

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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

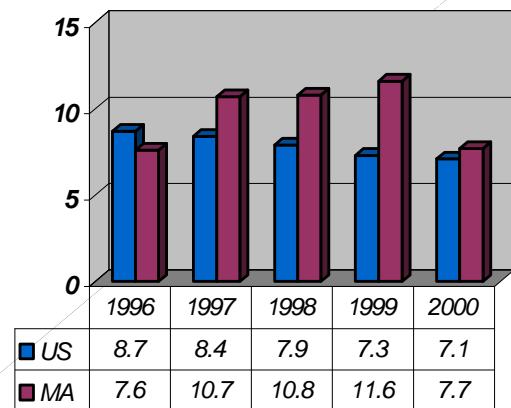


## Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry 2000 Report

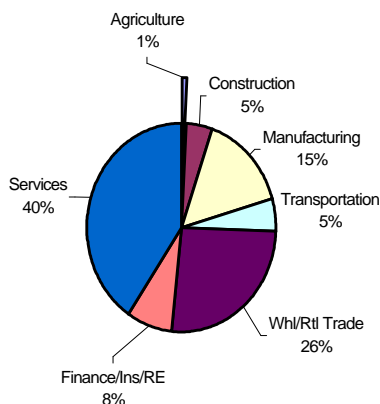
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry in Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and

**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

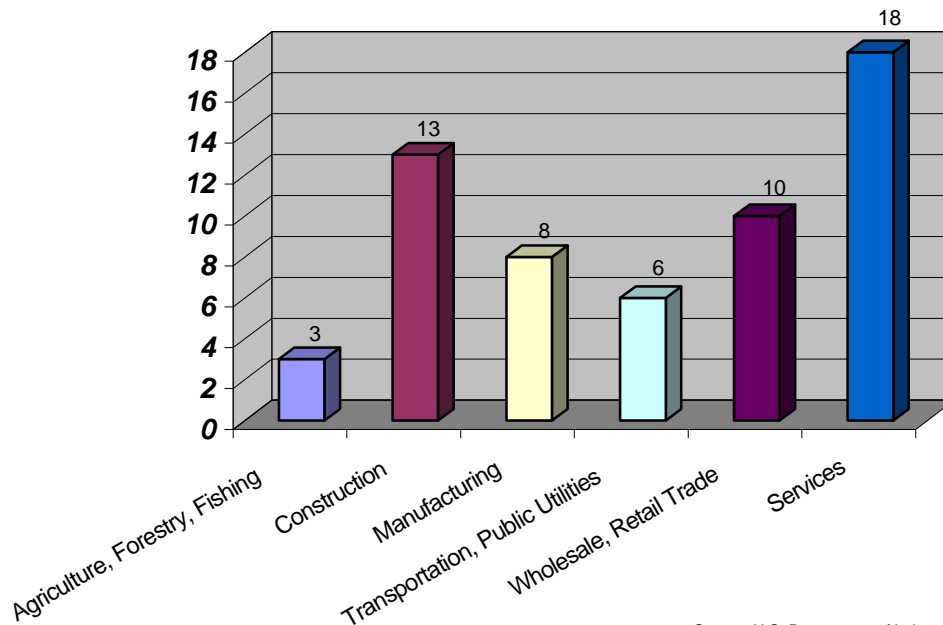


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing made up one percent of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 24,000 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Construction had 130,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 7.7 in the year 2000, or a total of 1,300 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 11.6, in 1998 the rate was 10.8, in 1997 it was 10.7 and in 1996 it was 7.6. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry suffered three occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Construction Industry had 13 fatal occupational injuries; Manufacturing had eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 10; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry workers suffered 519 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 248 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 93 were fractures, 57 were animal or insect bites, 19 were punctures and 102 were all other injury and illness categories.

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, 2000**

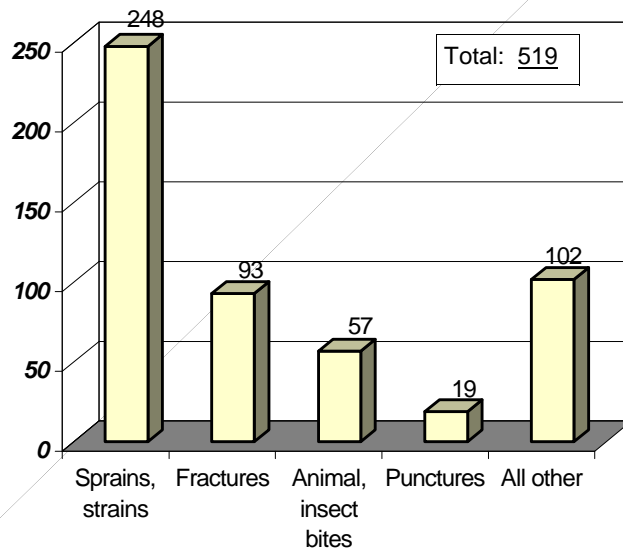
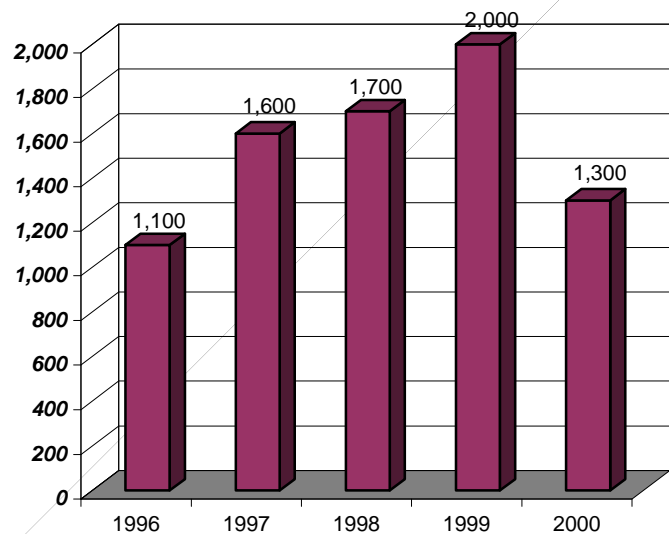


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a steady increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry in Massachusetts from 1996-1999, with a decrease in 2000. 1,300 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 2,000 in 1999, 1,700 in 1998, 1,600 in 1997, and 1,100 in 1996. Of the 1,300 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of being struck by or caught in an object or equipment, overexertion, or an assault by a non-human.

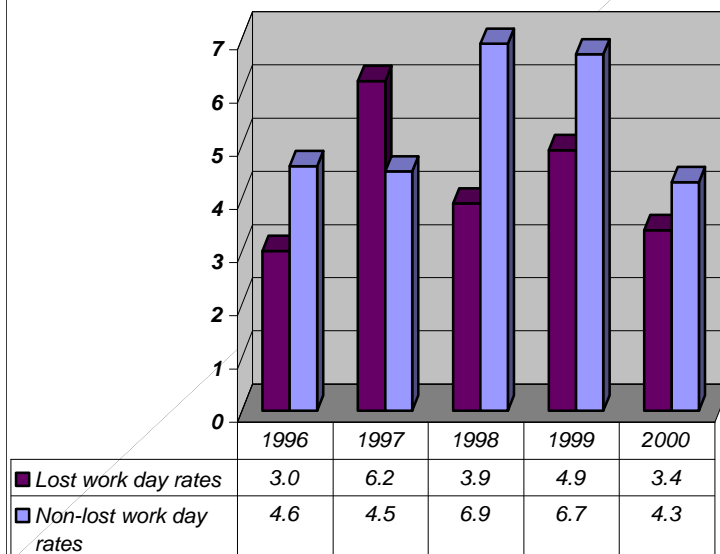
**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, 1996-2000**



Of the 1,300 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, about 600 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 700 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are

counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 3.4. This represents a decrease in the rate from each of the three prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 4.3 in 2000, also representing a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, 1996-2000**



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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry



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

To obtain additional copies of this or other publications, contact us at:

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[www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm](http://www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm)

For additional information, please go to: [www.bls.gov/IIF](http://www.bls.gov/IIF) or [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

Reports are available for all major industry groups in Massachusetts: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services. To obtain information about the Mining industry please contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) at [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov) or the U.S. Department of Labor MSHA Northeast District office at (724) 772-2333.



