

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report 2008

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The manufacturing industry employed the largest percentage of workers in the goods-producing sector. In 2008, the industry had a significant decrease in its days away or restricted or transferred duty (DART) rate, caused mainly by a decrease in total days away from work only rate (DAFW) cases from 2007. The number of total recordable injury cases-only decreased significantly as well. 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 3.5 incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This rate is relatively unchanged from 2007's 3.8 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 1.2; the days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate was 0.7; and the other recordable case (ORC) rate was 1.5.
- The industry reported 9,900 recordable cases, which is approximately 12% of the total private sector and 60% of the goods-producing sector.
- The industry employed approximately 289,600 employees which is approximately 10% of the private sector workforce and 67% of the goods-producing sector.
- DART cases represented 58%, or 5,700 of all cases; DAFW-only cases accounted for approximately 3,600 cases while DJTR-only cases accounted for the remaining 2,100; ORC cases accounted for 4,200 cases or 42% of the total.
- Approximately 9,000 incidents were injury-only cases, which is roughly 91.1% of the total.
- Approximately 800 incidents were illness-only cases, which is roughly 8%.



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Case and Demographic Findings

GENDER: Approximately 79.2% (2,820 cases) of the manufacturing industry's DAFW incidents affected men; 20.2% (720 cases) affected women.

AGE: 27.8% (990 cases) of all DAFW cases affected workers in the age group of 45 to 54; 24.2% (860 cases) affected workers in the age group of 35 to 44; 18.3% (650) of the cases affected the 25 to 34 age group; 16.3% (580 cases) affected workers in age group 55 to 64; 7.0% affected workers in age group 20 to 24; the 65 and over group accounted for 2.5% (90 cases); and 2.0% (70 cases) affected the 16 to 19 age range.

NATURE: The most common nature of injury in the manufacturing industry was sprains, strains and tears which accounted for 41.6% (1,480 cases) of all cases. Cuts and lacerations accounted for 12.6% (450 cases) of all cases; bruises and contusions accounted for 10.4% (370 cases); and fractures accounted for 7.0% (250 cases).

EVENT: The most frequent event resulting in DAFW cases was struck by object or equipment which resulted in 590 cases or 16.6% of all cases. It is followed by overexertion in lifting which accounted for 530 cases or 14.9% of the total. Falls on same level and bodily reaction both accounted for 410 cases each or 11.5% each of the total. Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects accounted for 350 cases or 9.8% of the total.

SOURCE: Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker was the most frequent source of DAFW cases with 570 cases or approximately 16.0% of cases. Containers—non pressurized accounted for 330 cases or 9.3%; floors accounted for 250 DAFW cases or 7.0%; building materials—solid elements accounted for 190 cases or 5.3%; and reels, rolls accounted for 160 cases or 4.5% of the total.

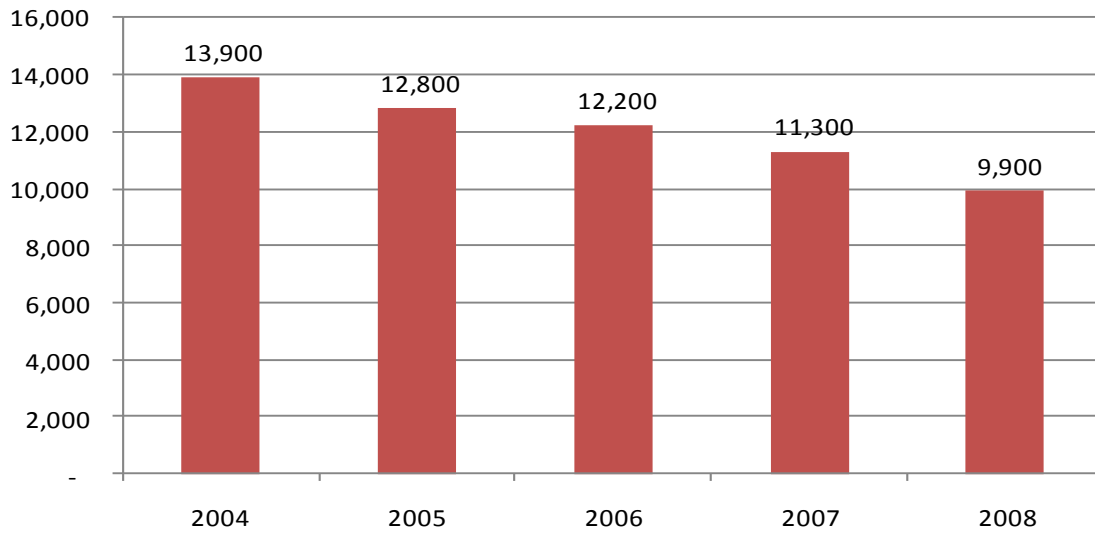
PART OF BODY: The part of body most affected in DAFW cases was the trunk region, where approximately 33% (1,200 cases) cases occurred. Another 32.9% (1,170 cases) affected the upper extremities (arms, wrists, hands, fingers) region. Approximately 18% (640 cases) of DAFW cases affected the lower extremities (legs, ankles, feet, toes); 13.8% (490 cases) affected the head region (including the face).

