

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.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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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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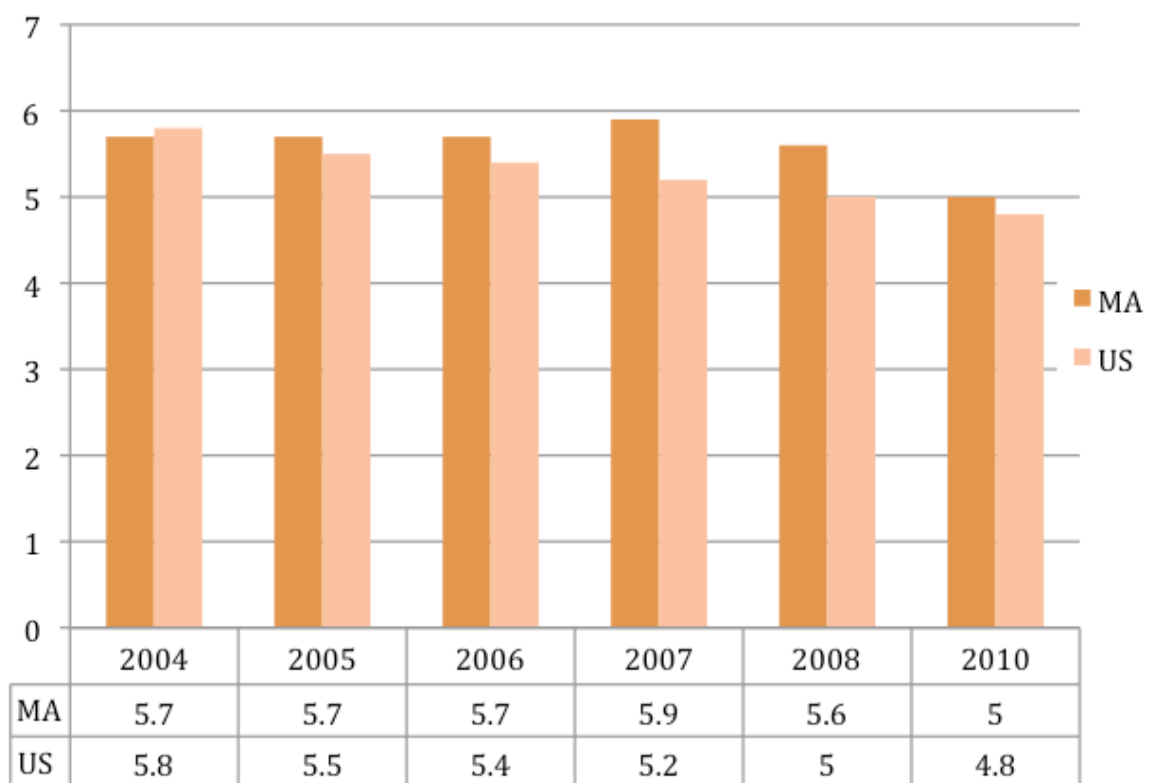
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Non-Fatal Occupational Injury and Illness Data Charts

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.