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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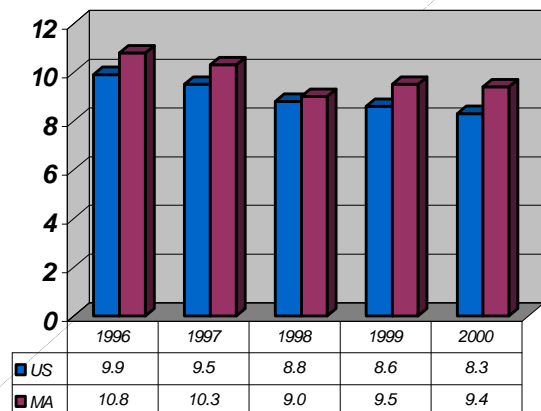


## Construction Industry 2000 Report

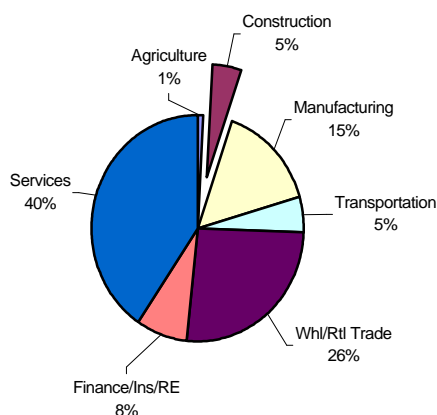
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the Construction Industry in Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Construction

**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

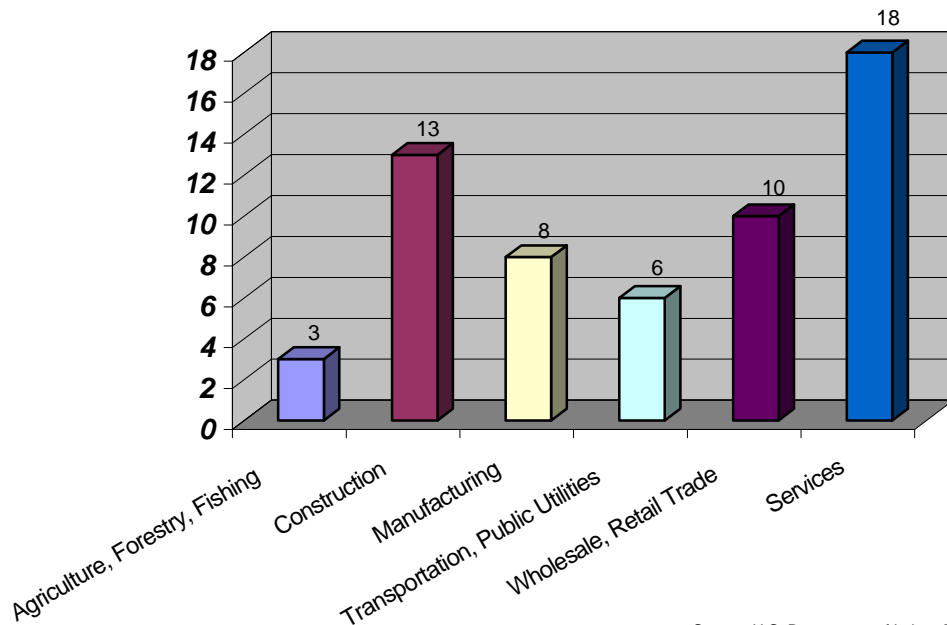


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

made up five percent of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 130,100 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had 24,000; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Construction Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 9.4 in the year 2000, or a total of 10,900 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 9.5, in 1998 the rate was 9.0, in 1997 it was 10.3 and in 1996 it was 10.8. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**

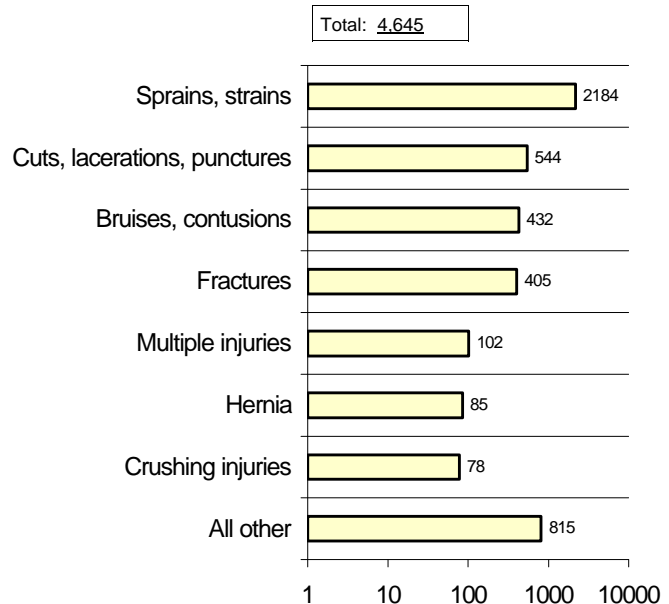


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Construction Industry suffered 13 occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Manufacturing had eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 10; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Construction Industry workers suffered 4,645 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 2184 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 544 were cuts, lacerations, or punctures, 432 were bruises or contusions, and 405 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the number of workers they represent.)

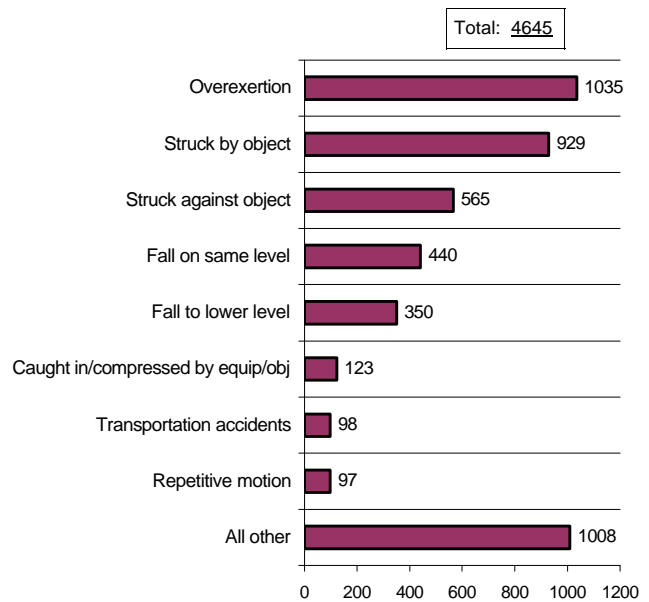
**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Construction, 2000**



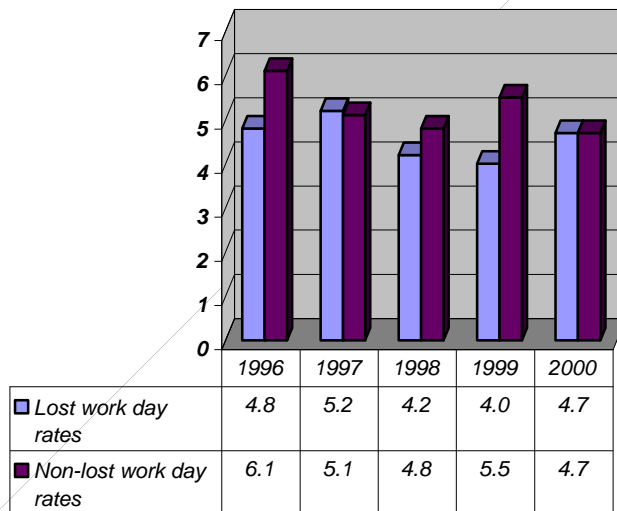
An estimated 10,900 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in the Construction Industry in 2000, up from about 10,000 in 1999; 8,700 in 1998; 9,200 in 1997; and 8,900 in 1996 . Of the total injuries in 2000, 4,645 injuries or illnesses resulted in days away from work. Chart 5 details the distribution of lost time cases by the event or exposure of the injury or illness. Of the 4,645, 1,035 were the result of worker overexertion; 929 were the result of the worker being struck by an object; and 565 were the result of the worker striking against an object. (See Chart 5 for all other events of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

Of the 10,900 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, 5,400 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both,

**Chart 5: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure of injury or illness, Construction, 2000**



**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, 1996-2000**



while about 5,500 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 4.7. This represents an increase in the rate from the prior two years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 4.7 in 2000, representing a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Construction Industry



