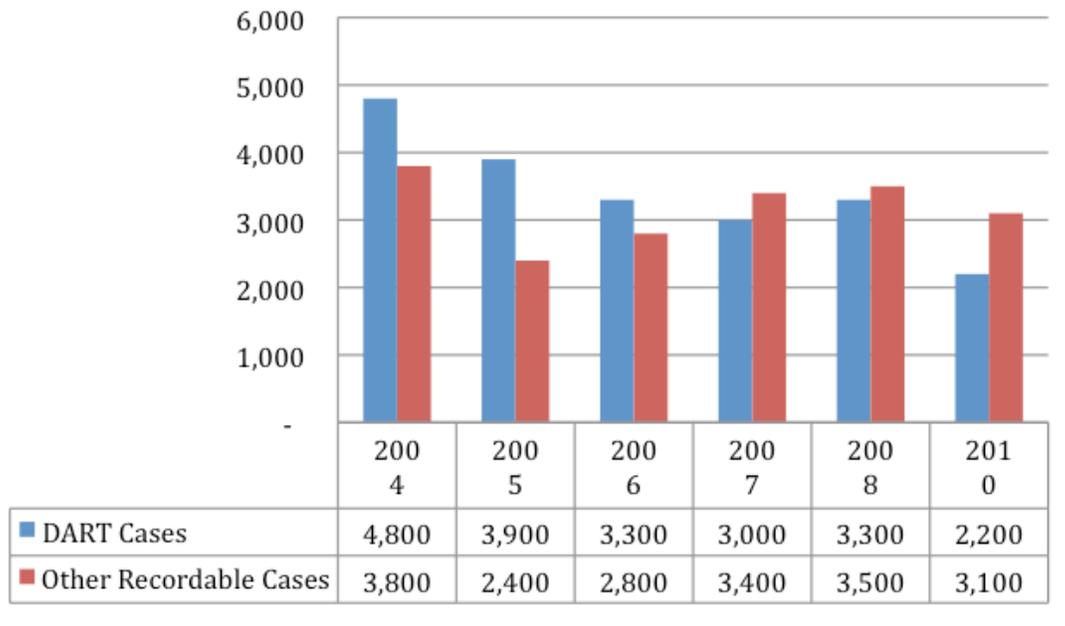
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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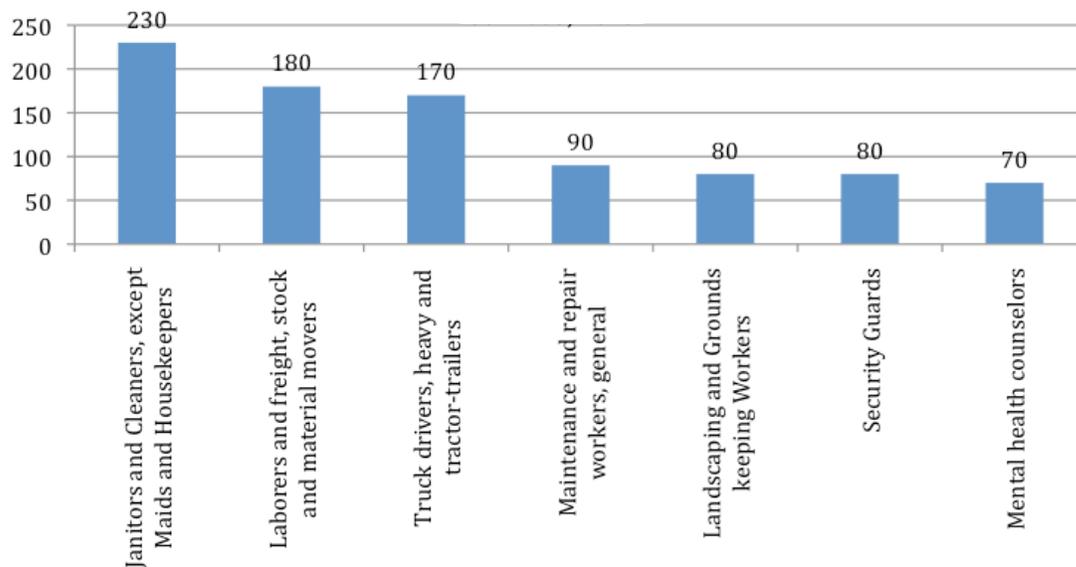


PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Number of days away from work, restricted, and/or transferred duty cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Professional and Business Services, 2004 - 2010

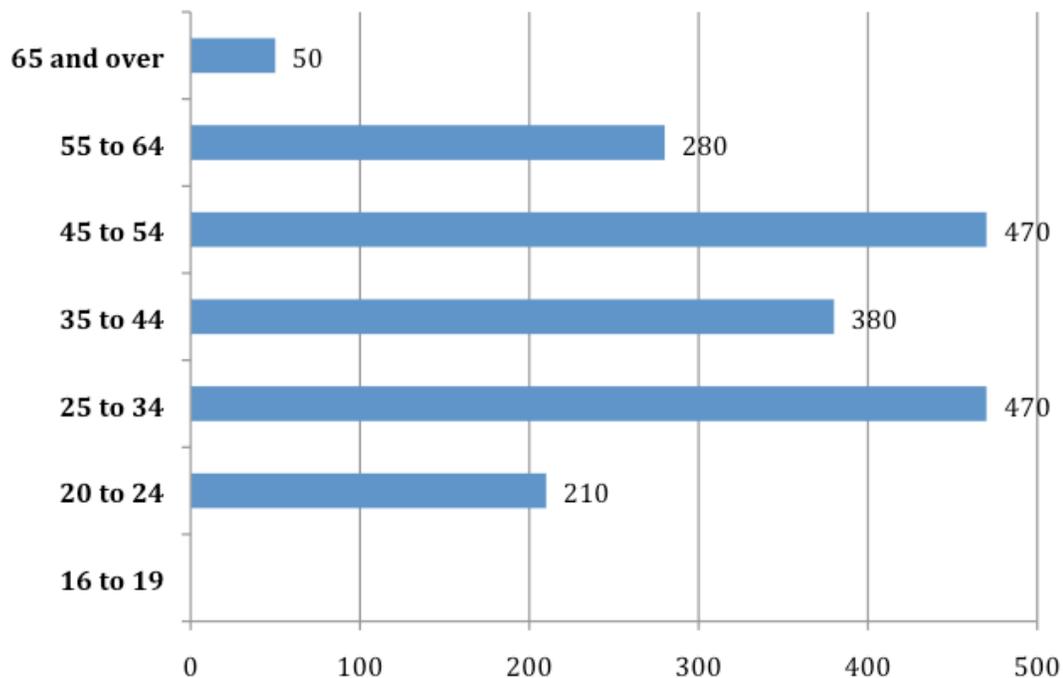


Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Professional and Business Services, 2010



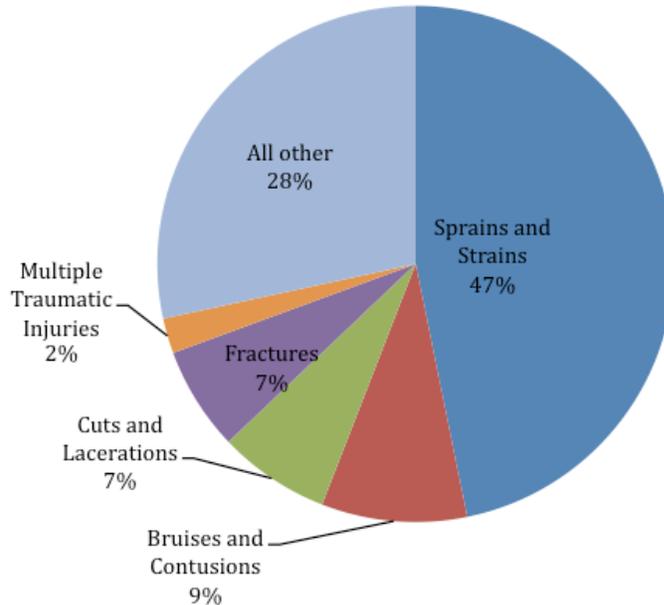
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker,
Professional and Business Services, 2010

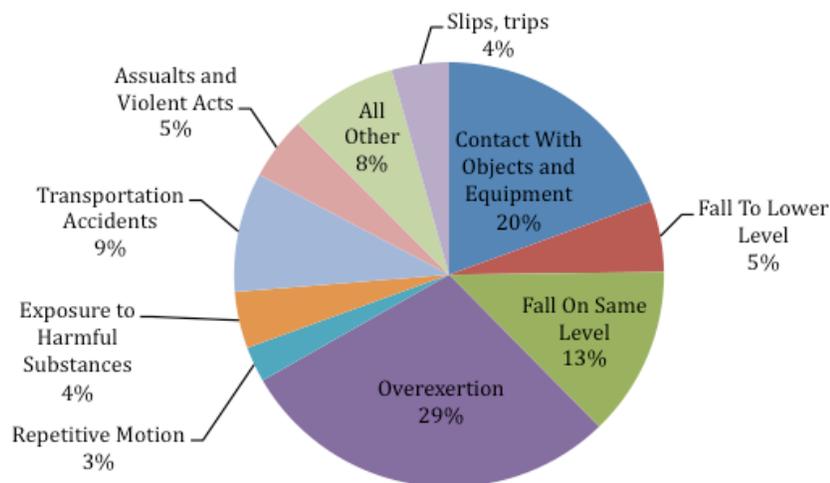


PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Professional and Business Services, 2010

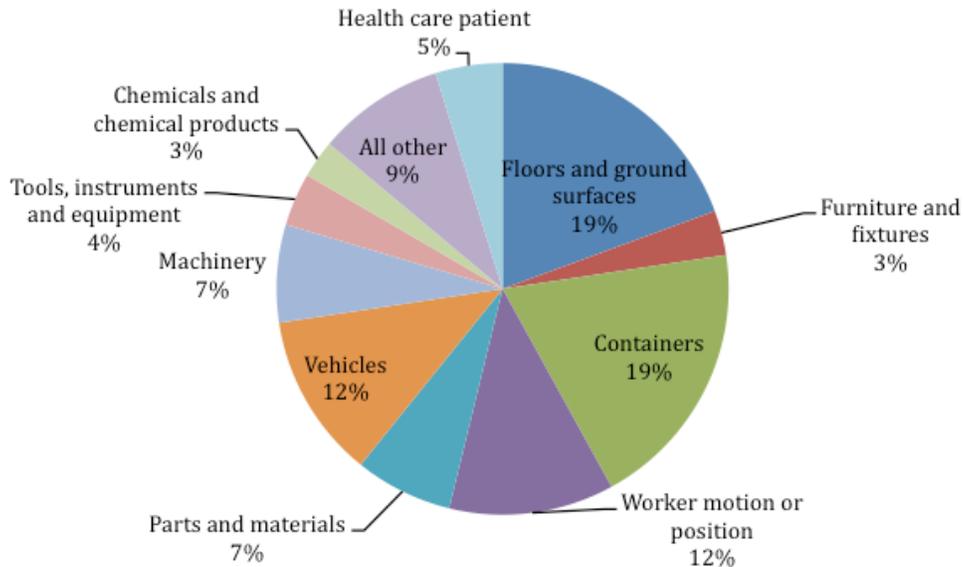


Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Professional and Business Services, 2010

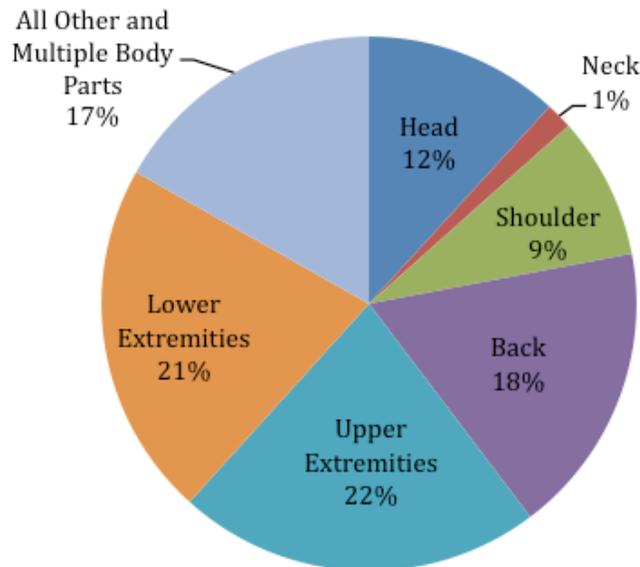


PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Professional and Business Services, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of the body, all private industries, Professional and Business Services, 2008



LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The leisure and hospitality services industry had the second-highest total recordable case incidence rate within the service providing sector in 2010. Within all private industries, it had the third highest total recordable case incidence rate. The total number of work-related incidents in the leisure and hospitality industry decreased as did the number of "other recordable cases" and injury-only cases. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: professional athletes, actors, dancers, event promoters, caterers, waiters and waitresses, bartenders, chefs and cooks, bakers, hotel workers, janitors and cleaners, maids and housekeepers, amusement park workers, zookeepers and curators.

Key Leisure and Hospitality Services Industry Findings

- The leisure and hospitality services industry had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 4.0 incidents per 100 full time equivalent employees (FTEs). This was formerly an incidence rate of 5.1 in 2008. The cases with days away or job restriction (DART) rate was 1.6. The DAFW-only rate was 1.4 and the DJTR-only rate was 0.3. Finally, the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 2.3 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- The subsectors of this industry include: art, entertainment, and recreation, which had a TRC incidence rate of 3.3, and accommodation and food services, which had a 4.1 TRC incidence rate.
- This industry employed approximately 305,300 employees, representing 11.2% of the total private sector workforce and 12.9% of the service-providing workforce.
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation employed approximately 48,200 employees or 15.8% of the industry. Accommodation and food services accounted for 84.2% (257,100 workers) of the industry.
- The leisure and hospitality industry reported approximately 7,500 recordable cases. Of this total, arts, entertainment, and recreation accounted for 800 cases or 10.7%; accommodation and food services accounted for 6,700 cases or 89.3% of the total incidents.
- Cases involving days away from work, job transfer or restriction, or a combination of either of the two (DART) accounted for 41.3% (3,100 cases) of the total cases. Those cases involving days away from work only (DAFW) accounted for approximately 34.7% (2,600 cases). Incidents resulting in job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) accounted for 6.7% (500 cases). Finally, there were 4,400 (58.7%) other recordable cases (ORC) that did not require missed, restricted, or transferred duty.
- Approximately 200 or 2.7% of these cases were reported as illness only. Approximately 7,300 or 97.3% cases were reported as injury-only cases.



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LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 2,590 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Restaurant cook was the most commonly affected occupation in the leisure and hospitality industry, with 410 DAFW cases. Fast food and counter workers accounted for 290 cases. Waiters and waitresses accounted for 250 cases. Maids and housekeeping cleaners and first-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers both accounted for 190 cases each. 180 cases were sustained by combined food preparation and serving workers (including fast food).

GENDER: Approximately 47.9% (1,240 cases) of all DAFW cases affected females; 52.1% (1,350 cases) of all DAFW cases affected males. Within the service providing industries, this industry has the most even representation of gender.

AGE: The 25-34 and 35-44 age groups each accounted for 570 DAFW cases, which is 22% respectively of the total. 490 cases or 18.9% of the total were from the 45-54 age group. The 20-24 age group accounted for 420 (16.2%) of the total DAFW cases. 270 of the total, or 10.4%, were in the 55-64 age group. The 16-19 age group accounted for 220 cases (8.5%) and the 65 and over age group represented 30 cases (1.2%).

NATURE: Sprains, strains, and tears were responsible for 910 DAFW cases or 35.1% of the total in 2010. Cuts and lacerations accounted for 480 cases or 18.5%. 260 cases, or 10.0% resulted in bruises and contusions. Heat burns and scalds accounted for 200 cases or 7.7%. Fractures accounted for 170 cases or roughly 6.6%.

EVENT: Contact with objects or equipment accounted for 780 cases or 30.1% of the total DAFW cases. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 770 cases or 29.7%. Bodily reaction and exertion accounted for 490 cases or 18.9%. Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 250 cases or roughly 9.7%. Transportations accidents accounted for 20 incidents, or 0.7%.

SOURCE: Containers were the source of 580 cases (22.4%) and the floor or other ground surfaces caused 550 cases (21.2%). The person (injured or ill worker) was the source of 420 cases (16.2%). Tools, instruments and equipment accounted for 260 cases (10.0%). Machinery made up the source of 200 cases (7.7%). 140 cases (5.4%) were caused by parts and materials while 100 cases (3.9%) were caused by furniture and fixtures.

PART OF BODY: The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 1,010 cases, with DAFW, or 39.0% of the total—a stark rise from 2008 when 20.7% of the injuries were to the upper extremities. The trunk (back, shoulders, chest) accounted for 800 DAFW cases, or 30.9% of the total. The lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet and toes) accounted for 530 cases, or 20.5% with DAFW. The head region (including the face) accounted for 120 cases, or 4.6% of the total.

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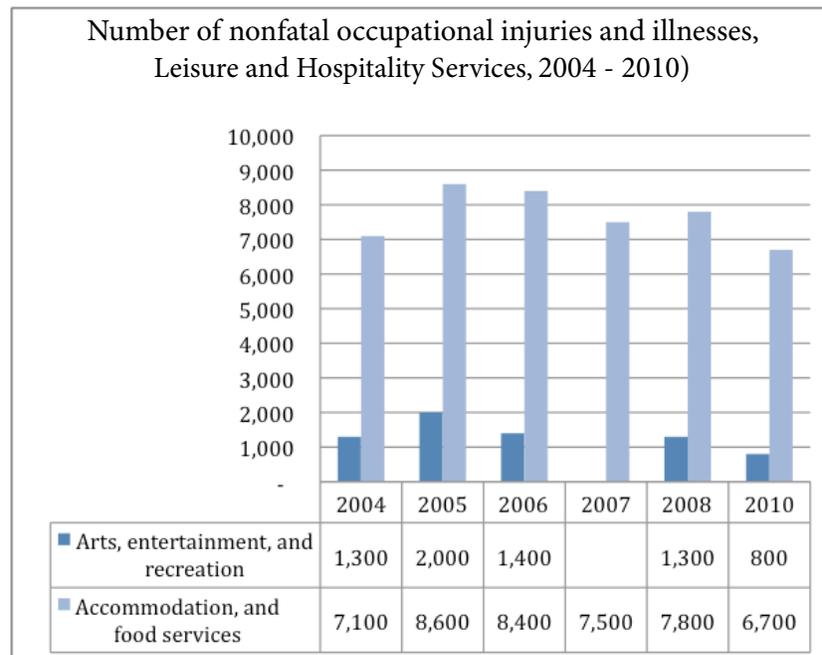
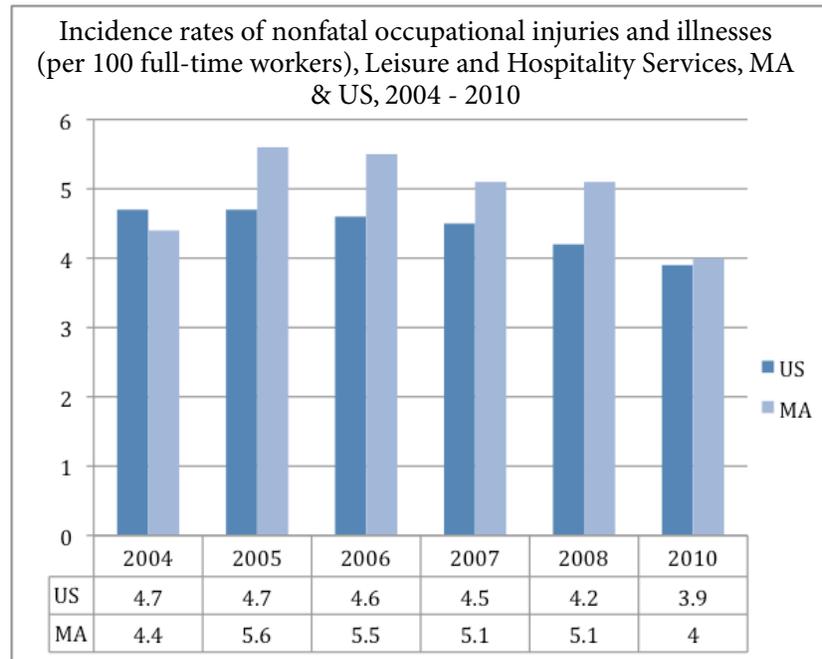
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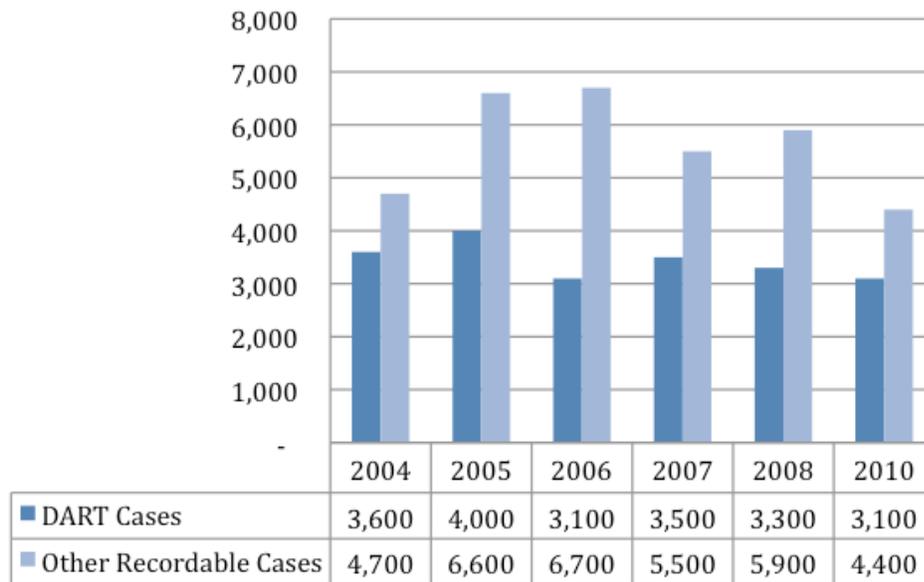
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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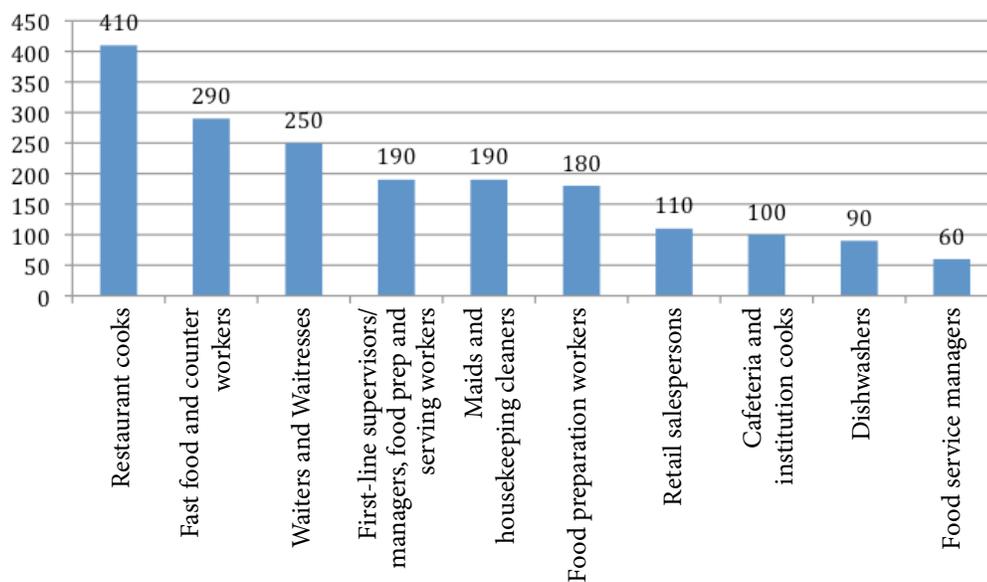


LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Number of cases with days away from work, restricted, or transferred duty (DART) cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Leisure and Hospitality Services, MA & US, 2004 - 2010

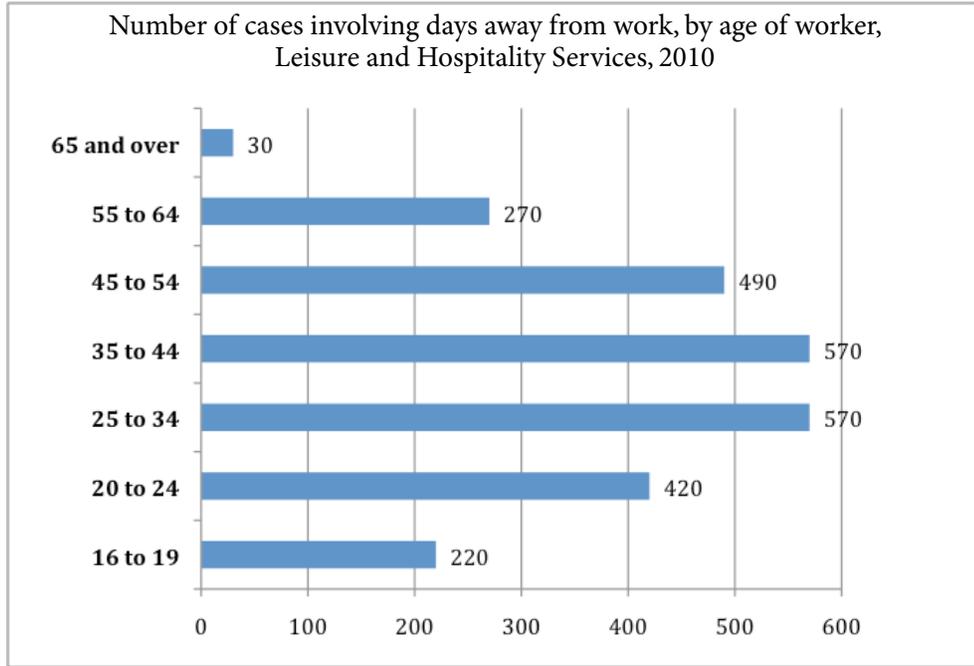


Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010

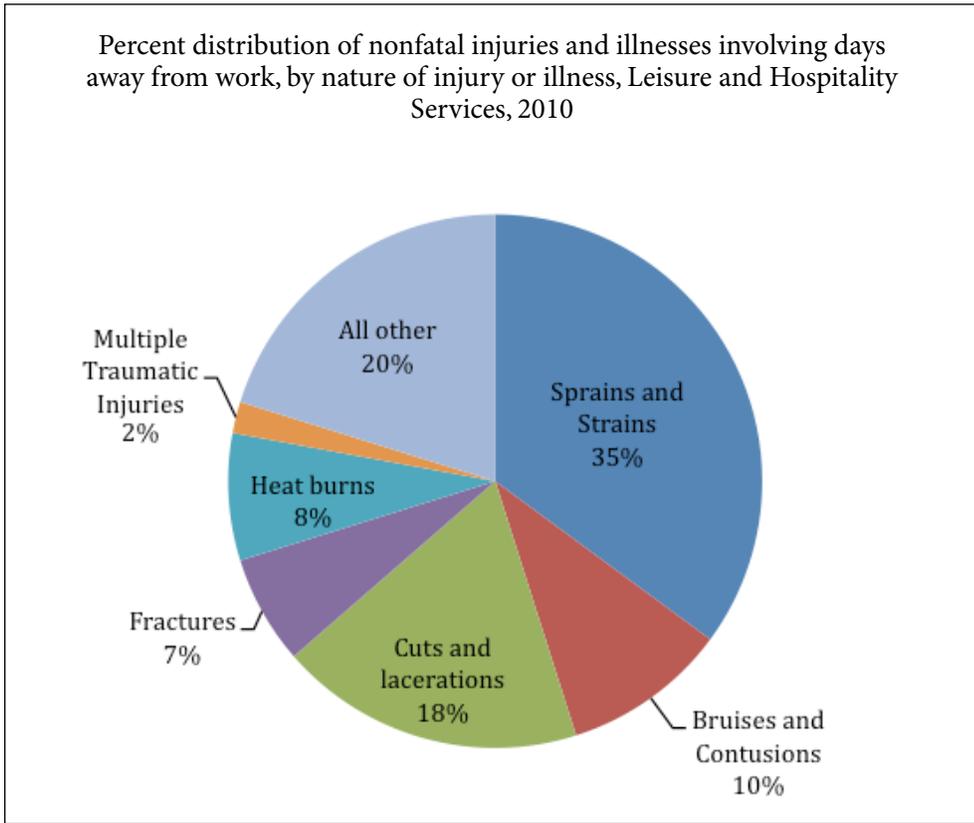


LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010

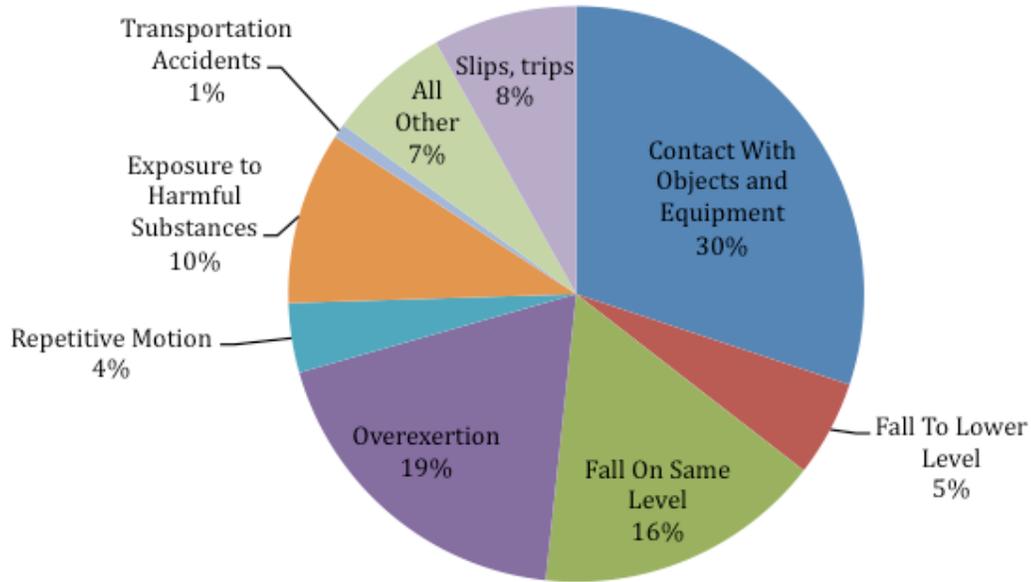


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by nature of injury or illness, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010

