



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

All Private Industries: 2004 Report

Major Private Industries in Massachusetts

- ◆ Natural Resources and Mining
- ◆ Construction
- ◆ Manufacturing
- ◆ Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- ◆ Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- ◆ Education and Health Services
- ◆ Leisure and Hospitality Services
- ◆ Other Services

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

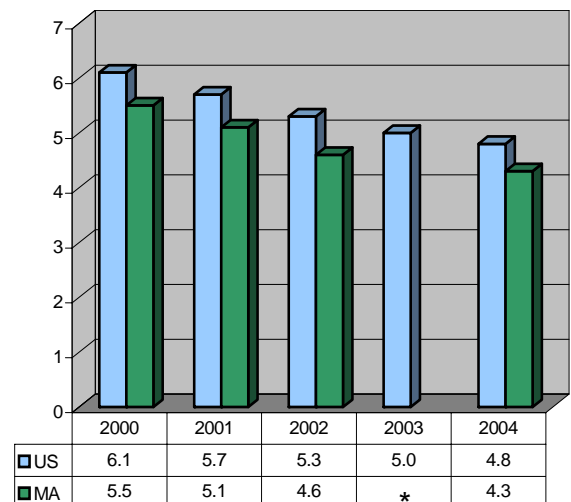
Population.....6,416,505¹

Private Sector
Employment..... 2,718,600²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2000-2004⁴

- Incidence rates in Massachusetts were lower than the national rates during 2004
- Incidence rates nationally have decreased steadily over the past several years

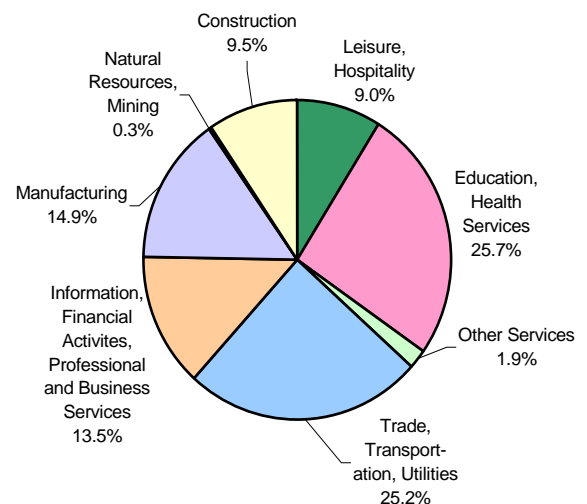


* No data collected in 2003

Injury and Illness Numbers

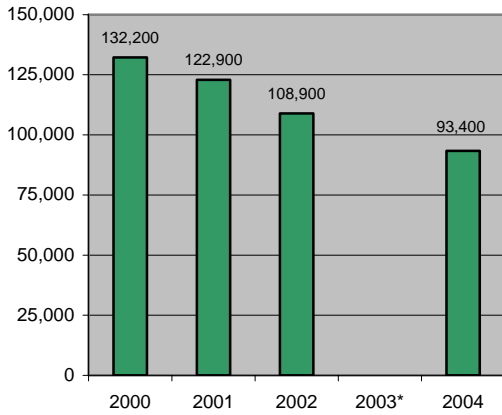
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- In 2004, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,400
- Education and health services along with trade, transportation, and utilities accounts for over 50% of the injuries and illnesses in MA



Injury and Illness Data

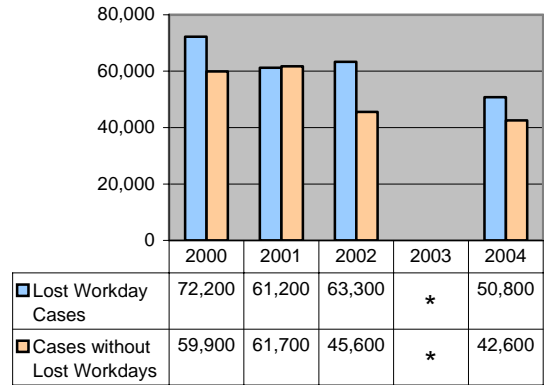
Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2000-2004⁴



- In 2004, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,400
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 16% in 2004

* No Data Collected in 2003

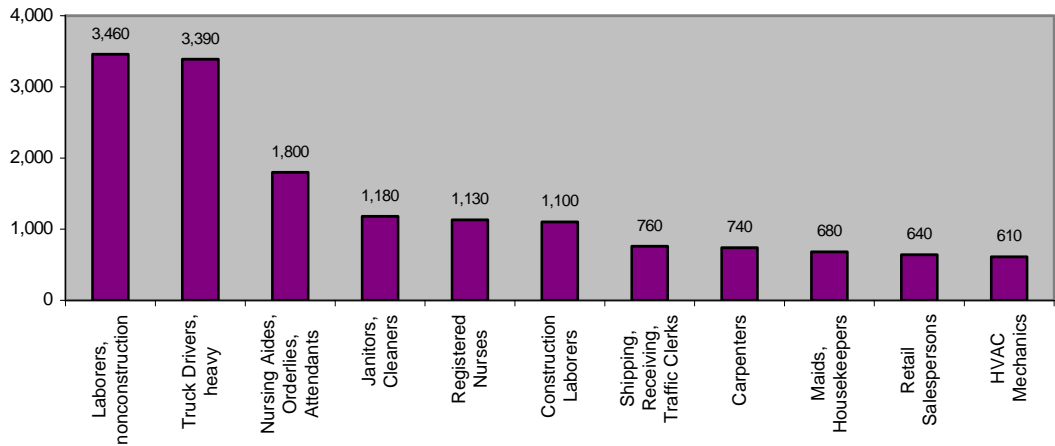
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2000 - 2004⁴



Occupation Data

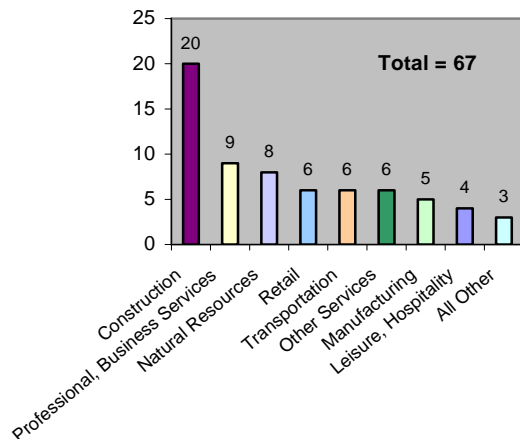
Chart 5: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, all private industries, 2004

- Laborers (non-construction) and heavy truck drivers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry during 2004, followed by nursing aides, orderlies and attendants



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

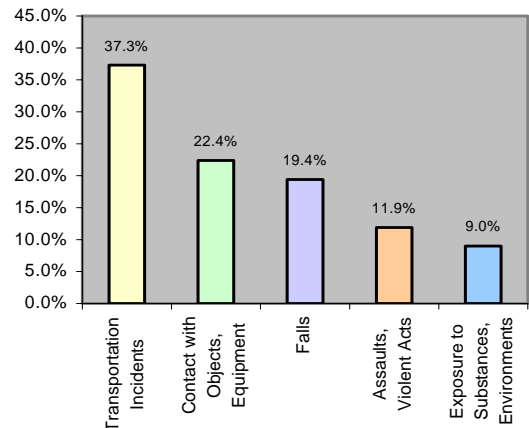
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

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.

