

# 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 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry

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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 01-09

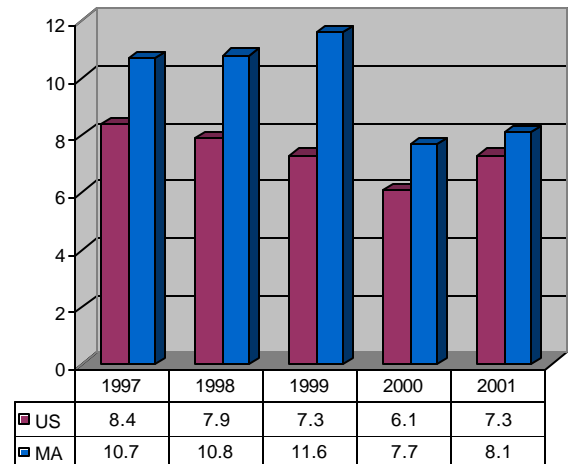
**MA 2001 Population:**  
6,379,304

**MA 2001 Employment:**  
3,276,105

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

### Incidence Rates

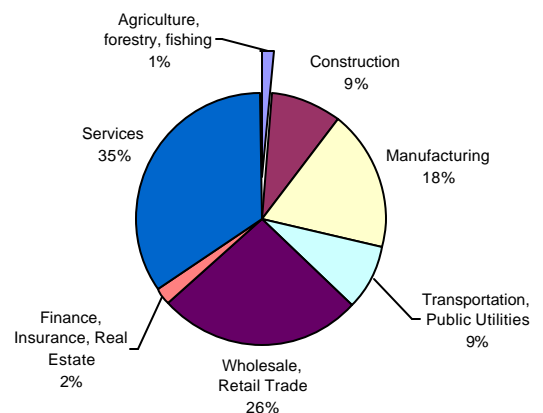
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rate in MA in 2001 was 8.1, a slight increase from 7.7 in 2000
- MA rates were slightly higher than National rates in 2000 & 2001

### Injury and Illness Numbers

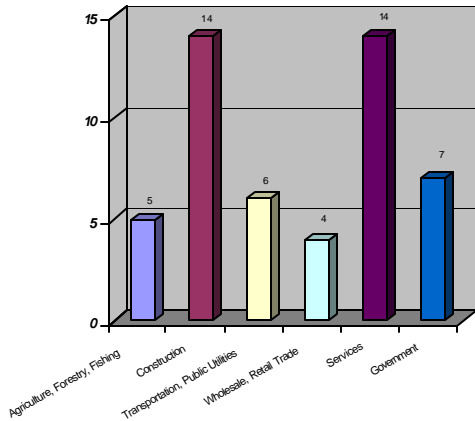
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry made up 1% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 1,600

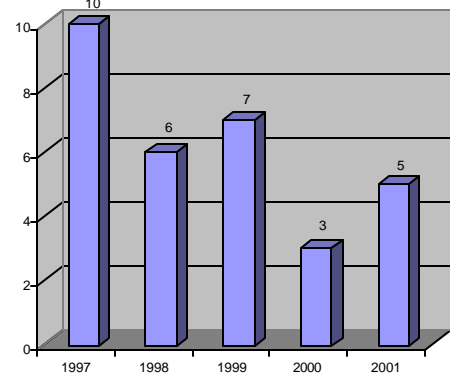
# Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry represents 5 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- There were two more fatal injuries in 2001 than in 2000 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry

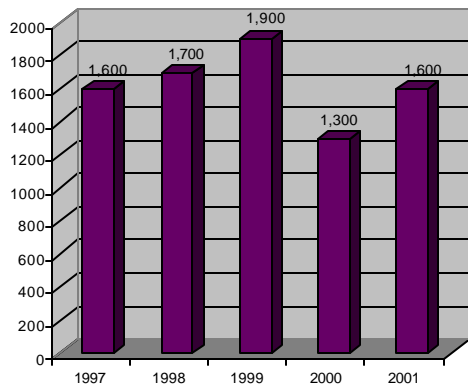
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 1997-2001



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

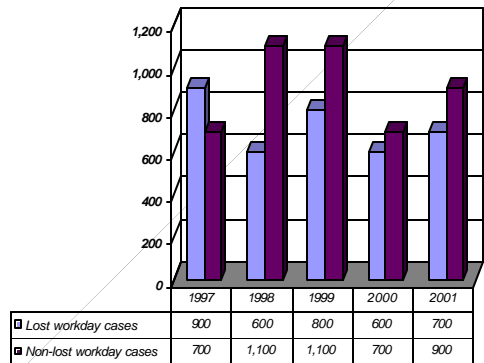
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA increased by about 300 in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 100 more lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 200 more non-lost workday cases

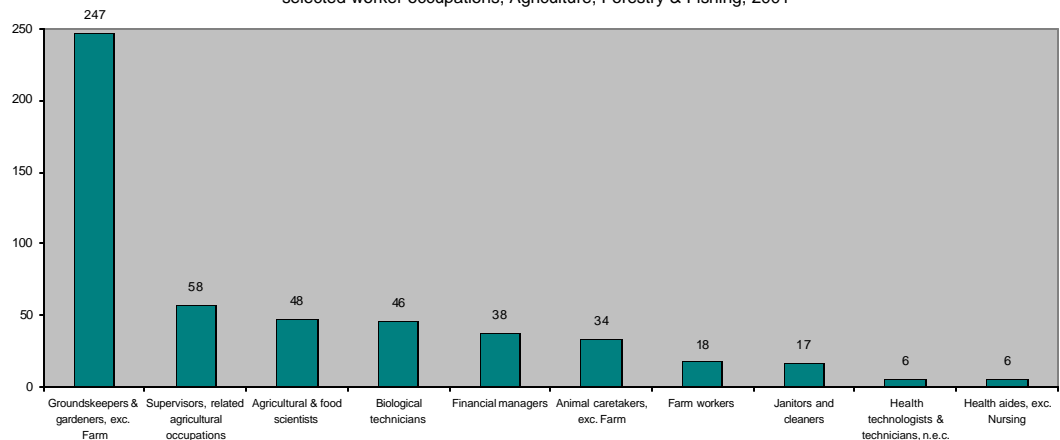
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>2</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2001

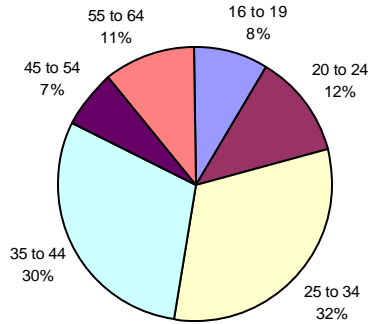
- Groundskeepers and gardeners had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in 2001, followed by Supervisors and Agricultural and food scientists



# Case & Demographic Data

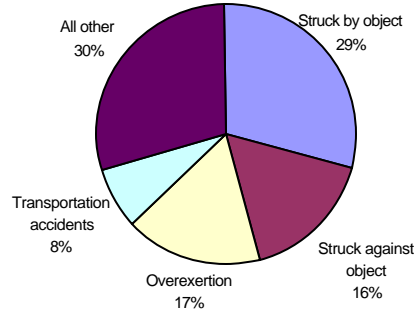
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2001



## Event or Exposure

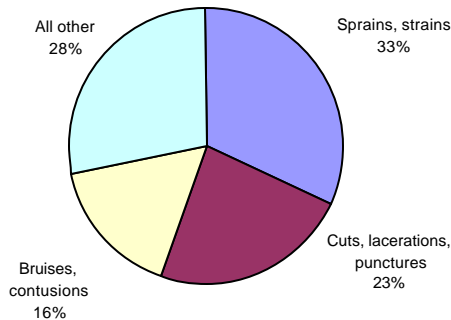
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2001



- **Workers ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry**
- **Overexertion and being struck by an object were the highest cause of injury and illness in 2001**
- **Sprains and strains were most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures**
- **Injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities made up about 65% of the total injuries and illnesses in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry in 2001**

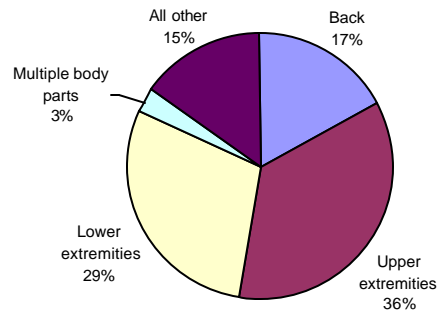
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2001



<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)

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 Report: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Industry



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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## Construction Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

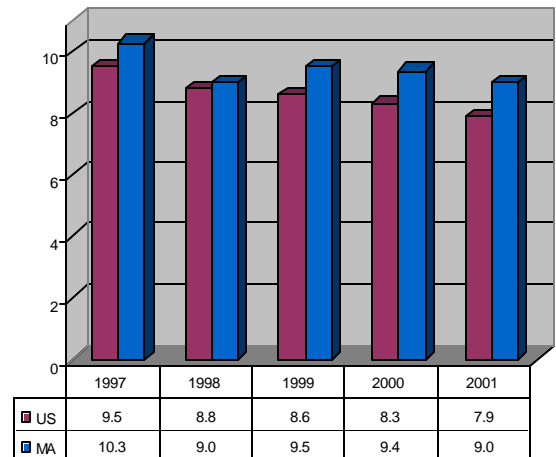
- ◆ Construction laborers
- ◆ Carpenters
- ◆ Brickmasons and stonemasons
- ◆ Roofers
- ◆ Sheet metal workers
- ◆ Electricians
- ◆ Residential builders
- ◆ Commercial builders
- ◆ Welders and cutters
- ◆ Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters
- ◆ Drywall installers
- ◆ Demolition workers
- ◆ Excavators