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), manufacturing, MA & US, 2004 - 2008



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**Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses,
manufacturing, 2004 - 2008**

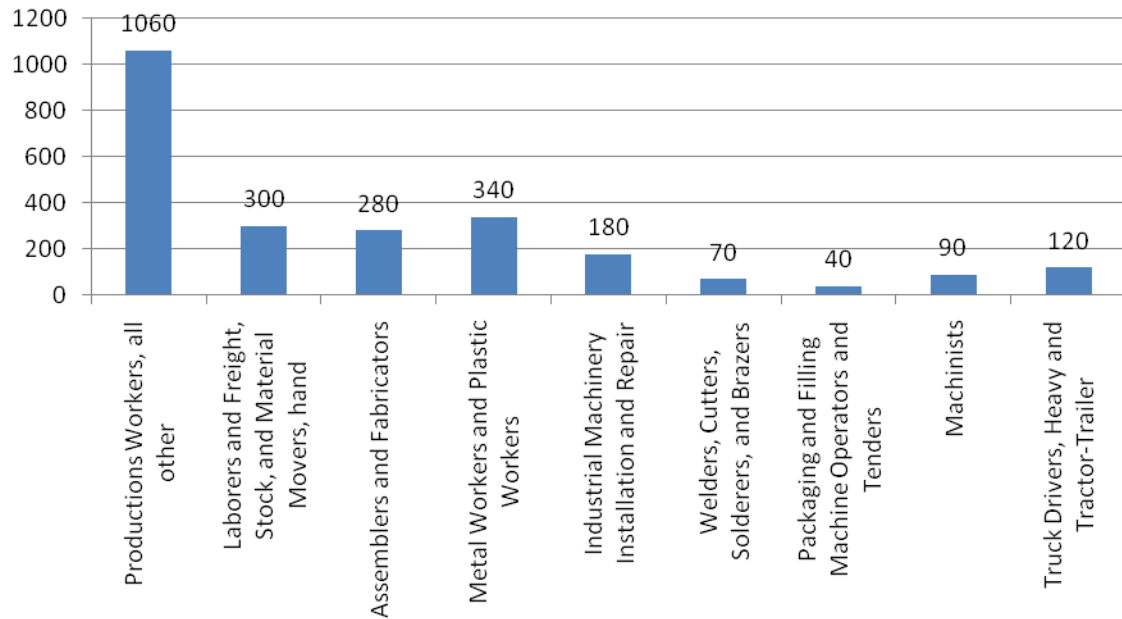


**Number of lost workday¹ vs. non-lost workday cases of
nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 - 2008**

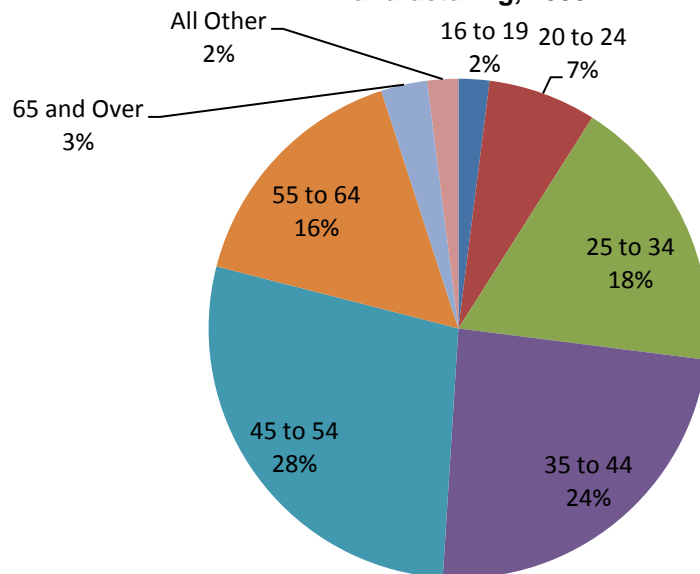


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Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, manufacturing, 2008