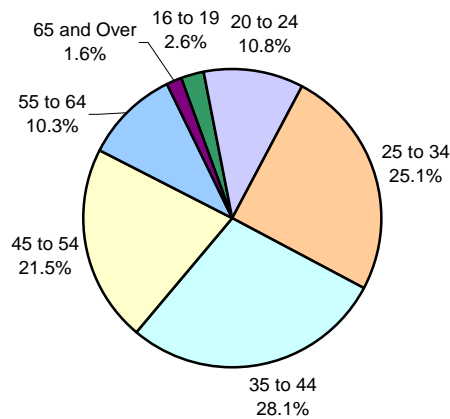
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004



All Private Industries Case & Demographic Data

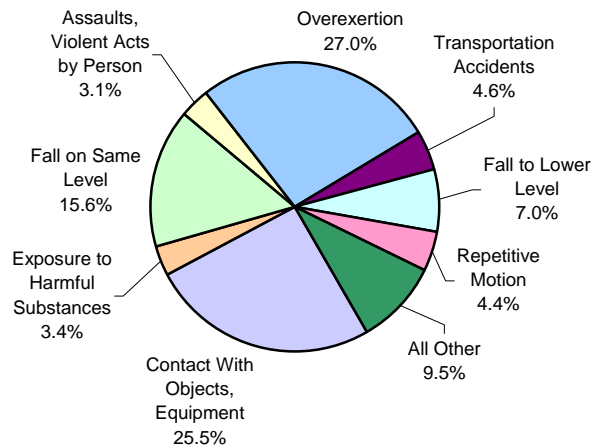
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, all private industries, 2004



Event or Exposure

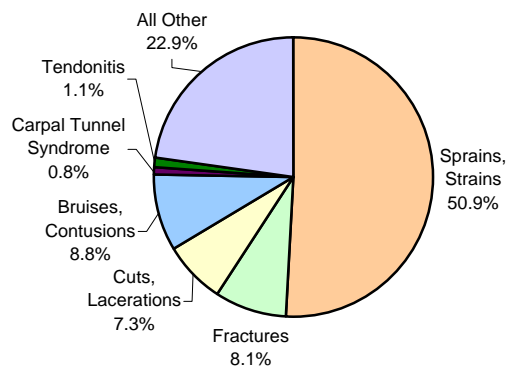
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses**
- **Most injuries in 2004 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains made up just over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004**

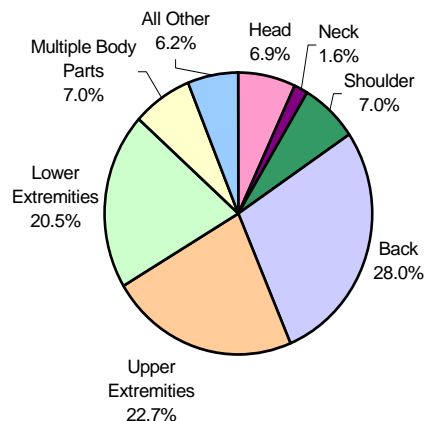
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ A note about time series comparisons: Massachusetts did not publish an estimate for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years. In addition, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years because of a break in series between 2001 and 2002 due to record keeping. The survey was not designed to be able to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES 2004 Report: All Private Sector 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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:

www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Construction Industry: 2004 Report

Construction Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Construction Laborers
- ◆ Carpenters
- ◆ Brickmasons and Stonemasons
- ◆ Roofers
- ◆ House Painters
- ◆ Electricians
- ◆ Highway, Street and Bridge Workers
- ◆ Residential Builders
- ◆ Commercial Builders
- ◆ Welders and Cutters
- ◆ Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters
- ◆ Truck Drivers
- ◆ Demolition Workers
- ◆ Heavy Equipment Operators
- ◆ HVAC Mechanics

Includes NAICS codes 23

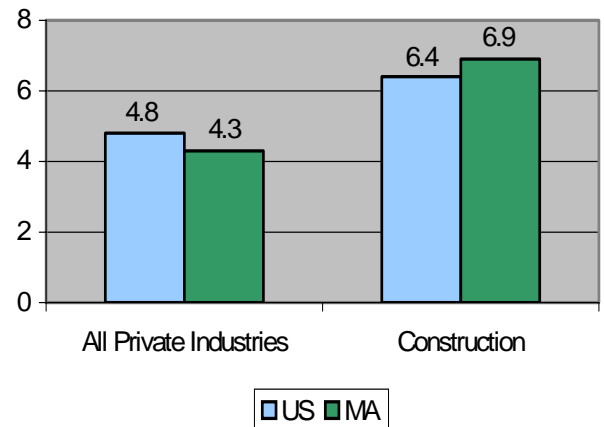
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Construction Employment.....	138,300 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. construction, MA & US, 2004⁴ⁱ

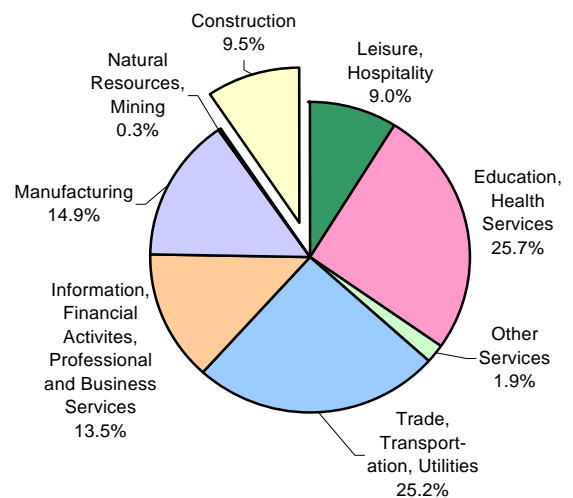
- Massachusetts' incidence rate is slightly higher than the national rate in construction
- The incidence rate for the construction industry in MA was higher than the rates for all private industries in 2004



Injury and Illness Numbers

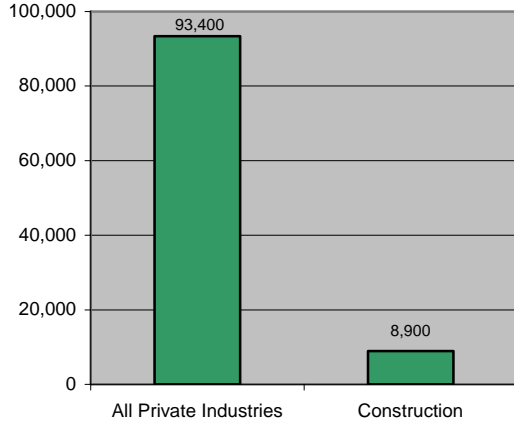
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- **Construction**
- 5.1% of all MA employees worked in the construction industry in 2004
- 9.5% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the construction industry