Includes Standard Industrial  
Classification codes 15-17

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304  
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105  
MA 2001 Construction Employment:  
136,700<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

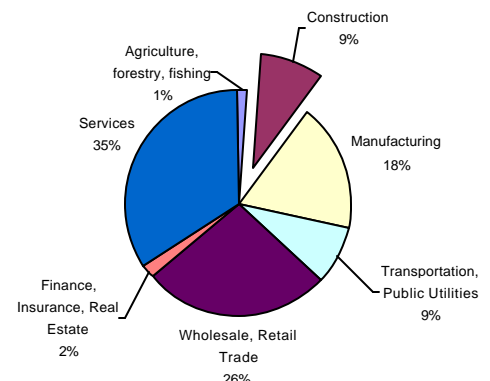
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rates in MA have steadily declined from 1999 to 2001
- MA rates are slightly higher than National rates

### Injury and Illness Numbers

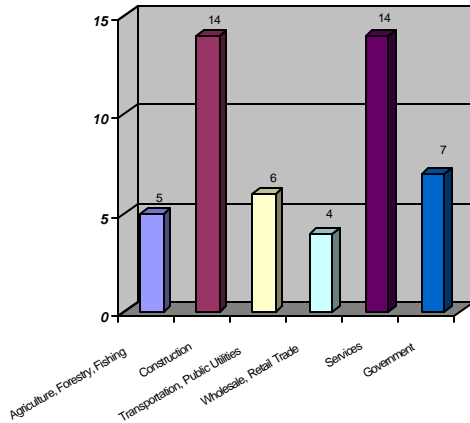
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Construction industry made up 9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 11,200

# Fatality Data

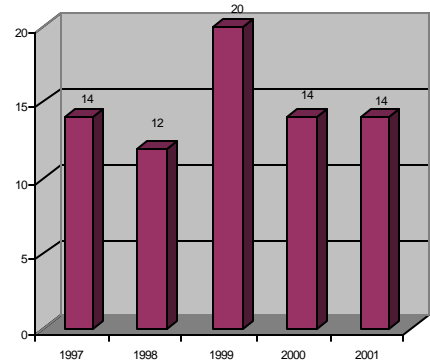
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- The Construction Industry represented 14 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities remained constant at 14 in the Construction industry from 2000 to 2001

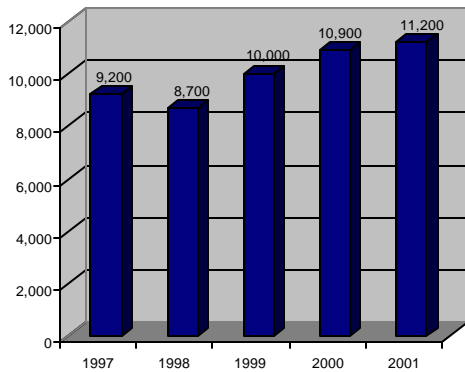
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Construction, 1997-2001



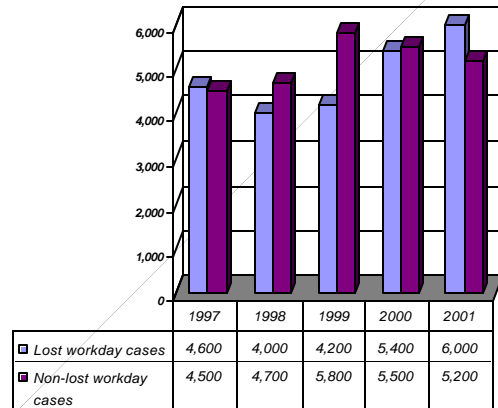
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA increased by about 300 in the Construction industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 600 more lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 300 fewer non-lost work day cases

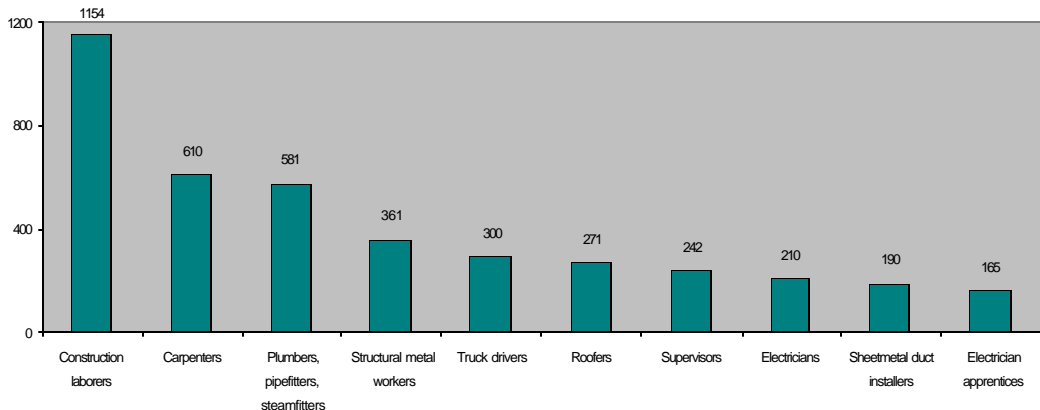
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Construction, 2001

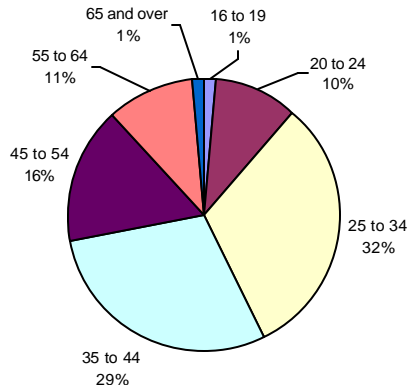
- Laborers and carpenters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Construction industry in 2001, followed by Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters



# Case & Demographic Data

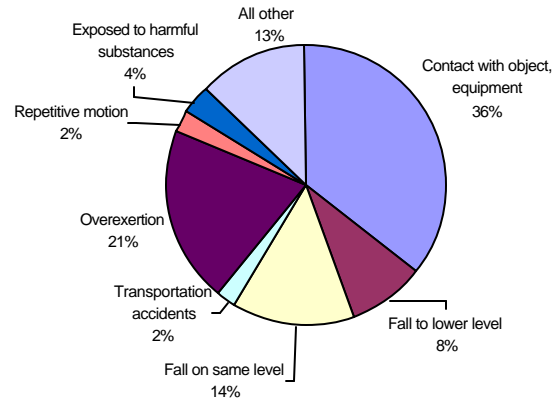
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Construction, 2001



## Event or Exposure

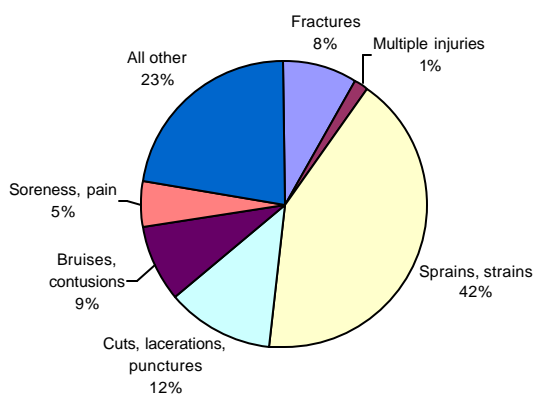
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Construction, 2001



- Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Construction industry in 2001
- Contact with objects or equipment and overexertion were the highest causes of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
- Injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities made up almost half of the total injuries and illnesses in the Construction industry in 2001

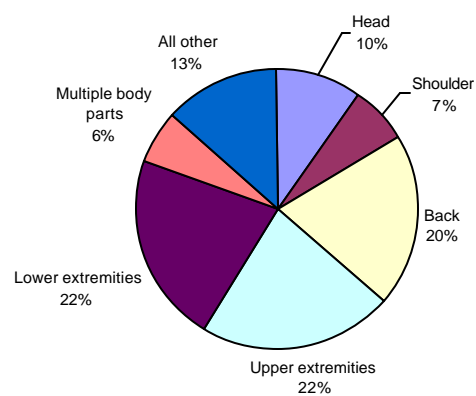
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Construction, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Construction, 2001



<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)

<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 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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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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## Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry 2001 Report