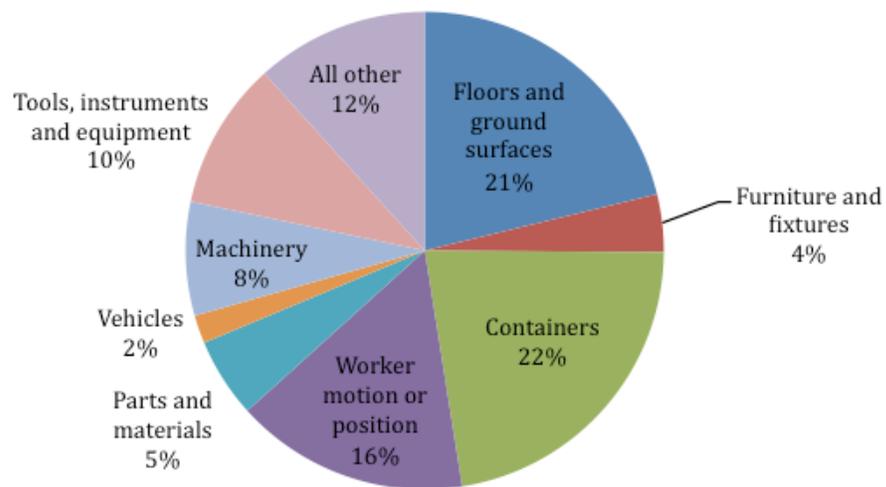


LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by event or exposure, all private industries, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010

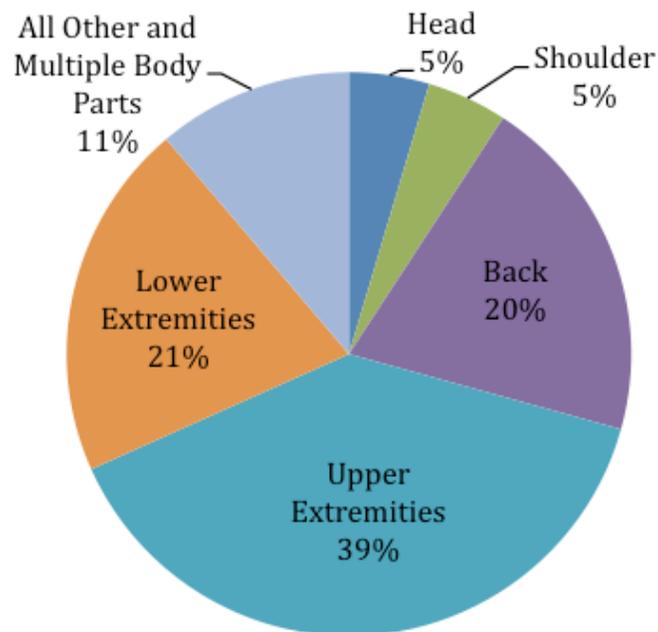


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010



LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by part of body, all private industries, Leisure and Hospitality Services, 2010



EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The education and health services industry employed the largest number of employees in the Massachusetts private-sector workforce and had the highest number of total recordable (TRC) cases and cases with days away from work (DAFW). This industry is the only industry in Massachusetts that employs more female employees than males. The education and health services industry did not see significant changes in most of its case types from 2008, although there was a small drop in the incidence rate of other recordable cases. However, it had a significant decrease in the total number of recordable illness-only cases. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: teachers and childcare workers, counselors, physicians, dentists, nurses, nursing aides and orderlies, medical laboratory technicians, personal and home care aides, paramedics, social workers, psychiatric aides and janitors and cleaners.

Key Education and Health Services Industry Findings

- The education and health services industry had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 5.0 incidents per 100 full time equivalent employees (FTEs). The cases with days away or restriction or transferred (DART) rate was 2.9; the DAFW-only rate was 2.2; the DJTR-only rate was 0.7; and the other recordable case (ORC) rate was 2.1 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- Educational services alone had a TRC rate of 2.4 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- Health care and social assistance had a TRC of 5.6 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- The education and health services industry employed approximately 22.9% of the private-sector workforce and approximately 26.4% of the service-providing sector.
- Education services employed roughly 20.3% (127,000 employees) of the industry's workforce; health care and social assistance consisted of 79.7% (497,800 employees).
- Overall, the industry reported 22,900 recordable cases in 2010; education services accounted for 9.2% or roughly 2,100 cases; the health care and social assistance sector accounted for 90.8% (20,800 cases).
- Approximately 58.5% (13,400) of all cases involved days away from work or job transfer or restriction (DART); 44.5% or approximately 10,200 cases involved days away from work only (DAFW); 14.0% (3,200) of cases involved job transfer or restriction-only (DJTR); and approximately 41.5% (9,500) of cases were recordable (ORC) but did not require missed, restricted or transferred work time.
- Injury-only cases represented approximately 21,900 cases, which is 95.6% of the total; illness-only cases represented approximately 1,100 cases or 4.8% of the total.



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EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 10,190 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants accounted for 19.7% (2,010 cases); registered nurses (RN) accounted for 12.3% (1,250) of all DAFW cases. Maids and housekeeping cleaners accounted for 460 cases or 4.5%. EMTs and paramedics accounted for 290 cases or 2.9%. Janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeepers) accounted for 280 cases or 2.8% of the total. Home health aides accounted for 270 cases or 2.7%. Lastly, medical and health services managers accounted for 250 cases or 2.5% of the total.

GENDER: Approximately 7,390 cases (72.5%) involved female employees; male employees accounted for 2,790 cases, or 27.4% of the total.

AGE: The 45-54 age group had the highest number of DAFW cases with 2,590 cases, or 25.4% of the total. The 35-44 age group accounted for 21.6% (2,200 cases) of all DAFW cases. The 25 to 34 age group accounted for 21.1% (2,150) of DAFW cases and the 55 to 64 age group accounted for 21.0% (2,140 cases). The 20 to 24 age group accounted for 7.3% (740 cases) of DAFW cases and the 65 and over age group made up 2.4% (240) DAFW cases.

NATURE: The most frequent nature of injury in the education and health services industry in 2010 was sprains, strains and tears which accounted for 5,260 cases, or 51.6% of all cases. Bruises and contusions accounted for 1,350 cases, or 13.2%. Soreness and pain accounted for 1,190 cases or 11.7%. Fractures accounted for 520 cases or 5.1%; and cuts and lacerations accounted for 380 cases (3.7%).

EVENT: The most common event causing DAFW was exertion, which accounted for 3,420 cases, or 33.6% of the total. Falls to the same level accounted for 1,970 cases, or 19.3% of the total. Contact with objects or equipment accounted for 1,490 incidents, or 14.6% of the total. There were 870 cases of assaults and violent acts, making up 8.5% of the total (the highest incident rate of this event type among all of the major industries). Exposure to harmful substances or environments accounted for 420 cases (4.1% of the total), and transportation accidents accounted for 390 cases, or 3.8% of the total.

SOURCE: Persons, other than the worker, were the most common source involving DAFW accounting for a total of 3,310 cases, or 32.5%. Of those, 3,100 incidents were caused by a health care patient. The floor and other ground surfaces caused 2,230, or 21.9%, of all DAFW cases. The worker's position accounted for 1,200 incidents, or 11.8%, of all DAFW. Tools, instruments and equipment caused 640 cases (6.3%) and containers were the cause of 570 incidents (5.6%).

PART OF BODY: The part of body (region) most affected in DAFW cases was the trunk, with 4,300 cases, or 42.2% of the total DAFW cases, with injuries to the back making up 30% (3,060) of all DAFW cases. The lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 1,920 cases, or 18.8%, and the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 1,640 cases, or 16.1%. Multiple body parts accounted for 1,170 cases, or 11.5%; the head region (including the face) accounted for 730 cases, or 7.2%.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



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EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

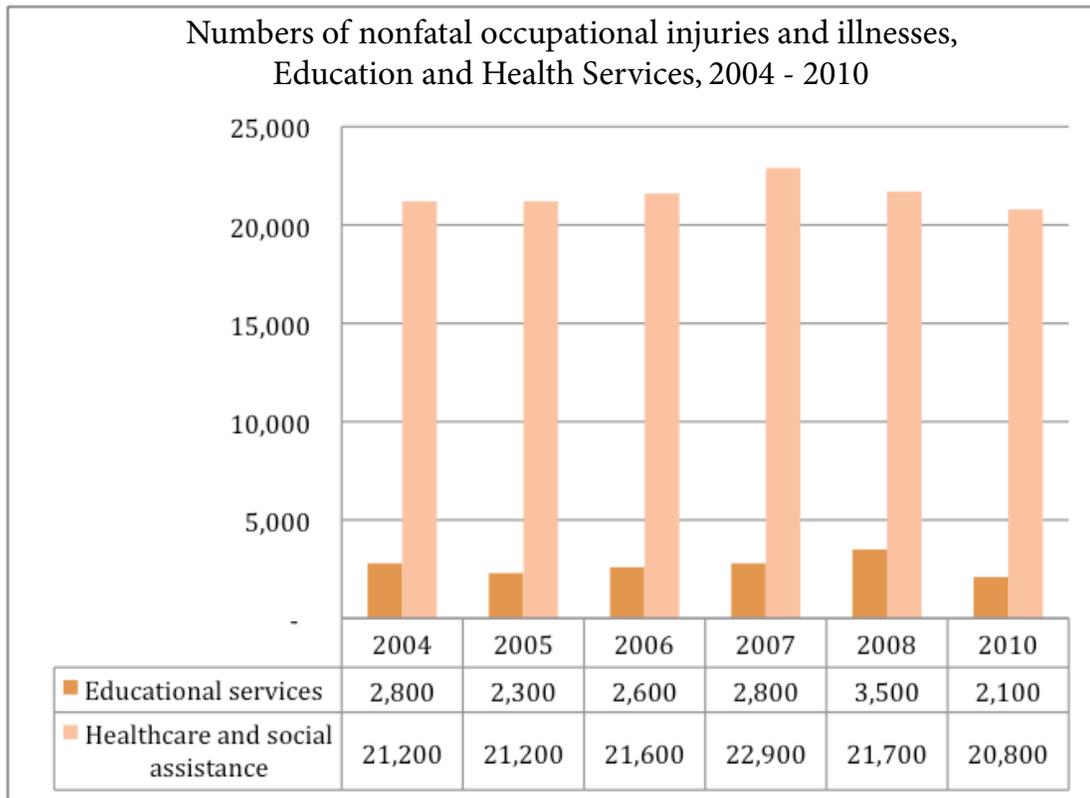
While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
(per 100 full-time workers), Education and Health Services, MA & US, 2004 - 2010

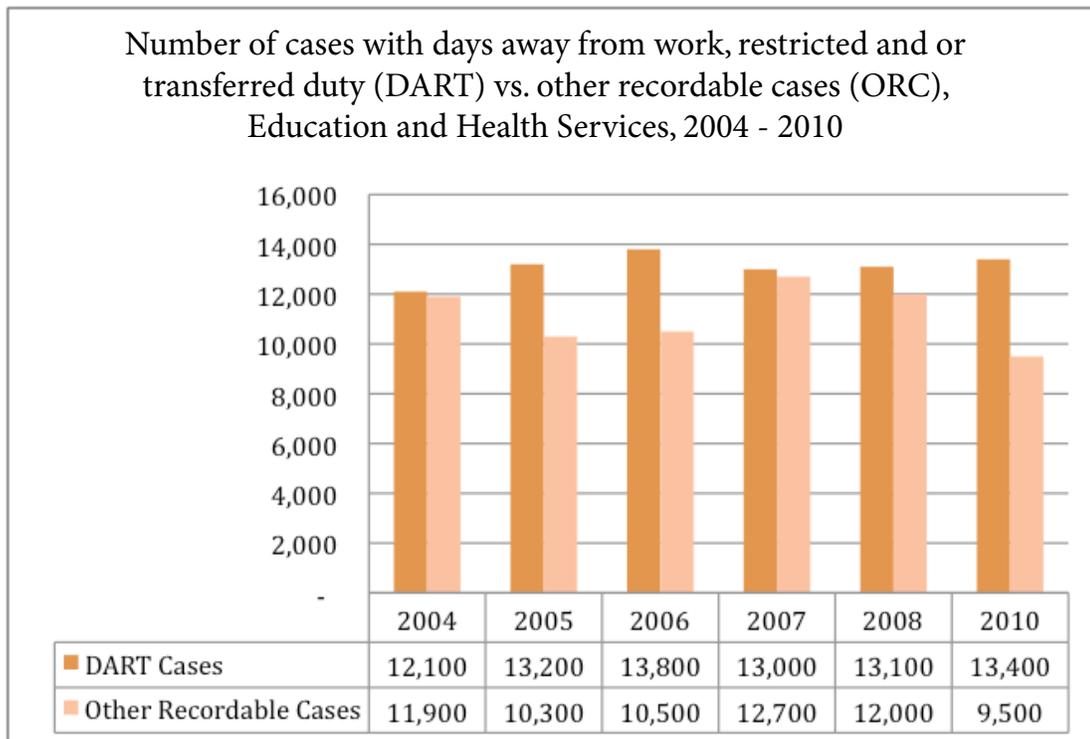


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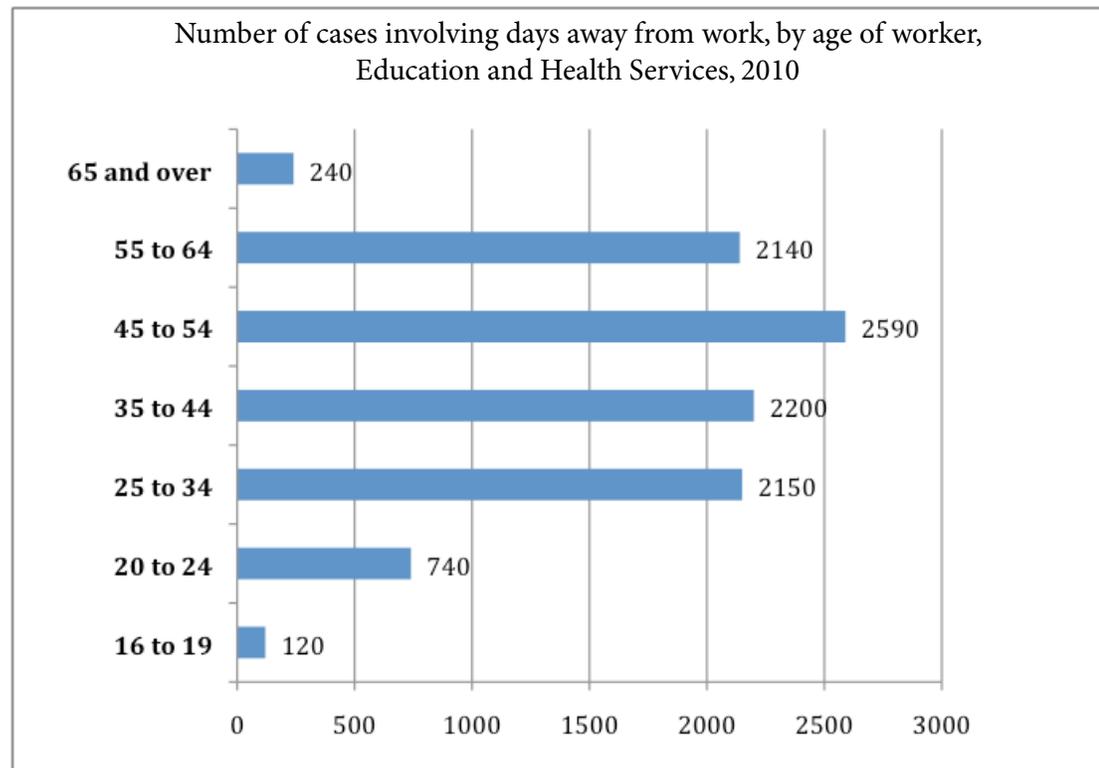
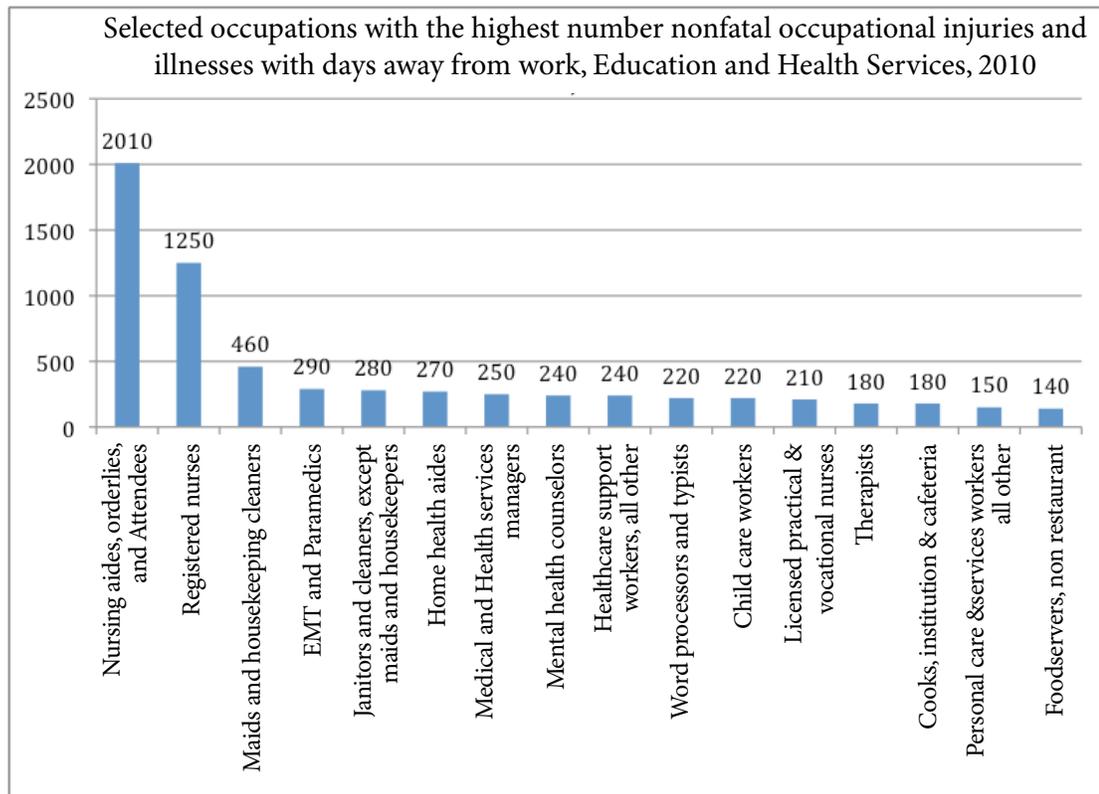
Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Education and Health Services, 2004 - 2010



Number of cases with days away from work, restricted and or transferred duty (DART) vs. other recordable cases (ORC), Education and Health Services, 2004 - 2010

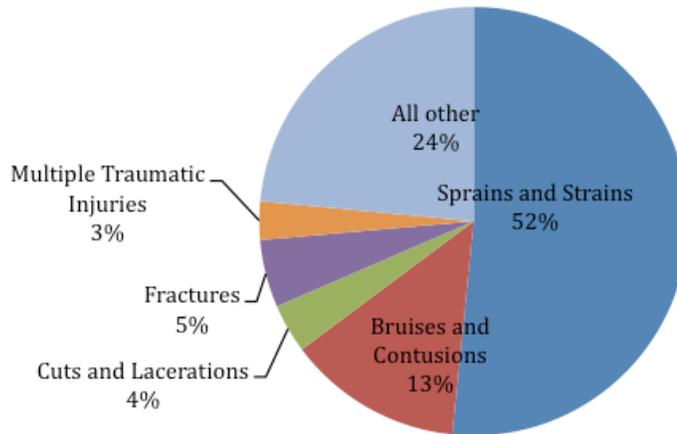


EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

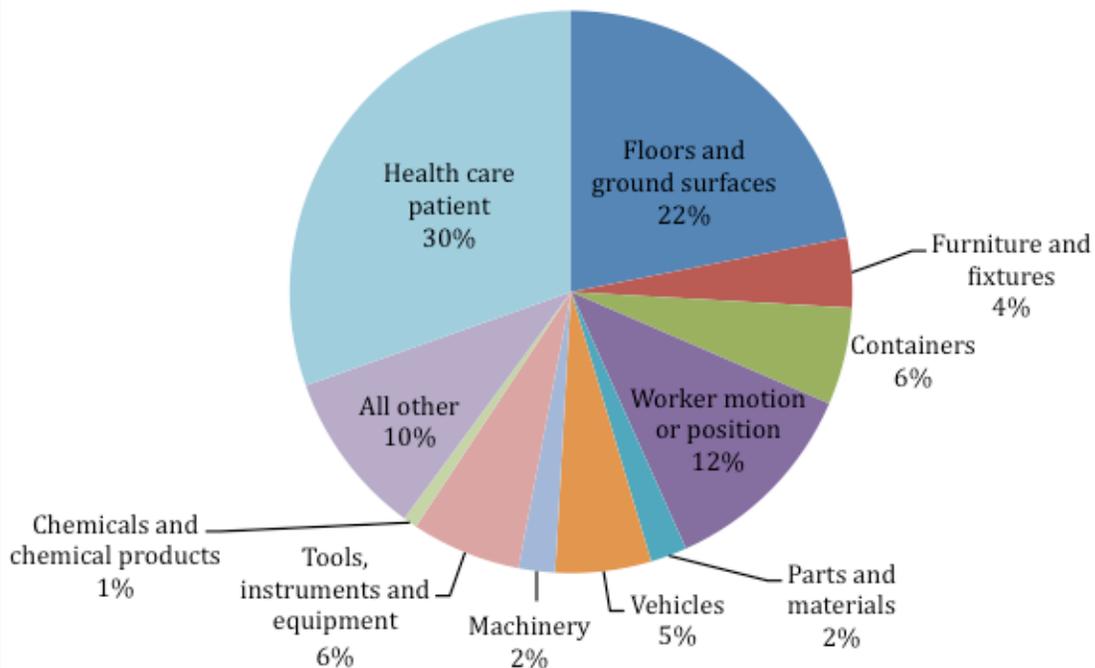


EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by nature of injury or illness, Education and Health Services, 2010

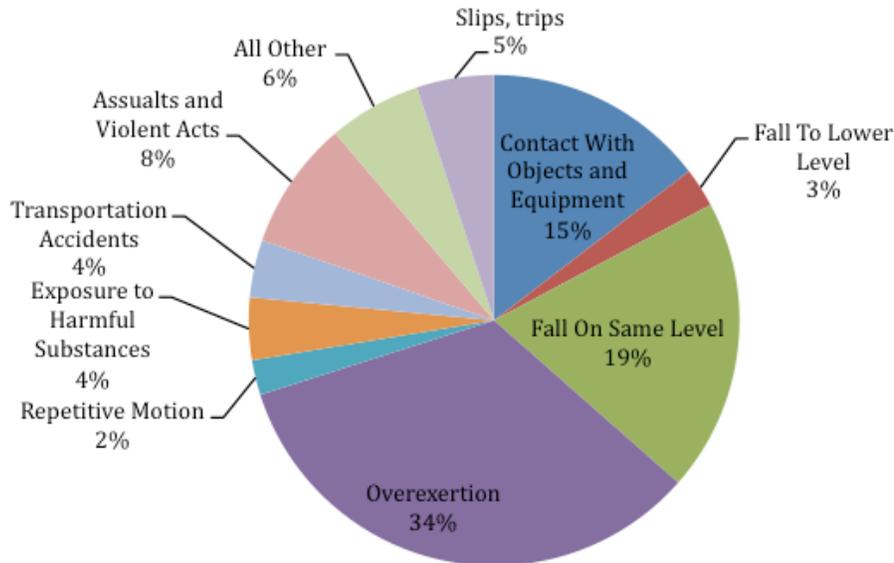


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Education and Health Services, 2010

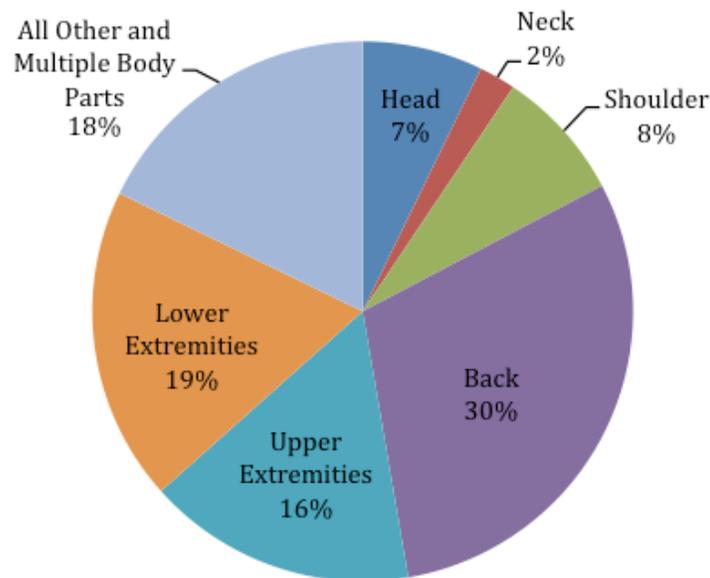


EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by event or exposure, all private industries, Education and Health Services, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by part of body, all private industries, Education and Health Services, 2010



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The construction industry has traditionally been the industry in Massachusetts with the highest incidence rate from year to year. However, since 2008 there has been a significant decrease in the number of total recordable incidents, or more specifically, the total number of recordable injuries-only cases. This trend has continued in the 2010 data, with a decrease in incidence of total recordable cases and most markedly, with decreases in nonfatal occupational injury-only cases. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Common occupations in the construction industry include: construction laborers, carpenters, brick and stone masons, roofers, house painters, electricians, street and bridge workers, welders and cutters, and plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters.

Key Construction Industry Findings

- The total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate was 3.9 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs); in 2008 the TRC rate was 4.8.
- The days away or restricted or transferred duty (DART) rate was 2.3 cases per 100 FTEs; the days away from work only rate (DAFW) was 2.0 cases; the days with job transfer or restriction only rate (DJTR) was 0.3; and the other recordable case rate (ORC) was 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The construction industry was responsible for a total of 3,600 recordable cases, which is 5.2% of the total number of injuries in the private sector, down from 7.4% in 2008. Of all goods-producing incidents, 28.6% of them were in this industry, down from 37.2% in 2008.
- This industry employed roughly 110,000 employees or 4.0 % of the private sector workforce, and 29.6% of the goods-producing industry.
- Of the 3,600 recordable cases: approximately 1,900 (or 52.8% of the total, formerly 52.5% in 2008) required DAFW; 200 (5.6%, previously 6.6% in 2008) required DJTR, and 1,500 (41.7%, 41.0% in 2008) were ORC. The drop in DART cases and slight rise in ORC from 2008 suggests success in increased safety measures in this industry with the goal of eliminating, or at least decreasing the impact of, work related injuries and illnesses.
- Approximately 3,500 (97.2%) of all recordable cases were injury-only incidents.
- Approximately 100 (2.8%) of cases were illness-only incidents.