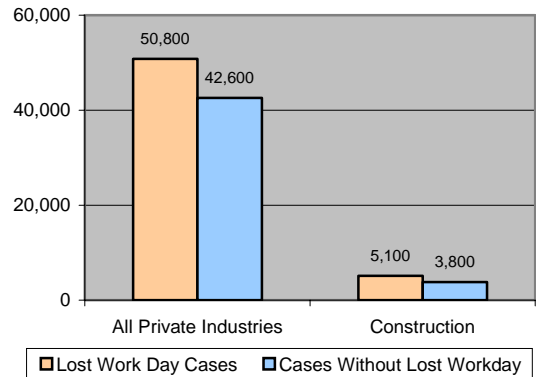
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. construction in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 8,900 occurred in the construction industry
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by approximately 25%

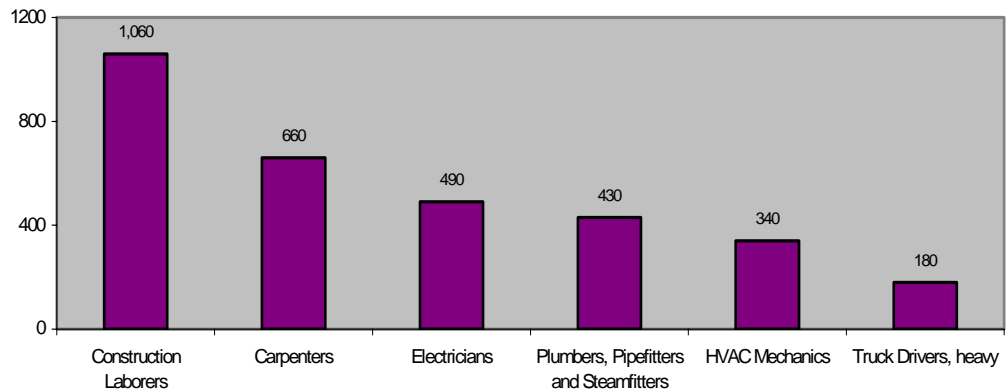
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. construction in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

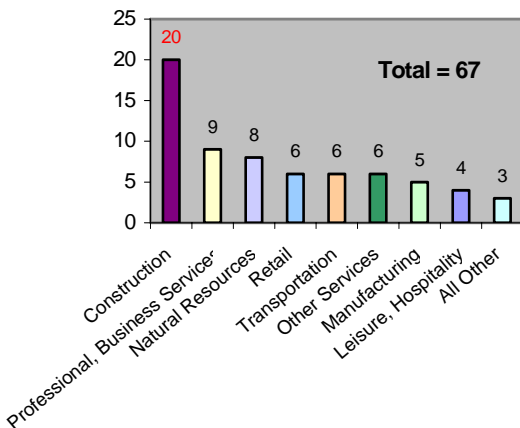
Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, construction, 2004

- Construction laborers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry during 2004 in MA, followed by carpenters



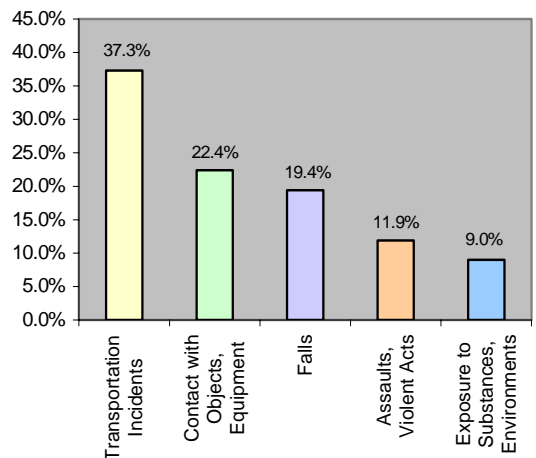
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Fatalities in the private sector fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- 30% of the fatalities occurred in the construction industry in MA
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

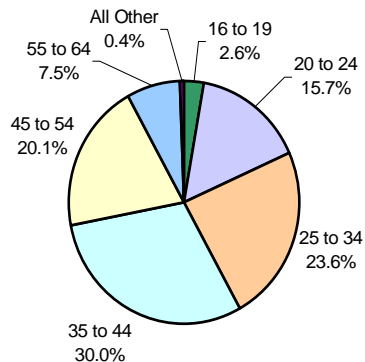


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Construction Industry Case & Demographic Data

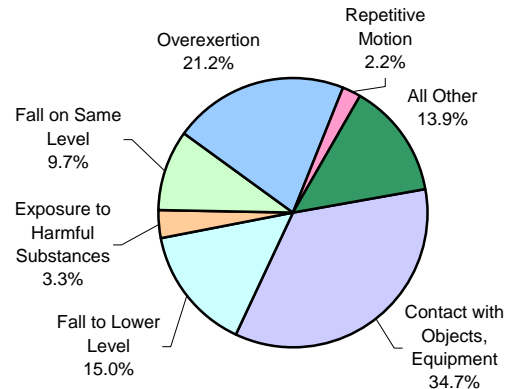
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, construction, 2004



Event or Exposure

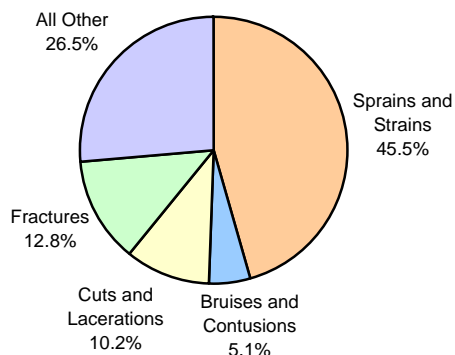
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, construction, 2004



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the construction industry
- Most injuries in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury in the construction industry
- The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up more than half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004

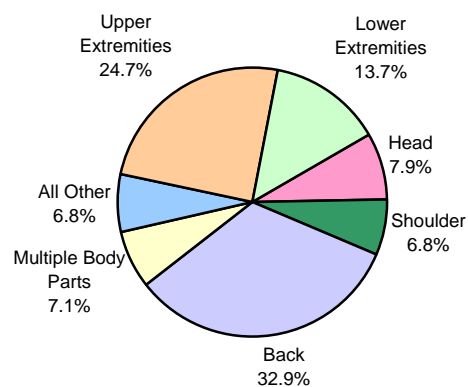
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, construction, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percentage distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, construction, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Construction

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Education and Health Services Industries: 2004 Report