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

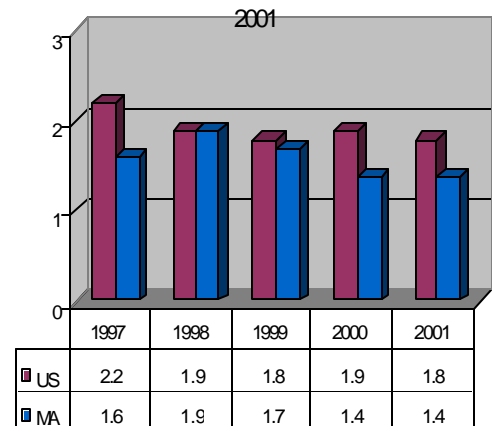
- ◆ Financial managers
- ◆ Securities & financial services sales representatives
- ◆ Insurance adjusters, examiners & investigators
- ◆ Computer analysts & scientists
- ◆ Secretaries
- ◆ Typists & data entry clerks
- ◆ Office clerks
- ◆ Security guards
- ◆ Janitors & cleaners
- ◆ Mail clerks
- ◆ Bank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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 60-69

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304  
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105  
MA 2001 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment: 232,600<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

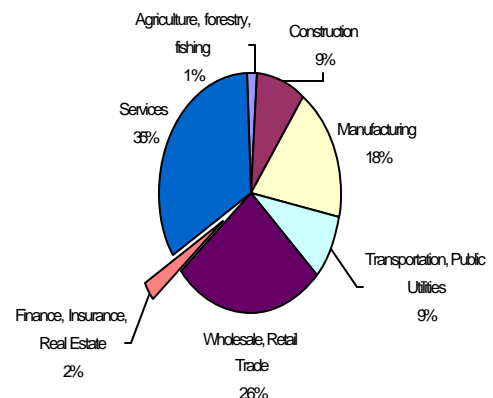
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, MA & US 1997-



- The incidence rate in MA in 2001 & 2000 was 1.4, a decrease from 1.7 in 1999
- MA rates were lower than National rates from 1999-2001

### Injury and Illness Numbers

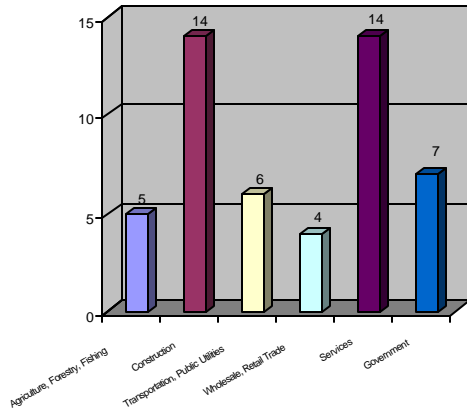
Chart 3: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry made up 2% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 2,800

# Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001

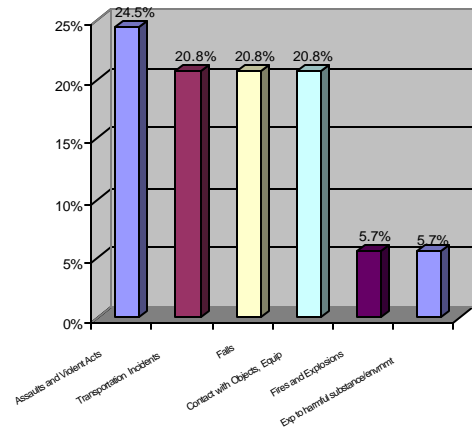


- There were 53 workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2001; there were none in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry

- Assaults or violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in 2001

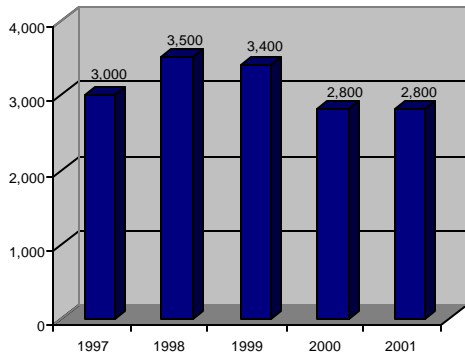
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2001



# Injury and Illness Data

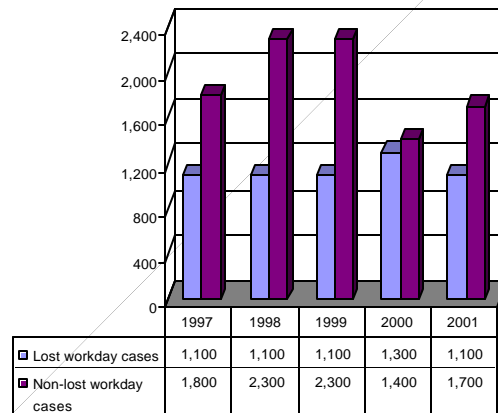
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA stayed constant at about 2,800 in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry from 2000 to 2001

- There were about 200 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 300 more non-lost work day cases

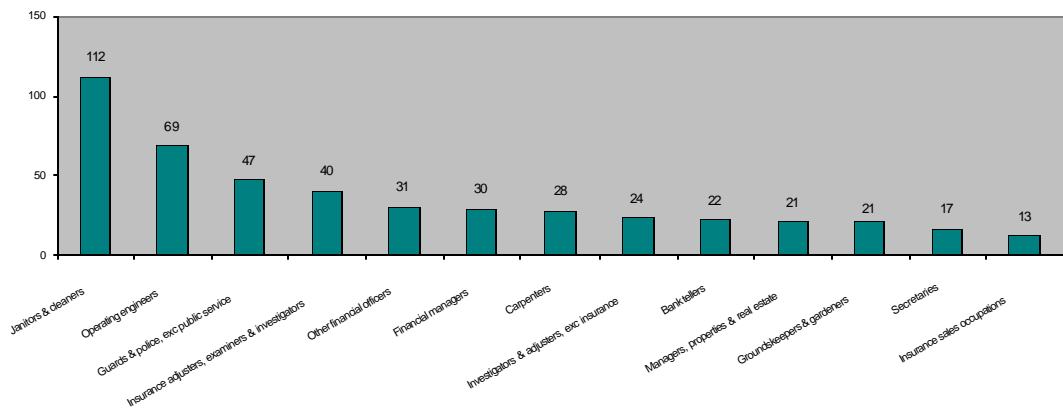
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2001

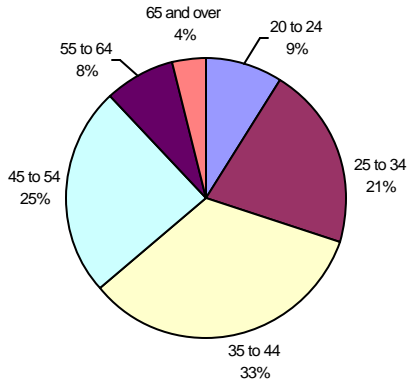
- Janitors and cleaners and Operating engineers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2001, followed by Security guards



# Case & Demographic Data

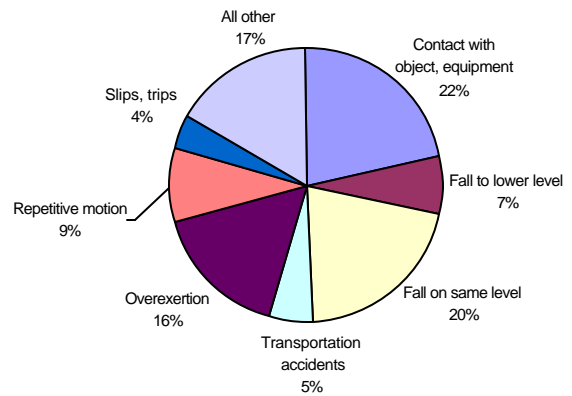
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2001



## Event or Exposure

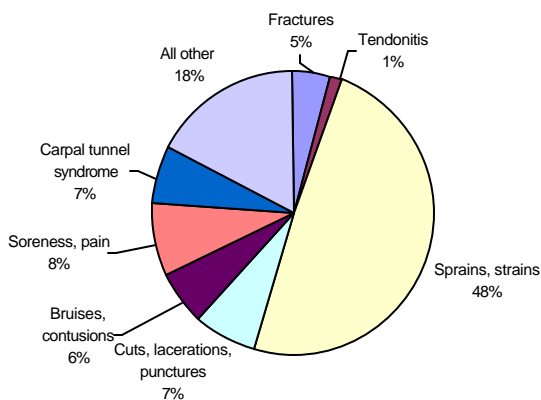
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2001



- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured workers in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry in 2001
- Contact with objects or equipment and falls were the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness
- Injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the back

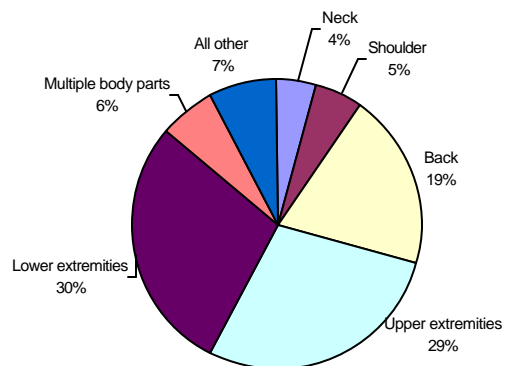
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, 2001



<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  
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<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

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

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

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

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## Manufacturing Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Manufacturing Industry