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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 1,900 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: The occupations with the highest number of DAFW cases were: construction laborers (470 cases); carpenters represented the second most affected occupation (260 cases). Painters, construction, and maintenance workers were third at risk with 210 cases. Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers (except line installers) accounted for 160 cases.

GENDER: Of the 1,900 DAFW cases, 90.5% (1,720 workers) were male and 9.5% (180) were female. This is a notable difference from the breakdown in 2008 with 96% (3,080 workers) men and 3% (100 workers) women.

AGE: The 25 to 34 age group accounted for the highest number of DAFW cases with 660 cases (34.7%); the 35 to 44 age group accounted for 530 cases (27.9%); the 45 to 54 age group accounted for 380 cases (20%); the 20 to 24 age group accounted for 130 cases (6.8%); the 55 to 64 age group accounted for 100 cases (5.3%); the 65 and over age group and the 16 to 19 age group each accounted for 20 cases (1.1% each).

NATURE: Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 1,010 cases (53.2%) of the total 1,900 DAFW cases. Bruises and contusions accounted for 140 DAFW injuries (7.4%) and cuts and lacerations also accounted for 140 cases (7.4%). Fractures made up 130 cases (6.8%).

EVENT: Struck by object category and the overexertion category both accounted for 370 DAFW cases each (19.5%). Falls accounted for 310 cases (16.3%). Repetitive motion cases made up 190 (10%) of all DAFW cases.

SOURCE: Worker motion or position accounted for 320 (16.8%) of the 1,900 DAFW cases. Parts and materials caused 300 (15.8%) of the injuries that resulted in DAFW. Containers were the third leading sources of injury, resulting in 270 cases (14.2%). The floor and ground surfaces were the sources of 250 cases (13.2%). Finally, tools, instruments, and equipment caused 220 (11.6%) of the DAFW cases in this industry.

PART OF BODY: 640 cases (33.7%) affected the trunk region (shoulder, chest and back); 600 cases (31.6%) affected the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers); 470 cases (24.7%) affected the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes); and 80 cases (4.2%) affected the head region (including the face).

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



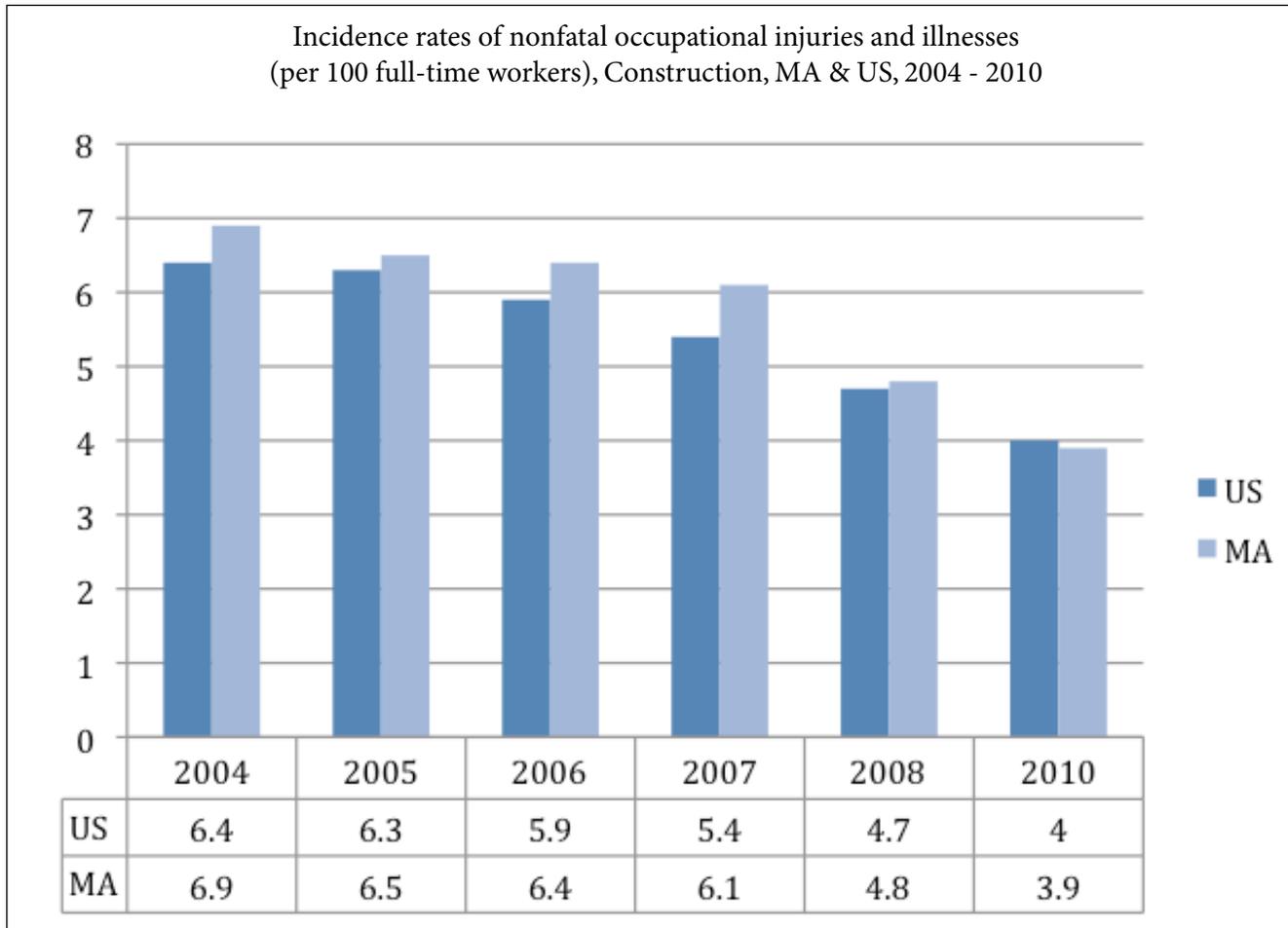
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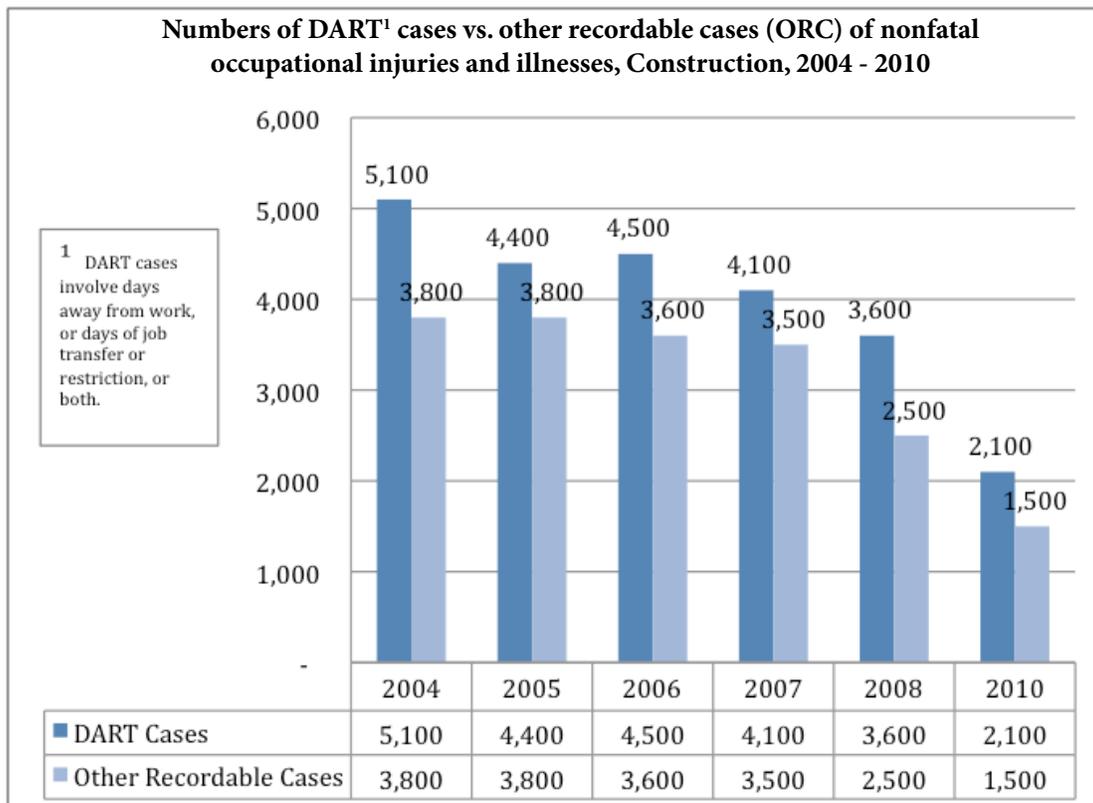
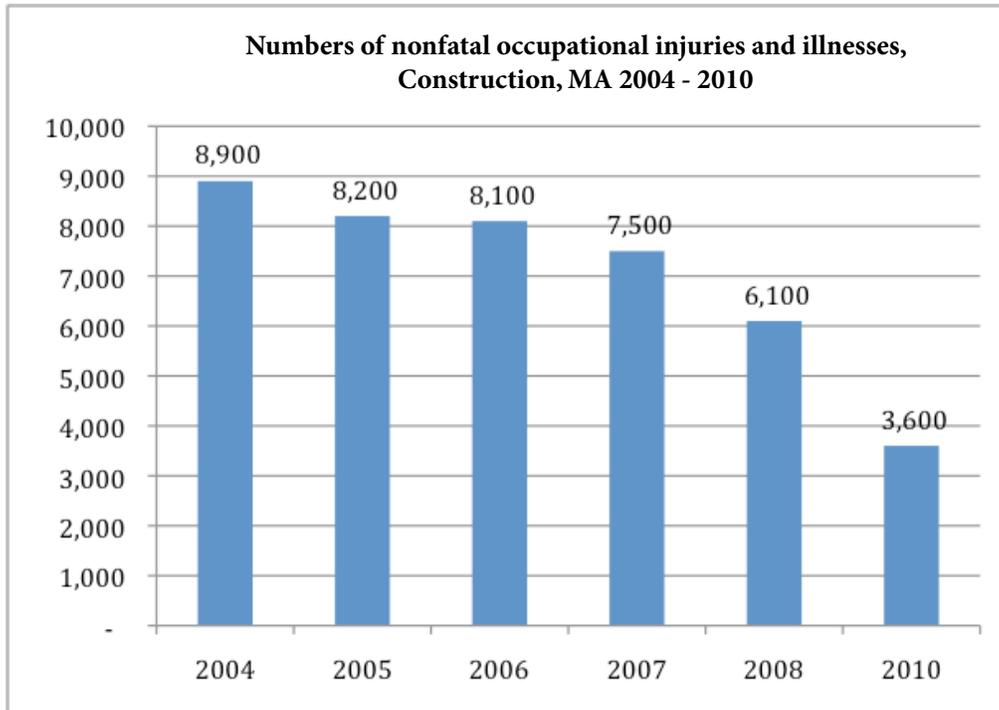
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

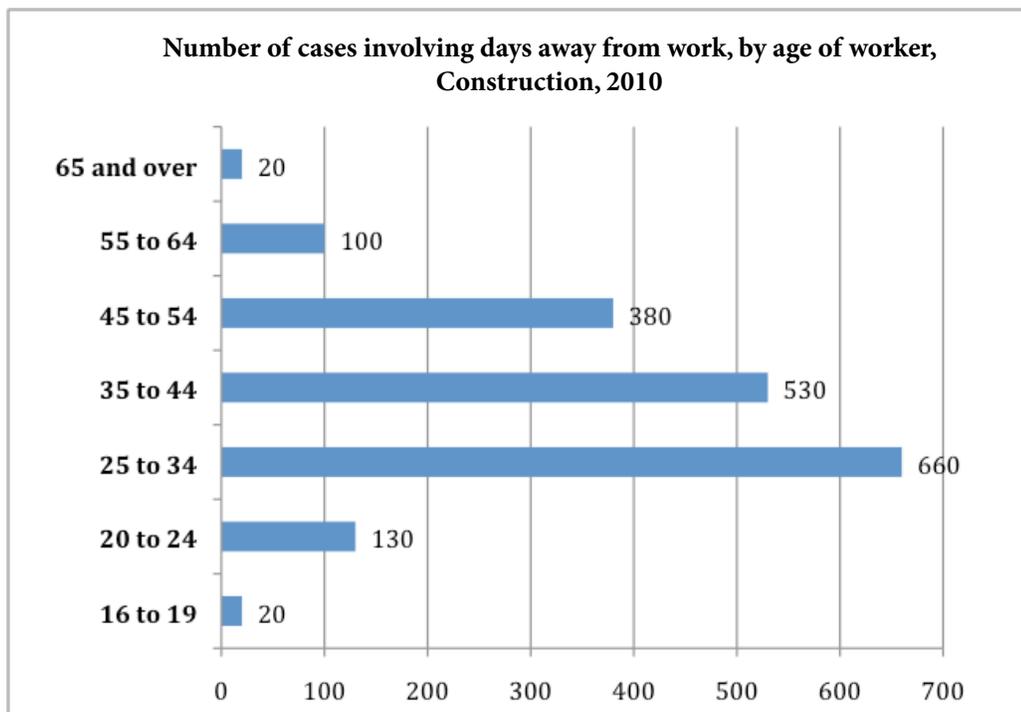
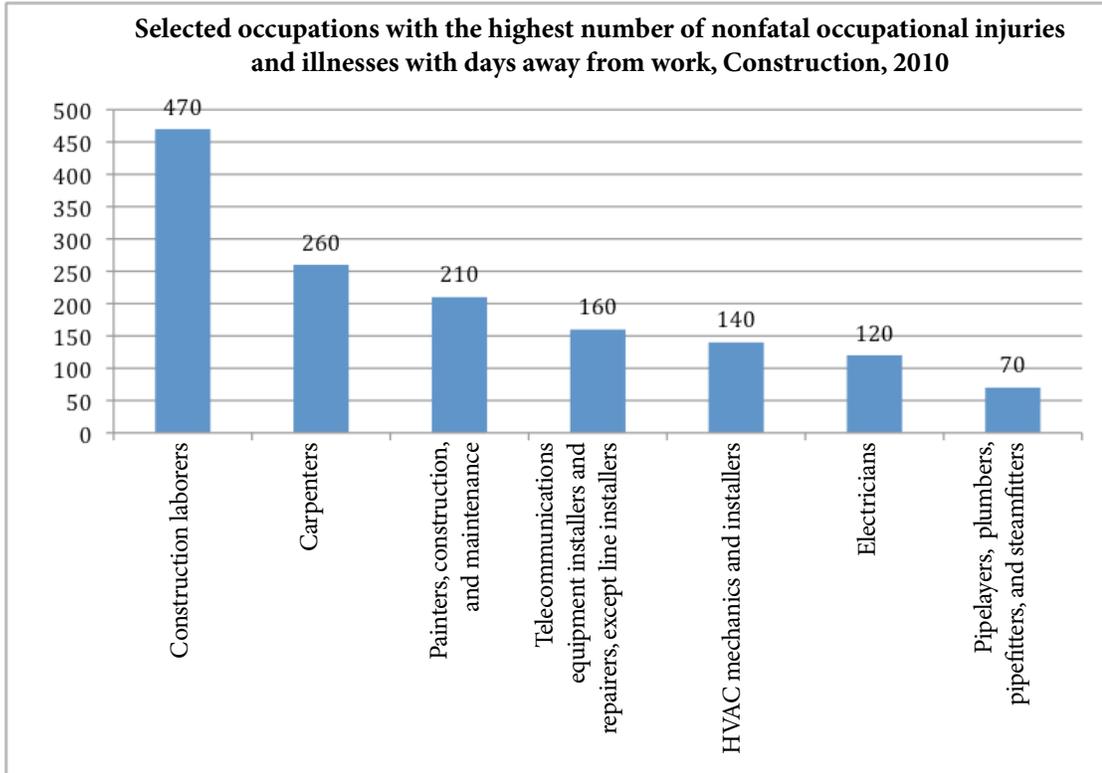
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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

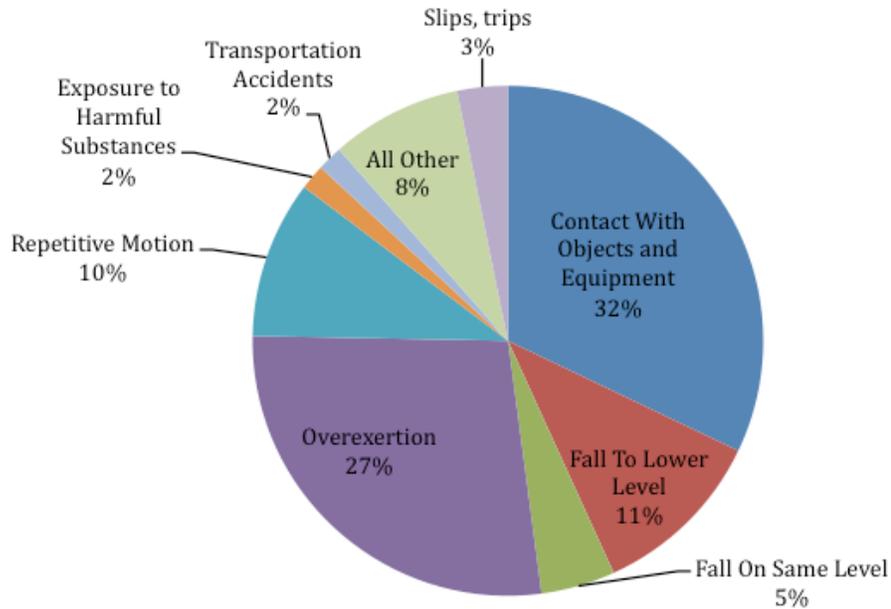


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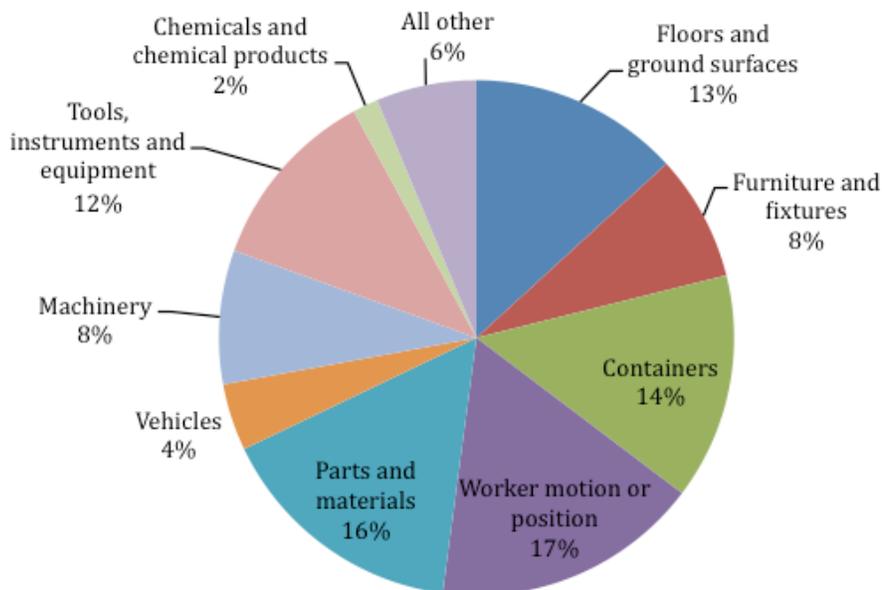


CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Construction, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Construction, 2010



TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The Trade, Transportation and Utilities (TTU) industry employed the second largest amount of Massachusetts' private sector workforce, representing 19.76% of private sector employees. The industry can be broken down into the following occupational categories: wholesale trade and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, there were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. This industry saw significant variance between 2008 and 2010 data: the number of total recordable incidents, total recordable injuries-only incidents, and total recordable illness-only incidents all decreased. Among recorded numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses, these industries saw a drop in skin disorders, respiratory conditions and hearing loss. There was, however, a small increase in the incidence rate of skin disorders. Common examples of occupations in this industry are: merchant wholesalers, automotive dealers, couriers, bus and taxi drivers, truck drivers (small delivery and tractor-trailer), retail salespersons, baggage handlers, refuse system operators, oil and gas distributors, and electrical power installers and repairers.

Key Trade, Transportation & Utilities Industry Findings

- TTU had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 3.8 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) (down from 4.3 in 2008).
- The TRC rate for the subsector wholesale trade was 2.4; retail trade had a 4.1 rate; transportation and warehousing had a 5.3 TRC rate; and utilities had 6.0 TRC rate.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty (DART) rate was 2.2 (formerly 2.7 in 2008); the cases with days away from work rate (DAFW) was 1.6; the cases with job transfer or restricted duty (DJTR) was 0.6; and the other recordable rate (ORC) was 1.7.
- TTU employed approximately 19.76% (540,200 workers) of the private-sector workforce, and 22.86% of the service-providing sector workforce.
- Approximately 22.9% (123,900 workers) of TTU's workforce was based in wholesale trade; 62.4%, or 337,000 workers, were employed in retail trade; 12.75% or 68,900 workers were employed in warehousing and transportation; and 1.9% (10,300 workers) were employed in utilities.
- Of the 16,200 total recordable cases, 17.28% (2,800 cases) occurred in the wholesale trade group; 60.5% (9,800 cases) occurred in the retail trade group; transportation and warehousing accounted for 19.1% (3,100 cases); and utilities accounted for 3.7% (600 cases) of the total recordable cases.
- Of the 16,200 recordable cases, DART cases accounted for 56.17% (9,100 cases) of the total; cases with days away from work-only (DAFW) accounted for approximately 41.36% (6,700 cases); cases with job transfer or restriction-only (DJTR) accounted for 14.8% (2,400 cases); while other recordable case (with no missed work or transfer/restriction) accounted for 43.8% (7,100 cases) of the total.
- Approximately 97.5% (15,800) of all incidents were injury-only incidents.
- Approximately 400 cases were illness-only incidents.



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TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 6,730 cases with days away from work

GENDER: Males accounted for approximately 74.7% (5,030 cases) of all DAFW cases; females accounted for 23.8% (1,600 cases).

AGE: The 35 to 44 age group accounted for 24.2% (1,630) of all cases; the 45 to 54 age group accounted for 23.2% (1,560) cases; the 25 to 34 age group accounted for 18.6% (1,250) of cases; the 55 to 64 age group accounted for 16.2% (1,090) of all cases; the 20 to 24 age group accounted for 9.4% (630) of cases; and the 16 to 19 age group, along with the 65 and over age group, both accounted for approximately 4.8% (320) and 2.7% (180), respectively.

NATURE: The most common injuries in this industry were those resulting in sprains, strains and tears, which accounted for 2,890 DAFW cases, or 42.9% of all cases. Bruises and contusions accounted for 660 cases, or 9.8% of all DAFW cases. Cuts and lacerations represented the third most common type of injury with 500 cases, or 7.4% of all cases. Fractures accounted for 410 cases, or 6.1% of all cases. Finally, puncture injuries represented 200 cases, or 3% of all DAFW cases.

EVENT: The most common event that caused injury in this industry was contact with equipment; causing 33.6% (2,260 cases) of the total DAFW cases. Overexertion accounted for 2,120 cases or 31.5%; falls accounted for 820 cases, or 12.2%; and transportation accidents accounted for 400 cases 5.9% of the total number of DAFW cases in this industry.

SOURCE: Containers were the most common source of DAFW cases with 1,640 cases or 24.4% of the total. Vehicles accounted for 1,000 cases or 14.9% of injuries. Part and materials caused 920 cases, or 13.7% of injuries. The injured party accounted for 810 cases or 12.9%. Lastly, the floor and ground surfaces caused 780 cases, or 11.6% of injuries.

PART OF BODY: The part of body region most affected in DAFW cases was the trunk which accounted for 2,620 cases, or, 38.9% of the total cases; within the trunk region, the back- including spine and spinal cord- accounted for 1,600 cases while shoulders accounted for 580 cases. The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) region accounted for 1,500 cases, or 22.3% of all DAFW cases. The lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 1,390 cases. The head region (including the face) accounted for 530 cases, or approximately 8% of the total.

OCCUPATION: It is interesting to note that, of the 6,730 cases that resulted in DAFW in this field, 2,740 (40.7%) were transportation and material moving employees. 1,120 (16.6%) were to employees who worked in sales and related occupations and 930 (13.8%) were caused to office and administrative support employees. Installation, maintenance and repair employees had 620 (9.2%) of the cases and 480 (7.1%) of cases were to employees working in food preparation and serving related occupations. Management occupations accounted for 240 (3.6%) of the DAWF cases in this industry.