Education and Health Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Teachers and Childcare Workers
- ◆ Counselors
- ◆ Physicians and Assistants
- ◆ Dentists
- ◆ Nurses, Nurses Aides and Orderlies
- ◆ Mid-Wives
- ◆ Medical Laboratory Technicians
- ◆ Personal and Home Health Care Aides
- ◆ Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics
- ◆ Social Workers
- ◆ Psychiatric Aides
- ◆ Janitors and Cleaners

Includes NAICS codes 61-62

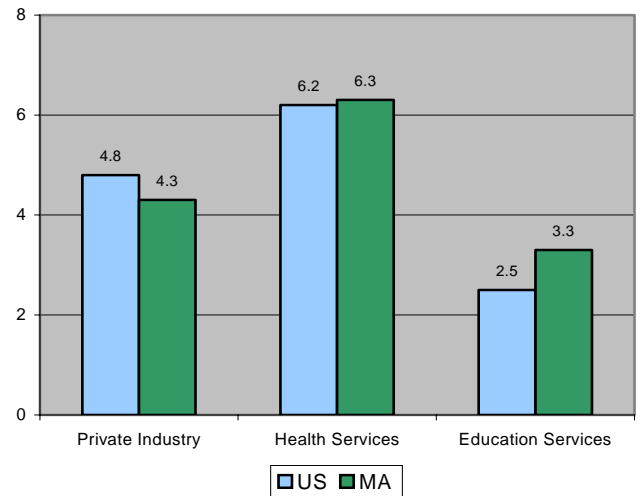
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Education and Health Services Employment.....	548,100 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. education and health services, MA & US, 2004⁴

- Massachusetts' incidence rates were higher in the health and education services industries than the national rates
- The education services' incidence rate was significantly lower than health services' incidence rate

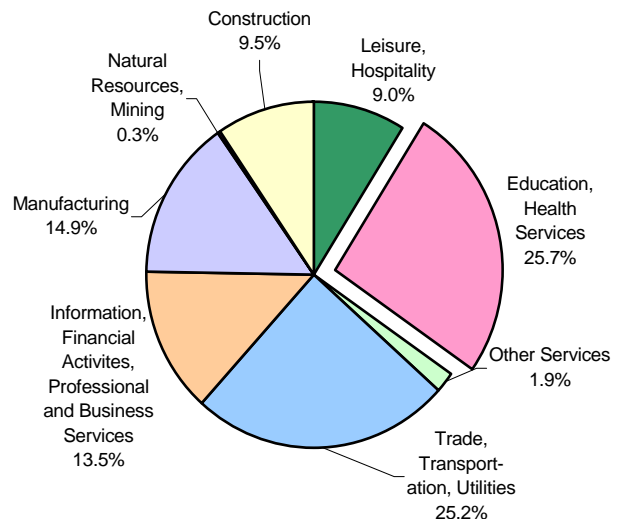


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

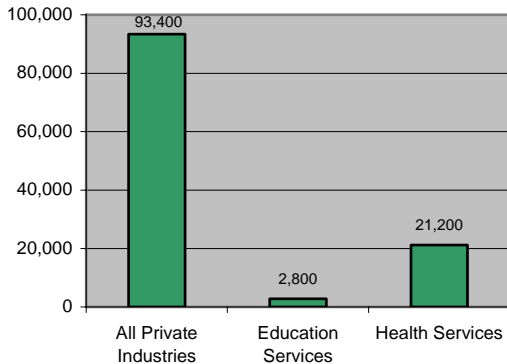
Education and Health Services

- 20.2% of all MA employees worked in the education and health services industries in 2004
- 25.7% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the education and health services industries



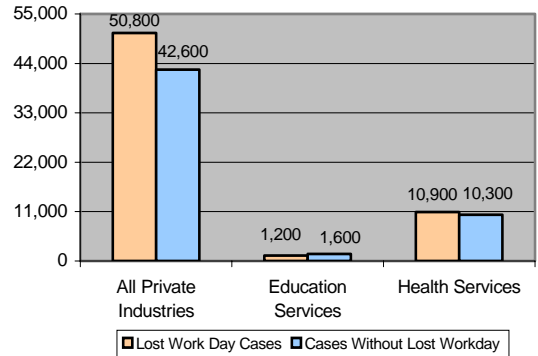
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illness, all private industries vs. education and health services in MA, 2004



- In health services 21,200 occupational injuries and illnesses occurred; 2,800 occurred in education services
- Lost work day cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in health services
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases in education services

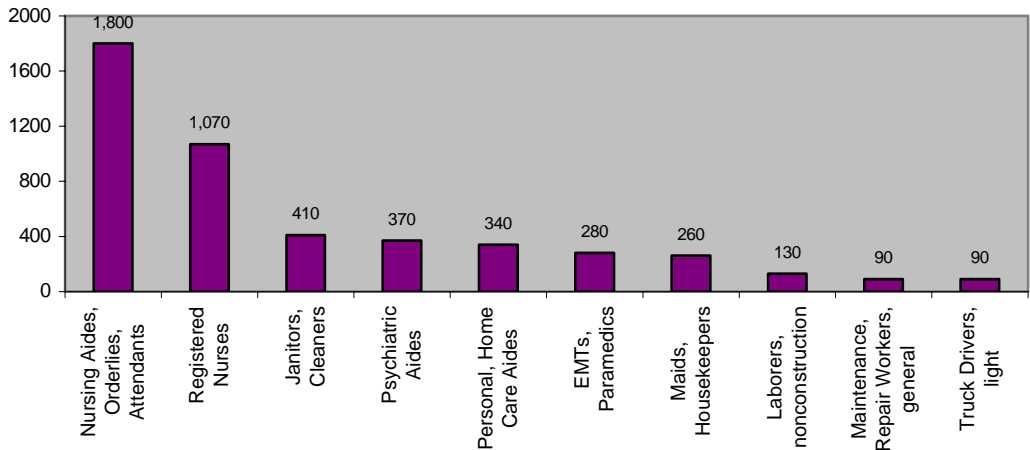
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. education and health services in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

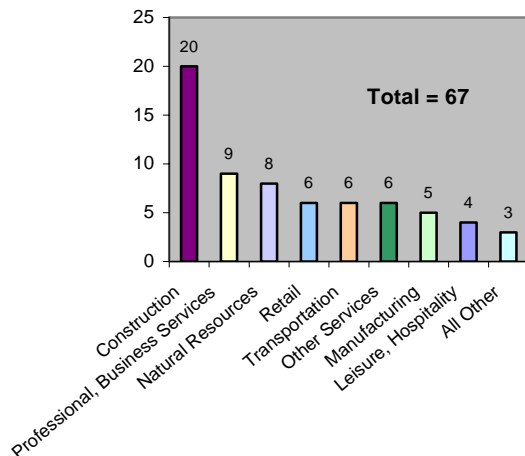
Chart 5: Occupations with the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, education and health services, 2004

- Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the education and health services industries in MA during 2004, followed by registered nurses