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

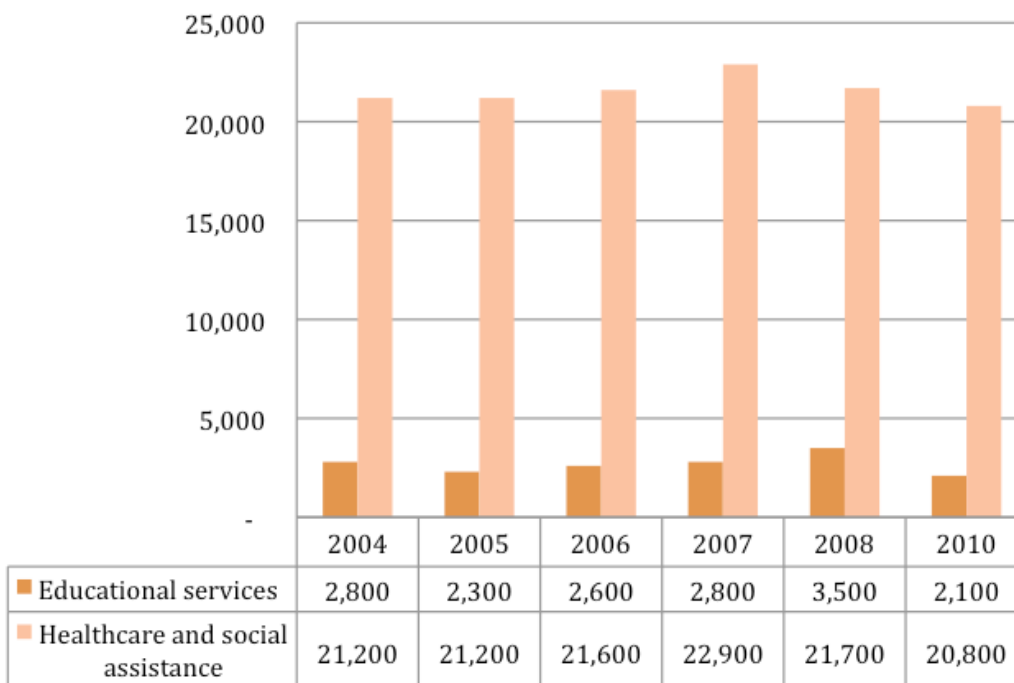


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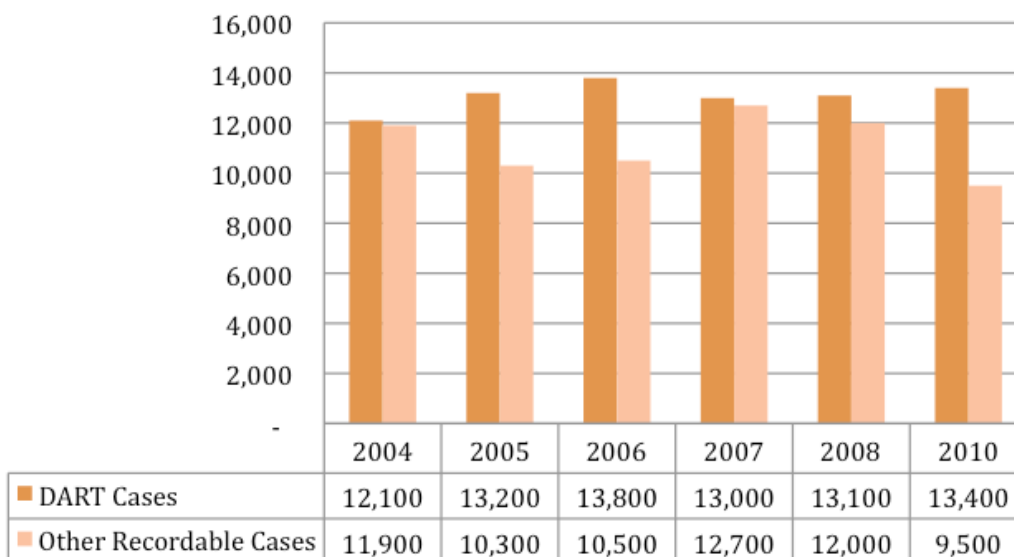