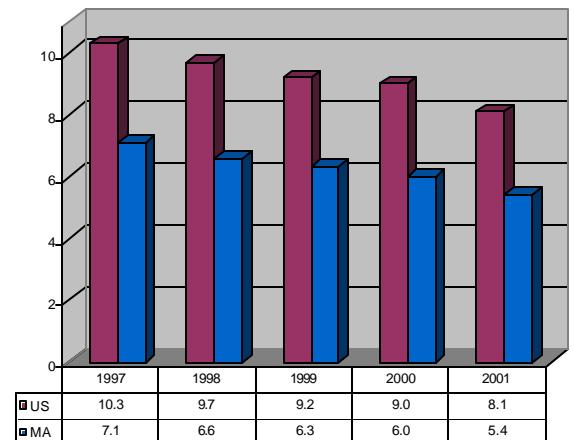
- ◆ Machine operators
- ◆ Assemblers
- ◆ Engineers
- ◆ Printing press operators
- ◆ Chemical technicians
- ◆ Industrial machinery repairers
- ◆ Laborers and material handlers
- ◆ Millwrights
- ◆ Machinists
- ◆ Sewing machine operators
- ◆ Welders and cutters
- ◆ Inspectors

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 20-39

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304  
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105  
MA 2001 Manufacturing Employment:  
423,500<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

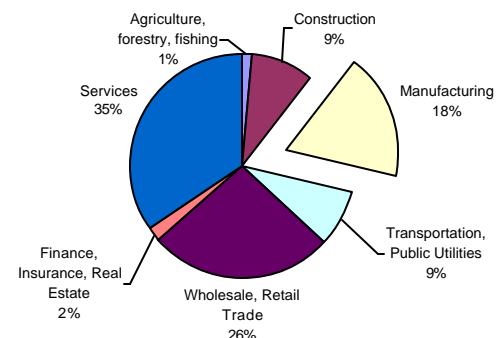
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rates in MA steadily declined from 1997 to 2001
- MA rates are consistently lower than National rates

### Injury and Illness Numbers

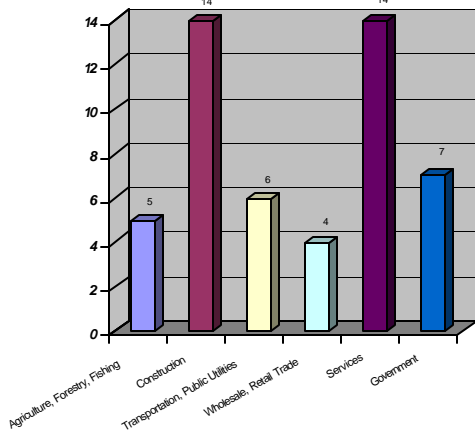
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- Manufacturing industry made up 18% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 22,200

# Fatality Data

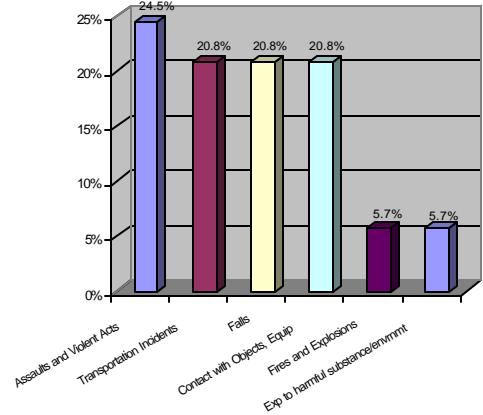
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- There were 53 total workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2001; there were none in the Manufacturing industry
- Assaults or violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in 2001

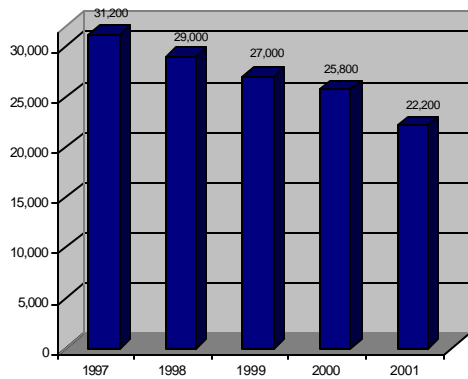
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2001



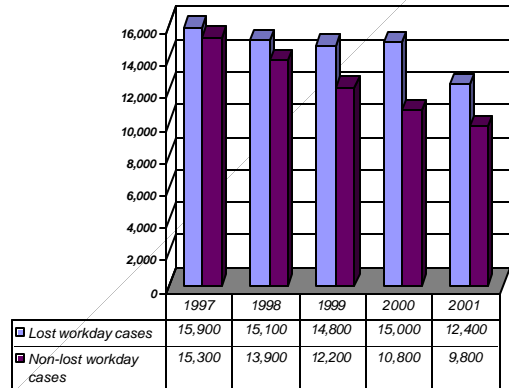
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the Manufacturing industry in MA has steadily decreased from 1997 to 2001
- There were about 2,600 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 1,000 fewer non-lost work day cases

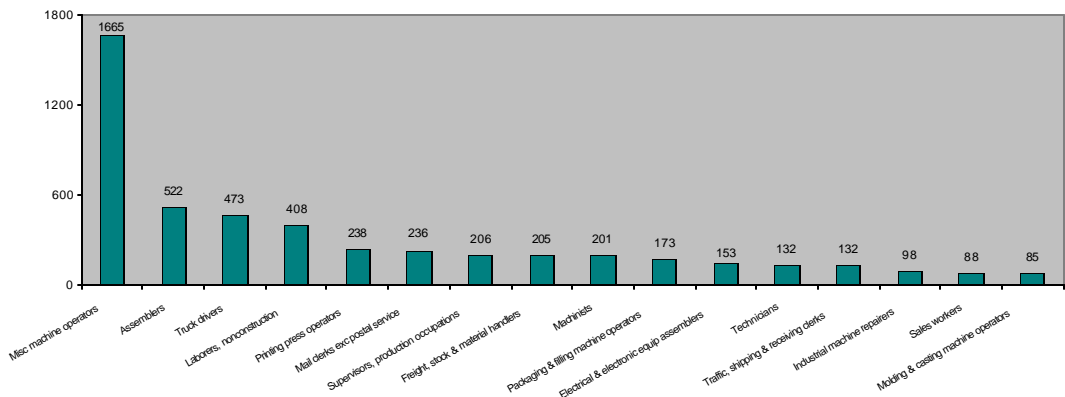
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

- Miscellaneous machine operators and assemblers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Manufacturing industry in 2001, followed by Truck drivers

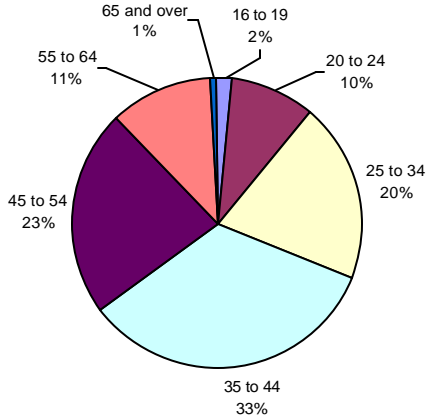
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Manufacturing, 2001



# Case & Demographic Data

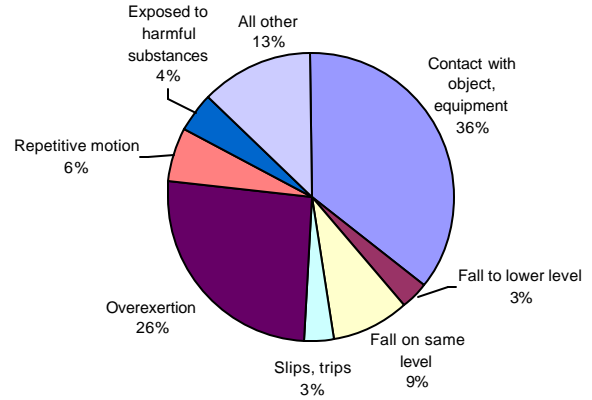
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Manufacturing, 2001



## Event or Exposure

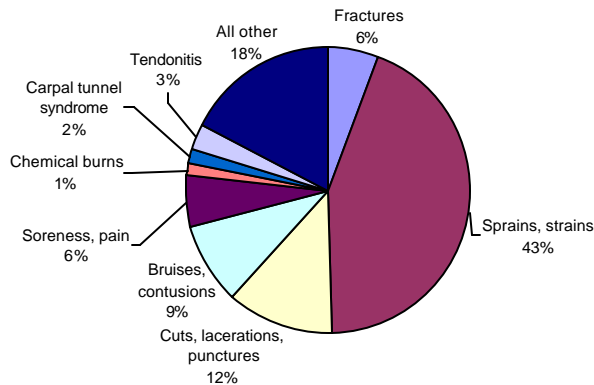
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Manufacturing, 2001



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Manufacturing industry in MA
- Most injuries and illnesses in 2001 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Manufacturing industry
- The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001

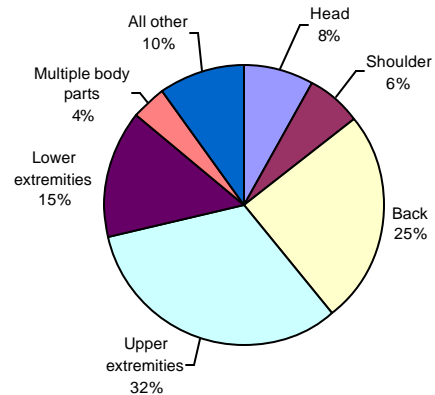
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Manufacturing, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Manufacturing, 2001