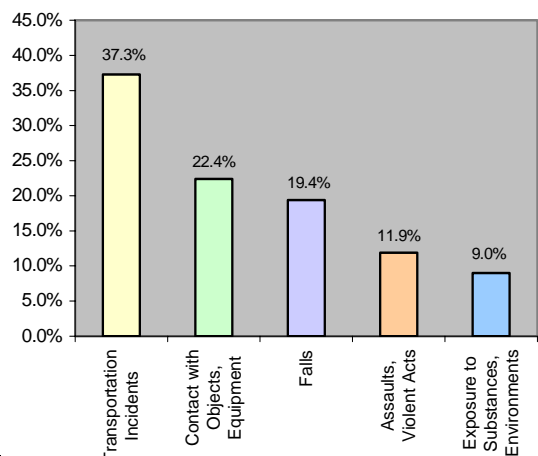
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

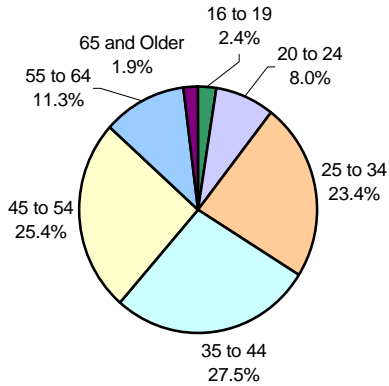


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Education and Health Services Industries Case & Demographic Data

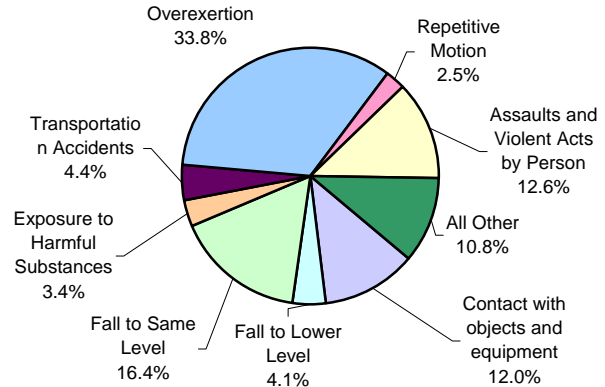
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, education and health services, 2004



Event or Exposure

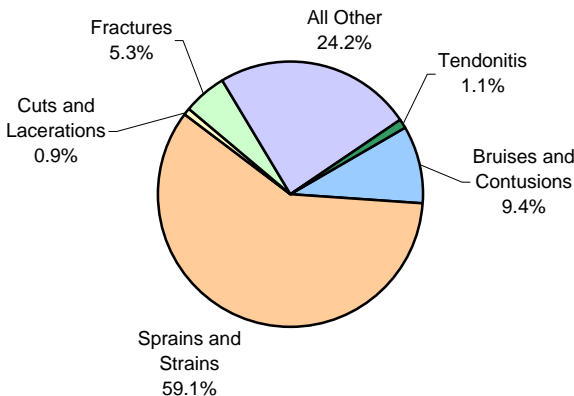
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, education and health services, 2004



- Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the education and health services industries
- Most injuries and illnesses in 2004 were caused by overexertion
- Sprains and strains made up over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004
- The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) made up over half of the total injuries and illnesses in the education and health services industries

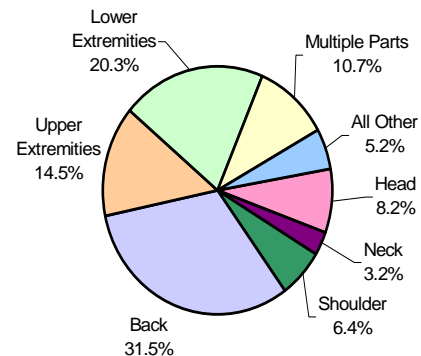
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, education and health services, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, education and health services, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Education and Health Services

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services Industries: 2004 Report

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Newspaper Publishers
- ◆ Radio and TV Broadcasters
- ◆ Lawyers
- ◆ Realtors
- ◆ Accountants
- ◆ Bankers
- ◆ Civil Engineers
- ◆ Computer Programmers
- ◆ Veterinarians
- ◆ Travel Agents
- ◆ Tour Guides
- ◆ Security Guards
- ◆ Landscapers
- ◆ Garbage Collectors
- ◆ Janitors and Cleaners
- ◆ Maids and Housekeepers
- ◆ Truck Drivers
- ◆ Counter and Rental Clerks

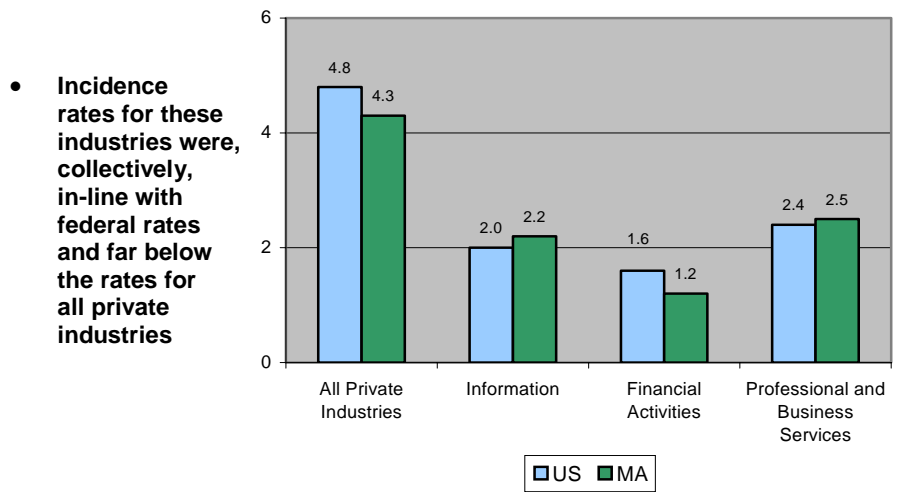
Includes NAICS codes 51-56

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector	
Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services	
Employment.....	753,300 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services, MA & US, 2004⁴

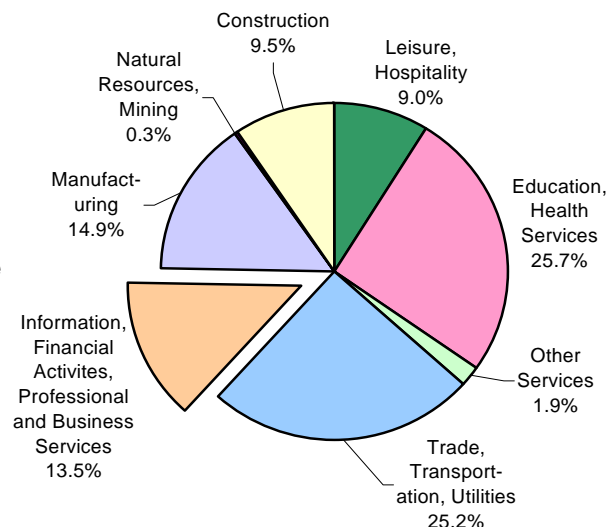


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

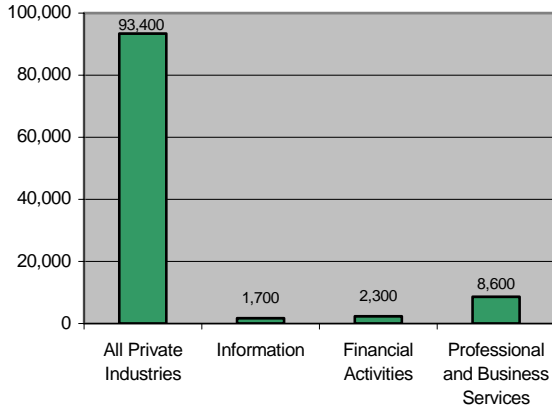
Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services