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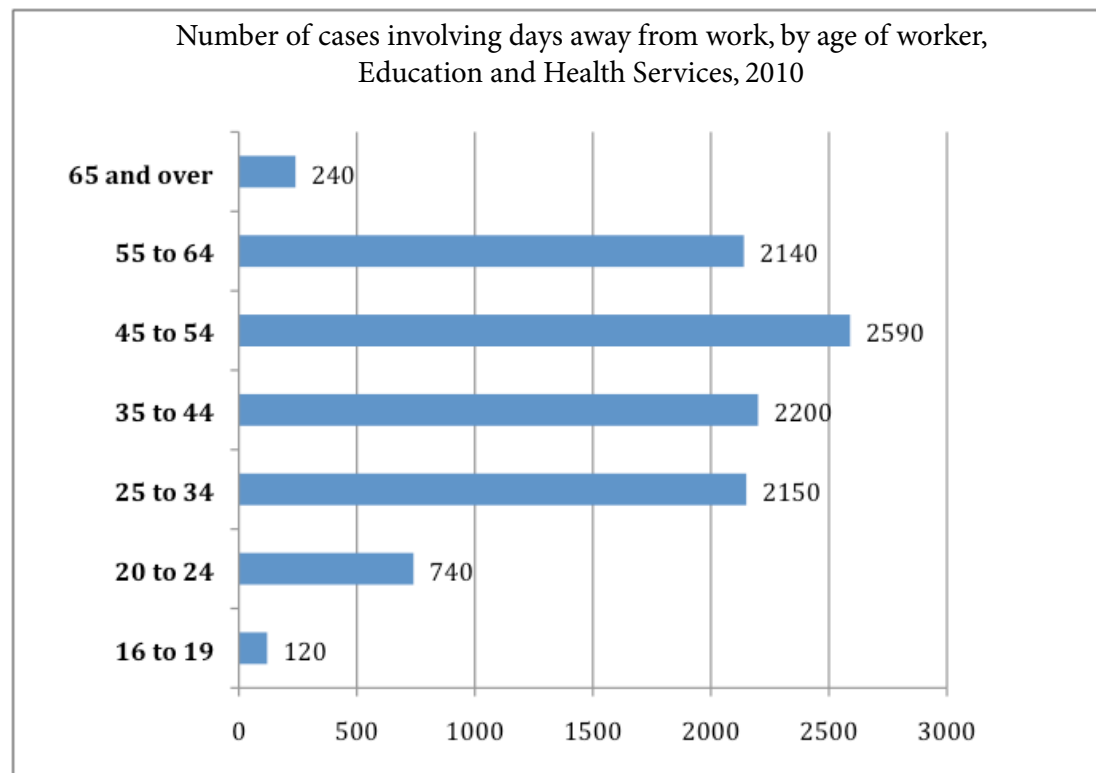
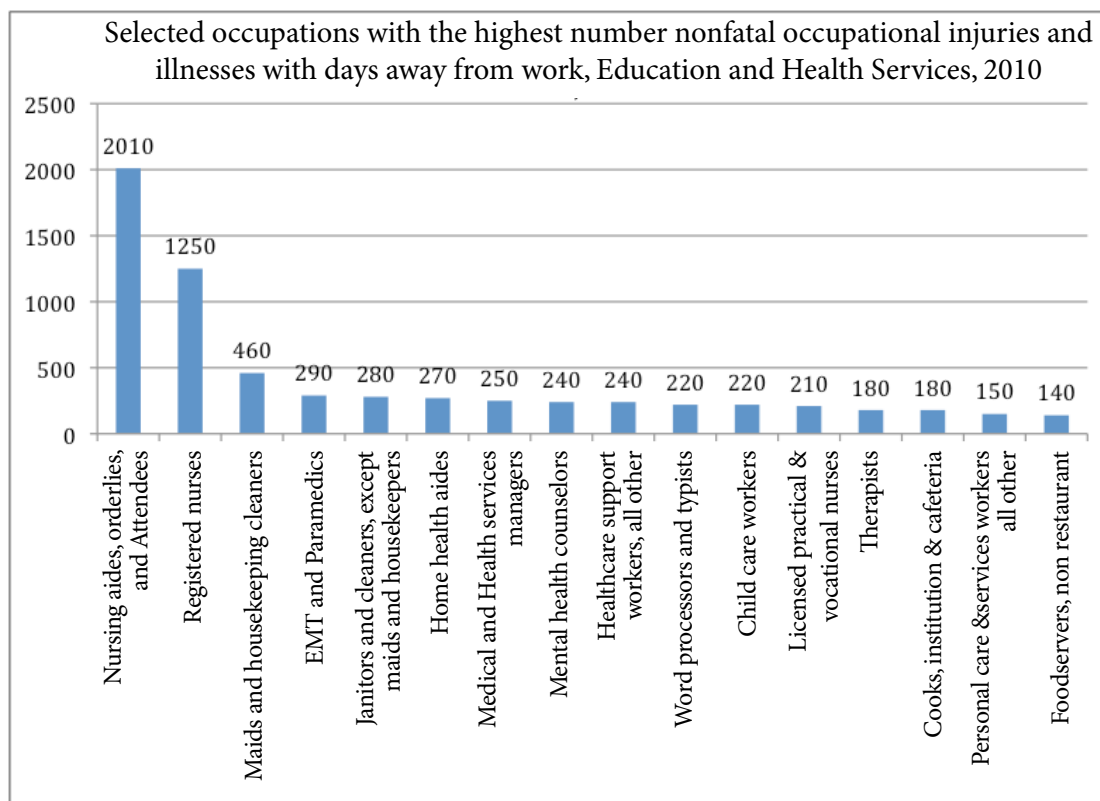
Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,
Education and Health Services, 2004 - 2010