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

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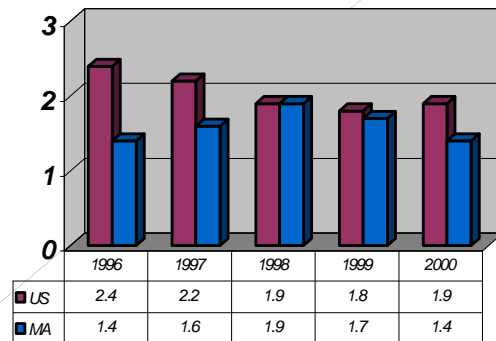


## Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry 2000 Report

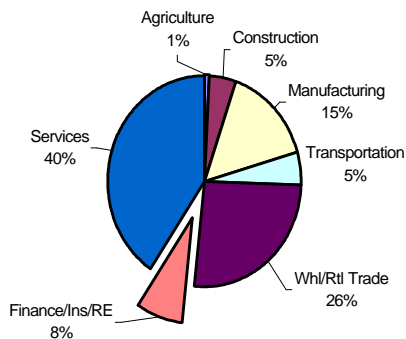
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The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and

**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

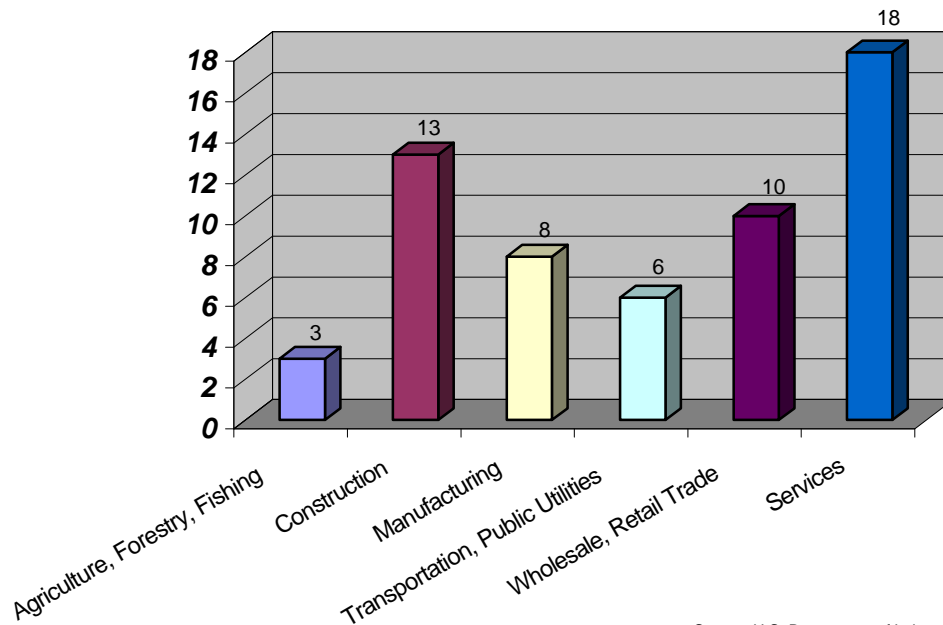


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 224,100 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had 24,000; Construction had 130,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Manufacturing 436,100; and Wholesale and Retail Trade made up 26%, or 748,900 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 1.4 in the year 2000, or a total of 2,800 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 1.7, in 1998 the rate was 1.9, in 1997 it was 1.6 and in 1996 it was 1.4. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Manufacturing had eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 10; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry workers suffered 1,147 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 549 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 77 were fractures, 74 were soreness and pain, and 64 were cuts or lacerations. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate 2000**

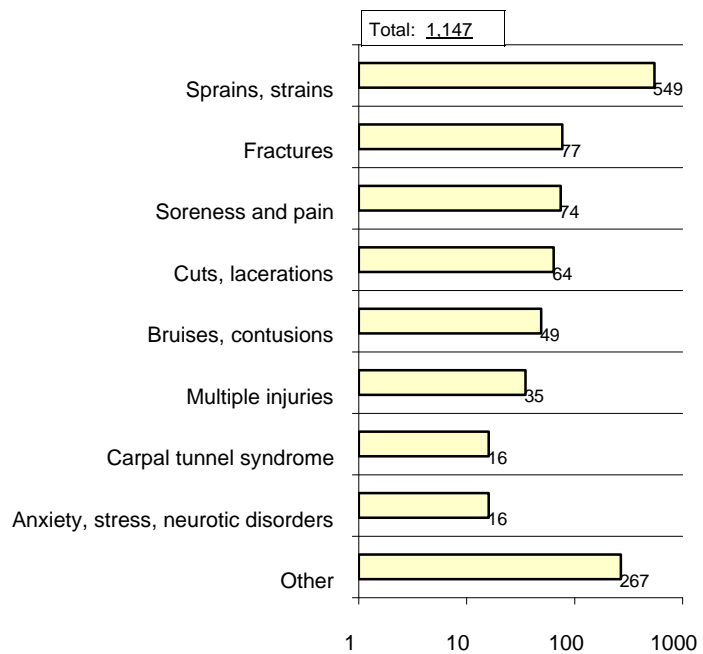
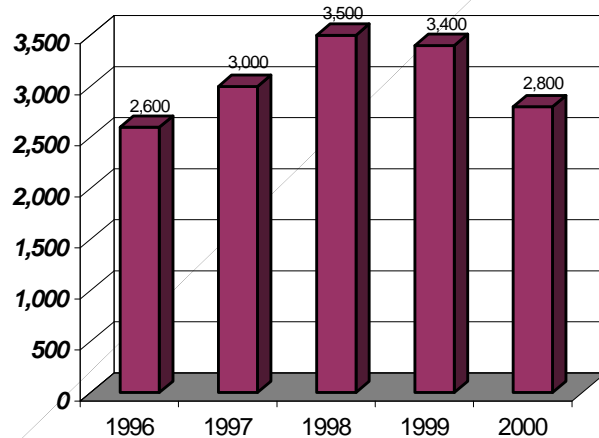


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate an increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry in Massachusetts from 1996-1998, with a decrease in 1999 and again in 2000. 2,800 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 3,400 in 1999, 3,500 in 1998, 3,000 in 1997, and 2,600 in 1996. Of the 2,800 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of overexertion, falls on the same level, and striking against objects.

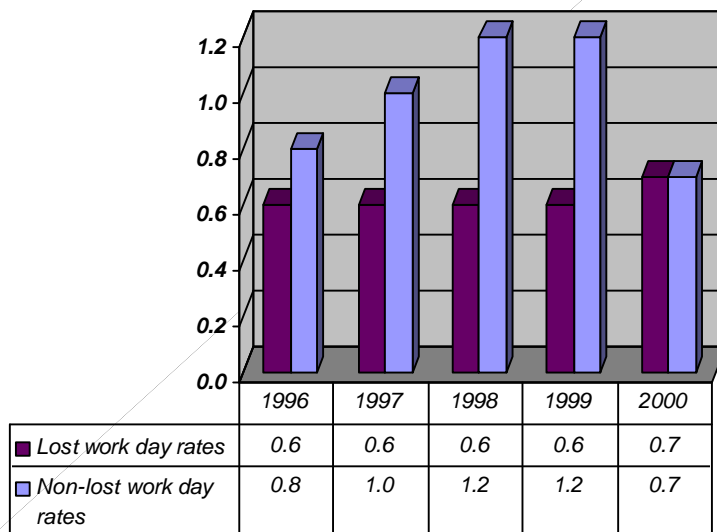
**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, 1996-2000**



Of the 2,800 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, about 1,300 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while almost 1,500 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness.

Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 0.7. This represents a slight increase in the rate from the four prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 0.7 in 2000, representing a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, 1996-2000**



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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
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NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry



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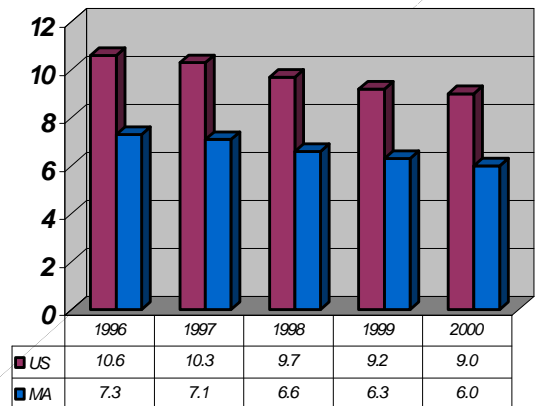


## Manufacturing Industry 2000 Report

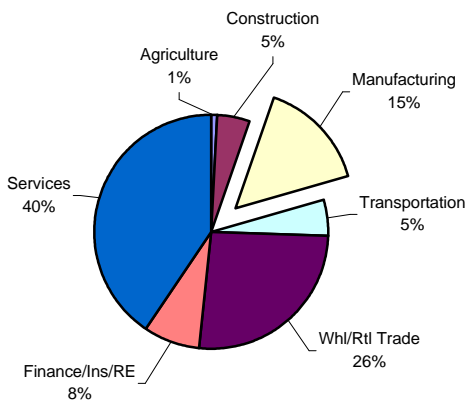
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**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

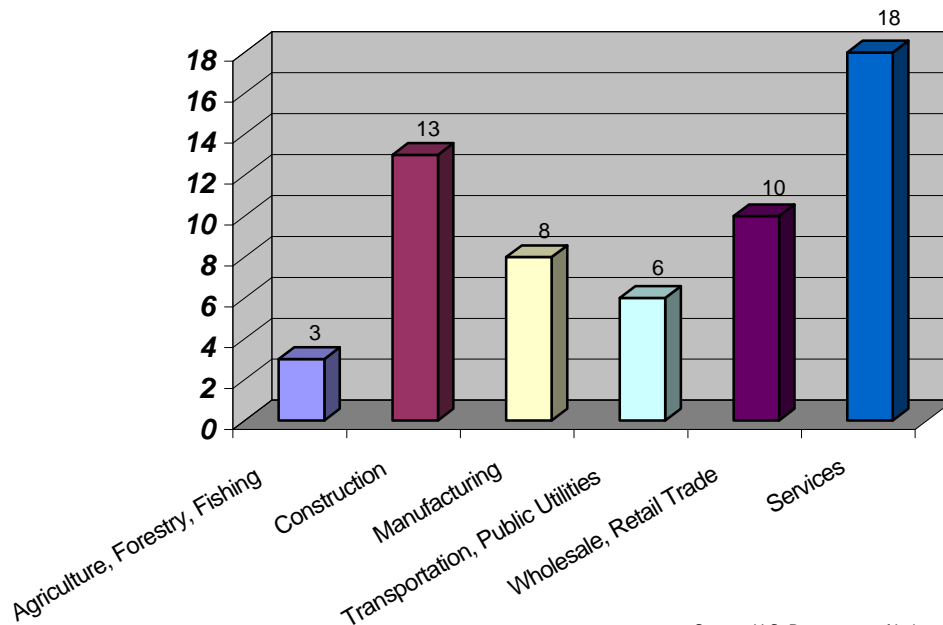


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

made up 15% of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 436,100 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had 24,000; Construction had 130,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Manufacturing Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 6.0 in the year 2000, or a total of 25,800 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 6.3, in 1998 the rate was 6.6, in 1997 it was 7.1 and in 1996 it was 7.3. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Manufacturing Industry suffered eight occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 10; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Manufacturing Industry workers suffered 9,415 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 4136 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 1092 were cuts, lacerations, or punctures, 931 were bruises or contusions, and 578 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Manufacturing, 2000**

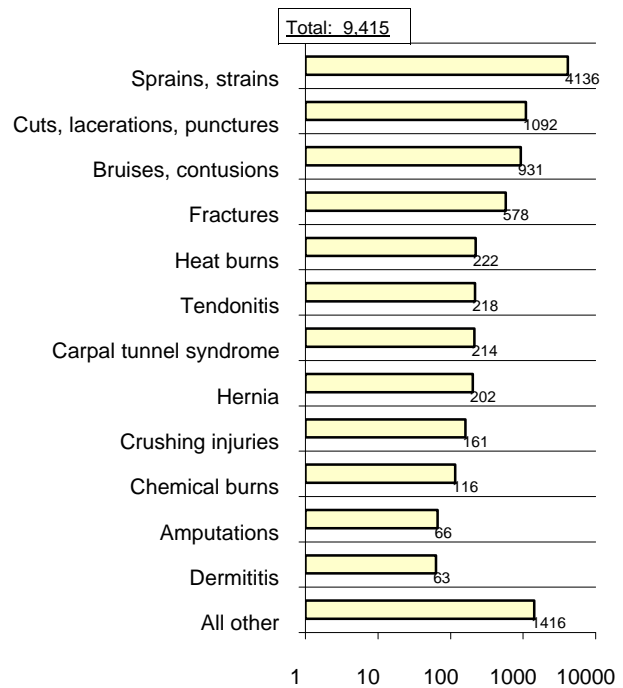
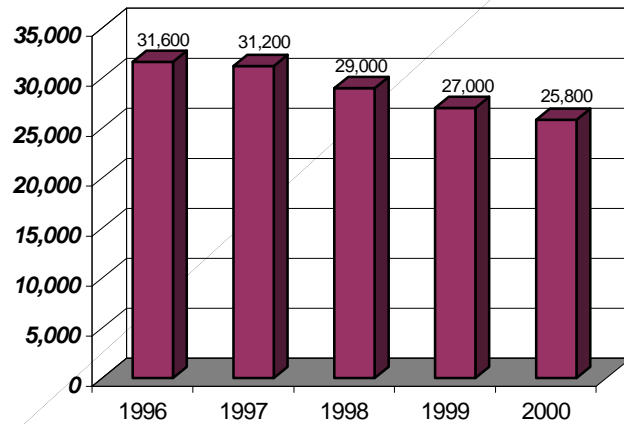


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a steady decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Manufacturing Industry in Massachusetts from 1996-2000. 25,800 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 27,000 in 1999, 29,000 in 1998, 31,200 in 1997, and 31,600 in 1996. Of the 25,800 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of striking against or being struck or compressed by an object or equipment, falls, overexertion, and exposure to harmful substances or environments.

**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1996-2000**



Of the 25,800 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, 15,000 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 10,800 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days

away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 3.5. This represents no change from 1999 but a slight increase in the rate from 1998. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 2.5 in 2000, which represents a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, 1996-2000**



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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Manufacturing Industry



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

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Reports are available for all major industry groups in Massachusetts: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services. To obtain information about the Mining industry please contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) at [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov) or the U.S. Department of Labor MSHA Northeast District office at (724) 772-2333.



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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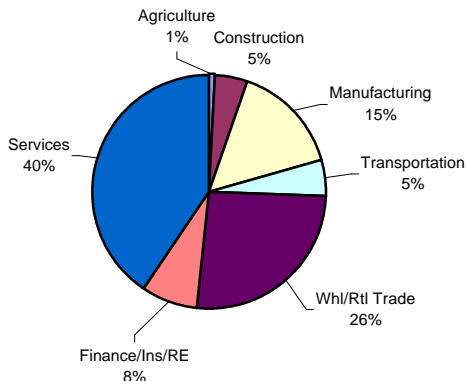


## 2000 Report – All Industries

The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the major industries in Massachusetts – Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services.

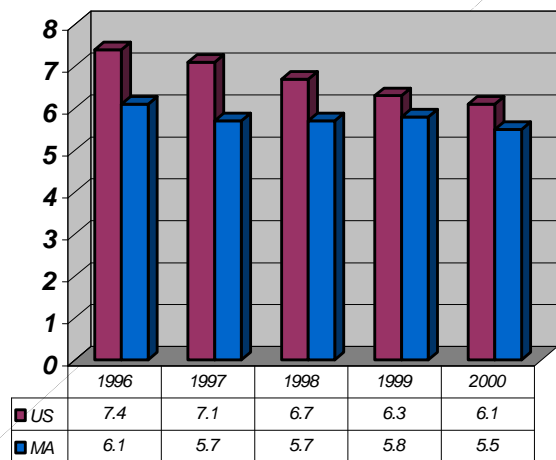
The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector).