<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)

<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 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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All Industries  
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing  
Construction  
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Manufacturing  
Services  
Transportation and Public Utilities  
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Mining (see: [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov))



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Boston, MA 02108

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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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



## 2001 Report – All Industries

### Major Industries in Massachusetts

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

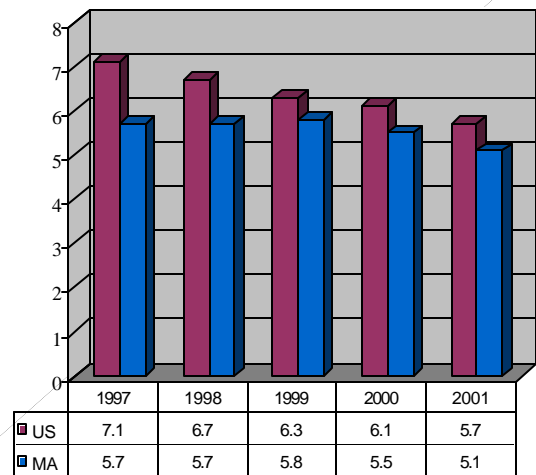
**MA 2001 Population:**  
**6,379,304**

**MA 2001 Employment:**  
**3,276,105**

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

### Incidence Rates

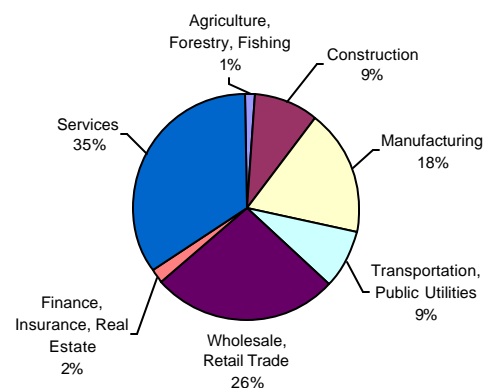
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Private Industry, MA & US 1997-2001



- Occupational injury and illness rates in MA have declined steadily from 1998 to 2001
- MA rates consistently lower than National rates

### Injury and Illness Numbers

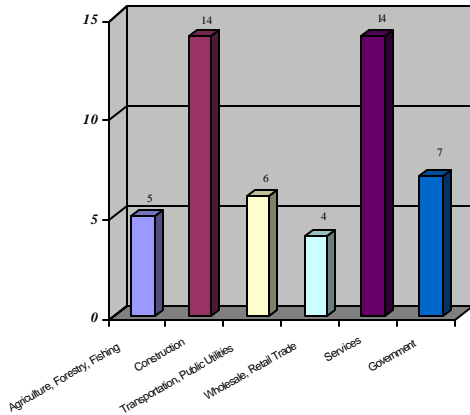
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 was 122,900
- Services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses with 42,300

# Fatality Data

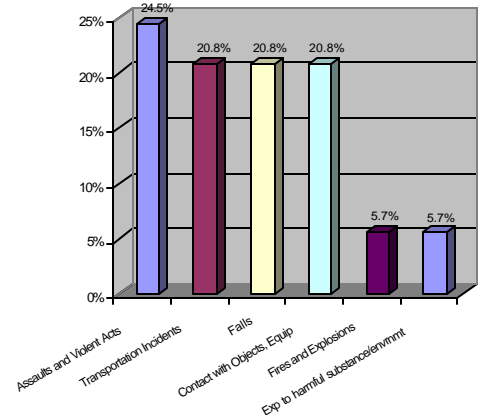
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- Number of fatalities fell from 67 in 2000 to 53 in 2001
- Assaults and violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in Massachusetts

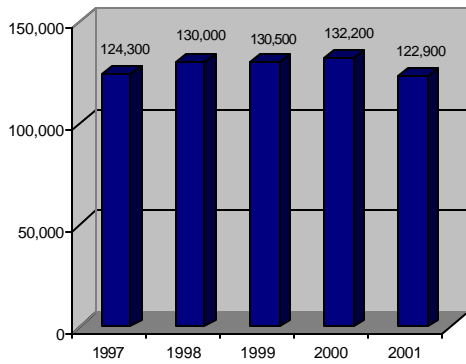
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2001



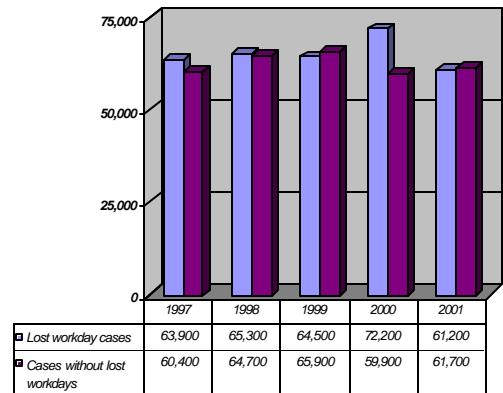
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1997-2001



- Number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by almost 10,000 from 2000 to 2001
- There were 11,000 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000

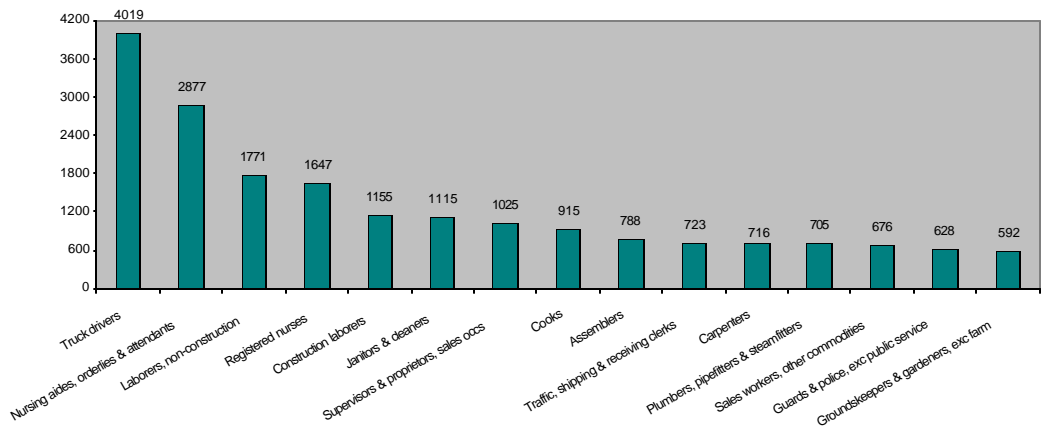
Chart 6: Numbers of lost workday<sup>2</sup> v. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Private Industry, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA Private Industry in 2001, followed by Non-construction laborers

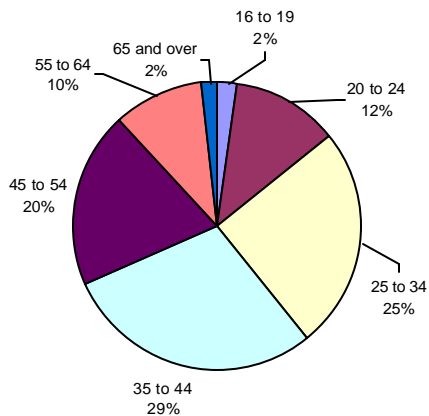
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Private Industry, 2001



# Case & Demographic Data

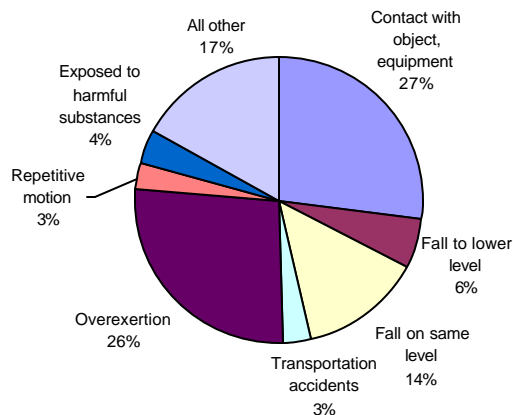
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Private Industry, 2001



## Event or Exposure

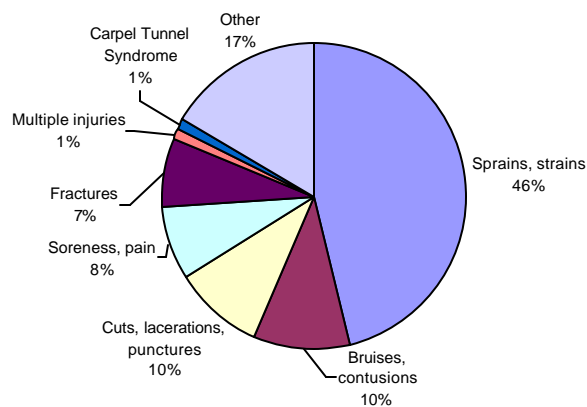
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Private Industry, 2001



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of occupational injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts in 2001**
- **Most injuries and illnesses were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in 2001**
- **The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, elbow, and/or finger) made up almost half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001**