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

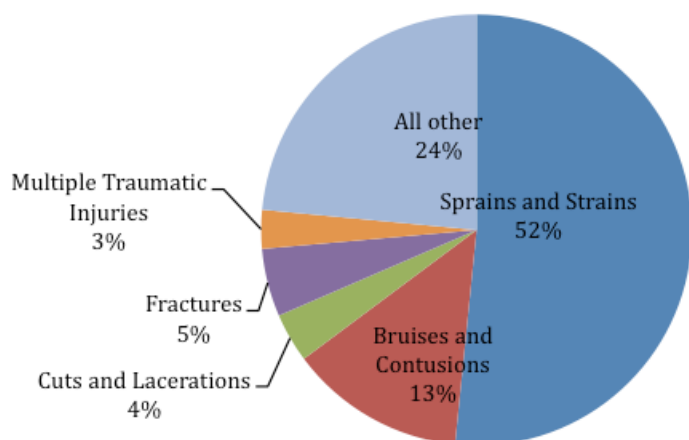


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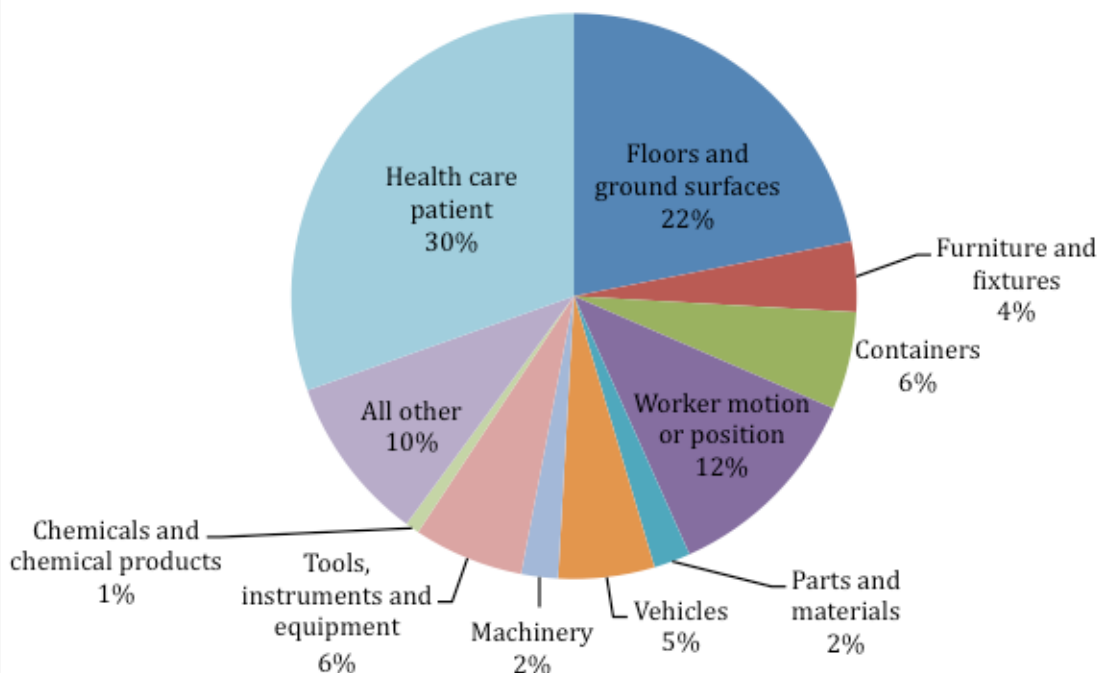