**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**



Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

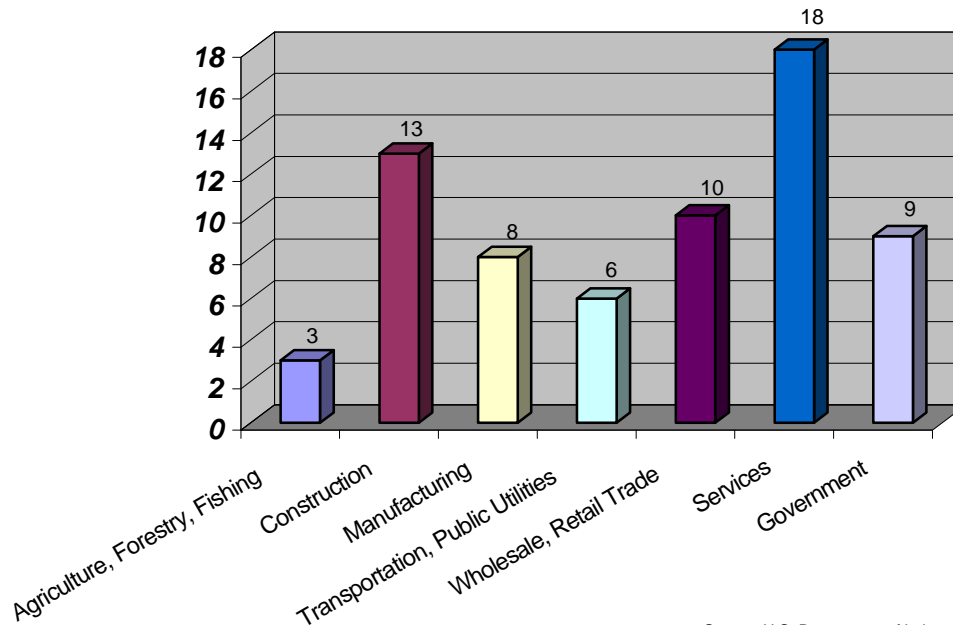
**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, MA & US 1996-2000**



(Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training, U.S. Department of Labor). The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had the fewest with one percent, or 24,000; Construction had 130,100; Manufacturing, 436,100; Transportation and Public Utilities, 141,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the private industry sector in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 5.5 in the year 2000, or an estimated 132,200 occupational injuries and illnesses. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 5.8, in 1998 the rate was 5.7, in 1997 it was 5.7 and in 1996 it was 6.1. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

There were 67 fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in the year 2000. The Services Industry made up most of those with 18; while there were three in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; 13 in Construction; eight in Manufacturing; six in Transportation and Public Utilities; 10 in Wholesale and Retail Trade; and nine in Government. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, private industry workers in Massachusetts suffered 52,821 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 28,027 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 5,035 were bruises or contusions, 4,665 were cuts, lacerations or punctures, and 3,459 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2000**

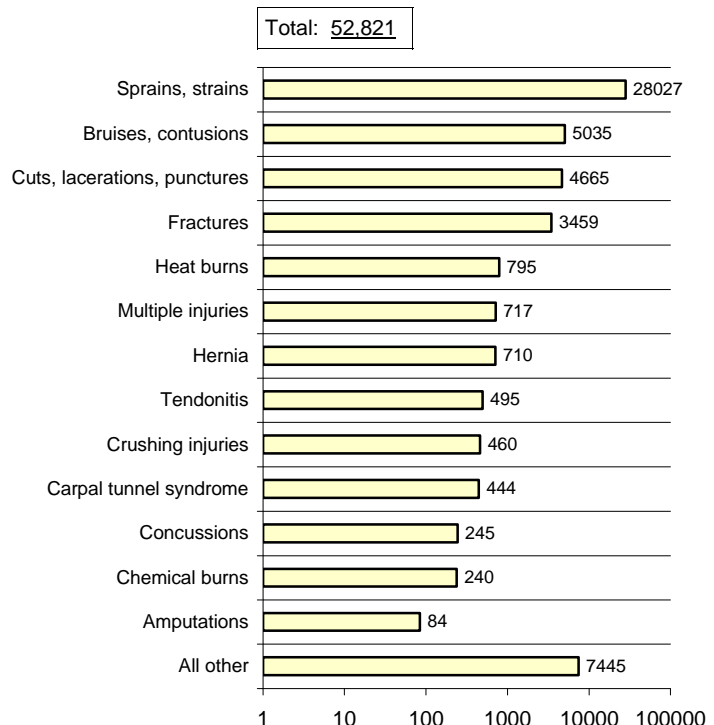
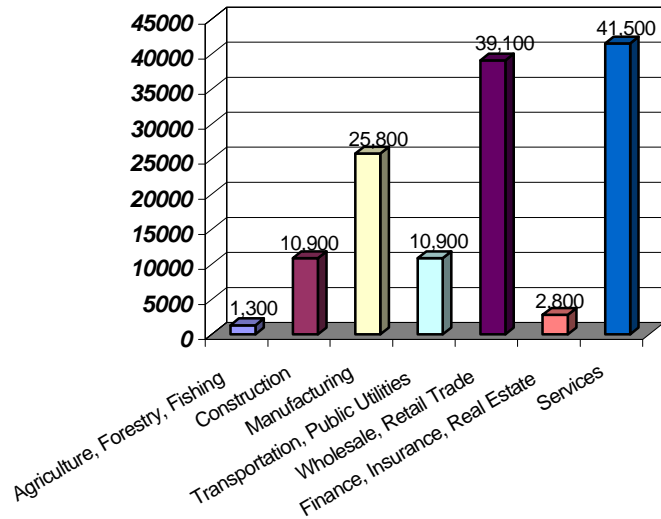


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses that occurred in the seven major industry groups in Massachusetts in the year 2000. These data indicate that the Services Industry had the most injuries and illnesses with 41,500; the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry had the second most with 39,100; then Manufacturing with 25,800; Transportation and Public Utilities, and Construction, both with 10,900; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with 2,800; and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing with 1,300.

**Chart 5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2000**



Of the 132,200 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in Massachusetts private industry in 2000, 72,200 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 60,000

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, 1996-2000**



injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 3.0. This represents a slight increase in the rate from each of the three prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 2.5 in 2000, which represents a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report – All Industries



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by  
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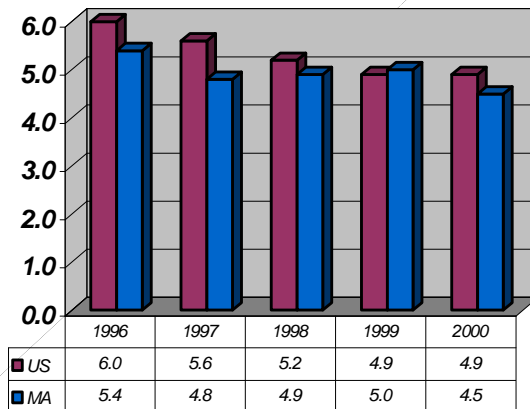


## Services Industry 2000 Report

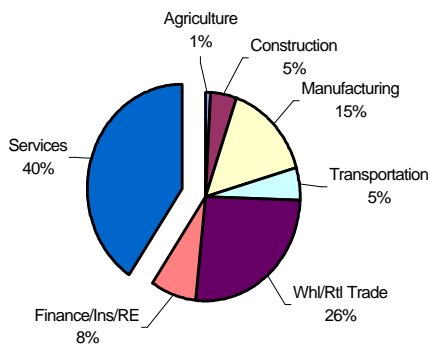
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the Services Industry in Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Services made