TIME AND DAY OF INCIDENT: The most common day of incident was Thursday with 20.2% (1,360 cases) of the injuries and illnesses that resulted in DAFW in this industry taking place on a Thursday. The most common time of incident was between 8:01 am and 12:00 noon during which 25.6% (1,720 cases) of the cases occurred.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



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TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

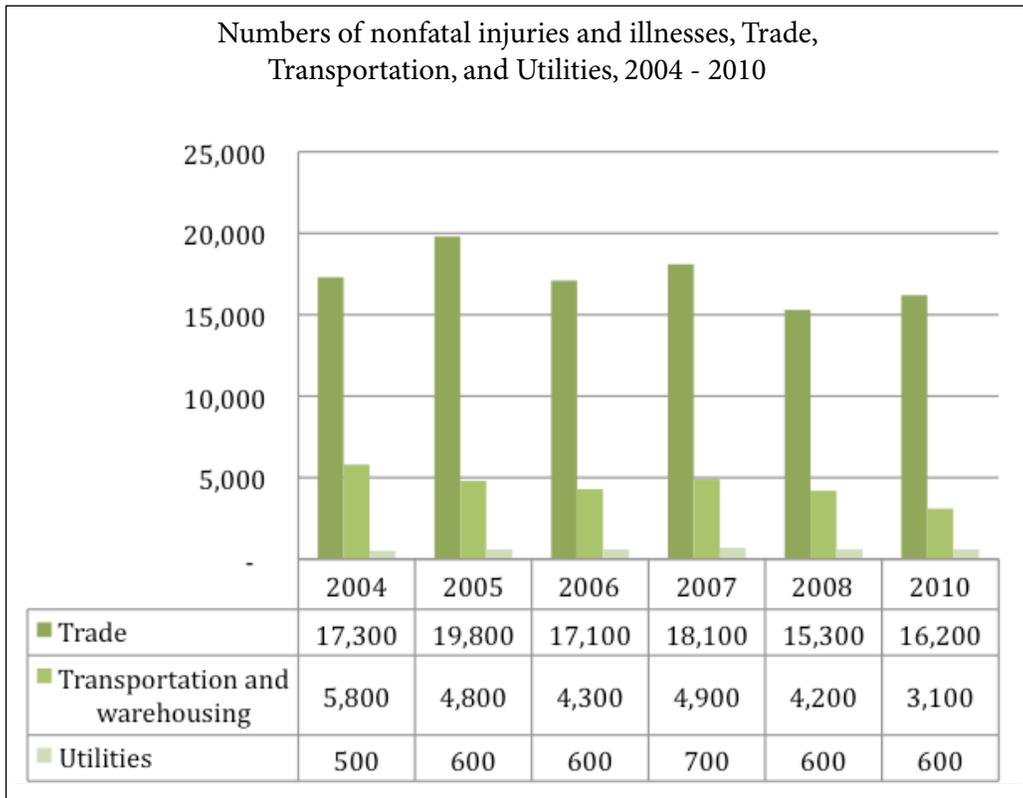
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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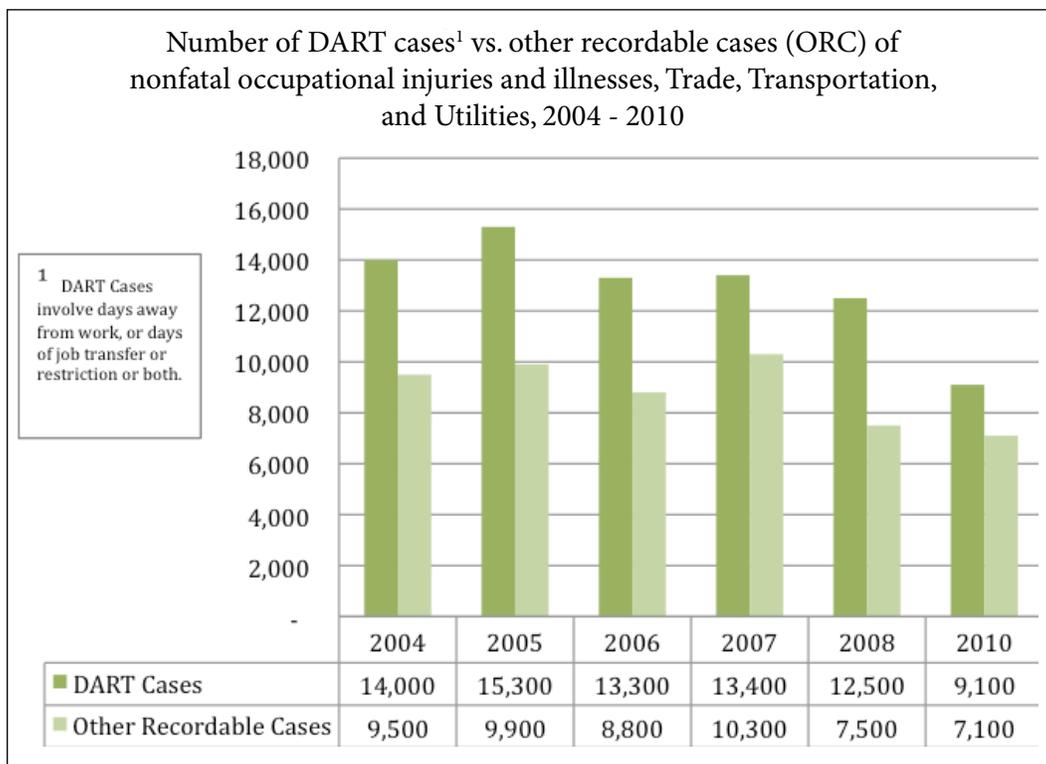


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

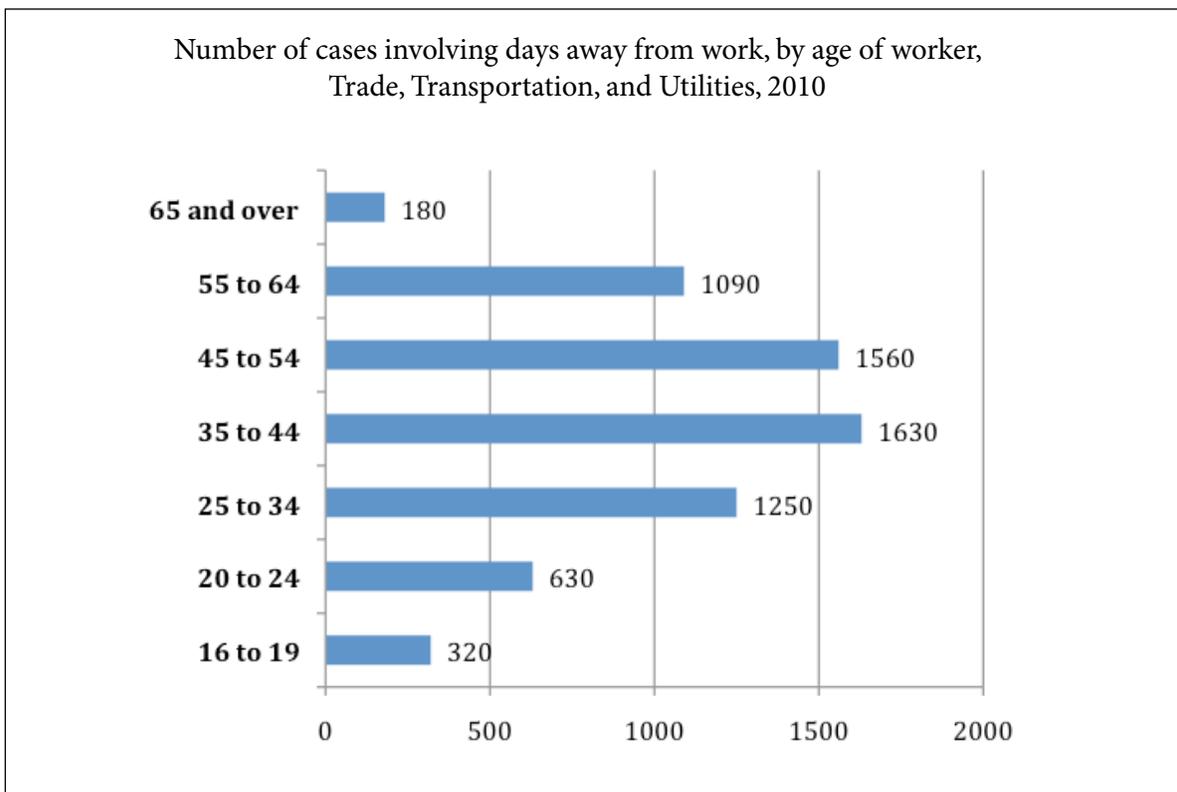
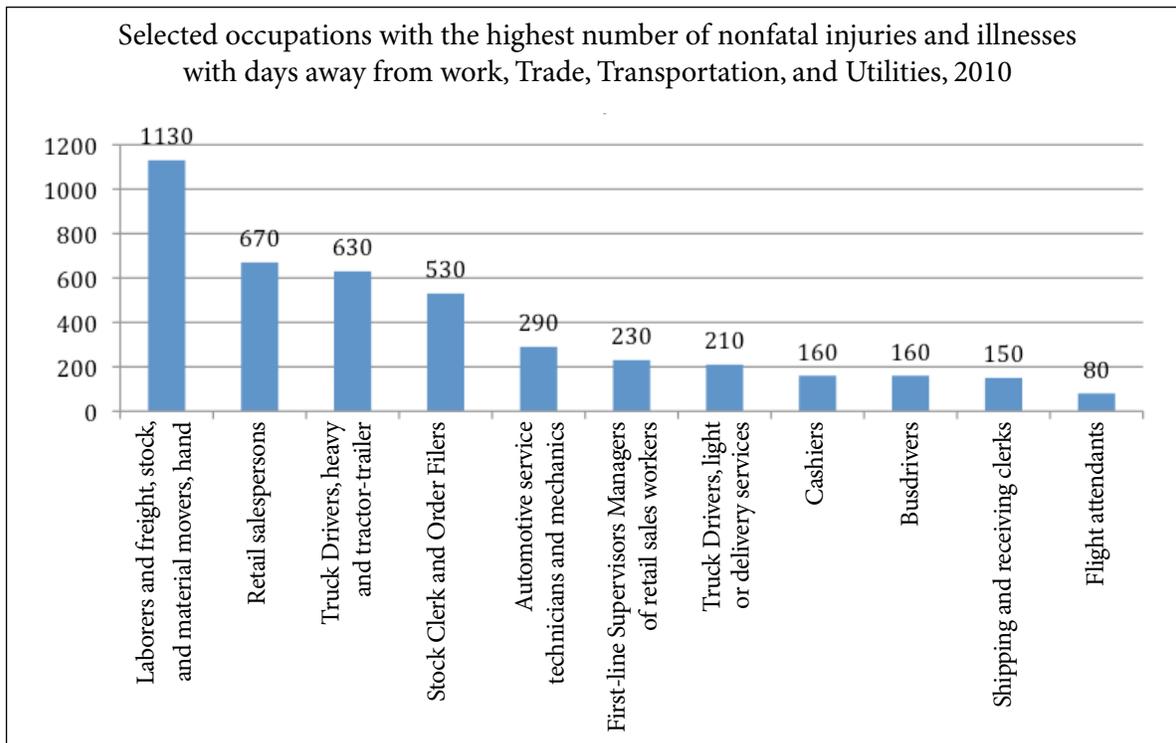
Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2004 - 2010



Number of DART cases¹ vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2004 - 2010

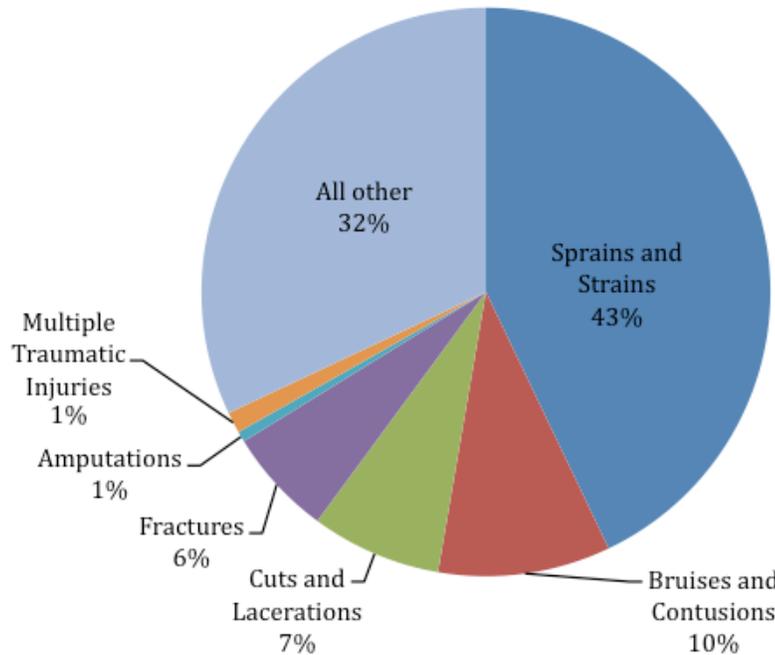


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

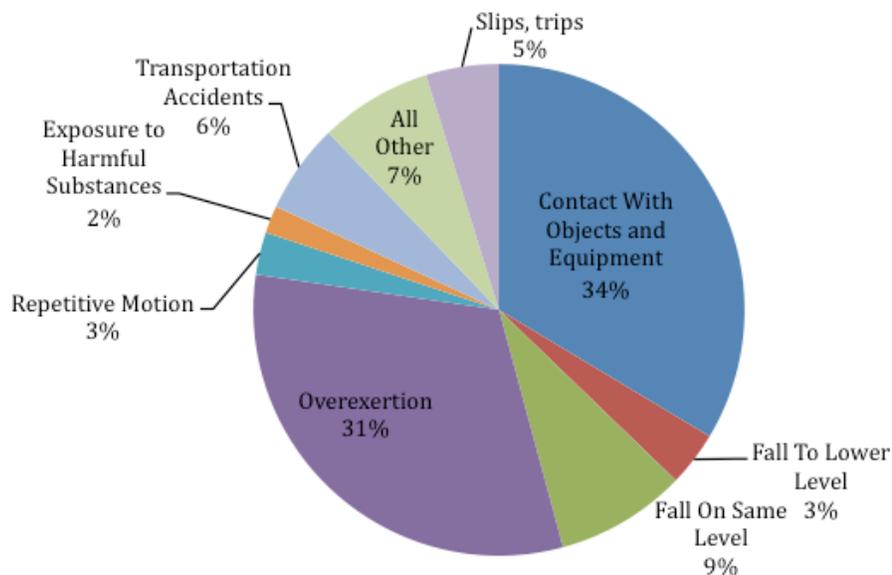


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2010

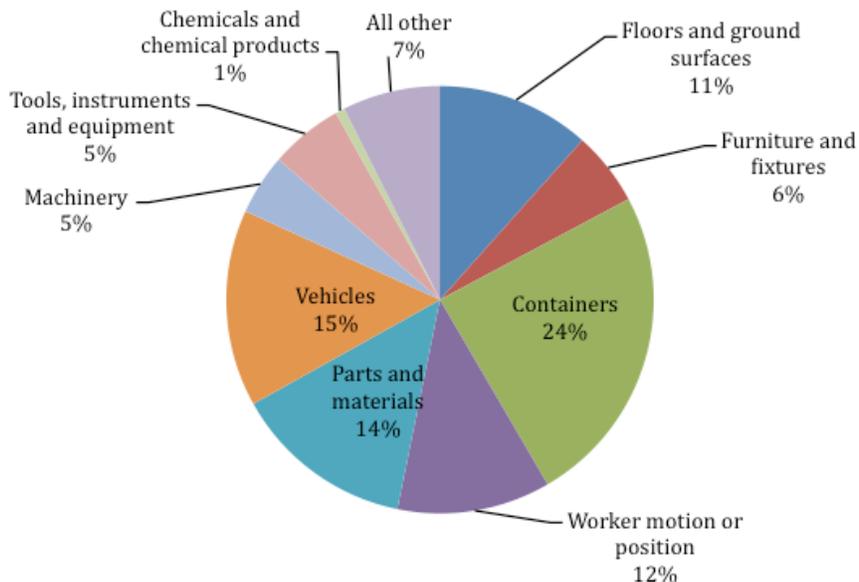


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2010

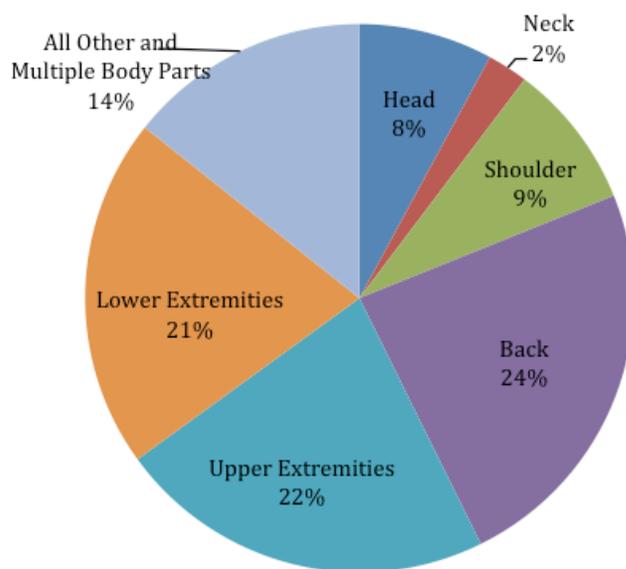


TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with days away from work by part of the body, all private industries, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, 2010



PUBLIC SECTOR - STATE GOVERNMENT

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

2010 marks the third year in which public sector data was collected in Massachusetts. The reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses within local government is still not mandatory, and due to a low response rate, data was not publishable this year. Non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a higher rate for state government workers, with 3.4 cases per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), than it did for private sector workers (3.2 cases per 100 FTEs). State government employees accounted for 111,000 members of the total Massachusetts workforce and reported a total of 3,100 recordable cases in 2010, which is a slight increase from the 2,500 recordable cases in 2008. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. When referencing case and demographic data, it is represented as state government only, except where indicated otherwise.

Key Public Sector Findings

- The total recordable case incidence rate (TRC) for state government was 3.4 cases per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).
- Both the days away from work and restricted or transferred case (DART) rate, and days away from work only case (DAFW) rate, were 2.5 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The other recordable rate case (ORC) rate was 0.9 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The cases with days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was not publishable due to available data.
- State government employed approximately 3.6% (111,000 employees) of the total Massachusetts workforce in 2010.
- State government accounted for 3,100 recordable cases.
- Of the 3,100 total recordable cases, approximately 2,300 or 74.2% were non-fatal occupational injury-only cases.
- There were 800 recordable non-fatal occupational illness-only cases, which is 25.8% of the total, and is relatively unchanged from 2008.
- The all other illnesses category was selected for all of the recordable illness-only cases.
- Roughly 74.2% (2,300) of all recordable cases required at least one full lost work day (DAFW).



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PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

- There were 800 incidents, 25.8% of the total, that were recordable but did not require lost work time or restricted/transferred duty.
- The service-providing sector of state government, which consists of: trade, transportation, and utilities, education and health services, and public administration, accounted for 98.6% (109,500) of state government's workforce; it also accounted for 100% (3,100) of the incidents.
- The sector of state government with the highest incidence rate was health care and social assistance, which had a total recordable case rate of 6.6 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- State-run hospitals had a TRC incidence rate of 7.8 cases per 100 FTEs.
- State establishments with 250 to 999 employees had the highest total recordable case incidence rate with 4.9 cases per 100 FTEs; establishments with 11 to 49 employees had a TRC rate of 3.4 cases per 100 FTEs; establishments with 1,000 or more employees had a rate of 2.7 cases per 100 FTEs; establishments with 50 to 249 employees had the lowest publishable TRC rate with 2.2 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Assaults and violent acts were the cause of 720 cases that resulted in lost work days.
- Nationally, there were a total of 183,900 reported nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in state government.
- The incidence rate for state agencies nationally was 4.6 cases per 100 full-time employees.
- Nationally, state-run hospitals had a TRC rate of 11.8 cases per 100 FTEs; nursing and residential care facilities had a TRC rate of 15.1 cases per 100 FTEs.



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PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 2,270 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Correctional officers and jailers accounted for 380 DAFW cases or 16.7%. Mental health counselors accounted for 340 cases or 15.0% of the total. Construction trades workers (specifically construction laborers, 110 cases) accounted for 150 cases or 6.6%; nursing aides orderlies and attendants accounted for 110 cases 4.8%.

GENDER: Males accounted for 1,530 of the 2,270 total DAFW cases; that represents 67.4% of the total; females accounted for 710 DAFW cases which represents 31.3%; the gender for the remainder of the cases was not reported.

AGE: The 55 to 64 age group accounted for 680 or ~30.0% of the total number of DAFW cases; the 35 to 44 age group accounted for 510 cases or 22.5% of the total; the 45 to 54 age group accounted for 470 cases or 20.7% of the total; the 25 to 34 age group accounted for 330 cases or 14.5% of the total; the 20 to 24 age group accounted for 220 cases or 9.7% of the total. Lastly, the 65 and over age group reported 30 cases with days away from work, which represents 1.3% of the total. There was not enough data to produce statistics on the 14 to 15 or 16 to 19 year old age groups.

NATURE: Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 980 DAFW cases or roughly 43.2% of the total number of DAFW cases; bruises and contusions accounted for 480 cases or 21.1% of the total; fractures accounted for 120 cases or 5.3% of the total; multiple traumatic injuries accounted for 90 cases or 4.0%; and cuts and lacerations accounted for 70 cases or 3.1% of the total.

EVENT: Assaults, violent acts were the cause of 720 cases or 31.7% of the total with DAFW; contact with object or equipment was responsible for 330 cases or 14.5% of the total; overexertion accounted for 280 cases or 12.3%; falls on the same level accounted for 230 cases or 10.1%; slips and trips (without fall) accounted for 180 cases or 7.9%; and transportation accidents accounted for 120 cases or 5.3% of the total.

SOURCE: Persons, plants, animals, and minerals were the source for approximately 480 DAFW cases or roughly 21.0% of the total; structures and surfaces accounted for 280 cases or 12.2% of the total; containers accounted for 60 cases or 2.6% of the total; and vehicles accounted for 50 DAFW cases or 2.2% of the total; 1,240 cases were non-classifiable.

PART OF BODY: The trunk region (back, shoulders, chest) was the part of body most affected in DAFW cases, with approximately 380 cases or 16.6% of the total amount; lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 250 cases or 10.9%; multiple body parts accounted for 170 cases or 7.4%; upper extremities (arms, hands, fingers) accounted for 160 cases or roughly 7.0%; and the head region (including face) accounted for 60 cases or 2.6% of the total; 1,240 cases were non-classifiable.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



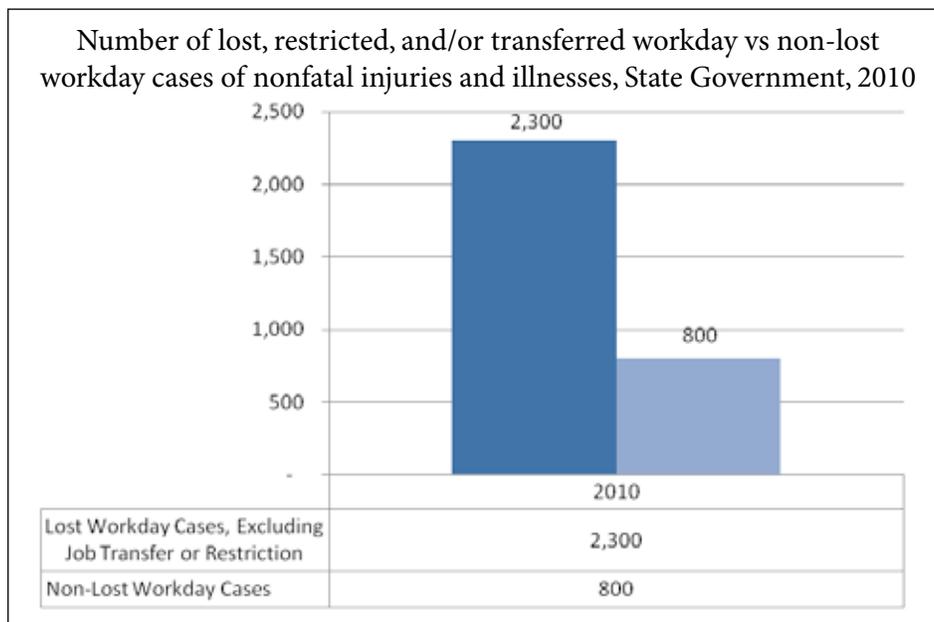
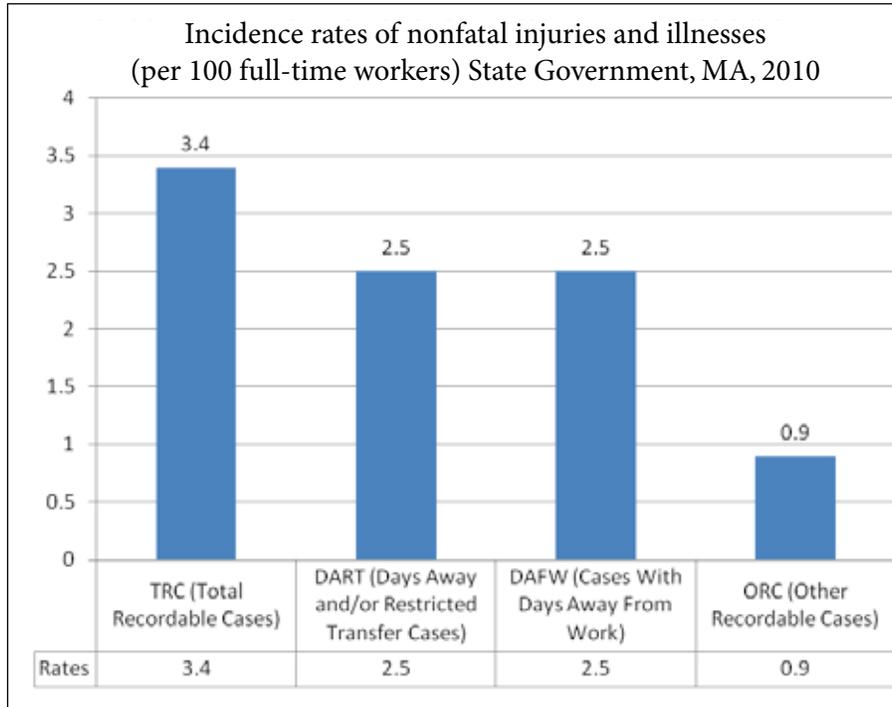
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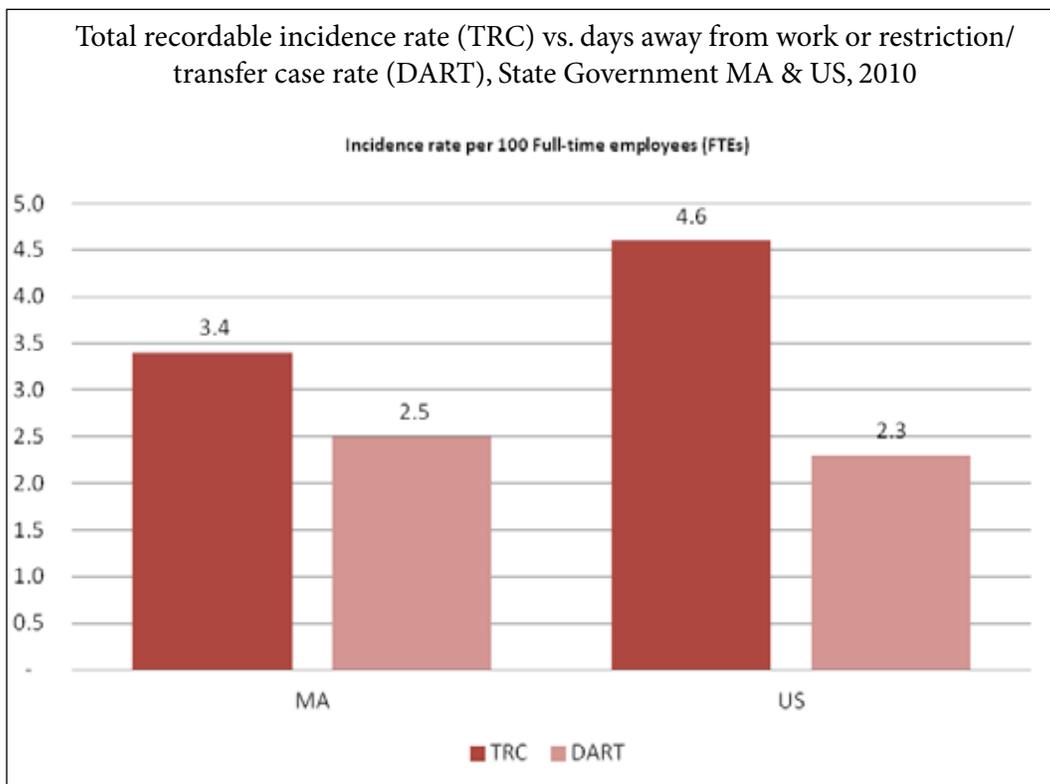
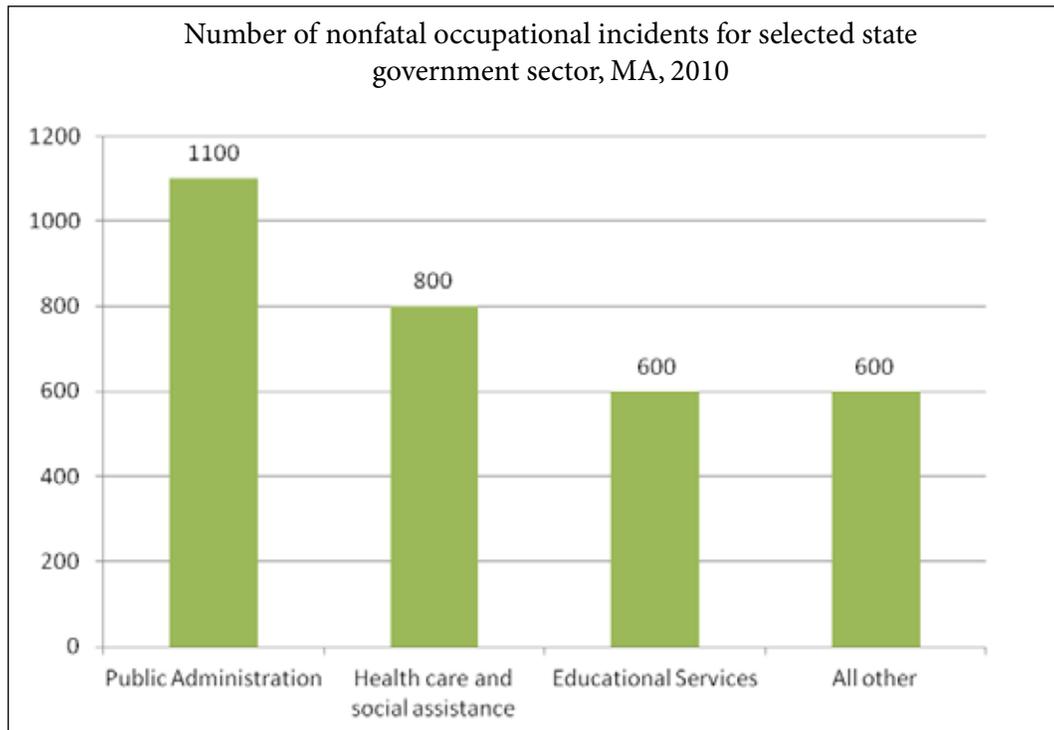
PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced.