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by nature of injury or illness, Education and Health Services, 2010



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

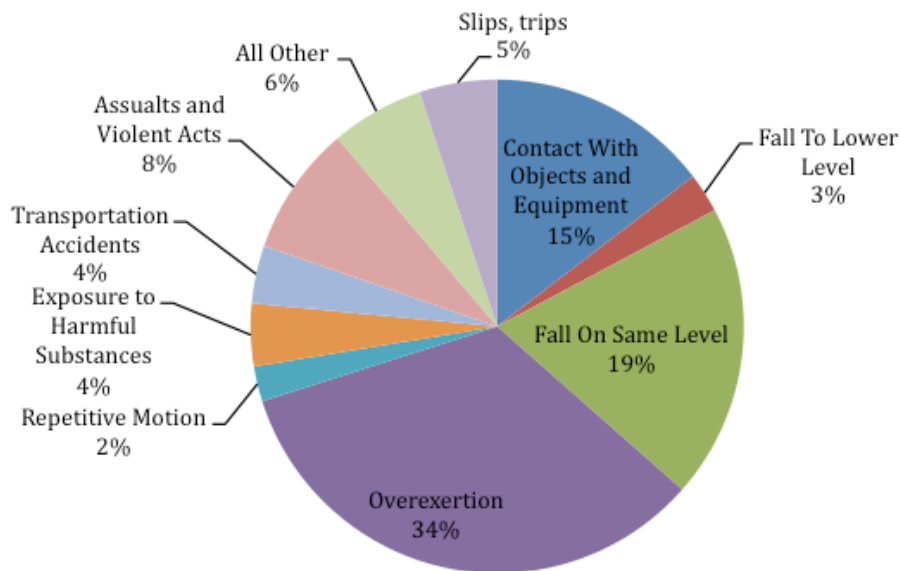


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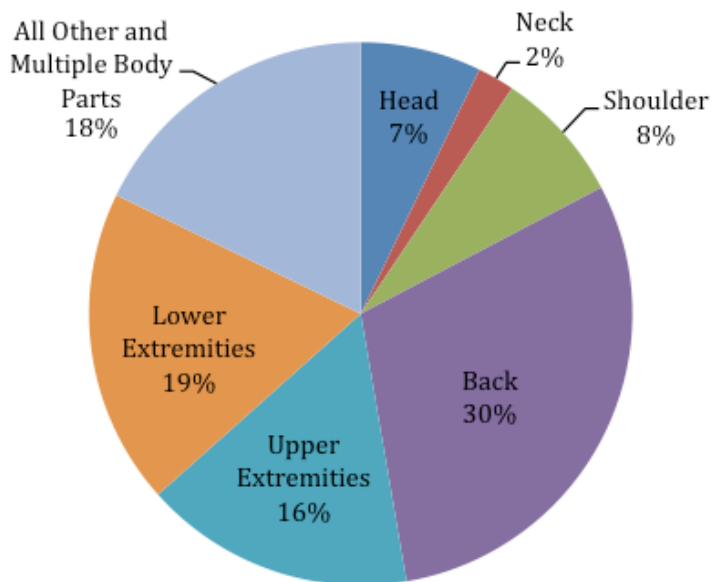
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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, by event or exposure, all private industries, Education and Health Services, 2010



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



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