- 27.7% of all MA employees worked in these industries in 2004
- 13.5% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in these industries



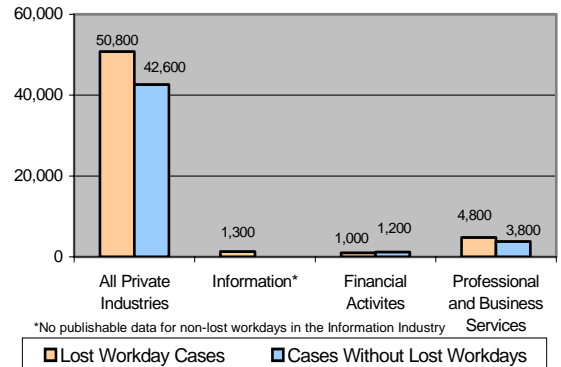
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 12,600 occurred in these industries
- Professional and business services had more recordable cases than information and financial activities

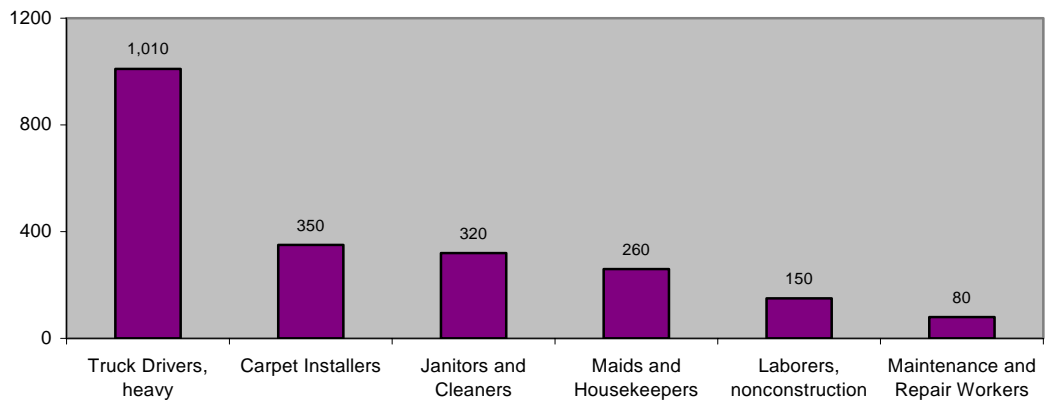
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. information, financial activities, and professional and business services in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

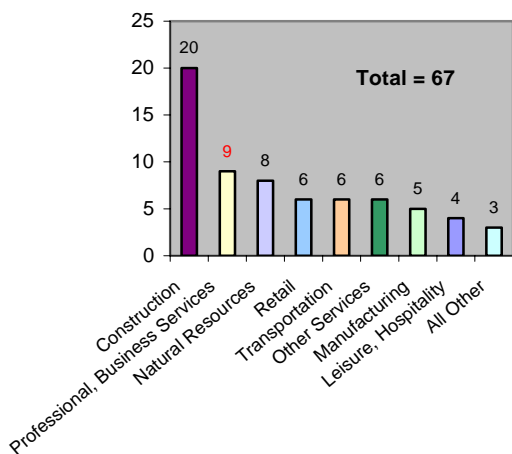
Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004

- Truck drivers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the information, financial activities, and professional and business services industry in 2004



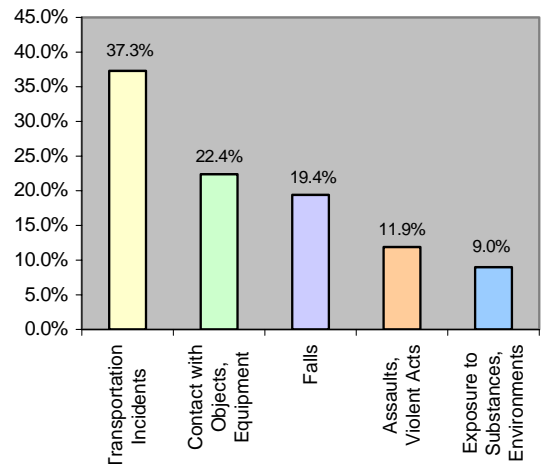
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004



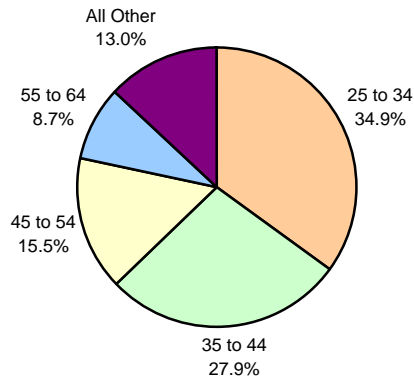
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services Industries

Case & Demographic Data

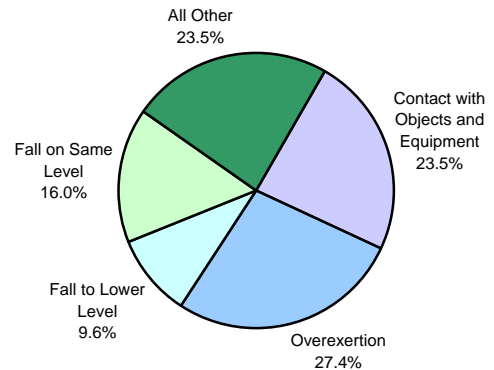
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



Event or Exposure

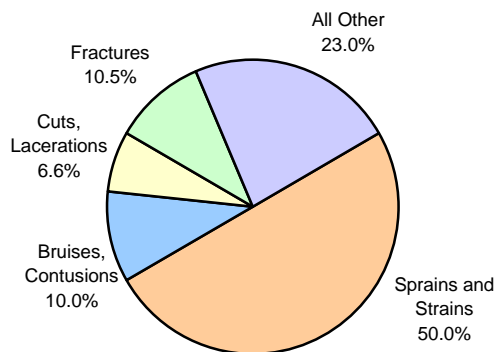
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



- **Workers aged 25-34 were most commonly injured in the information, financial activities, and professional and business services industries in 2004**
- **Overexertion and contact with objects or equipment were the highest causes of nonfatal injuries or illnesses in 2004**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in 2004**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) were the most common part of body to be injured in 2004**