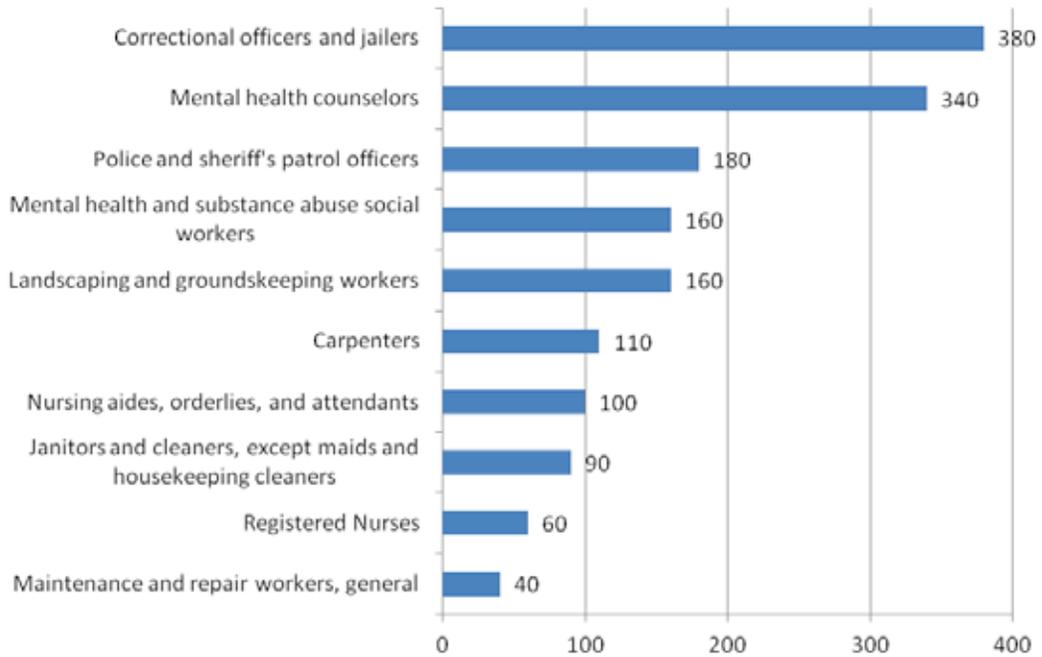


PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

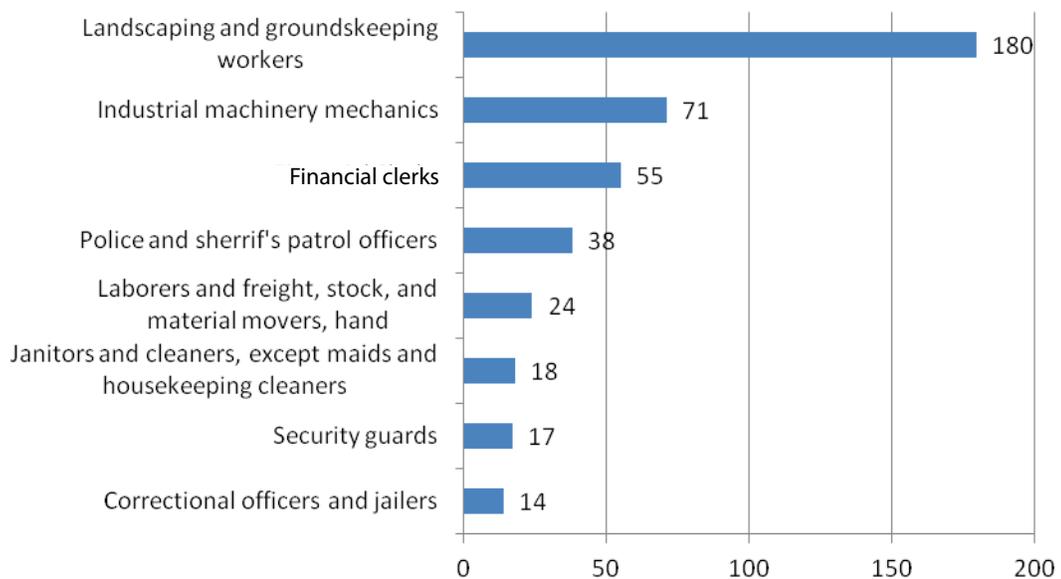


PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

Occupations* with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Massachusetts, State Government, 2010



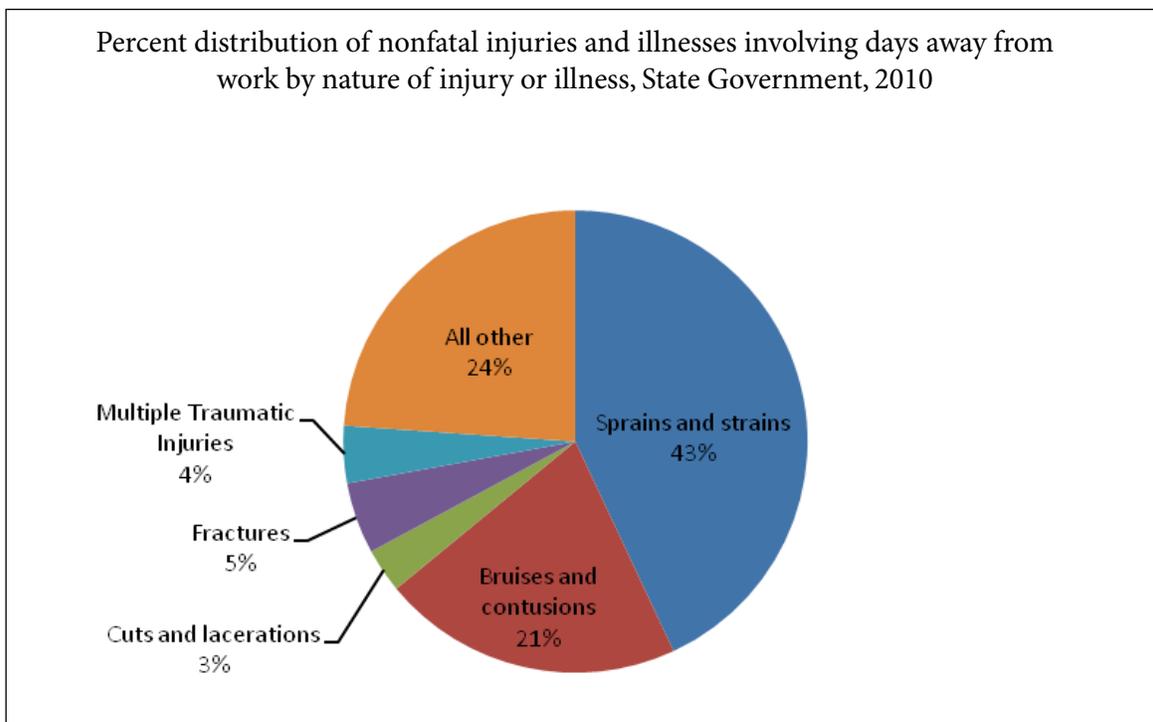
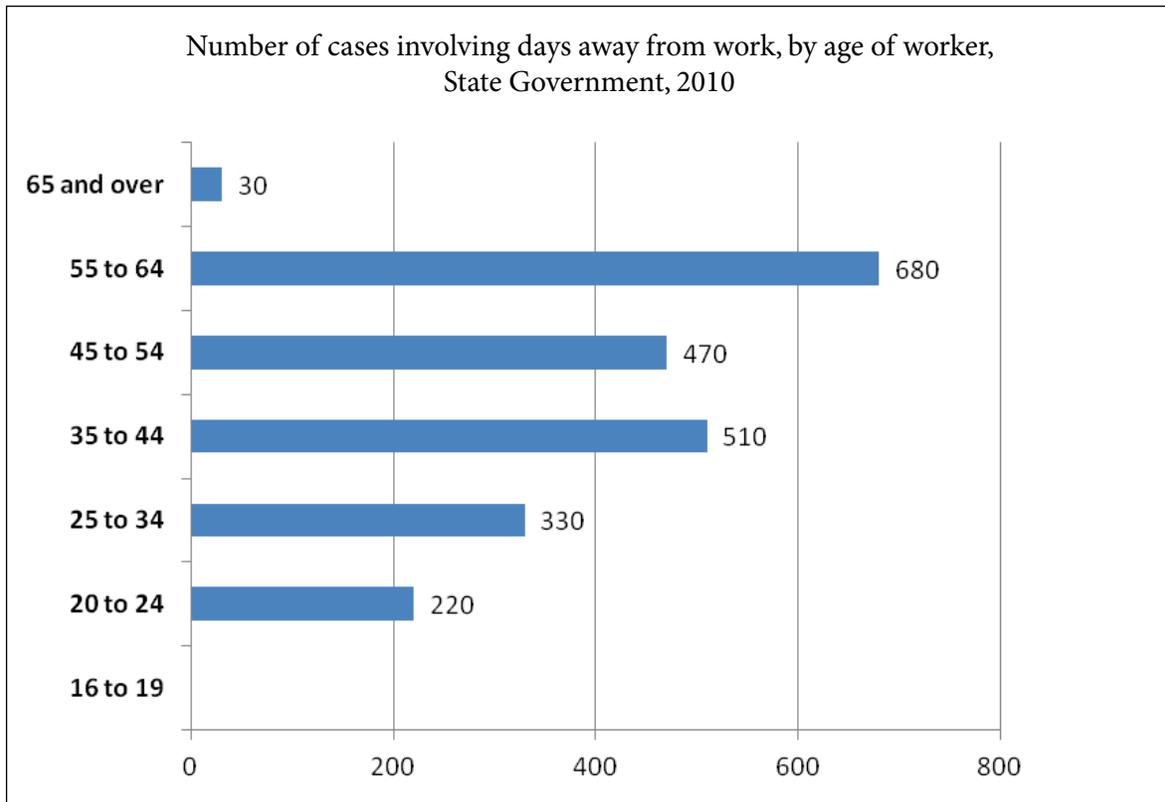
Occupations* with the highest median days away from work, Massachusetts, State Government, 2010



*Occupations shown had more than 50% of total DAFW cases

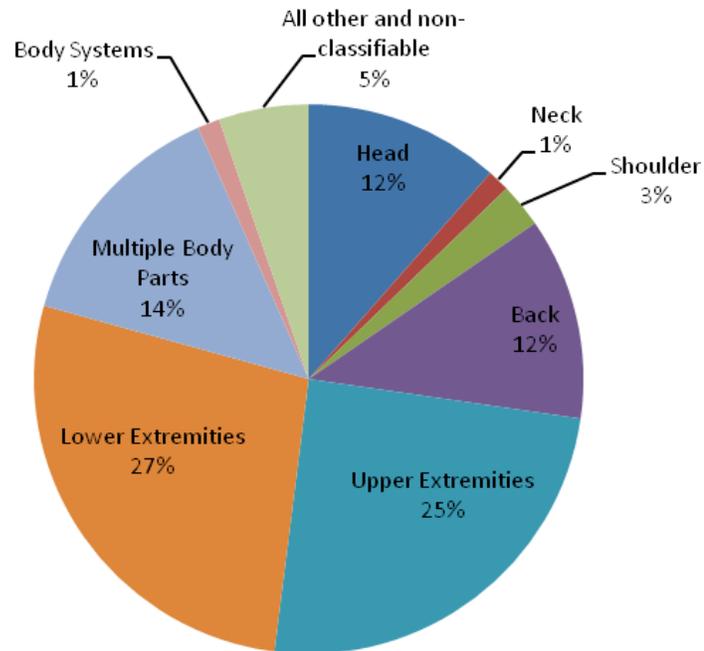


PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)



PUBLIC SECTOR (STATE GOVERNMENT)

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by part of body, State Government, 2010



OTHER SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The other services industry employed approximately 134,800 employees in 2010; this represents 4.9% of the total private sector workforce. It was the fourth smallest industry, and reported the fourth lowest number of total recordable cases. The other services industry experienced small increases in TRC, DART, and DAFW incidence rates from 2008 to 2010. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Other services is the most broad of industries, therefore the business in this industry can range from auto repair shops to civil organizations. Examples of occupations in this industry include: auto mechanics, hair stylists and barbers, funeral home directors, parking lot attendants, dry cleaning workers, human rights activists, pet groomers, conservationists, clergymen and women, and electronic and household repairers.

Key Other Services Industry Findings

- The total recordable case rate (TRC) was 2.9 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), the 2008 TRC rate was 2.0 cases per 100 FTEs.
- There were a total of 2,200 recordable cases reported in 2010.
- Of the 2,200 total recordable cases: 1,000 were cases with days away from work (DAFW), 1,000 were other recordable cases (ORC), and 200 were cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR).
- The incidence rates for the remaining cases were as follows: the days away from work and job transfer or restriction rate (DART) was 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs, the cases with days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 1.4 cases per 100 FTEs, the cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 0.2 cases per 100 FTEs, and the other recordable case (ORC) rate was 1.3 cases per 100 FTEs.
- There were a total of 2,100 occupational injury-only cases.
- There was not enough data to produce illness-only data.



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OTHER SERVICES

Case and Demographic Findings (Based on 1,020 cases with days away from work)

OCCUPATION: Drivers and sales workers had the highest total of DAFW cases with 380 cases. Automotive glass installers and repairers had a total of 170 cases with DAFW. Textile, apparel and furnishings workers had a total of 50 cases. Lastly, glaziers had reported approximately 40 cases with days away from work.

GENDER: Approximately 920 or 90.2% of the DAFW cases involved male workers, while 100, or 9.8% of the DAFW cases involved females.

AGE: The 35 to 44 year-old age group represented the highest number of DAFW cases with 440 cases or 43.1% of the total; the 45 to 54 age group had 300 cases or 29.4%; the 25 to 34 age group accounted for 200 cases or 19.6%; the other age groups did not have enough data to publish.

NATURE: The most common nature of incident resulting in DAFW was sprains, strains and tears which accounted for 270 cases or 26.5%; fractures accounted for 170 cases or 16.7%; cuts and lacerations accounted for 40 cases or 3.9% of all cases. There was too little data to report statistics for other nature types.

EVENT: Overexertion was the most common event described in DAFW cases, it accounted for 450 cases or 44.1% of the total cases; falls on same level accounted for 210 cases or 20.6%; contact with objects and equipment accounted for 90 cases or 8.8%; slips and trips accounted for 140 cases or 13.7%. All other event categories did not have enough data to produce any results.

SOURCE: Containers were the source implicated in 390 cases or 38.2% of the total cases reported. Floor and ground surfaces accounted for 260 DAFW cases or 25.5%; worker motion or position was the source named in 16.7% of the total cases; parts and materials were the source in 80 cases or 7.8% of the total. All other source categories did not have enough data to produce results.

PART OF BODY: The trunk region (back, shoulders) was the most commonly affected part of body in this industry accounting for 520 DAFW cases or approximately 51%; the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 220 cases or 21.6%; the upper extremities (i.e. arm, wrists, hand, finger etc.) accounted for 210 cases or 20.6%. There was too little data to report statistics for any other part of body category.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



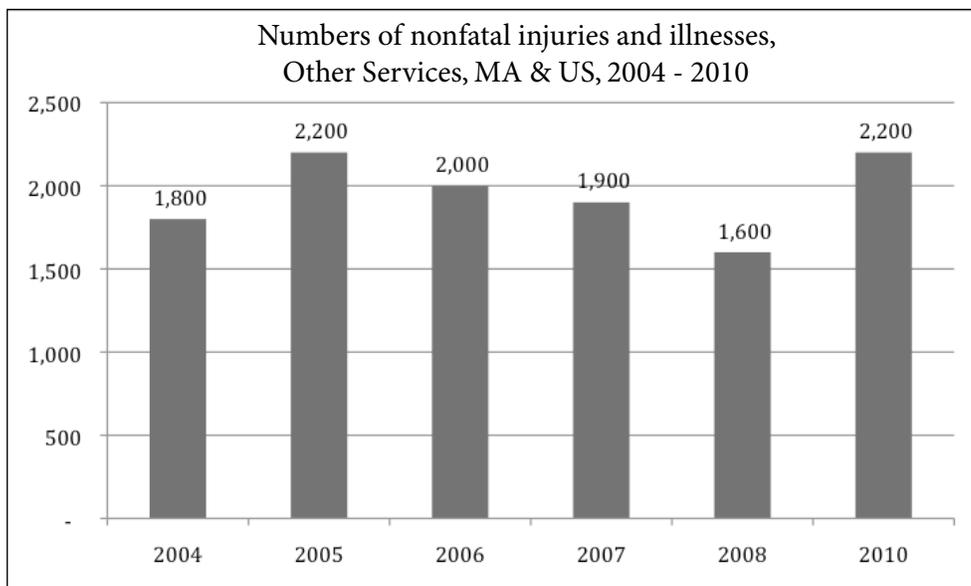
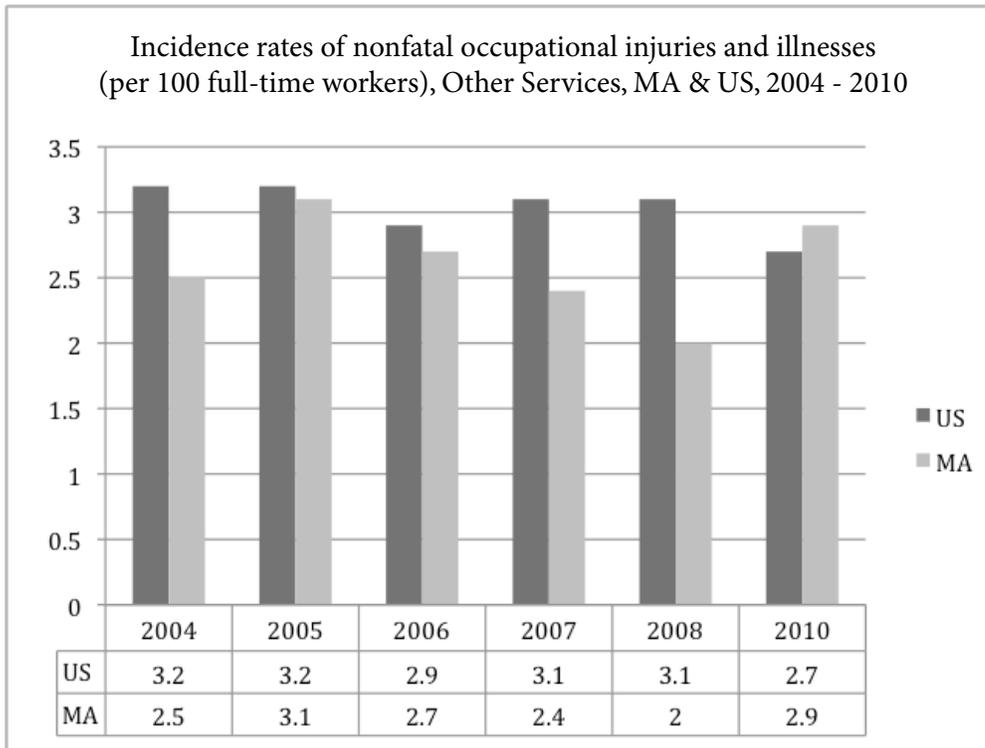
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OTHER SERVICES

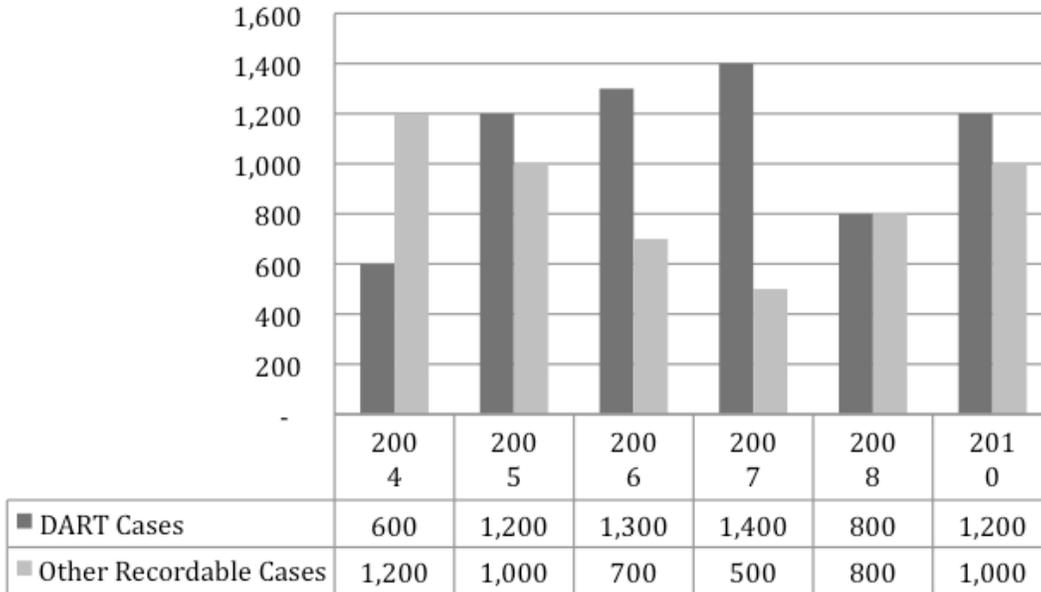
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009.

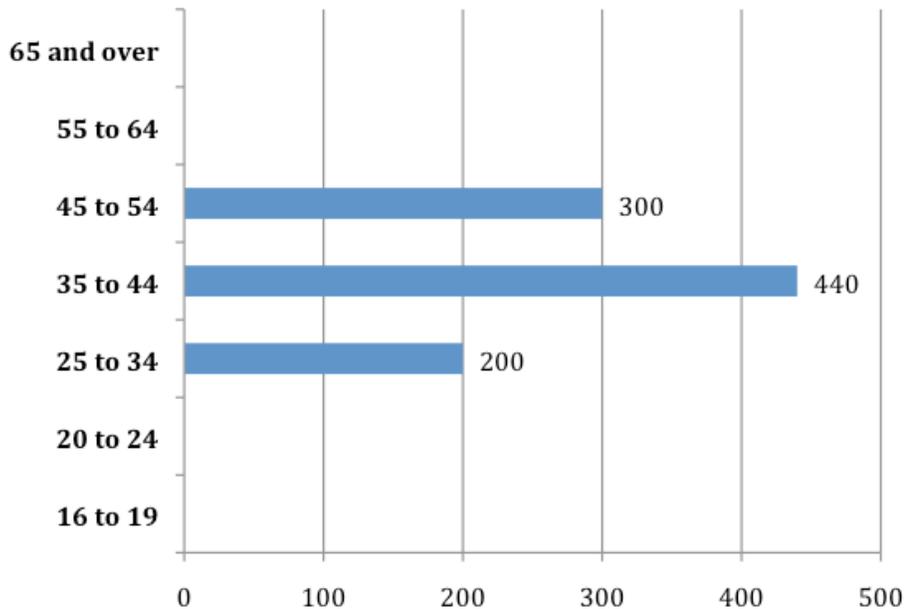


OTHER SERVICES

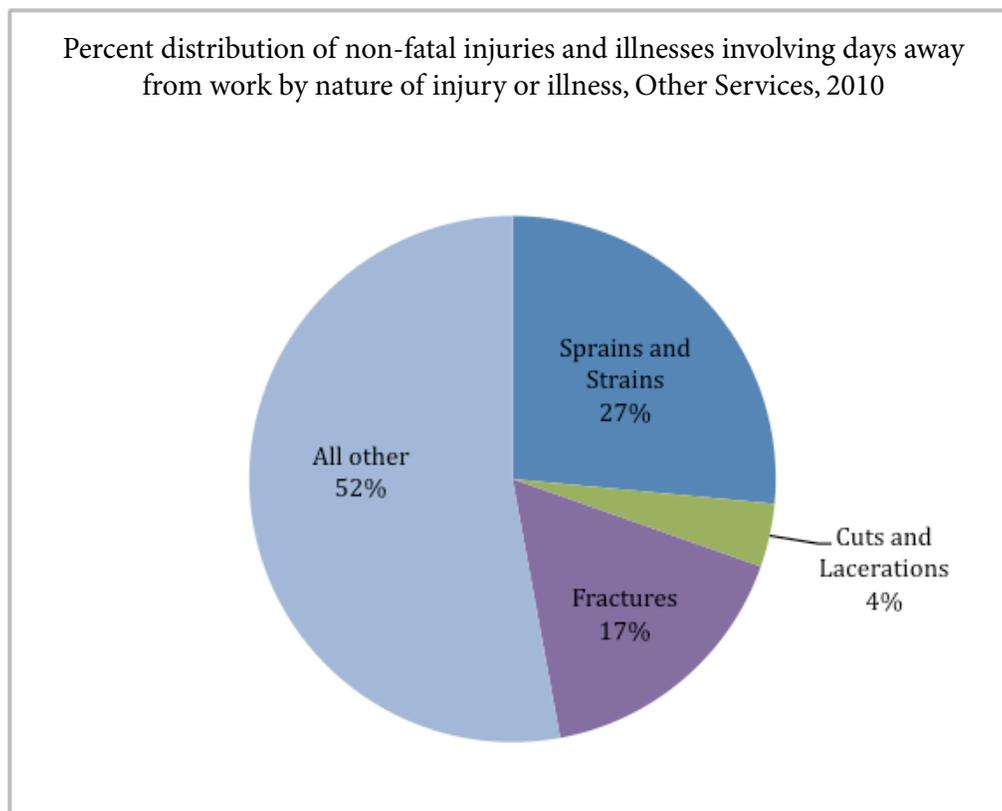
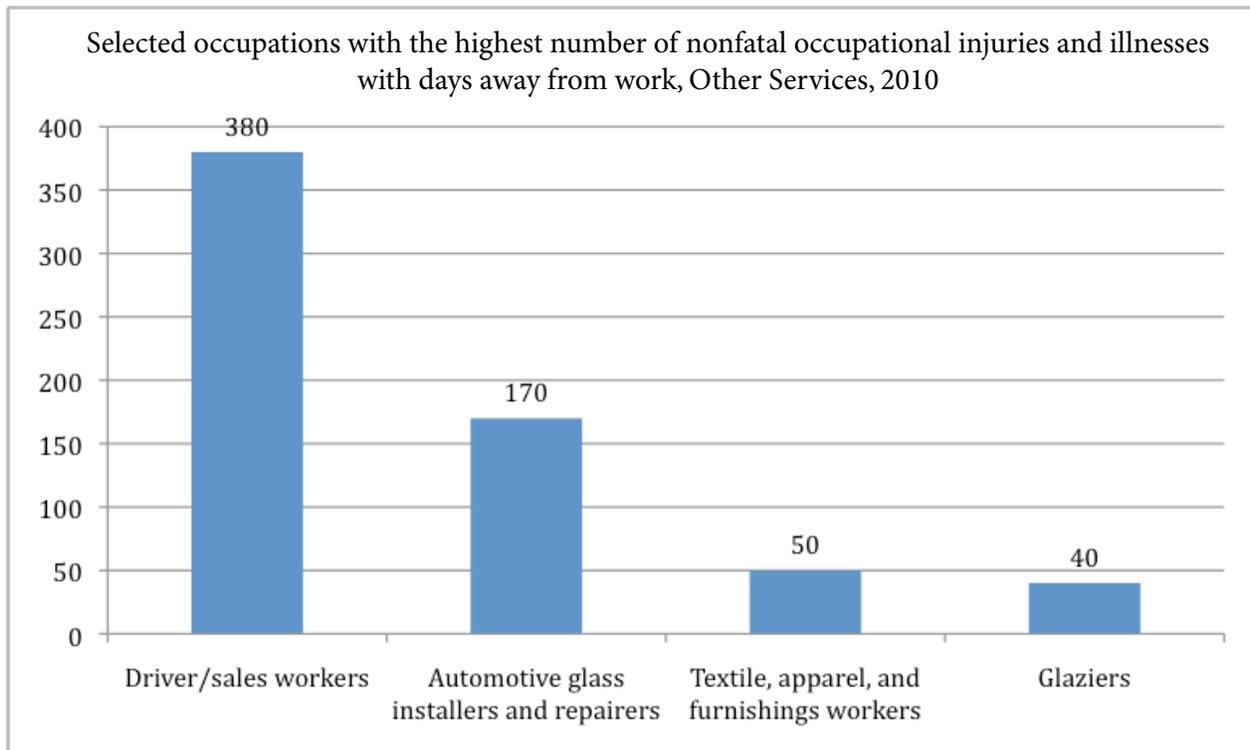
Number of cases with days away from work, restricted, or transferred duty (DART) vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Other Services, 2004 - 2010



Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Other Services, 2010

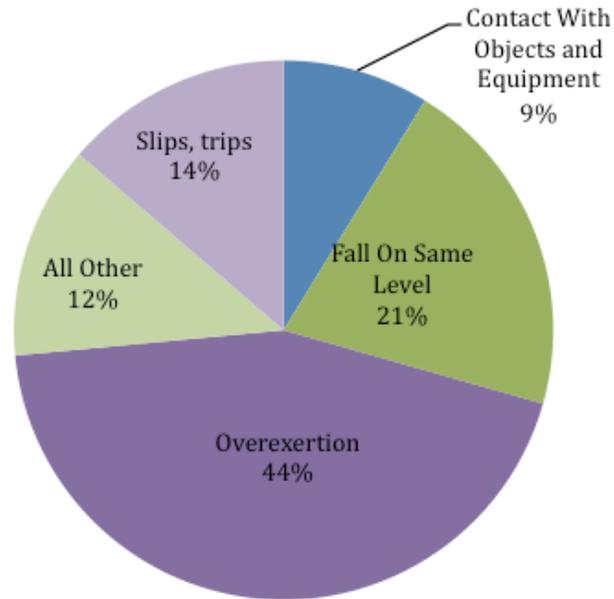


OTHER SERVICES

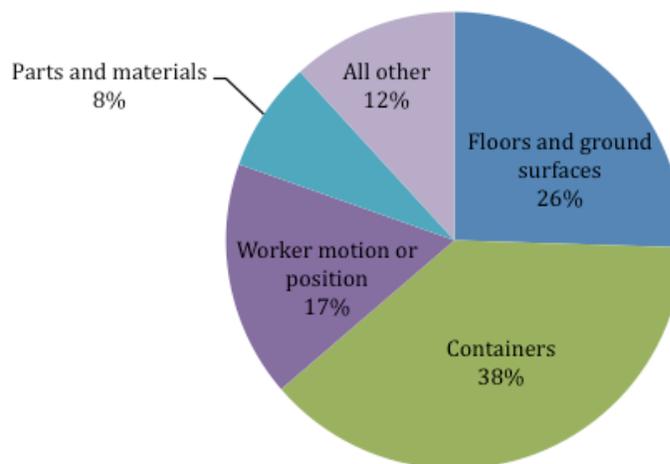


OTHER SERVICES

Percent distribution of non-fatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Other Services, 2010

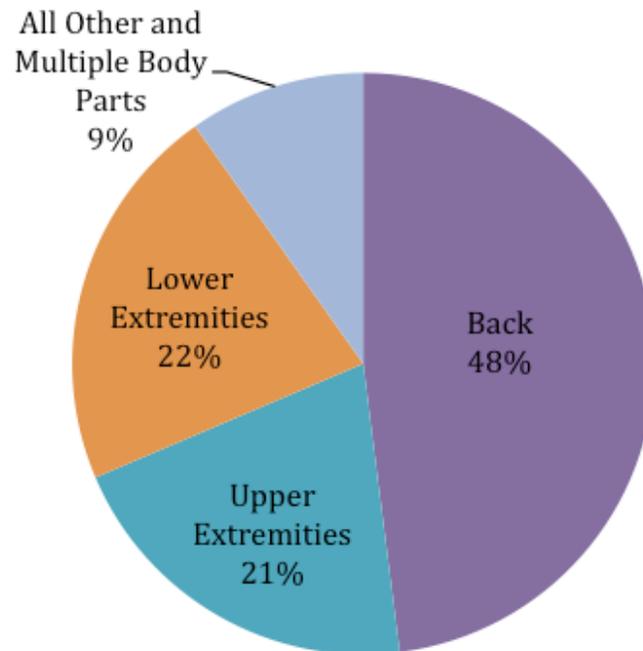


Percent distribution of non-fatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Other Services, 2010



OTHER SERVICES

Percent distribution of non-fatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, Other Services, 2010



NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The natural resources and mining (NRM) industry has employed the lowest percentage of the private sector workforce, while having an increasing incidence rate from 2004 to 2006. There was a decrease in incidence rate from 2008 to 2010, from 8.1 to 6.1 cases per 100 FTEs. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. This industry can be considered among the most hazardous industries in Massachusetts. This industry is comprised of the following two groups: (1) agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and (2) mining. The following list includes examples of the types of occupations that comprise this industry: Forestry Workers, Agricultural Workers, Loggers, Dairy Farmers, Commercial Hunters and Trappers, Animal Breeders, Commercial Fishermen, Miners and Quarry Workers.