**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

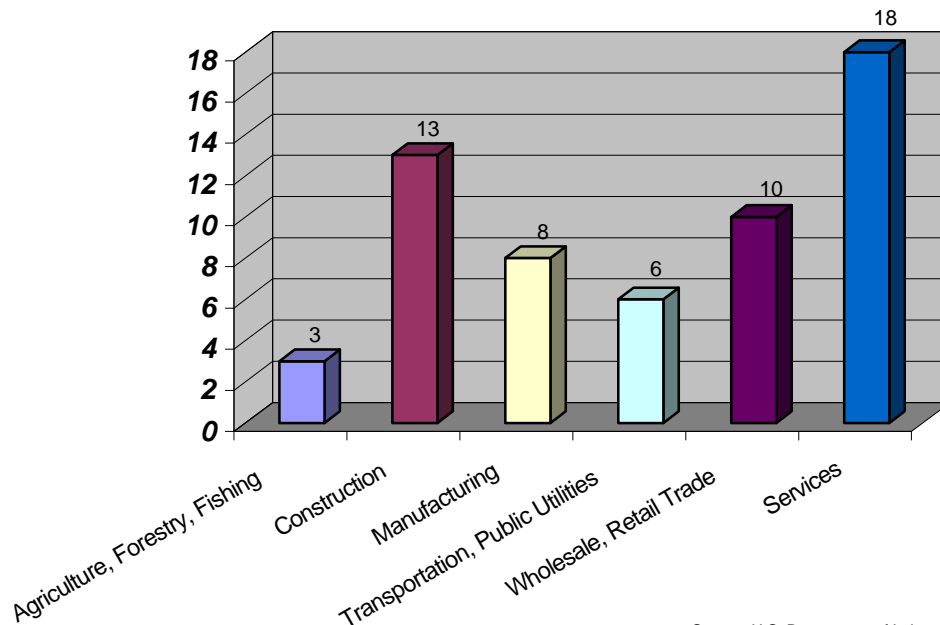


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

up 46% of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 1,160,400 workers. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had one percent, or 24,000 workers; Construction had 130,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Services Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 4.5 in the year 2000, or a total of 41,500 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 5.0, in 1998 the rate was 4.9, in 1997 it was 4.8 and in 1996 it was 5.4. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Services Industry suffered 18 occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Manufacturing, eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; and Wholesale and Retail Trade had 10. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Services Industry workers suffered 15,041 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 9,108 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 1,390 were bruises or contusions, 869 were cuts, lacerations, or punctures, and 868 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Services, 2000**

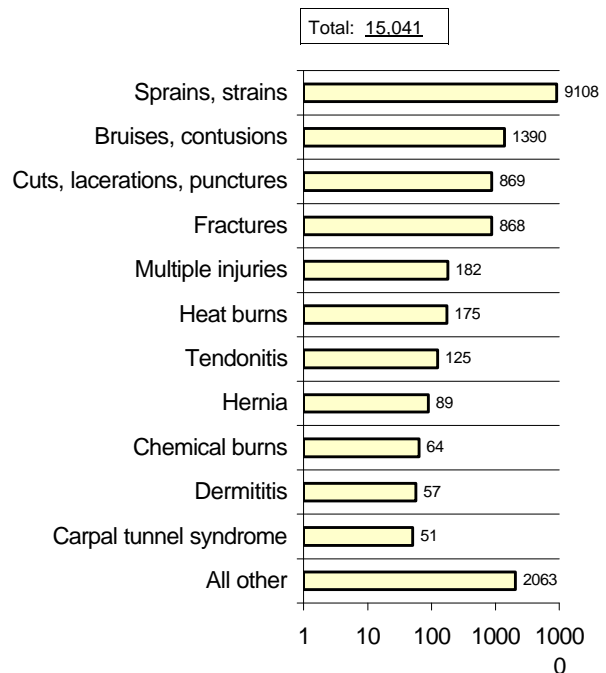
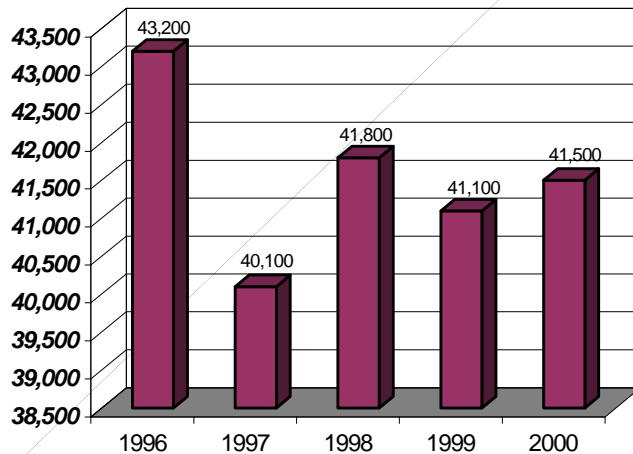


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a slight increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Services Industry in Massachusetts from 1999 to 2000, but a decrease from 1998. 41,500 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 41,100 in 1999, 41,800 in 1998, 40,100 in 1997, and 43,200 in 1996. Of the 41,500 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of overexertion or bodily reaction, falls, or being struck by or striking against an object or equipment.

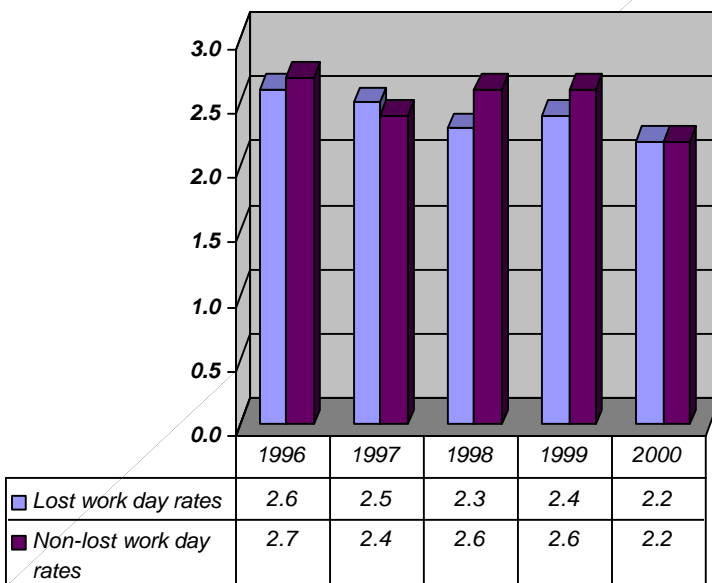
**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Services, 1996-2000**



Of the 41,500 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, 20,700 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 20,800 injuries were cases without

lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 2.2. This represents a decrease in the rate from each of the four prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 2.2 in 2000, also representing a decrease from each of the four prior years. (See Chart 6.)

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, 1996-2000**



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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Services Industry



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

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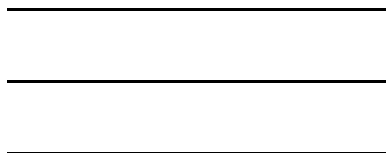
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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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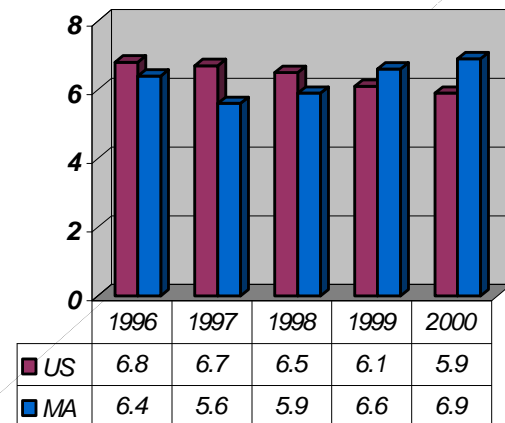


## Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry 2000 Report

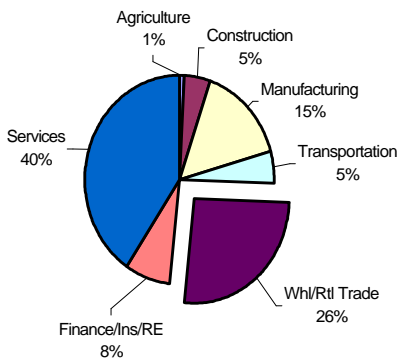
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, has produced both national and state-specific data on private sector workplace injuries and illnesses. Annual surveys are collected from private establishments in each state and processed by a designated agency. During the 2000 survey cycle, 5,805 establishments were surveyed in Massachusetts and 243,126 establishments were surveyed nationwide. The following data have been selected to give a detailed look at the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry in Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts recorded a population of 6,349,097 in the year 2000, and 2,866,344 of those people were employed in the private sector (408,760 people were also employed in the public sector). (Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment and