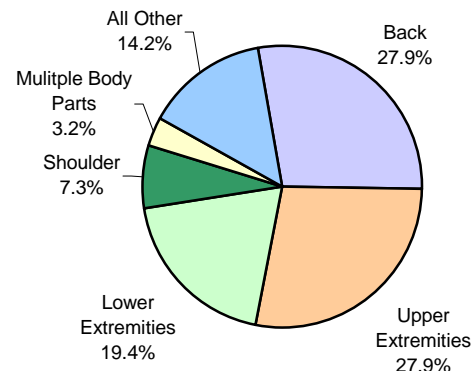
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, information, financial activities, and professional and business services, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Service

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries: 2004 Report

Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Professional Athletes
- ◆ Actors, Dancers and Performers
- ◆ Events Promoters
- ◆ Caterers
- ◆ Waiters and Waitresses
- ◆ Bartenders
- ◆ Food Deliverers
- ◆ Chefs and Cooks
- ◆ Bakers
- ◆ Hotel Workers
- ◆ Janitors and Cleaners
- ◆ Maids and Housekeepers
- ◆ Amusement Park Workers
- ◆ Zookeepers
- ◆ Ski Patrols
- ◆ Curators

Includes NAICS codes 71-72

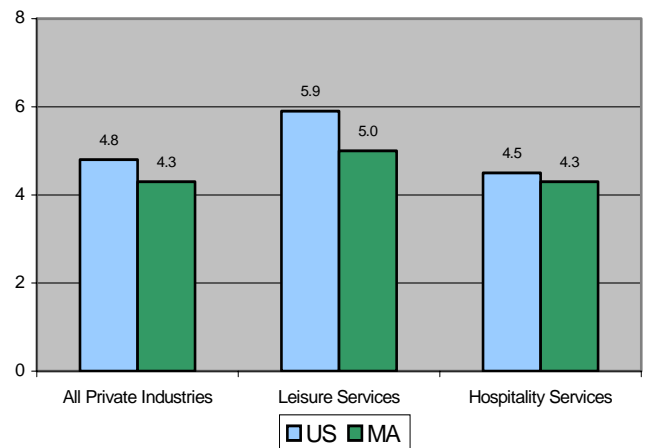
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Leisure and Hospitality Services Employment.....	290,400 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses
(per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs.
leisure & hospitality services, MA & US, 2004⁴

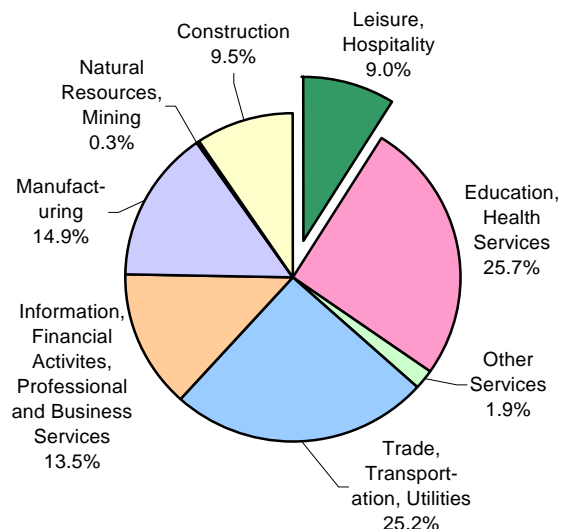
- **Massachusetts' incidence rates for both leisure and hospitality services were lower than the national rates**



Injury and Illness Numbers

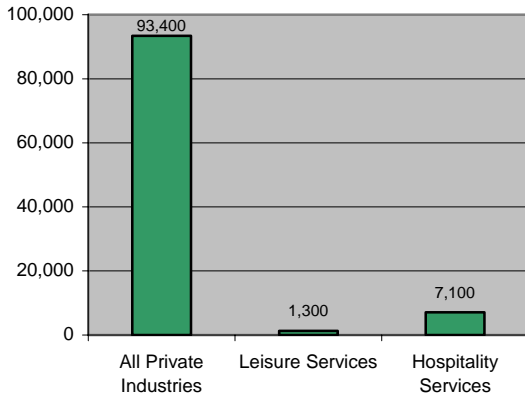
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- **Leisure and Hospitality Services**
- **10.7% of all MA employees worked in the leisure and hospitality services industries in 2004**
- **9.0% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the leisure and hospitality services industries**



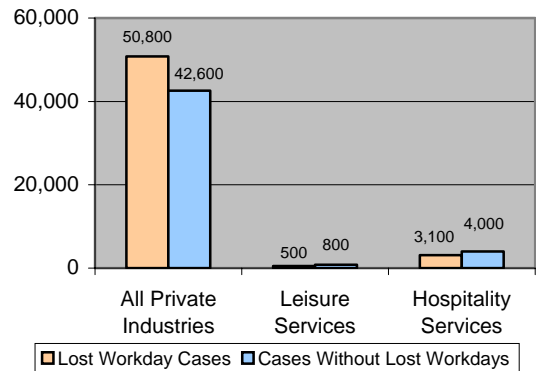
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. leisure and hospitality services in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 8,400 occurred in the leisure and hospitality services industries
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases in both leisure and hospitality

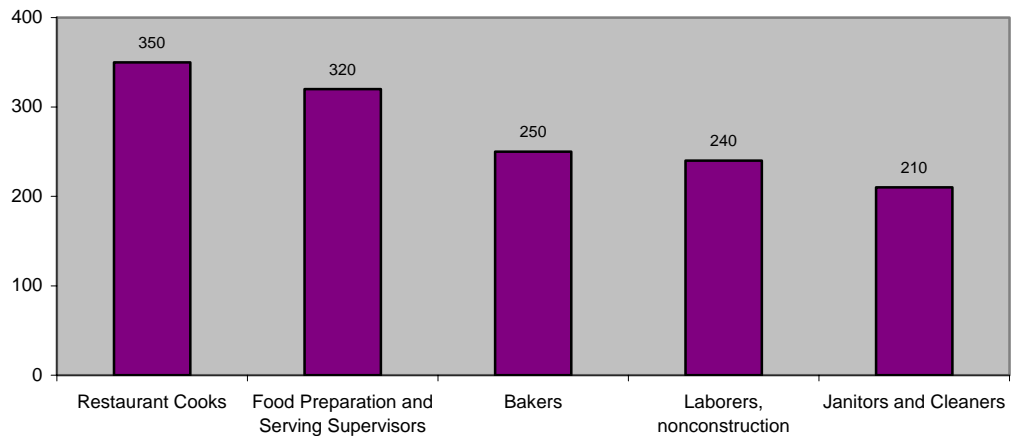
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. leisure and hospitality services in MA, 2004