Key Natural Resources and Mining Industry Findings

- This industry had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 6.1 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).
- In 2010, the NRM industry employed approximately 6,700 employees or 0.3% of the private sector workforce (~2.7M) and only 1.8% of the goods-producing sector (371,000).
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting subsector had a TRC rate of 6.8 cases per 100 FTEs; the mining subsector had a TRC rate of 2.5 incidents per 100 FTEs. Both were relatively unchanged from 2008.
- There were a total of 300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in this industry during 2010. Of the 300, DAFW, DJTR and ORC each accounted for 100 incidents.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty (DART) rate was 3.1 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 1.8; the cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 1.3; and the other recordable cases (ORC) rate was 3.0 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries accounted for most of the 300 recordable incidents.
- Injury-only cases accounted for most of the 300 cases. There was not enough data to produce illness-only statistics.



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NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 80 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery and green house workers incurred 25% (20 cases) of the cases with days away from work; veterinary technologists and technicians accounted for 25% as well, with 20 cases. There was not enough data to show other occupations.

GENDER: Men accounted for approximately 62.5% (50 cases) of all DAFW cases, while women accounted for the remaining 37.5% (30 cases) of the total.

AGE: Workers aged 25 to 34 made up 37.5% (30 cases) of all DAFW cases; workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for approximately 25% or 20 cases. The remaining 30 cases were incurred by all other age groups.

NATURE: Fractures were the nature of injury reported in 20 cases (25%). The remaining 75% or 60 cases are divided up into other nature categories but were too small to publish specific statistical data.

EVENT: Contact with objects was the event reported most at 30 cases (37.5%); falls on the same level accounted for 20 cases or 25%; repetitive motion was reported as the event in 20 cases as well, or 25%.

SOURCE: The most commonly reported source of injury was the injured workers body motion or position with 30 cases (37.5%). Floor or ground surface was the source of approximately 20 cases (25%). The remaining 30 cases were spread out amongst the remaining source categories.

PART OF BODY: The upper extremities (i.e. arm, wrist, hand, etc.) were the part of body named in 30 cases (37.5%). Of those, 20 cases affected the wrist. Multiple body parts were reported as the body part affected in 20 cases or 25%. There was not enough data to produce specific results about any other body part or region.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



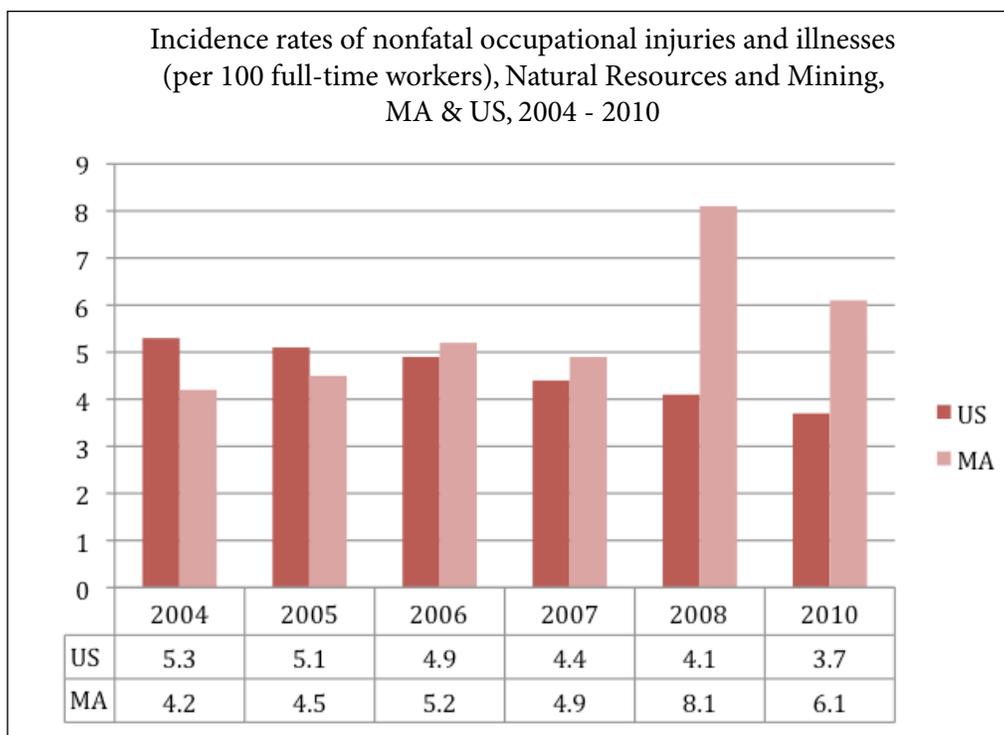
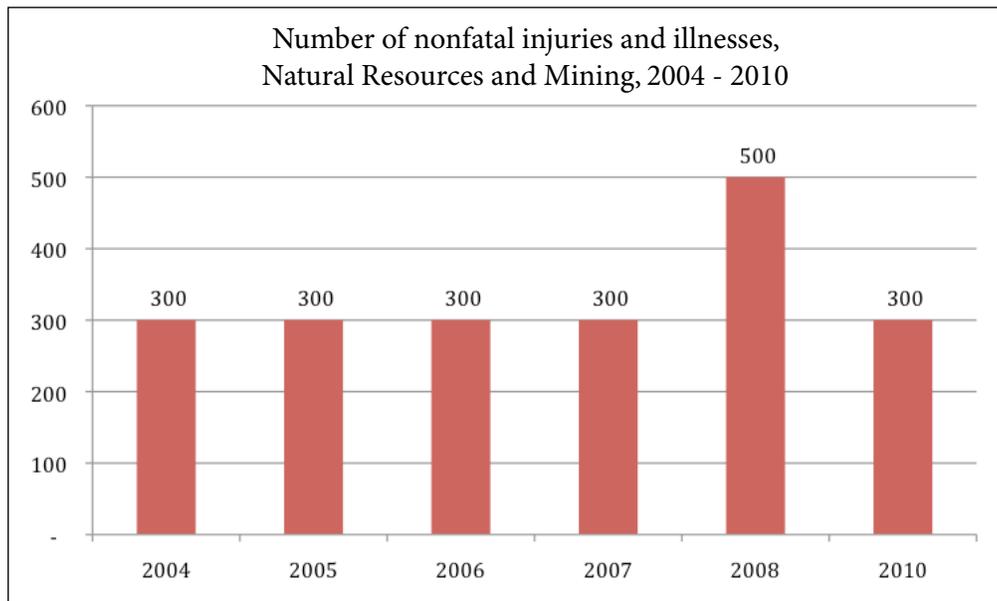
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NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

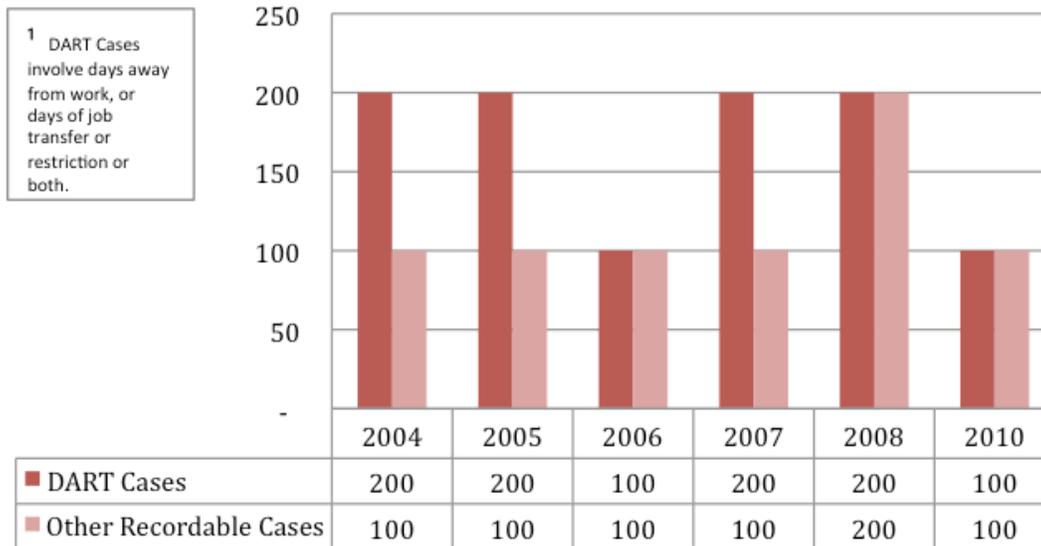
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009.

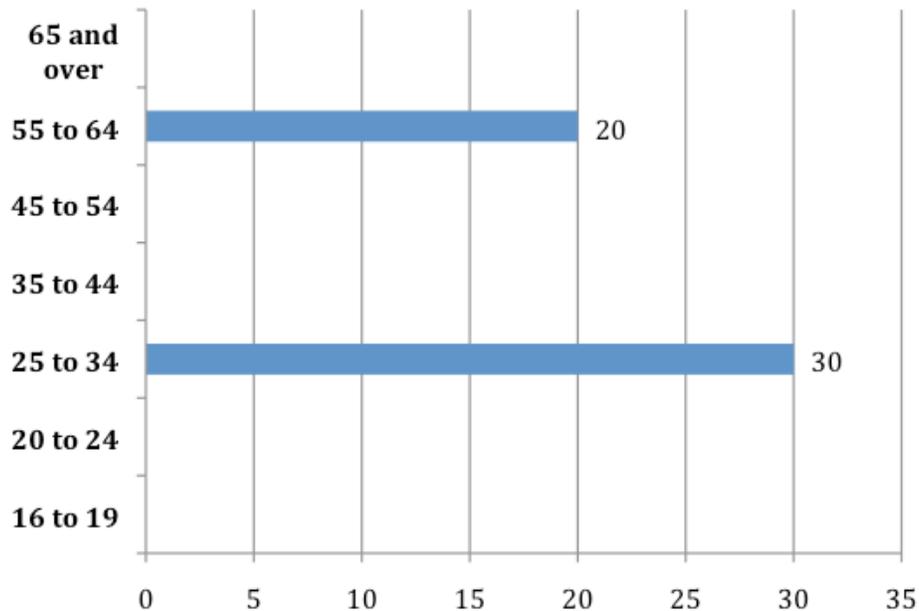


NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Number of DART cases¹ vs. other recordable cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Natural Resources and Mining, 2004 -2010

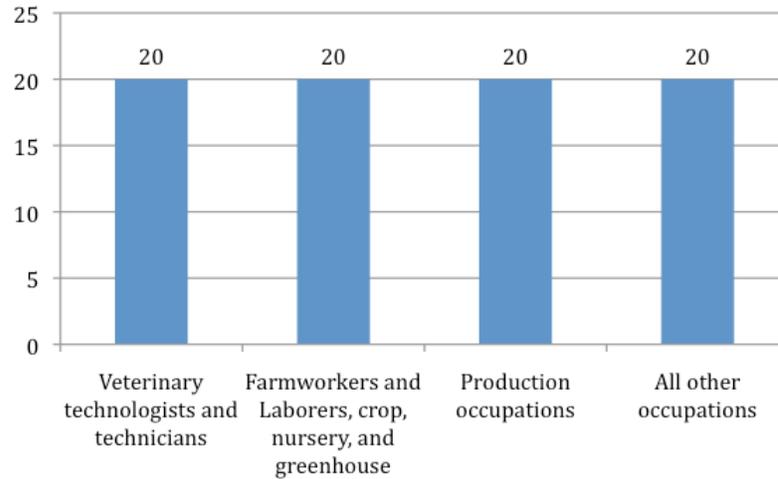


Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

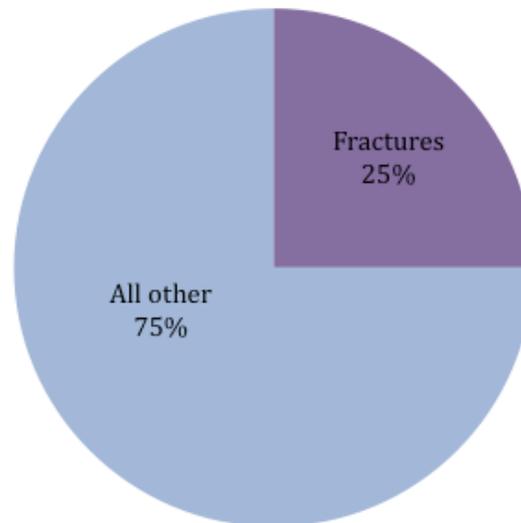


NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

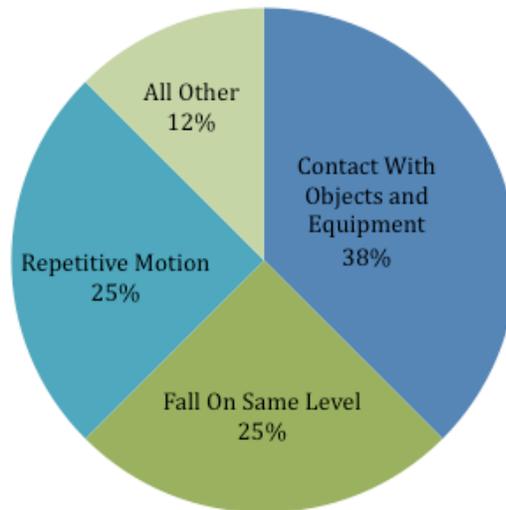


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

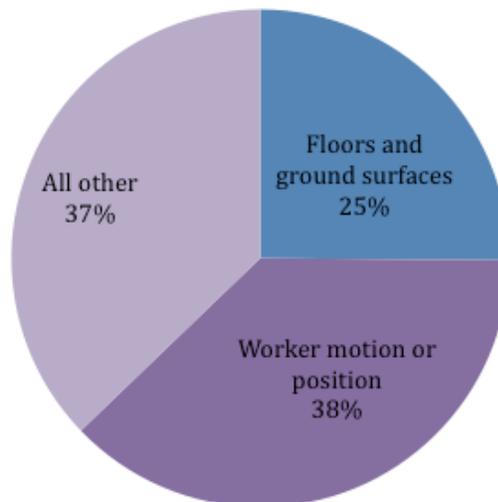


NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by event or exposure, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010

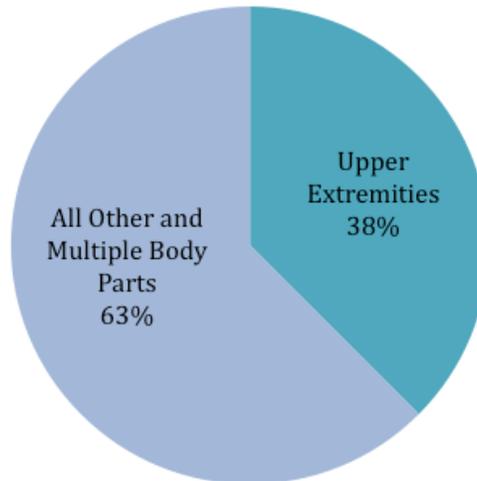


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by source of injury, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010



NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING SERVICES

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by part of body, all private industries, Natural Resources and Mining, 2010



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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The manufacturing industry employed the largest percentage of workers in the goods-producing sector. Between 2008 and 2010, this industry saw little measurable change in incidence of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses. In fact, there was even a slight rise in incidence of cases that resulted in days on restricted duty. As a percentage of total recordable injuries and illnesses, this industry also either remained the same or increased between 2008 and 2010. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. Common examples of occupations in the manufacturing industry are as follows: machine operators, assemblers, lithographers, printing press operators, chemical technicians, laborers and material handlers, millwrights, machinists, and shipping and receiving clerks.

Key Manufacturing Findings

- The Manufacturing industry had a total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate of 3.4 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This rate is relatively unchanged from 2008's 3.5 TRC rate.
- The cases with days away or restriction or transferred (DART) rate was 2.0 cases per 100 FTEs; the days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 1.4; the days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 0.6; and the other recordable case (ORC) rate was 1.4.
- The industry reported 8,700 recordable cases, which is approximately 12.5% of the total private sector and 69% of the goods-producing sector. In 2008, these numbers were 12% and 60%, respectively.
- The industry employed approximately 254,300 employees which is approximately 9.3% of the private sector workforce and 68.5% of the goods-producing sector.
- DART cases represented 57.5%, or 5,000 of all cases; DAFW-only cases accounted for approximately 3,400 cases (39% of TRC) while DJTR-only cases accounted for 1,600 (18.4%); ORC cases accounted for 3,700 cases or 42.5% of the total.
- Approximately 8,000 incidents were injury-only cases, which is roughly 92% of the total.
- Approximately 700 incidents were illness-only cases, which is roughly 8%.



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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 2,590 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Workers in the occupation of production workers (all other) experienced the most injuries/illnesses within the Manufacturing industry with 560 injuries or illnesses involved DAFW, representing 16.2% of total DAFW cases in this industry. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand) had 330 incidents resulting in DAFW or 9.6% of the total. Assemblers and fabricators (all other) accounted for 180 cases or 5.2% of the total. Metal and plastic workers accounted for 140 cases or 4.1%. Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders (metal and plastic) also accounted for 140 cases or 4.1% of the total. Janitors and cleaners (except for maids and housekeeping cleaners) accounted for 100 cases or 2.9%. Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders along with machinists accounted for 90 cases each or 2.6% of the total each. Industrial machinery mechanics, along with shipping, receiving, and traffic clerk, both accounted for 80 cases, or 2.3% of the total.

GENDER: Approximately 85.5% (2,950 cases) of the Manufacturing industry's DAFW incidents affected men; 14.2% (490 cases) affected women.

AGE: 30.7% (1060 cases) of all DAFW cases affected workers in the 45 to 54 age group. 22.9% (790 cases) affected workers in the 35 to 44 age group. 20.9% (720) of the cases affected the 25 to 34 age group. 13.9% (480 cases) affected workers in the 55 to 64 age group. 6.1% of the cases affected workers in the 20 to 24 age group.

NATURE: The most common nature of injury in the Manufacturing industry was sprains, strains and tears which accounted for 37.4% (1,290 cases) of all cases. Cuts and lacerations accounted for 15.4% (530 cases) of all cases; fractures accounted for 8.7% (300 cases). Finally, bruises and contusions accounted for 7% (240 cases).

EVENT: The most frequent event resulting in DAFW cases was struck by object or equipment which resulted in 710 cases, or 20.6% of all cases. It is followed by overexertion in lifting which accounted for 400 cases or 11.6% of the total. Falls on same level and caught in or compressed by equipment or objects both accounted for 320 cases each, or 9.3% each of the total.

SOURCE: Parts and materials were the source of the greatest number of cases, causing 600 (17.4% of DAFW cases). Containers were the second most frequent source of DAFW cases with 480 cases or approximately 13.9% of cases. Bodily motion or position of the injured or ill worker accounted for 450 cases or 13%. Machinery caused 440 cases, or 12.8%, of all DAFW cases in this industry.

PART OF BODY: The part of body most affected in DAFW cases was the trunk region, where approximately 33% (1,140 cases) cases occurred. Another 33.3% (1,150 cases) affected the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) region. Approximately 18.8% (650 cases) of DAFW cases affected the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes); 6.4% (220 cases) affected the head region (including the face).

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



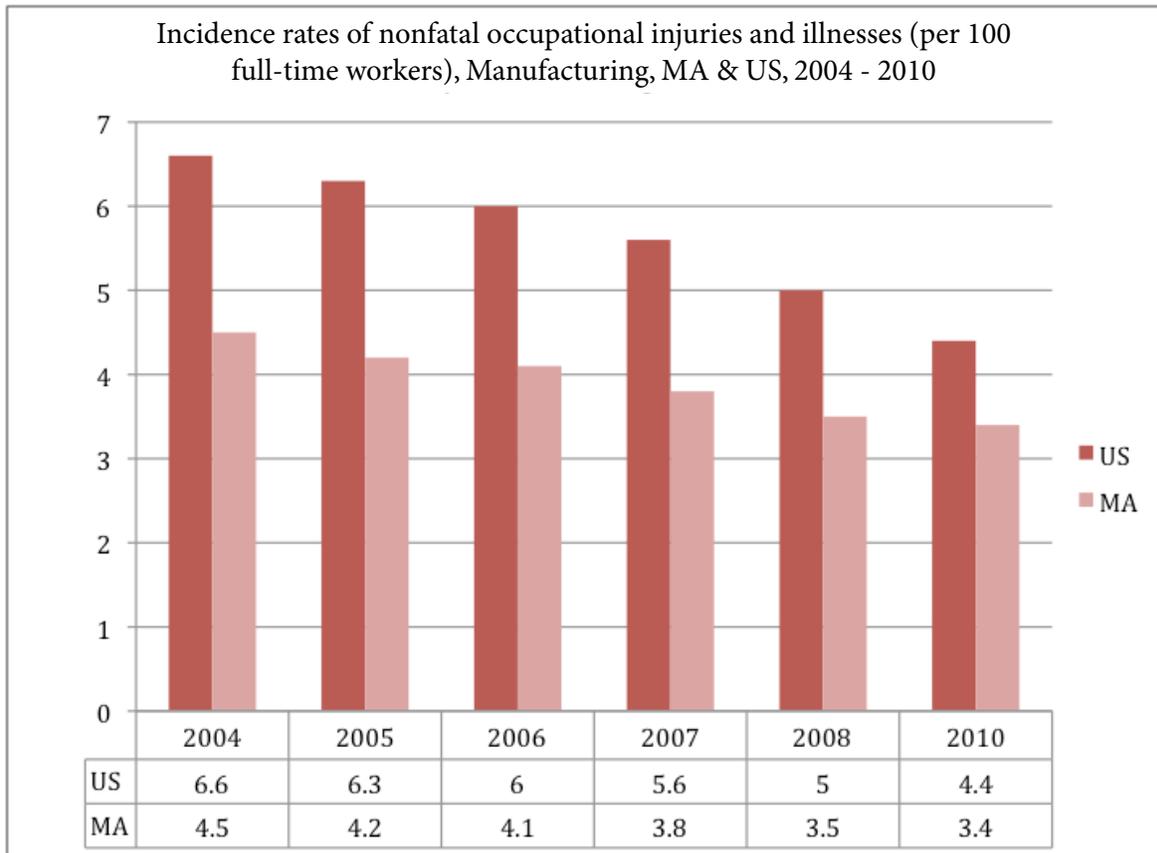
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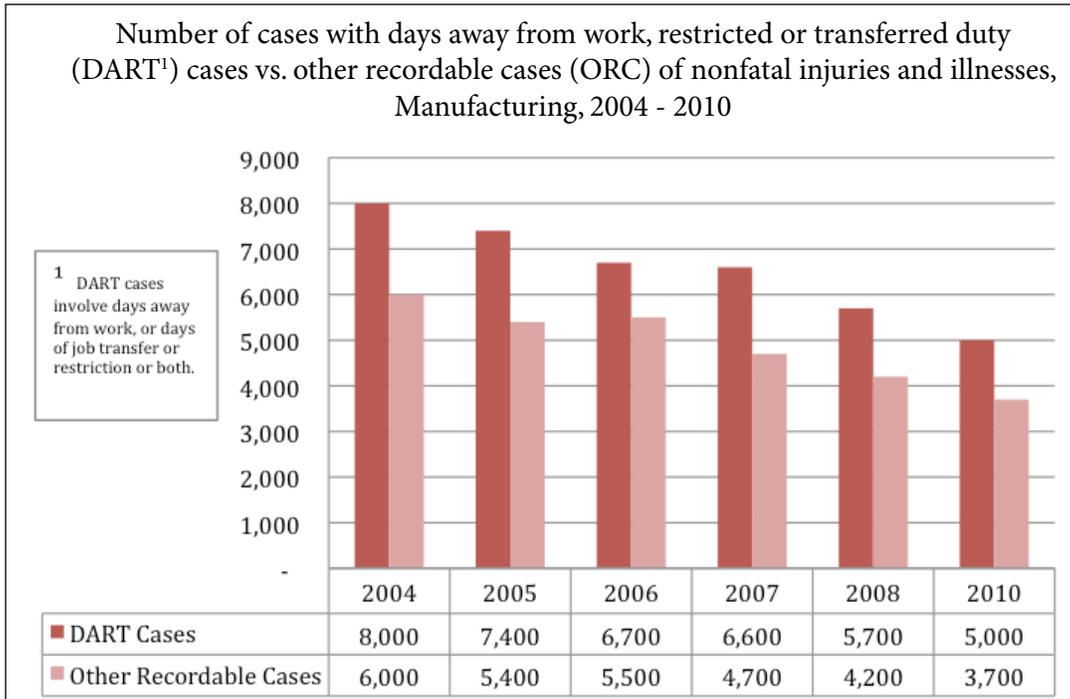
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

While data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and therefore not publishable. These graphs represent data from 2004 to 2010, excluding 2009