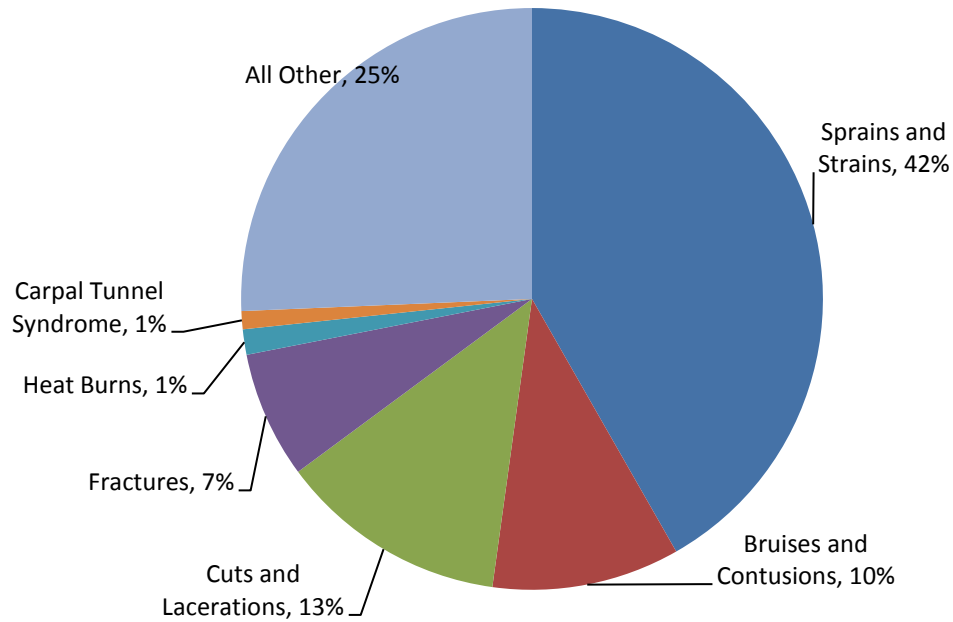


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2008

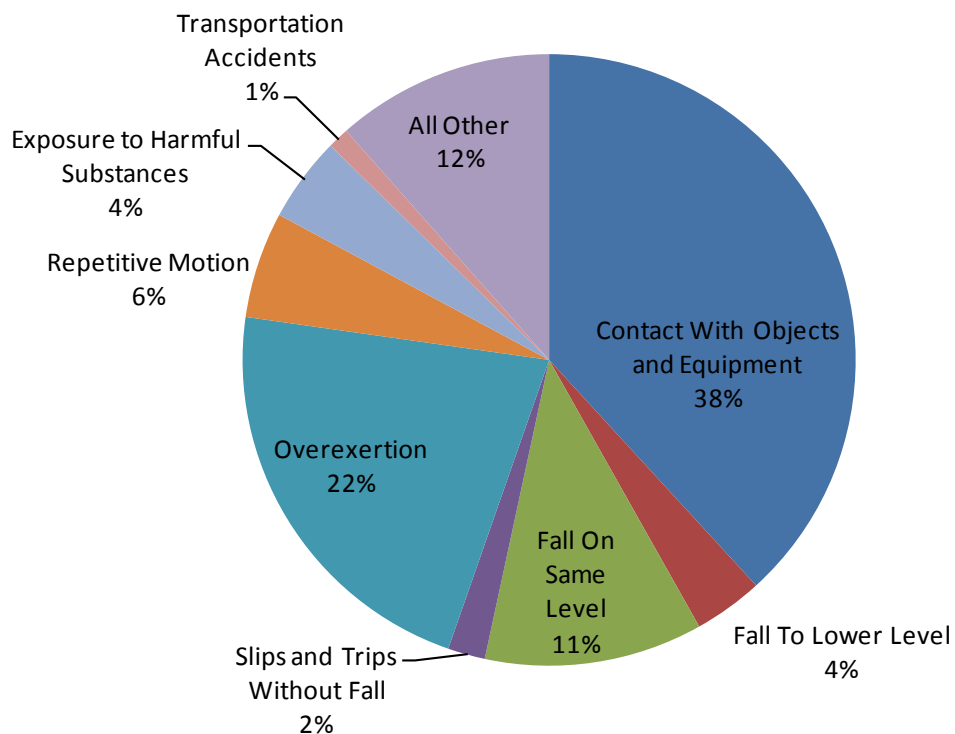


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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, manufacturing, 2008

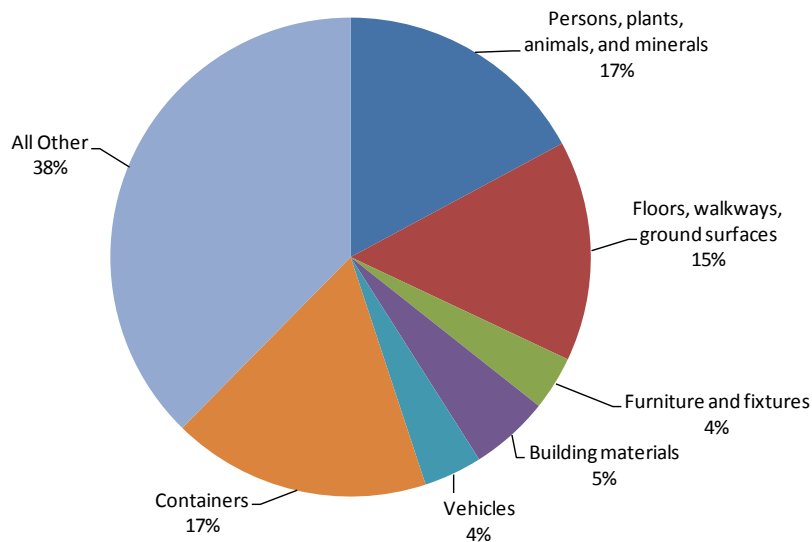


Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2008



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Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source, all private industries, manufacturing, 2008



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