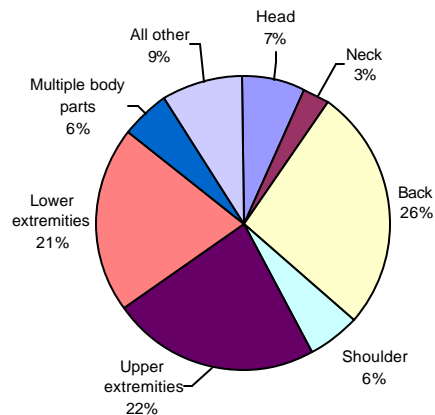
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Private Industry, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Private Industry, 2001



<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)

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 Report – All Industries



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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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by  
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## Services Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Services Industry

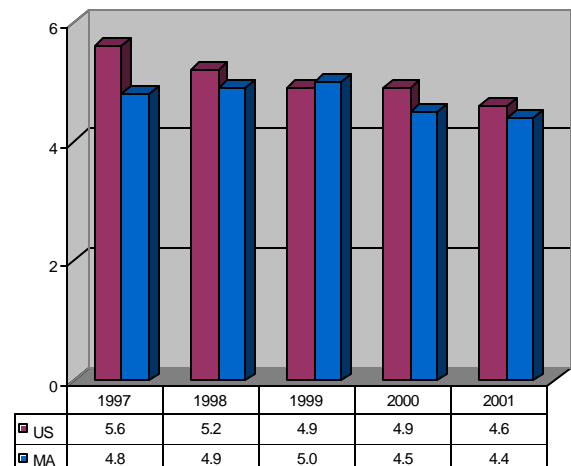
- ◆ Physicians & physicians assistants
- ◆ Nurses, nursing aides & orderlies
- ◆ Therapists
- ◆ Health technologists & technicians
- ◆ Social workers
- ◆ Teachers & child care workers
- ◆ Lawyers
- ◆ Actors, dancers & performers
- ◆ Athletes
- ◆ Cooks & food preparers
- ◆ Waiters and waitresses
- ◆ Janitors,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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 70-89

**MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304**  
**MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105**  
**MA 2001 Services Employment: 1,227,500<sup>2</sup>**

### Incidence Rates

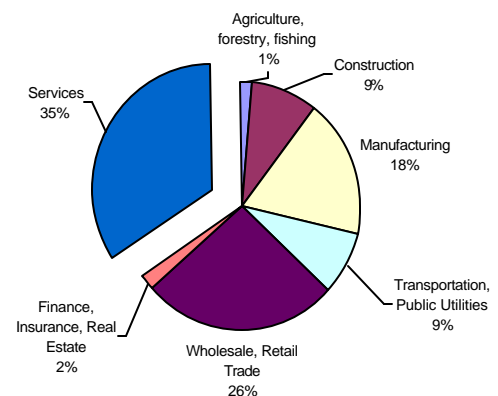
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rate in MA in 2001 was 4.4, a decrease from 4.5 in 2000
- MA rates were lower than National rates in 2000 & 2001

### Injury and Illness Numbers

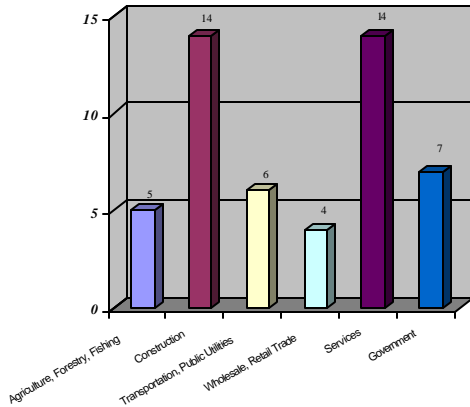
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Services industry made up 35% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 42,300

# Fatality Data

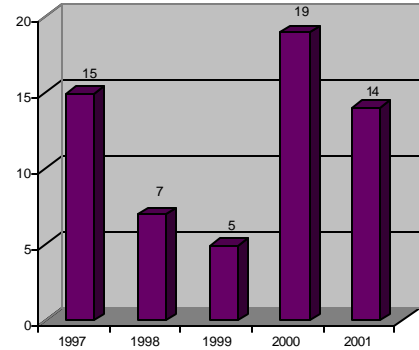
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- Services industry represented 14 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities decreased from 19 to 14 in the Services industry from 2000 to 2001

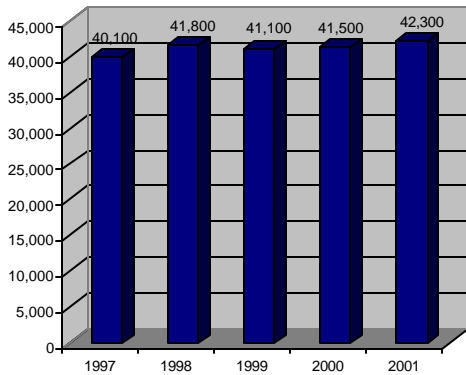
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Services, 1997-2001



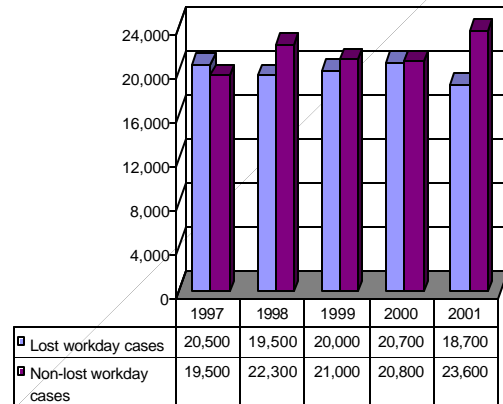
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Services, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA in the Services industry increased from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 2,000 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 2,800 more non-lost work day cases

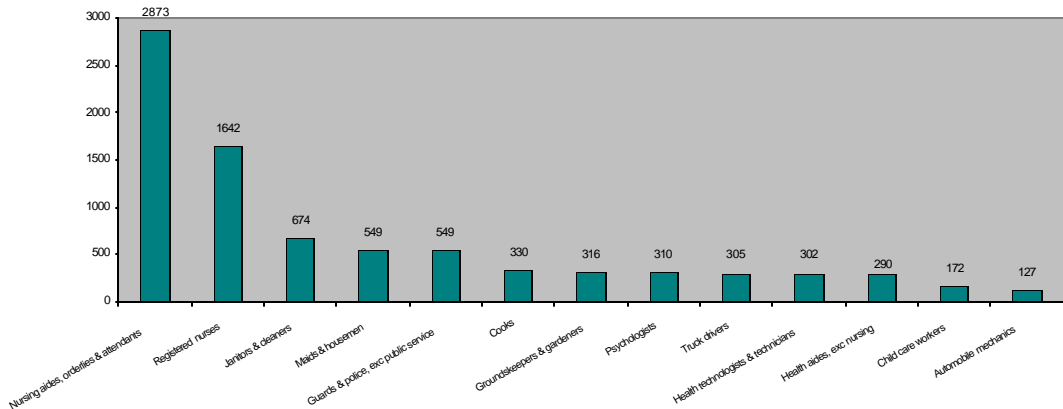
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Services, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Services, 2001

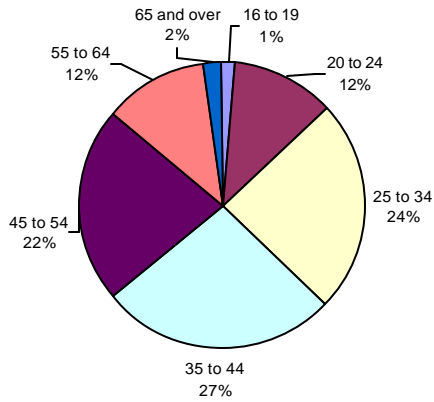
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and Registered nurses had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Services industry in 2001, followed by Janitors and cleaners



# Case & Demographic Data

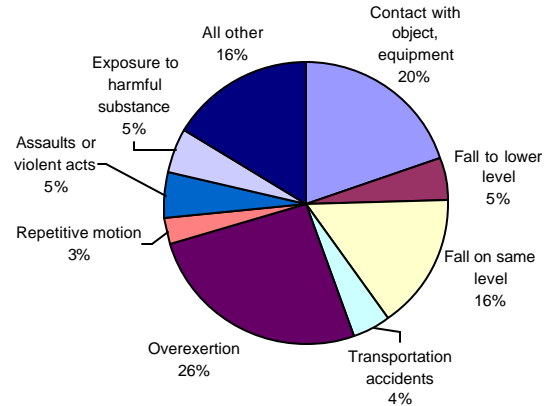
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Services, 2001



## Event or Exposure

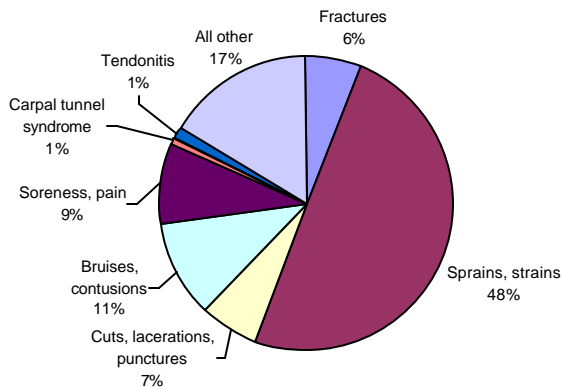
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Services, 2001