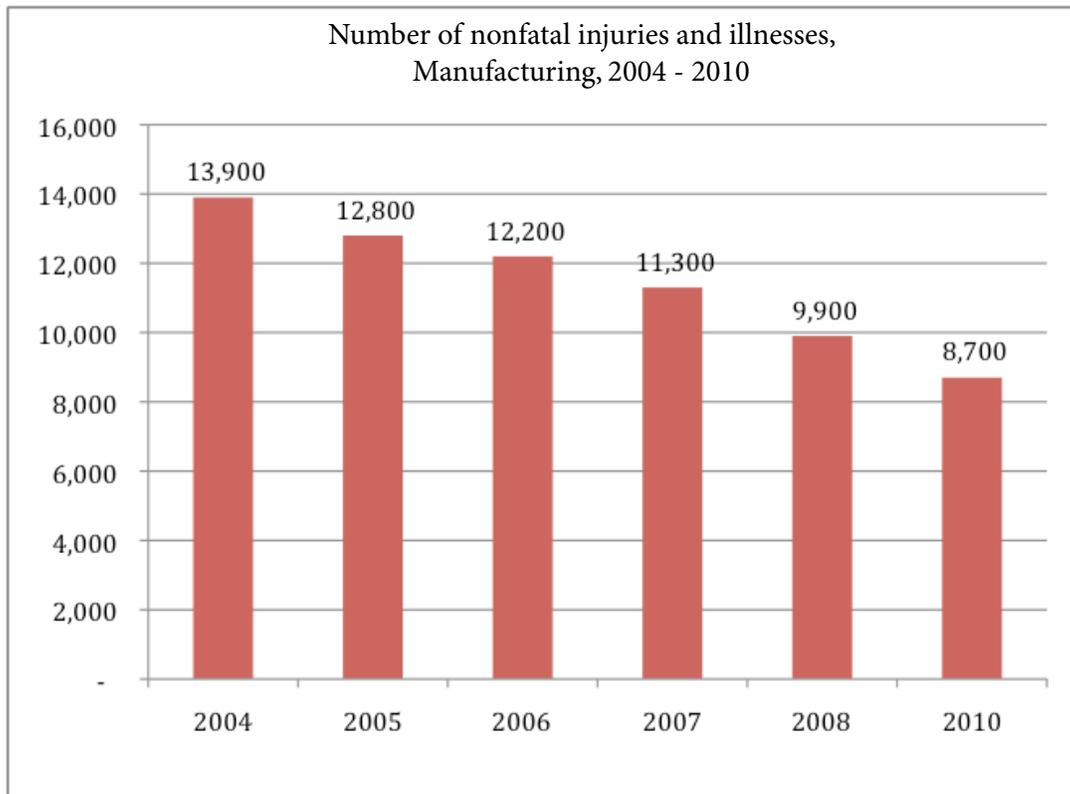


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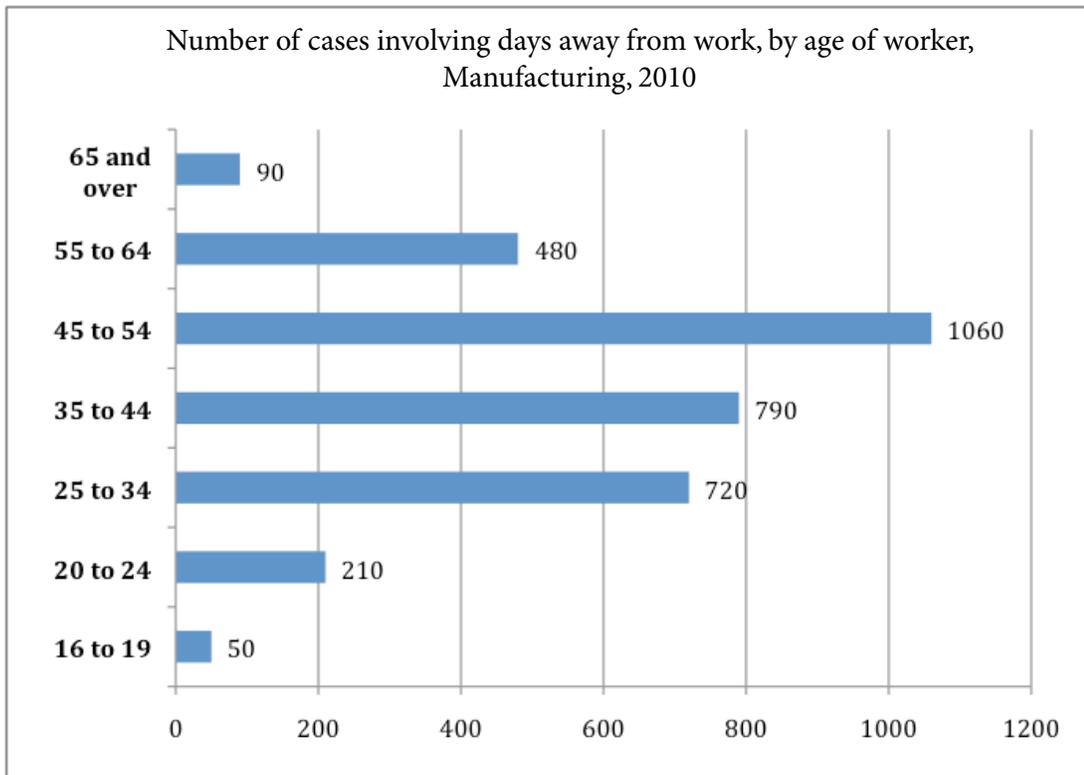
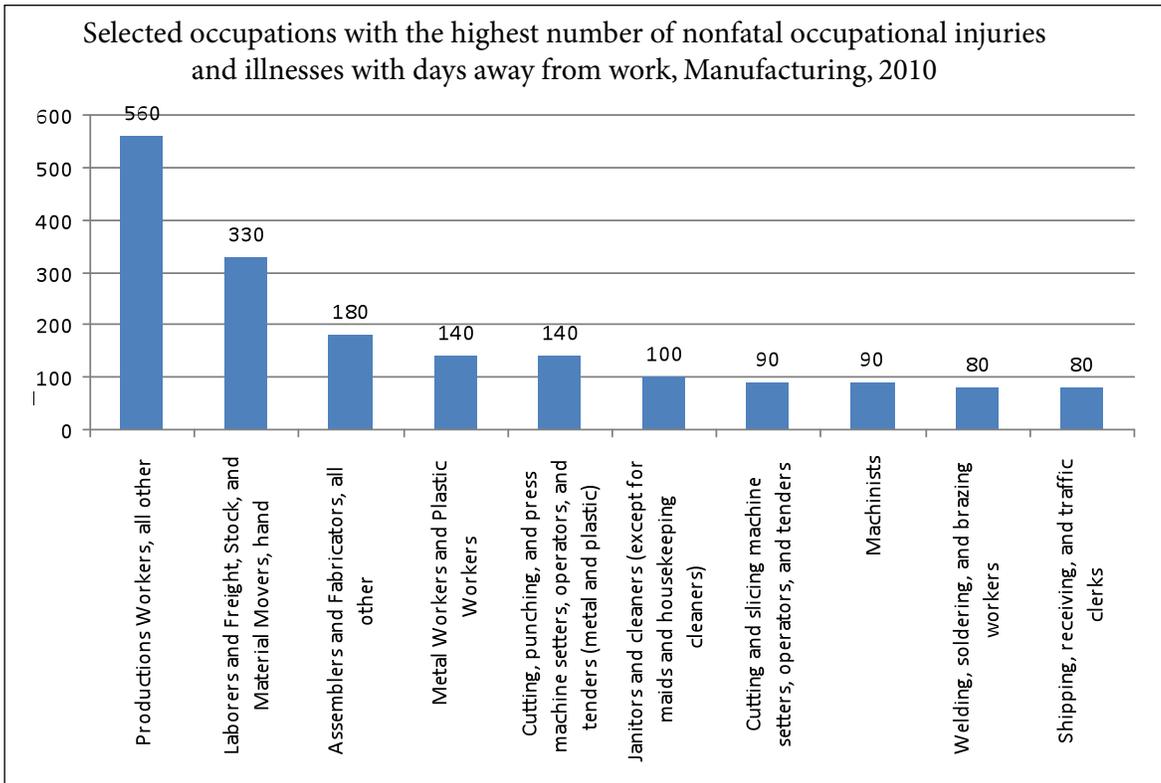
Number of cases with days away from work, restricted or transferred duty (DART¹) cases vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 2004 - 2010



Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 2004 - 2010

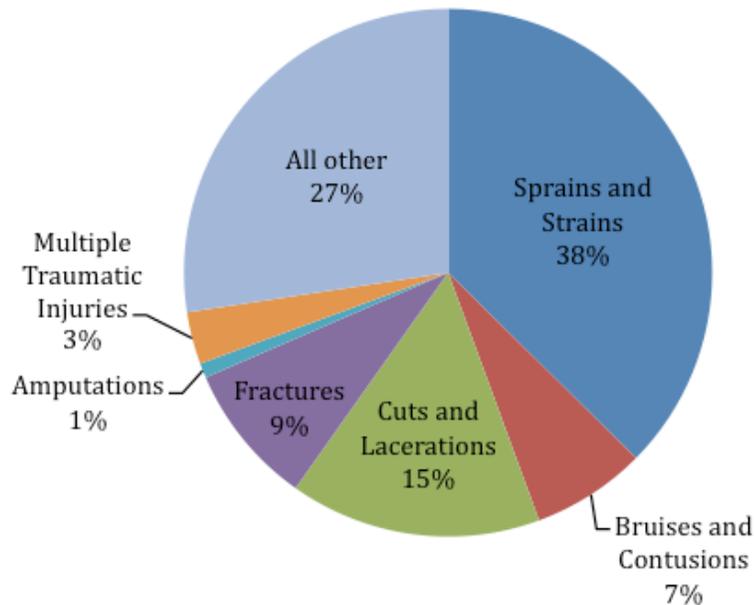


MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

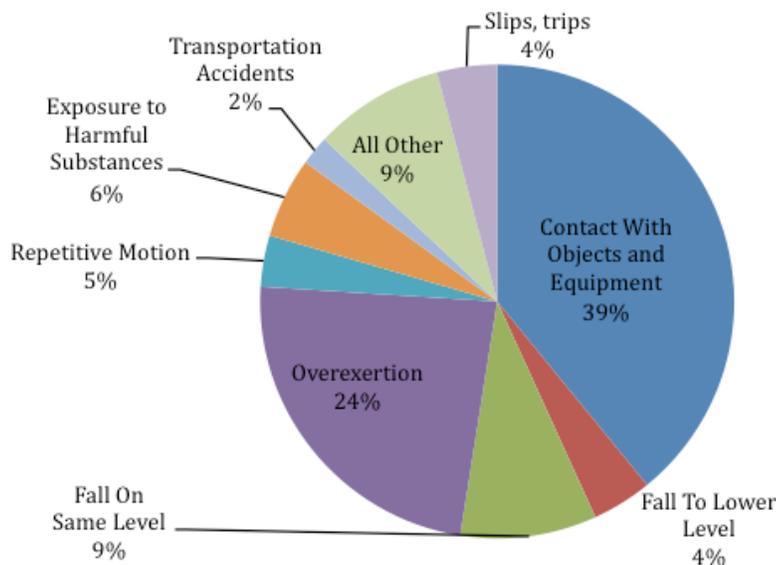


MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Manufacturing, 2010

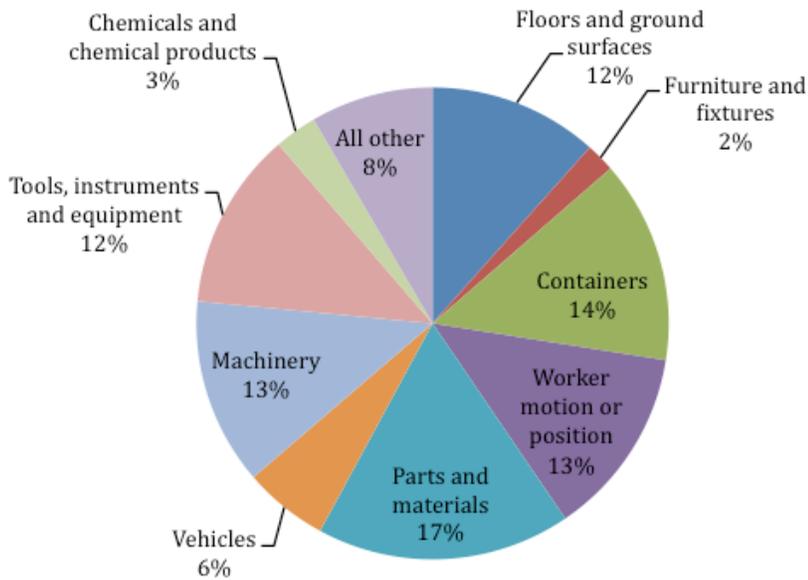


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Manufacturing, 2010

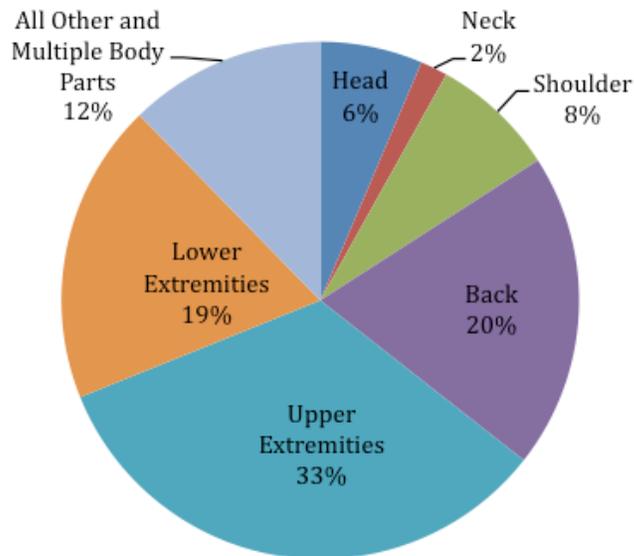


MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Manufacturing, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, Manufacturing, 2010



INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

Employing just 3.1% of all Massachusetts' private sector workforce and 3.6% of the service industries employees, this industry had the second lowest incidence rate out of all private industries as well as the second lowest incidence rate among those industries in the service-providing sector. The Information industry also had the second lowest number of total recordable cases amongst all private industries in Massachusetts. Between 2008 and 2010, there was a drop in incidence of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. It is important to note that, while data were collected in 2009, they were not statistically significant and key findings could not be produced. Therefore, the 2010 data will be compared to the 2008 collection figures. There was a significant drop in the number of total recordable incidents and in total recordable injuries-only incidents between 2008 and 2010. No measurable difference was seen in recorded numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses. Common examples of occupations in this field are: newspaper publishers, radio broadcasters, journalists, librarians, printers, software publishers, telecommunications repair and install workers, and cable and internet providers and technicians.

Key Information Industry Findings

- The total case (TRC) incidence rate for the Information industry was 1.3 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This rate was 2.2 in 2008.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty rate (DART) was 0.8 (formerly 1.5 in 2008); the cases with days away from work only rate (DAFW) was 0.6; the cases with job transfer or restriction (DJTR) was 0.1; and the other recordable case rate (ORC) was 0.5 cases per 100 FTEs.
- There were 29,240 cases of injury or illness that resulted in days away from work (DAFW). The Information industry accounted for 1.7% (510 cases) of all cases with DAFW.
- Within the Information industry, the publishing industries (except internet) group had a TRC rate of 1.3. The telecommunications group had a rate of 2.1 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- The Information industry employed approximately 86,000 workers, which was approximately 3.1% of the total private sector workforce and 3.6% of the service-providing sector.
- Of the 86,000 total information industry workforce, the publishing industries group accounted for 39,900 employees or 46.4%. The telecommunications group accounted for 21,200 employees, or 24.7% of the total.
- There were approximately 1,000 recordable incidents in 2010 in the Information industry. The publishing industries accounted for 30% (300 incidences) of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. Telecommunications had 40% (400 cases) of the recordable cases.
- Of the 1,000 cases, approximately 60% (600 cases) required either days away from work (DAFW), job transfer or restriction (DJTR), or a combination of both (DART). Approximately 50% (500) of all cases were DAFW-only cases and 10% (100 cases) of all cases were DJTR only. Finally, 40% (400 cases) were other recordable (ORC) cases that did not require DAFW or DJTR but were recordable.
- 900 (90%) injury-only cases were reported in 2010 and 100 (10%) illness-only cases were reported.



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INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Case and Demographic Findings

Based on 510 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: The occupation with the highest number of DAFW cases was installation, maintenance and repair occupations with 220 cases (43.1%). The occupation with the second highest number of DAFW cases was equipment installers and repairers (except line installers) with 180 cases or 35.3% of all DAFW cases. Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 70, or 13.7% of these incidences. Injuries in the sales and related occupations subset accounted for 50 cases (9.8%).

GENDER: In 2010, 66.7% (340 cases) of the 510 DAFW cases involved males, while 31.4% (160 cases) involved females. In 2008, the breakdown of the 1,060 DAWF cases was 83% (880 cases) and 14.2% (150 cases) to males and females respectively. Both the significant decrease in number of cases among males and the more even distribution of incidences between the genders is interesting to note between 2008 and 2010.

AGE: 43.1% (220 cases) of DAFW cases involved the age group 45 to 54; 27.5% (140 cases) involved the 35 to 44 age group; 13.7% (70 cases) involved the 25 to 34 age group; 9.8% (50 cases) involved the 55 to 64 age group; and 3.9% (20 cases) affected the 65 and up age group. (No data was available for other age groups).

NATURE: The most common occurring nature of incident for this industry was sprains, strains and tears with approximately 190 (37.3%) DAFW cases. Fractures accounted for 90 cases or 17.6%. Finally, multiple traumatic injuries accounted for 60 cases, or 11.8% of cases with DAFW.

EVENT: The most common occurring event involving DAFW was falls with a total of 140 cases or 27.5% of the total; 100 cases or 19.6% were due to overexertion. Transportation accidents caused 90 incidents (17.6%). Contact with objects or equipment accounted for 13.7% (70 cases) of all DAFW cases.

SOURCE: The floor and ground surfaces accounted for 150 cases or 29.4% of the total DAFW cases. Vehicles, minerals accounted for 110 cases, or 21.6% of all cases. Worker motion or position accounted for 80 cases each or, 15.7% each. Finally, tools, instruments, and equipment caused 60 cases or 11.8% of all DAFW injuries and illnesses.

PART OF BODY: The trunk was the body region most affected in DAFW cases; there were 180 cases that affected the trunk region (back, chest and shoulder), which is 35.3% of all DAFW cases. 50% of these trunk injuries were to the back. The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 100 cases, or 19.6%; the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 90 cases, or 17.6%. Multiple body parts accounted for 80 cases, or 15.7%.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



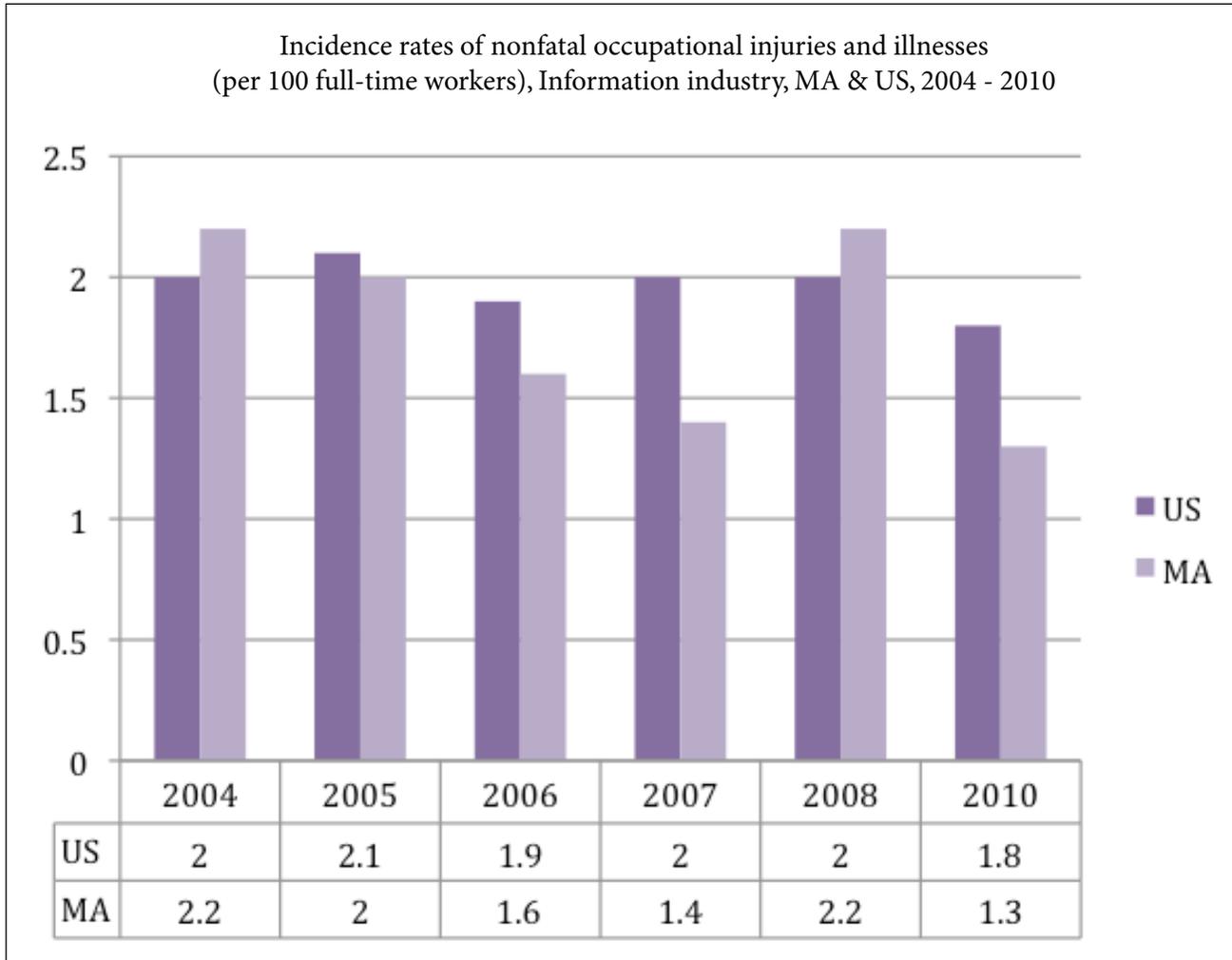
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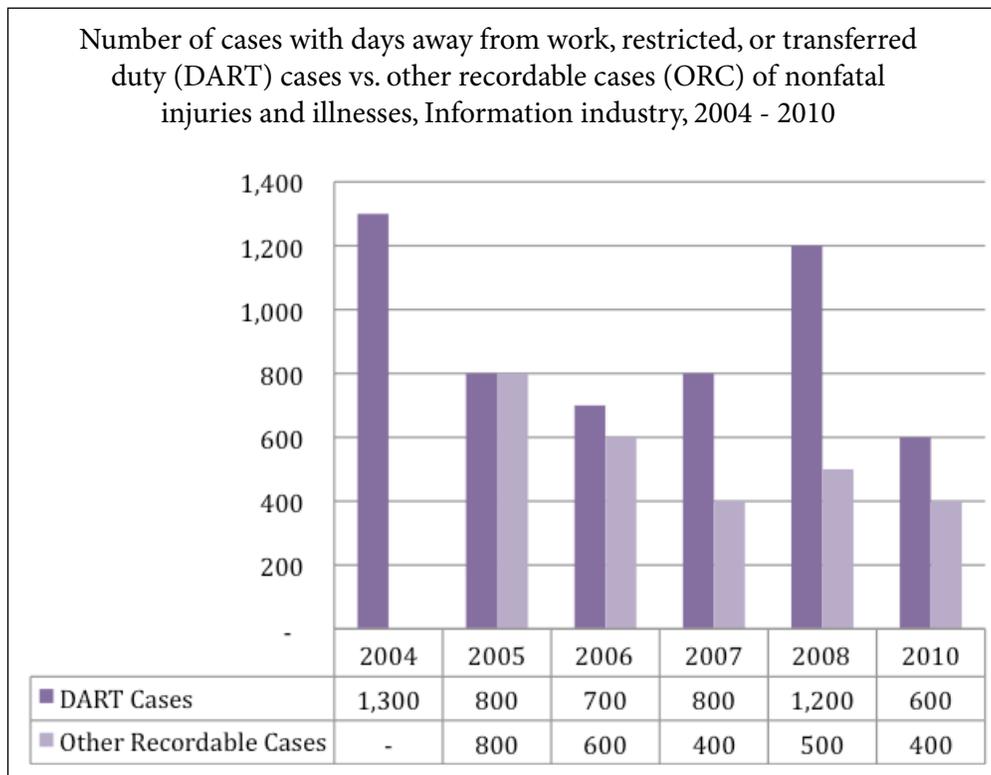
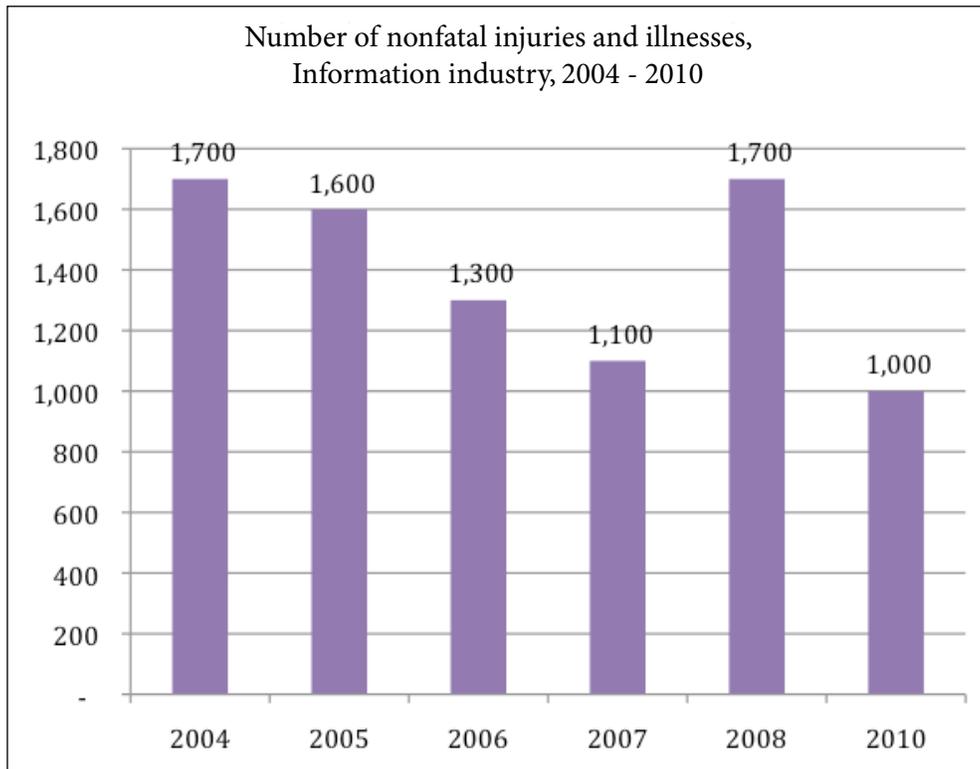
INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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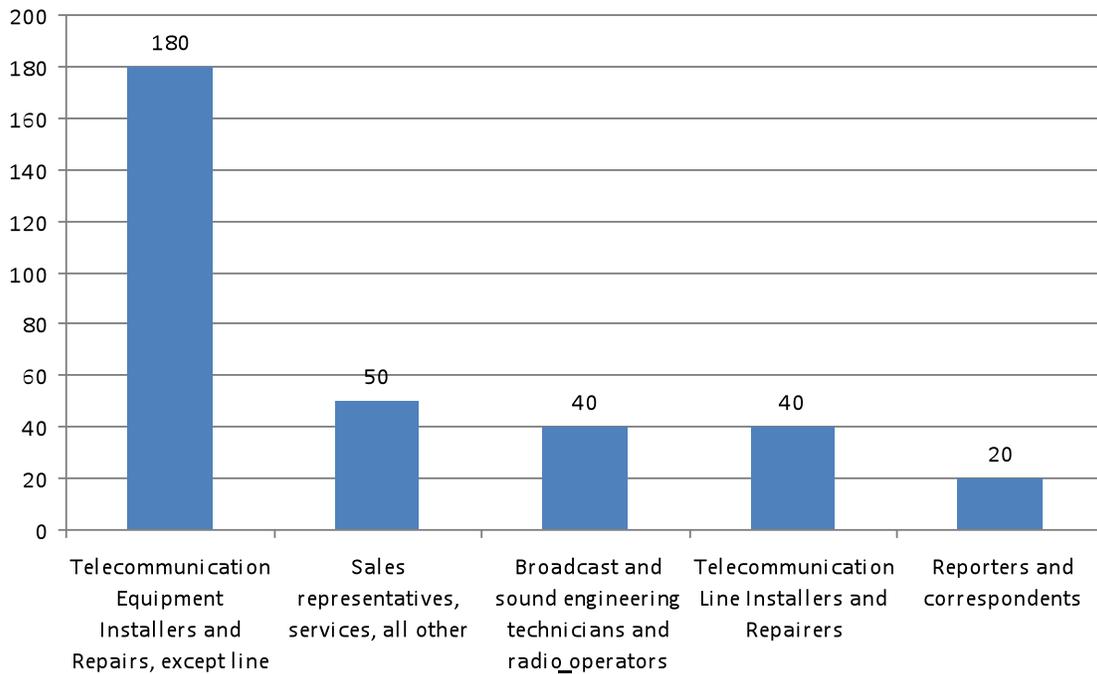