**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Wholesale and Retail Trade, MA & US 1996-2000**



**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**

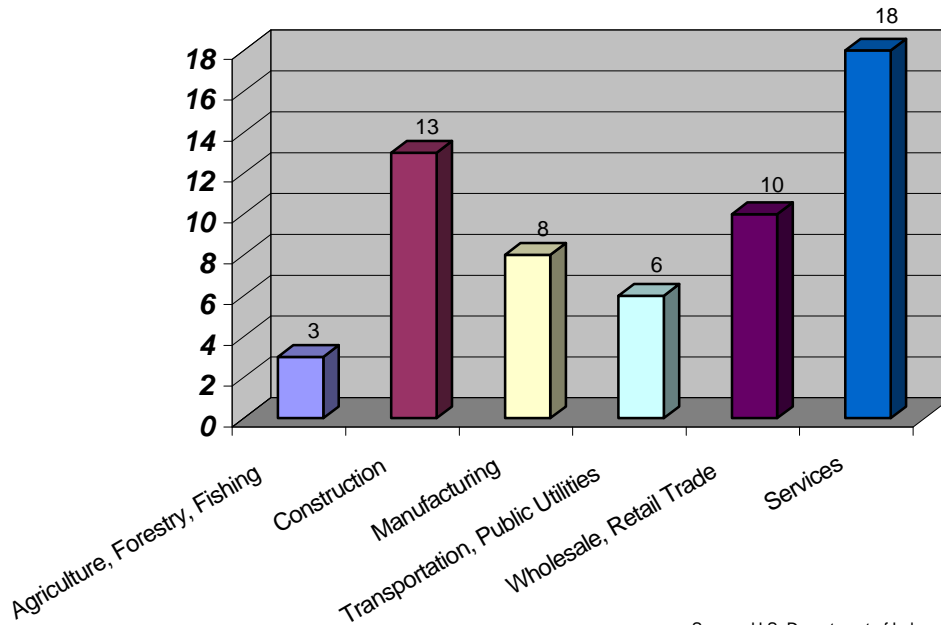


Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Wholesale and Retail Trade made up 26% of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 748,000 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had 24,000; Construction had 130,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Transportation and Public Utilities 141,100; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 6.9 in the year 2000, or a total of 39,100 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 6.6, in 1998 the rate was 5.9, in 1997 it was 5.6 and in 1996 it was 6.4. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry suffered 10 occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Manufacturing, eight; Transportation and Public Utilities, six; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry workers suffered 16,475 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 8,500 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 1,607 were bruises or contusions, 1,406 were cuts or lacerations, and 1,253 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury and illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Wholesale and Retail Trade, 2000**

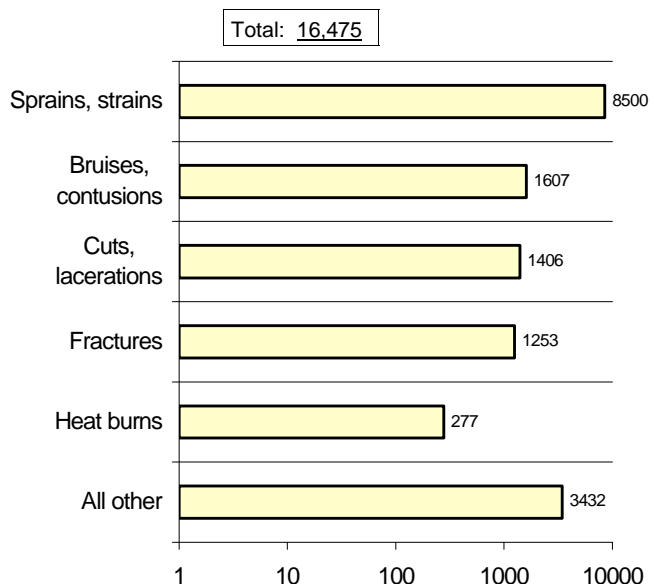
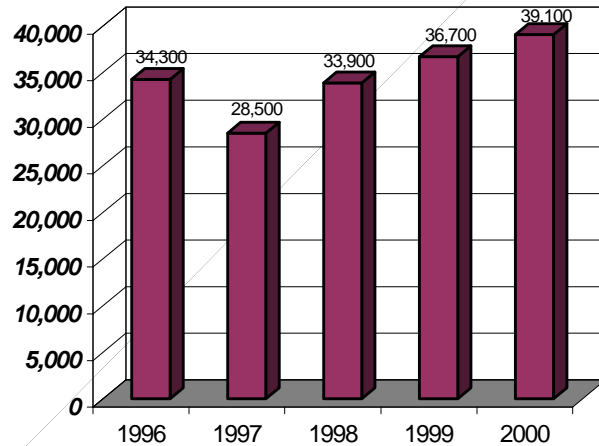


Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a steady increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry in Massachusetts from 1997-2000. 39,100 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 36,700 in 1999, 33,900 in 1998, 28,500 in 1997, and 34,300 in 1996. Of the 39,100 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of being struck by or against an object, overexertion, falls, or transportation accidents.

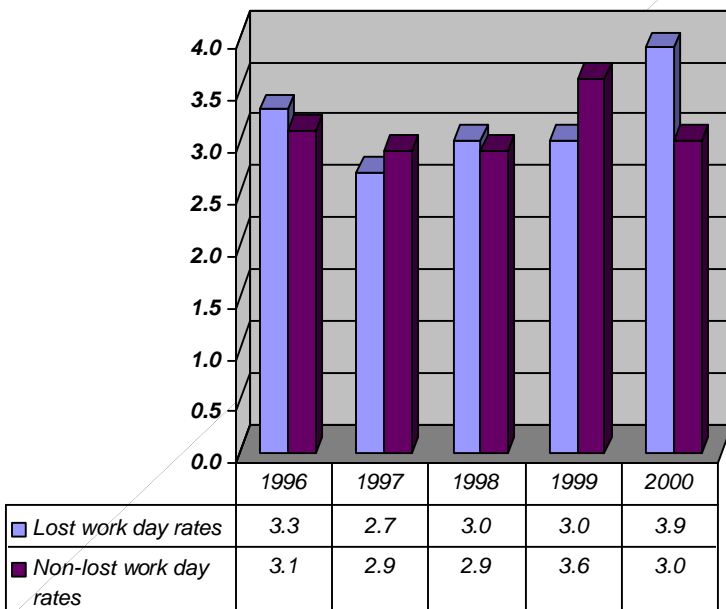
**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Wholesale and Retail Trade, 1996-2000**



Of the 39,100 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, 22,200 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 16,900 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are counted if the employee misses any days

AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 3.9. This represents an increase in the rate from each of the four prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 3.0 in 2000, which represents a decrease from 1999, but a slight increase from the two prior years. (See Chart 6.)

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Wholesale and Retail Trade, 1996-2000**



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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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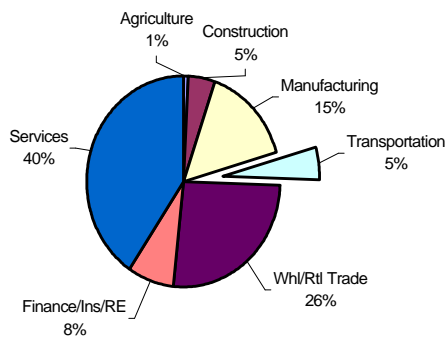


## Transportation and Public Utilities Industry 2000 Report

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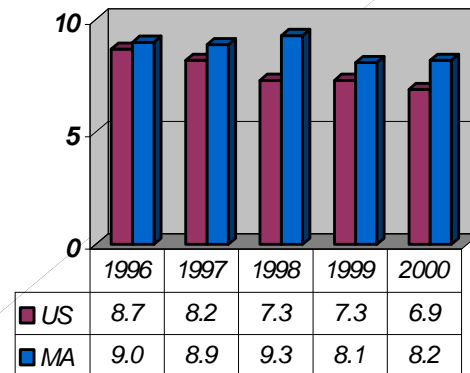
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**Chart 1: Percent employment in Massachusetts by industry, 2000**



Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

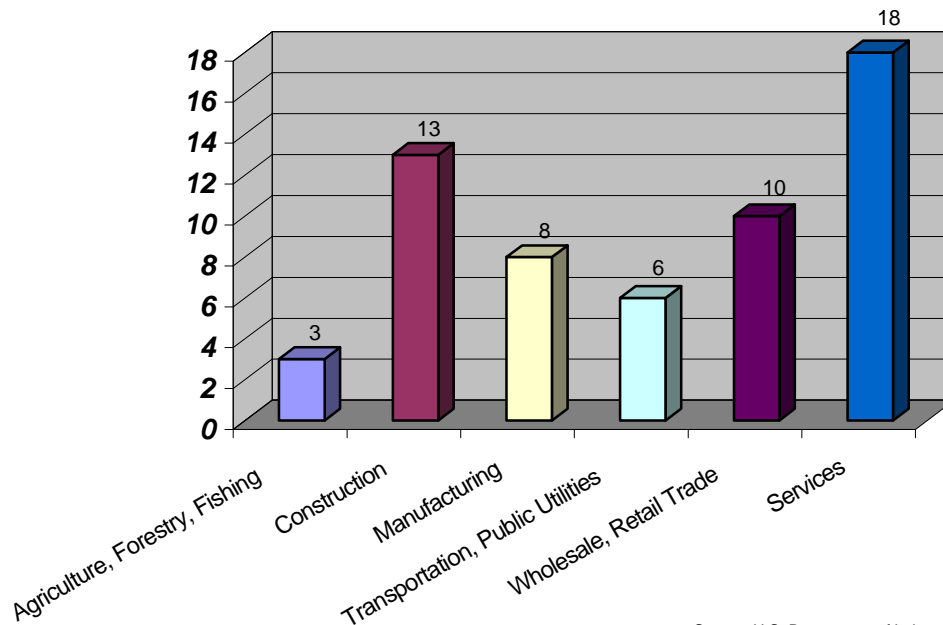
**Chart 2: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Transportation and Public Utilities, MA & US 1996-2000**



Training, U.S. Department of Labor). Transportation and Public Utilities made up five percent of the total number of private industry employees in Massachusetts in 2000, or 141,000 workers. The Services Industry made up the largest portion of employees in 2000 at 40%, or 1,160,400 workers; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing had 24,000; Construction had 130,100; Manufacturing 436,100; Wholesale and Retail Trade 748,900; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate made up eight percent or 224,100 workers. (See Chart 1.)

Within the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry in Massachusetts, the incidence rate<sup>1</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses was 8.2 in the year 2000, or a total of 10,900 occupational injuries and illnesses as a whole. In comparison, the rate in 1999 was 8.1, in 1998 the rate was 9.3, in 1997 it was 8.9 and in 1996 it was 9.0. See Chart 2 for a comparison of Massachusetts to the National rates.

**Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2000**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Transportation and Public Utilities Industry suffered six occupational deaths in Massachusetts in the year 2000. Chart 3 details the major industries in Massachusetts and the number of fatalities that occurred in each. In 2000, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry had three fatal occupational injuries; Construction had 13; Manufacturing, eight; Wholesale and Retail Trade, 10; and Services had 18. The major causes of occupational deaths in Massachusetts were falls, homicides, and transportation accidents.

In the year 2000, Transportation and Public Utilities workers suffered 5,551 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Chart 4 shows the distribution of the lost time injury cases by the nature of the injury or illness. Of the total, 3,287 injuries or illnesses were strains or sprains, 598 were bruises or contusions, 377 were cuts, lacerations, or punctures, and 183 were fractures. (See Chart 4 for all other natures of injury or illness and the numbers of workers they represent.)

**Chart 4: Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Transportation and Public Utilities, 2000**

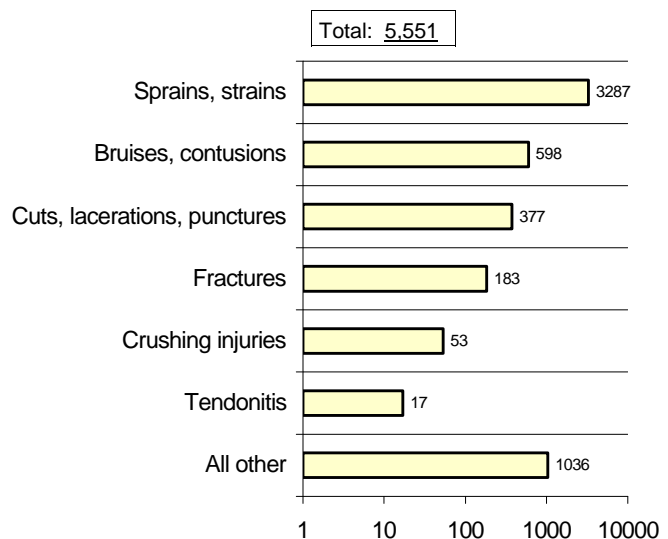
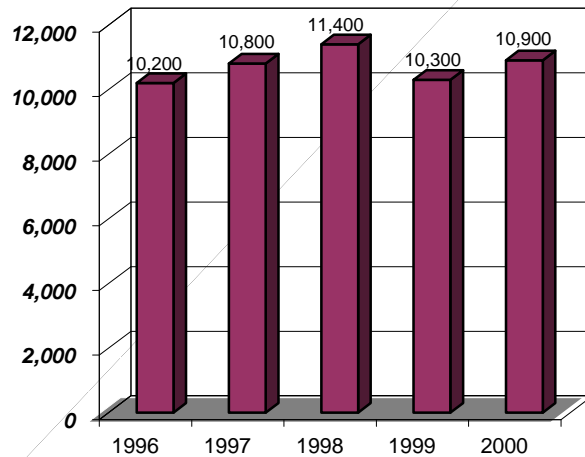


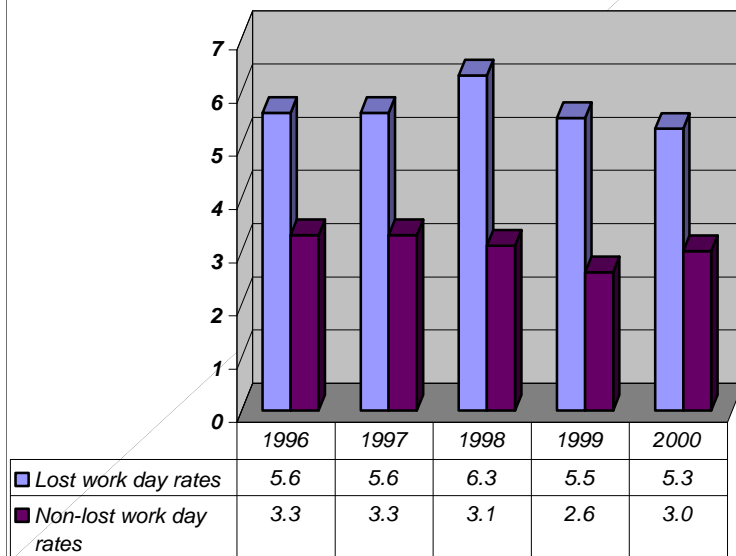
Chart 5 details the total numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the years 1996 – 2000. These data indicate a steady increase in the number of injuries and illnesses within the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry in Massachusetts from 1996-1998, with a decrease in 1999 and 2000. 10,900 workers suffered occupational injuries or illnesses in 2000, 10,300 in 1999, 11,400 in 1998, 10,800 in 1997, and 10,200 in 1996. Of the 10,900 injuries and illnesses in 2000, most were the result of being struck by or against an object or equipment, overexertion, falls, or transportation accidents.

**Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Transportation and Public Utilities, 1996-2000**



Of the 10,900 total reportable cases of occupational injury and illness in 2000, about 7,000 of these cases resulted in days away from work or restricted workdays, or both, while about 3,900 injuries were cases without lost work days. Days away from work are counted

**Chart 6: Lost work day v. Non-lost work day incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Transportation and Public Utilities, 1996-2000**



if the employee misses any days AFTER the initial day of the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of illness. Restricted work time is defined as light duty or a temporary transfer of duties due to an occupational injury or illness. Non-lost workday cases are those cases in which the employee is injured but returns the next day to work with no restrictions. The incidence rate<sup>1</sup> in 2000 of lost workday cases per 100 full time workers was 5.3. This represents a decrease in the rate from each of the four prior years. The incidence rate of non-lost workday cases was 3.0 in 2000, which represents an increase from 1999 but a decrease from the three prior years. (See Chart 6.)

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2000 Report: Transportation and Public Utilities Industry



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

To obtain additional copies of this or other publications, contact us at:

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Or visit our Web site at:  
[www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm](http://www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm)

For additional information, please go to: [www.bls.gov/IIF](http://www.bls.gov/IIF) or [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

Reports are available for all major industry groups in Massachusetts: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Public Utilities; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Services. To obtain information about the Mining industry please contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) at [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov) or the U.S. Department of Labor MSHA Northeast District office at (724) 772-2333.



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