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the Services industry in 2001 in MA
- Most injuries or illnesses with days away from work were caused by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Services industry in 2001
- The back and the lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, toe, and/or knee) made up almost half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001

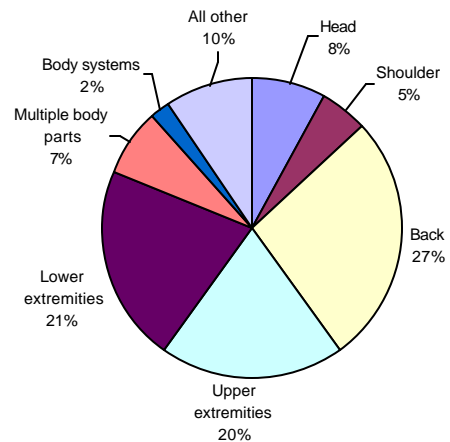
## Nature of Injury

Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Services, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Services, 2001



<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)

<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 Report: Services Industry



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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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



## Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry

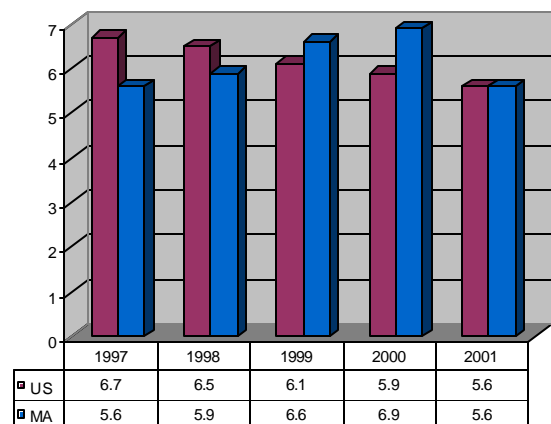
- ◆ Sales representatives
- ◆ Truck drivers
- ◆ Buyers & wholesalers
- ◆ Cashiers
- ◆ Stock handlers & baggers
- ◆ Auto & truck mechanics
- ◆ Traffic, shipping & receiving clerks
- ◆ Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks
- ◆ Waiters & waitresses
- ◆ Cooks & food preparers
- ◆ Butchers & meat cutters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

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 50-59

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304  
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105  
MA 2001 Wholesale and Retail Trade  
Employment: 739,700<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

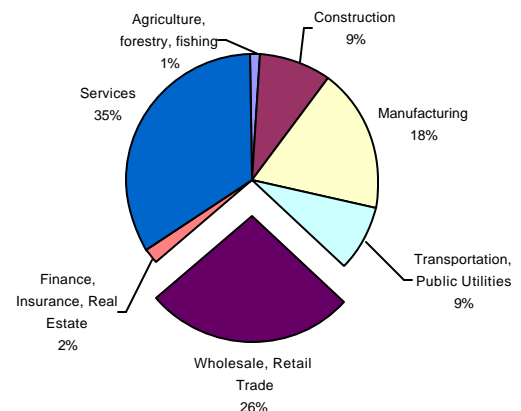
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Wholesale & Retail Trade, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rate in MA in 2001 was 5.6, a decrease from 6.9 in 2000
- MA rate was the same as the National rate in 2001

### Injury and Illness Numbers

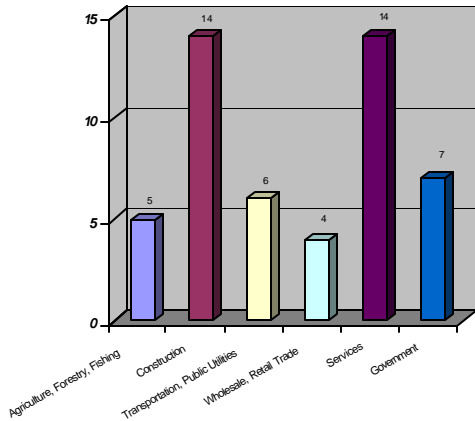
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Wholesale and Retail Trade industry made up 26% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 32,200

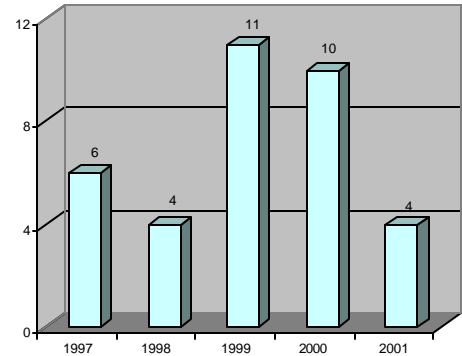
# Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry represented 4 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities decreased from 10 to 4 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2000 to 2001

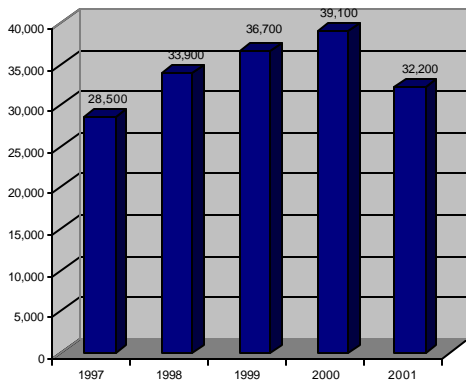
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-2001



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

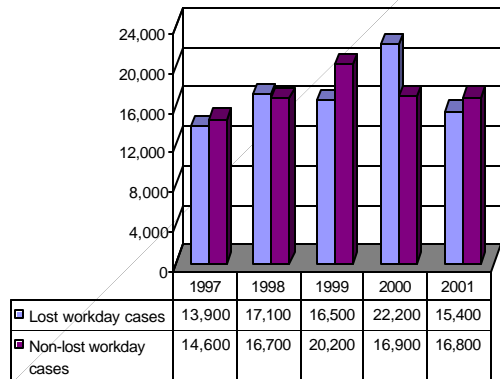
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 6: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 6,900 in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 6,800 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 100 fewer non-lost work day cases

Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Sales supervisors had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001, followed by Sales representatives and Laborers

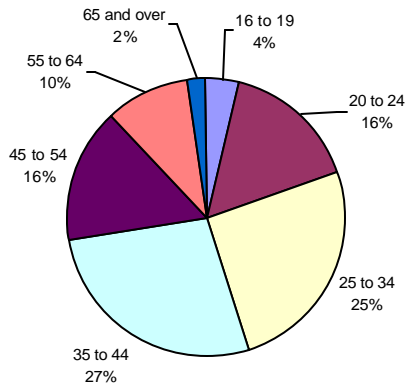
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



# Case & Demographic Data

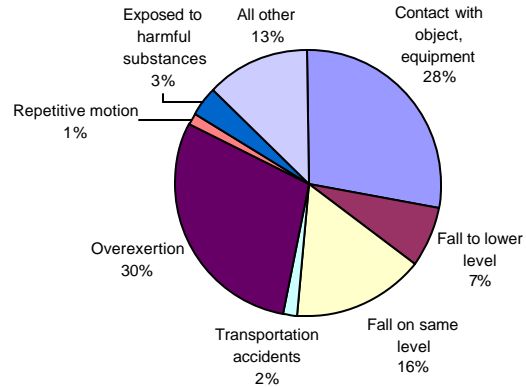
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



## Event or Exposure

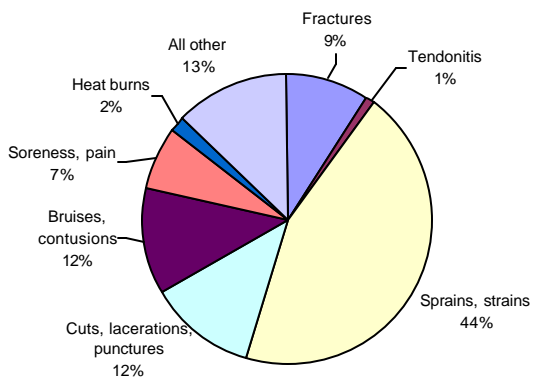
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



- Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry in 2001
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures, and bruises and contusions
- Injuries and illnesses to the back were the most common part of the body injured in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry, followed by injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities

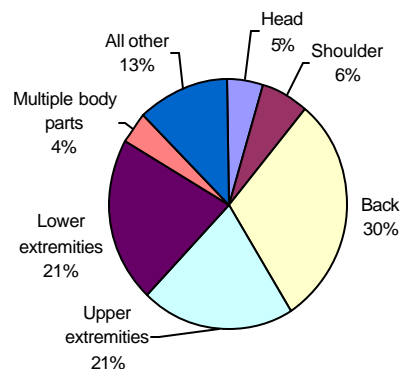
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Wholesale & Retail Trade, 2001



<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)

<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

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

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

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

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2001 Report: Wholesale and Retail Trade 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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Services  
Transportation and Public Utilities  
Wholesale and Retail Trade

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Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety  
399 Washington Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Boston, MA 02108

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# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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