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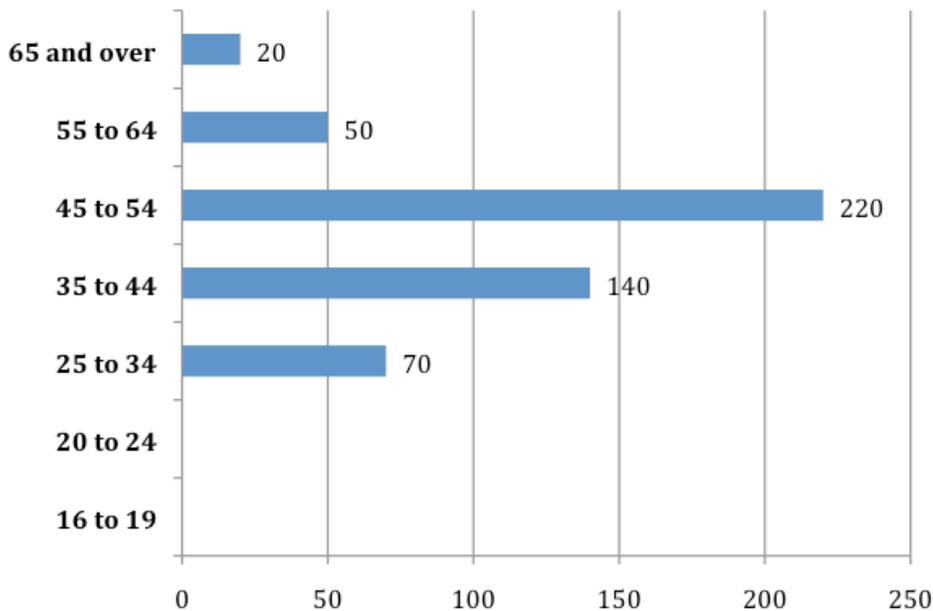


INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Information industry, 2010

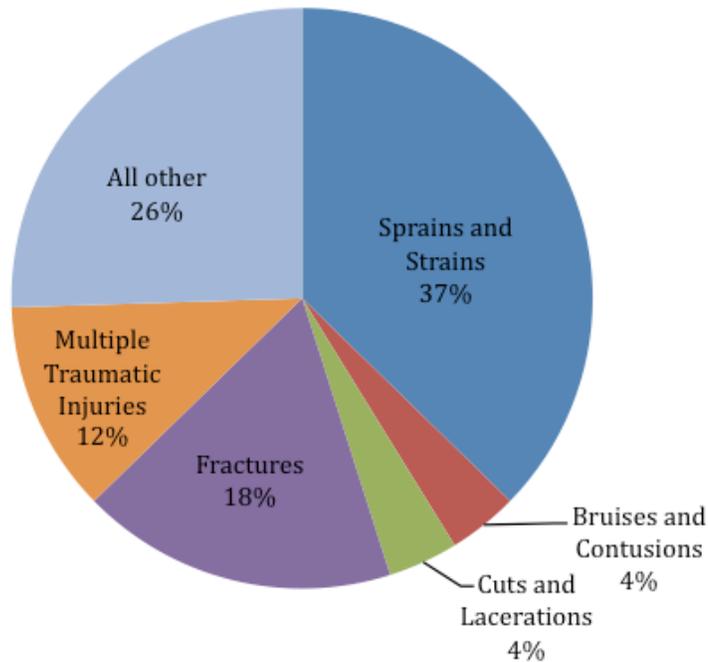


Number of cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Information industry, 2010

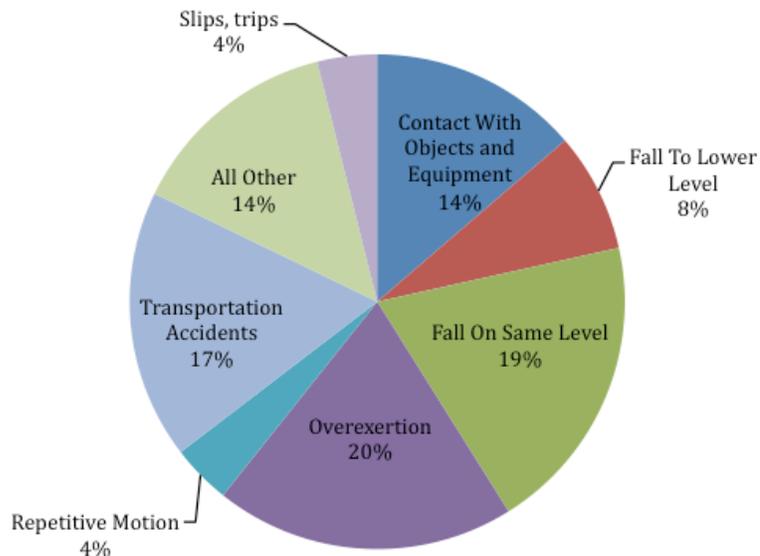


INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Information industry, 2010

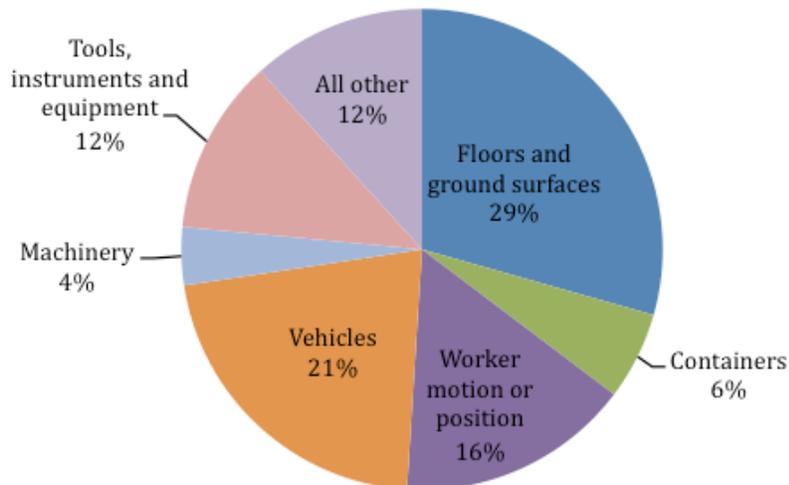


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, Information industry, 2010

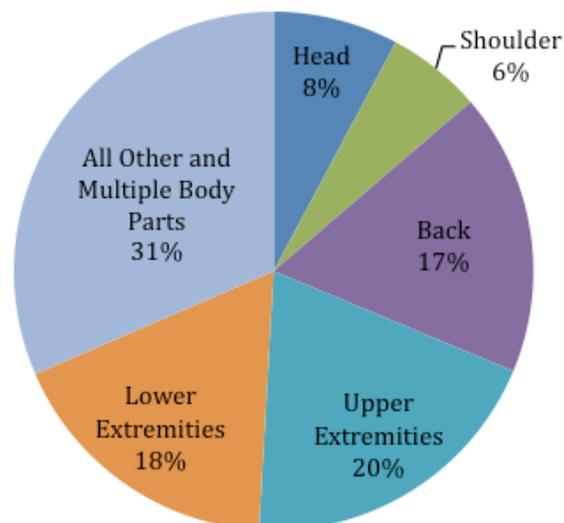


INFORMATION INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, Information industry, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, Information industry, 2010



FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2010

The financial activities industry can be categorized by two main sectors: finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing. This industry had the third lowest total number of nonfatal occupational incidents; however it had the lowest incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent employees. Companies engaged in real estate had a higher number of recordable cases than those in finance. There were not enough reported illness-only cases to produce any reportable data this year. Policy processing clerks had the highest number of cases with days away from work. Common examples of occupations in this industry include: bank tellers, credit analysts, loan brokers, stock brokers, investment advisors, and portfolio analysts.

Key Financial Activities Industry Findings

- There were a total of 2,000 total recordable cases industry-wide.
- The financial activities industry had a total recordable case (TRC) rate of 1.1 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs).
- Within the financial activities industry there are two industry groups: finance and insurance, which did not have enough data to produce incidence rates; and the real estate and rental and leasing group, which had a TRC rate of 3.8 incidents per 100 FTEs.
- The cases with days away or restricted/transferred duty (DART) rate was 0.7 cases per 100 FTEs; the cases with days away from work only (DAFW) rate was 0.5; the cases with job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) rate was 0.2; and the other recordable rate (ORC) was 0.4 cases per 100 FTEs. All remain relatively unchanged from 2008.
- The financial activities industry employed approximately 210,700 employees in 2010, representing approximately 7.7% of the total private-sector workforce.
- The real estate and rental and leasing group employed approximately 19.2% (40,400 workers) of the total financial activities workforce.
- Cases with days away from work (DAFW), job transfer or restriction (DJTR) or a combination of both (DART) accounted for 60% (1,200 cases) of all cases; DAFW-only cases accounted for approximately 45% (900 cases) of all cases; DJTR-only cases accounted for 15% (300 cases) of the total; and other recordable (ORC) cases accounted for 35% (700 cases) of the total.
- All cases reported were injury-only incidents. There were not enough data to publish statistics on illness-only cases.



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FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Case and Demographic Findings Based on 920 cases with days away from work

OCCUPATION: Occupations within the financial activities sector with the highest number of incidents include: policy processing clerks (240 cases), customer services reps (140), janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners (110), and maintenance/repair workers, general, who accounted for 70 cases.

GENDER: Males accounted for 54.3% (500 cases) of all DAFW cases; females accounted for 45.7% (420 cases) of all DAFW cases.

AGE: The age group with the lowest number of DAFW cases was the 35 to 44 bracket with 80 cases or 8.7% of the total. Workers aged 25 to 34 experienced 100 cases or 10.9% of the total. 14.1% (130 cases) of all DAFW cases affected workers aged 55 to 64. Workers aged 20 to 24 accounted for 15.2% (140 cases) of all cases. Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for the largest amount of DAFW cases with 430 cases or 46.7% of the total. The 14 to 15, 16 to 19, and 65 and over groups did not have enough data to produce results.

NATURE: The most frequent nature of incidents were sprains and strains; there were a total of 280 reported cases which is 30.4% of the total. Bruises and contusions accounted for 120 of the DAFW cases, which is 13% of the total. Multiple traumatic injuries were the nature of 90 cases, which is 9.8% of the total. Cuts and lacerations were responsible for 40 cases, or 4.3% of the total. Lastly, fractures were the nature of 20 cases, or 2.2%. The remainder of cases were spread out amongst other categories but were too small to be reported.

EVENT: Transportation accidents was the event category with the highest number of DAFW incidents. There were 330 reported cases involving DAFW, which is 35.9% of the total. Contact with objects or equipment was the event of injury or illness in 200 cases, or 21.7% of the total. Overexertion (specifically overexertion in lifting—80 cases) and falls to the same level were each responsible for 120 cases or approximately 13% each. Exposure to harmful substance was the cause of 40 cases, or 4.4% of the total. The remainder of cases were spread out amongst other categories but were too small to be reported.

SOURCE: Vehicles were the source of the majority of DAFW cases in this industry. There were a total of 440 cases that involved vehicles as the source of incident. This represents 47.8% of all cases. Floor and ground surfaces were responsible for 140 cases, or 15.2% of the total. The injured or ill workers were the source of approximately 90 cases or 9.8% of the total. Tools, instruments, and equipment were the source of 70 cases, or 7.6% of the total. The remainder of cases were spread out amongst other categories but were too small to be reported.

PART OF BODY: The trunk was the body region most affected in DAFW cases; there were 180 cases that affected the trunk region (back, chest and shoulder), which is 35.3% of all DAFW cases. 50% of these trunk injuries were to the back. The upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) accounted for 100 cases, or 19.6%; the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes) accounted for 90 cases, or 17.6%. Multiple body parts accounted for 80 cases, or 15.7%.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2011.



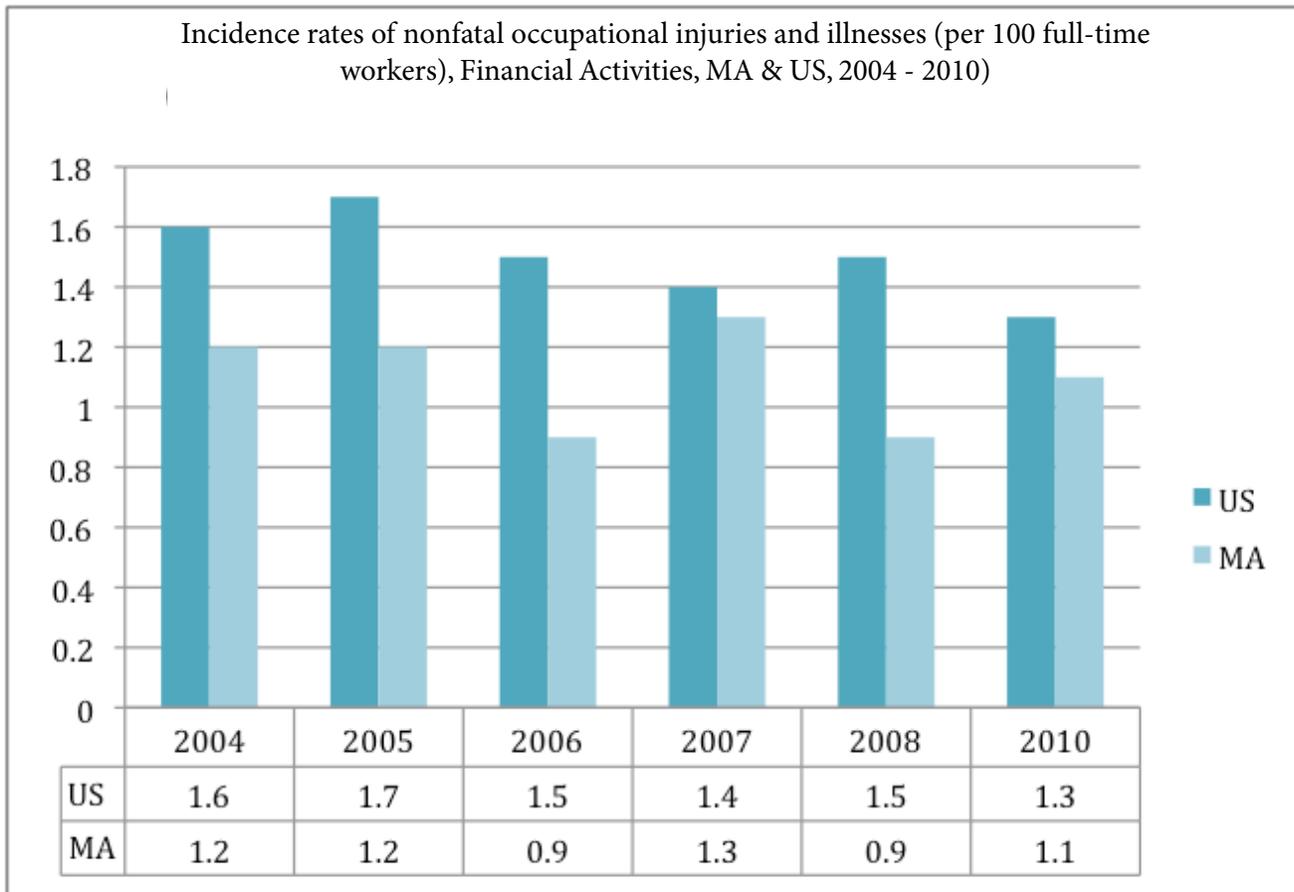
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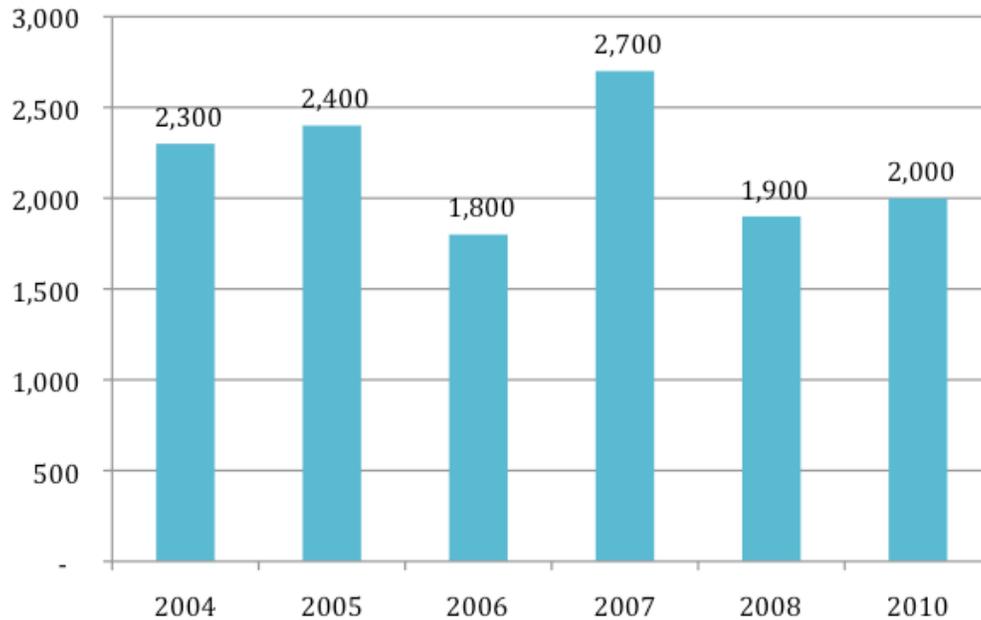
Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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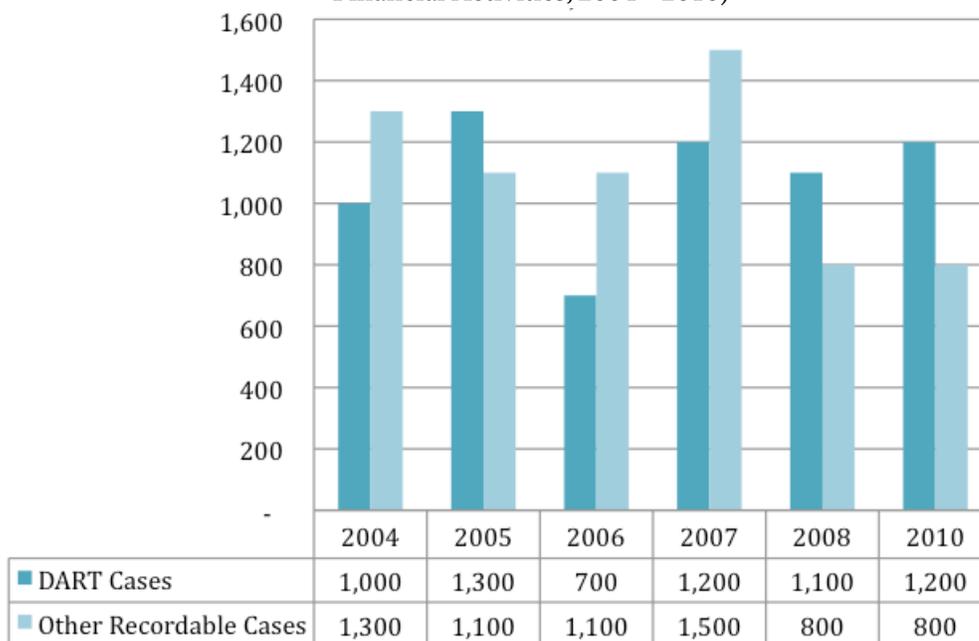


FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses,
financial activities, 2004 - 2010

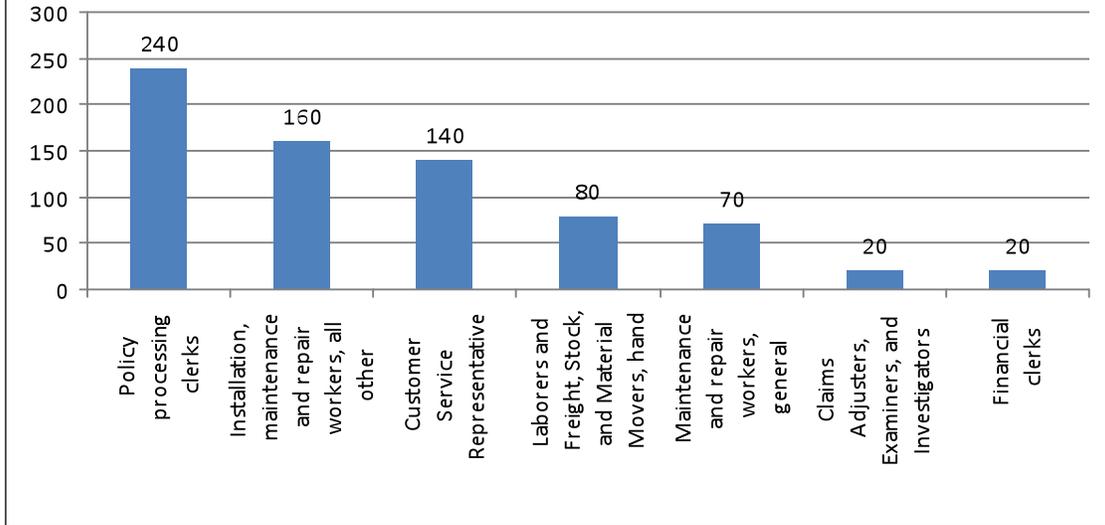


Number of cases with days away from work, restricted duty, or transferred duty
vs. other recordable cases (ORC) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,
Financial Activities, 2004 - 2010)

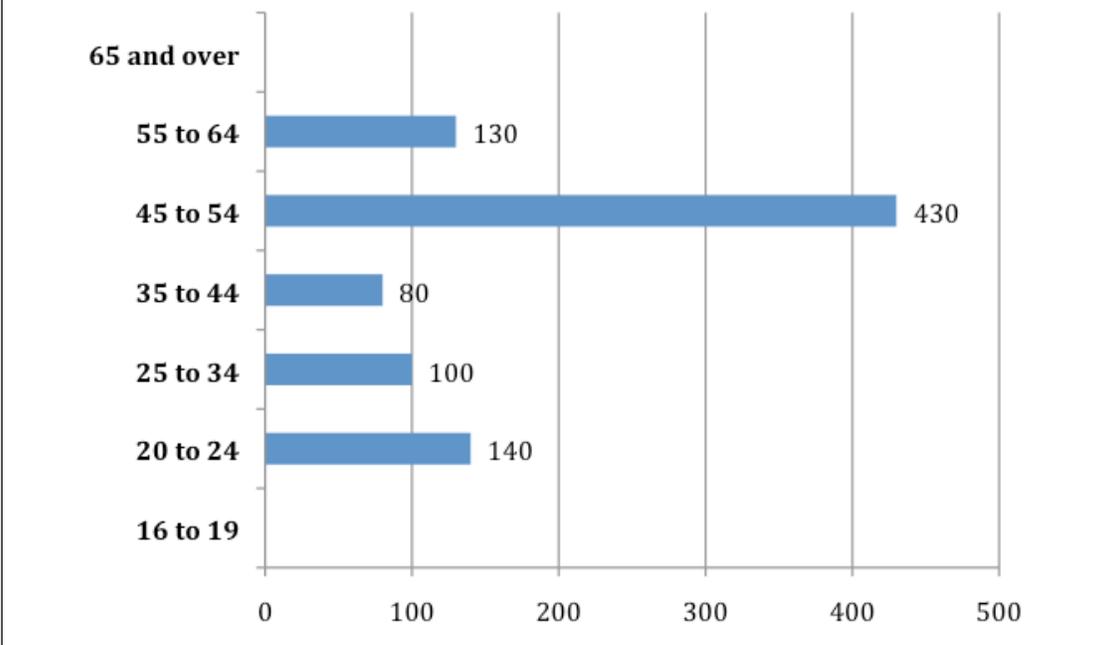


FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Financial Activities, 2010

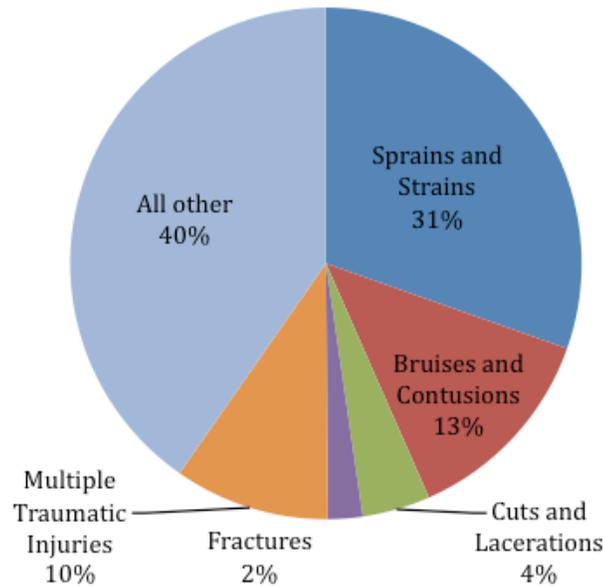


Number cases involving days away from work, by age of worker, Financial Activities, 2010

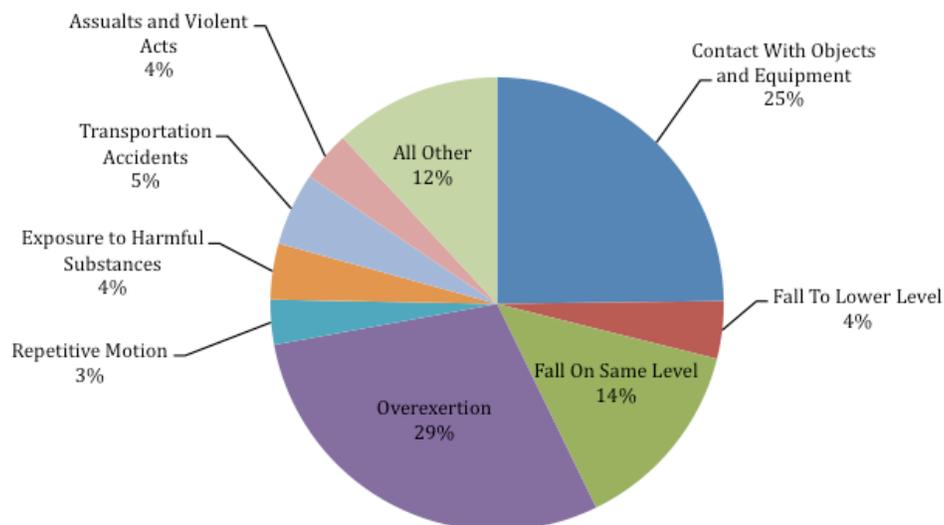


FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of non fatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Financial Activities, 2010

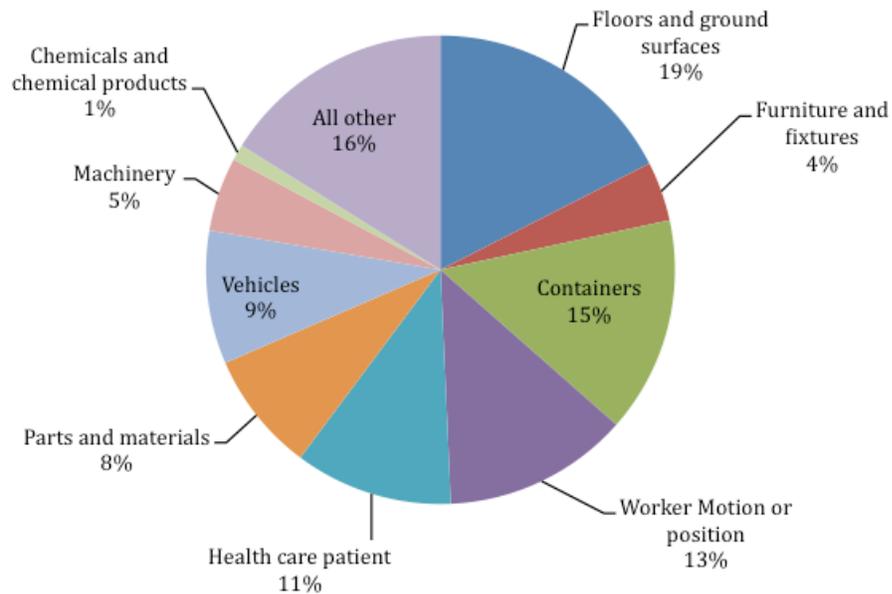


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2010



FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INDUSTRY

Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, all private industries, 2010



Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2010