## Transportation and Public Utilities Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry

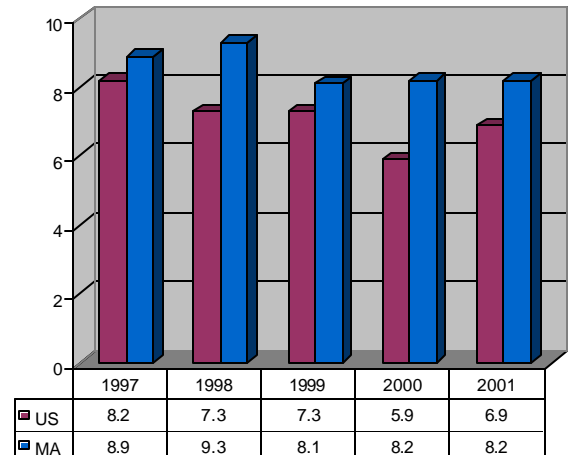
- ◆ Telephone installers & repairers
- ◆ Electrical power installers & repairers
- ◆ Meter readers
- ◆ Transportation ticket & reservation agents
- ◆ Baggage porters & bellhops
- ◆ Aircraft mechanics
- ◆ Bus drivers
- ◆ Railroad conductors & yardmasters
- ◆ Ship captains
- ◆ Garbage collectors
- ◆ Freight,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

Includes Standard Industrial  
Classification codes 40-49

**MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304**  
**MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105**  
**MA 2001 Transportation and Public  
Utilities Employment: 144,700<sup>2</sup>**

### Incidence Rates

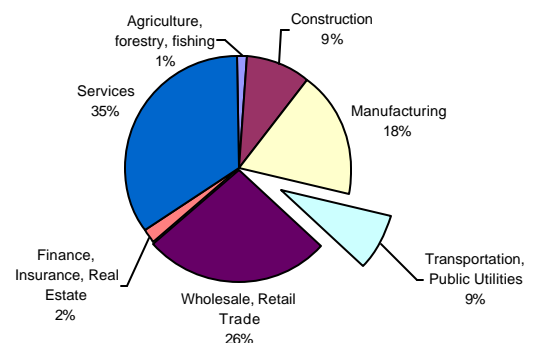
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Transportation & Public Utilities, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rate in MA remained constant at 8.2 from 2000 to 2001
- MA rates are slightly higher than National rates

### Injury and Illness Numbers

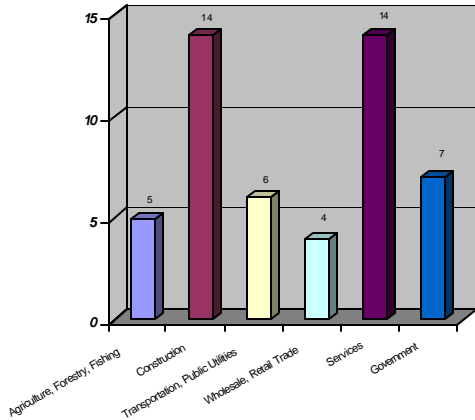
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- Transportation and Public Utilities industry made up 9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 10,500

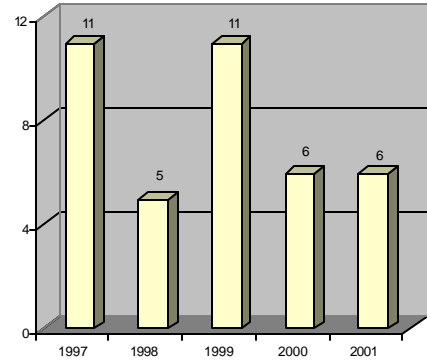
# Fatality Data

Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- The Transportation and Public Utilities Industry represents 6 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities remained constant at 6 for the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2000 to 2001

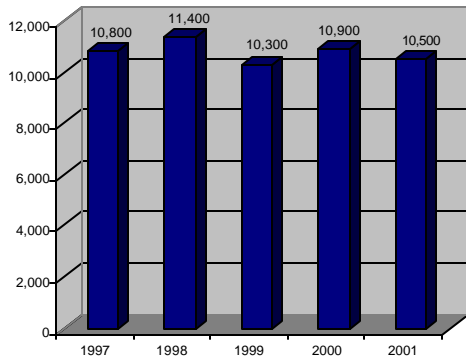
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1997-2001



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

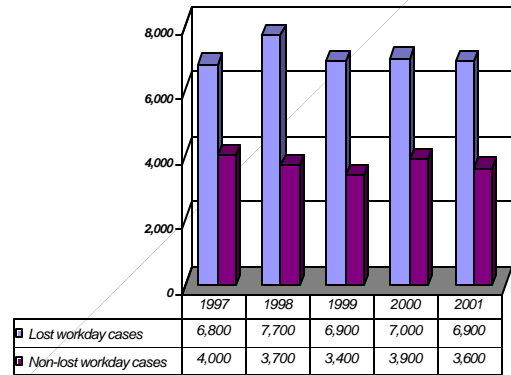
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 400 in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 100 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 300 fewer non-lost work day cases

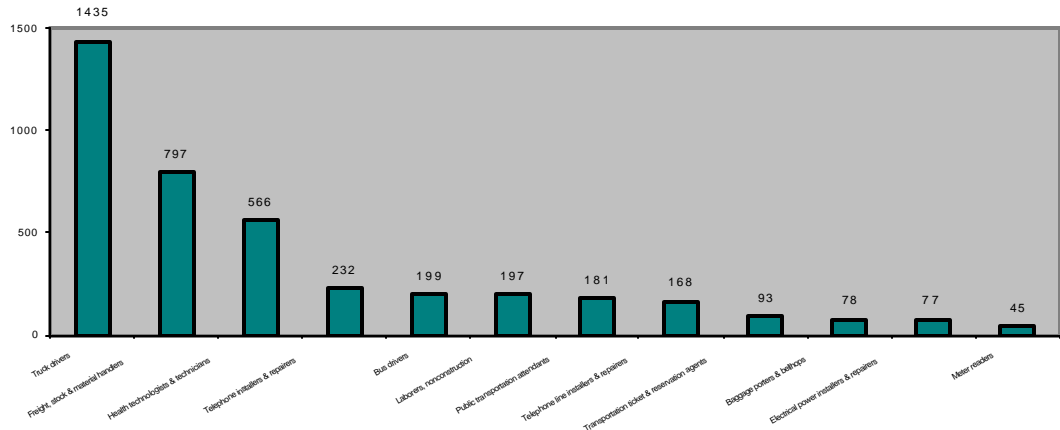
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Freight, stock and material handlers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2001, followed by Health technologists and technicians

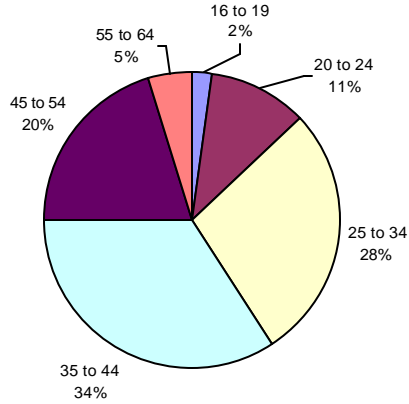
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# Case & Demographic Data

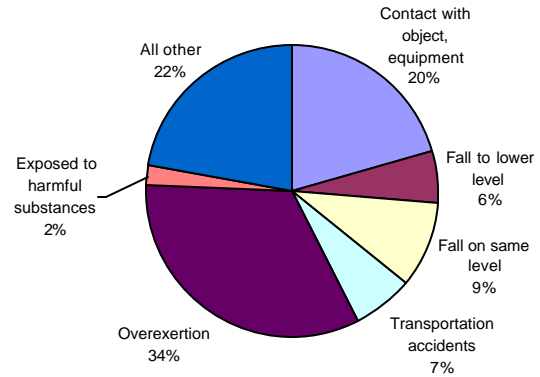
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Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2001



## Event or Exposure

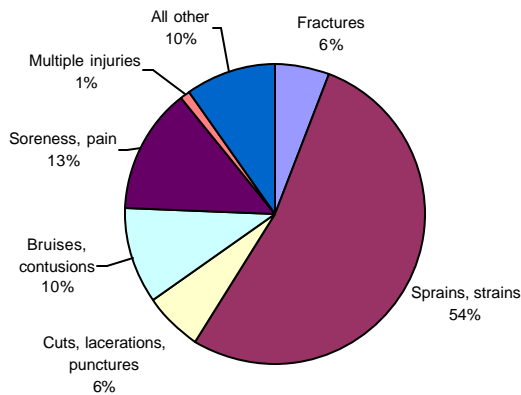
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2001



- **Workers ages 35 to 44 and ages 25 to 34 were the most commonly injured workers in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2001**
- **Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by soreness and pain**
- **Injuries and illnesses to the back and the lower extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2001**

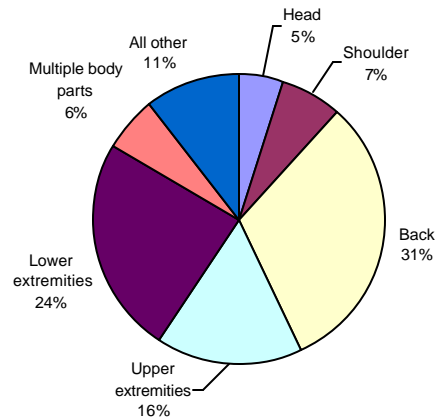
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