Occupation Data

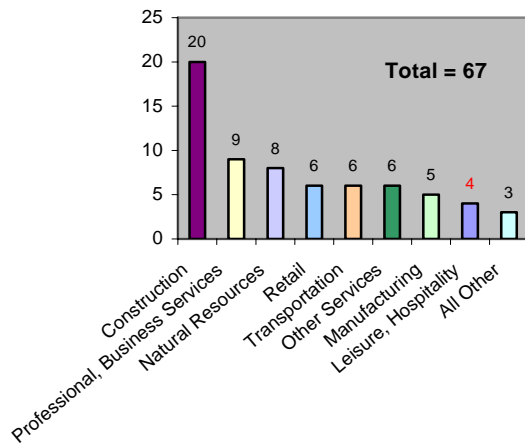
- Restaurant cooks and food preparation and serving supervisors had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the leisure and hospitality industries in MA during 2004, followed by bakers

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



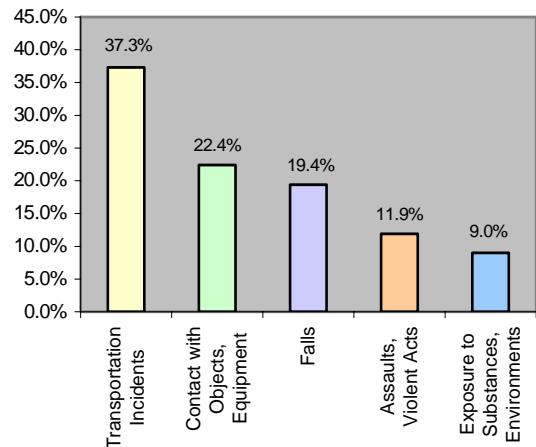
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

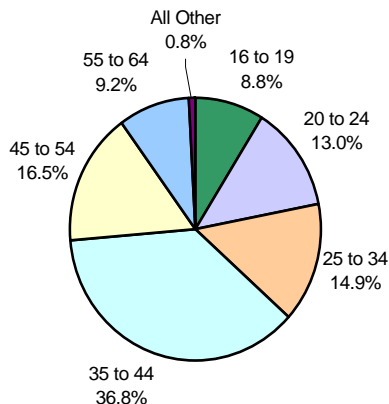


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Leisure and Hospitality Services Industries Case & Demographic Data

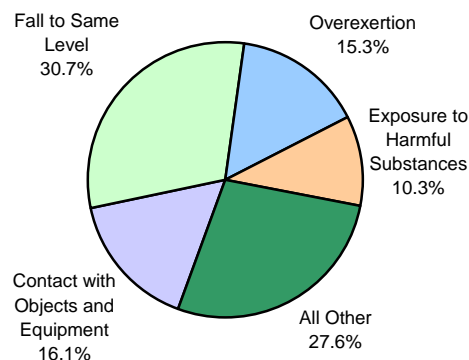
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving day as away from work by age of worker, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



Event or Exposure

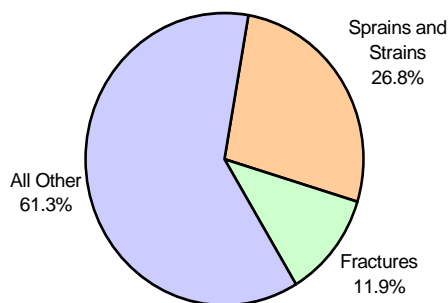
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the leisure and hospitality services industries**
- **Most injuries or illnesses in 2004 were caused by a fall to the same level**
- **Sprains and strains made up more than a quarter of all nature of injury and illnesses in 2004 in the leisure and hospitality services industries**
- **The upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) and back were the most common parts of the body to be injured or affected by illness in 2004**

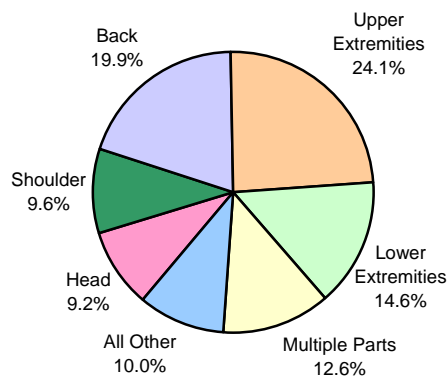
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, leisure and hospitality services, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Leisure and Hospitality Services

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:

www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Manufacturing Industry: 2004 Report

Manufacturing Industry Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Machine Operators
- ◆ Assemblers
- ◆ Lithographers
- ◆ Printing Press Operators
- ◆ Chemical Technicians
- ◆ Laborers and Material Handlers
- ◆ Millwrights
- ◆ Machinists
- ◆ Sewing Machine Operators
- ◆ Welders and Cutters
- ◆ Truck Drivers
- ◆ Food and Beverage Packagers
- ◆ Shipping and Receiving Clerks

Includes NAICS codes 31-33

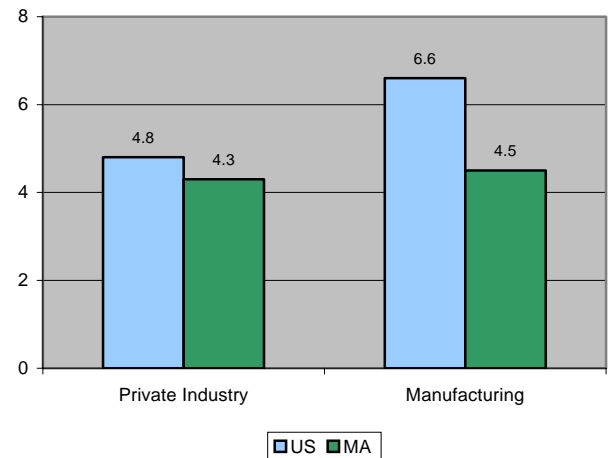
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Manufacturing Employment.....	313,400 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. manufacturing, MA & US, 2004⁴

- Massachusetts' incidence rate was notably lower than the national rate in manufacturing
- The incidence rate for manufacturing in MA was slightly higher than the MA rates for all private industries in 2004

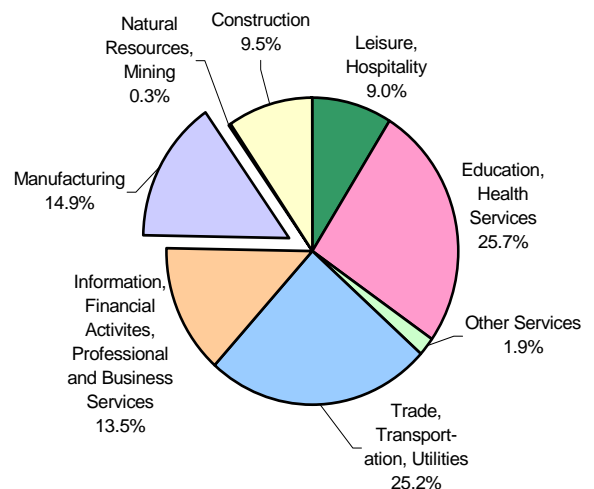


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

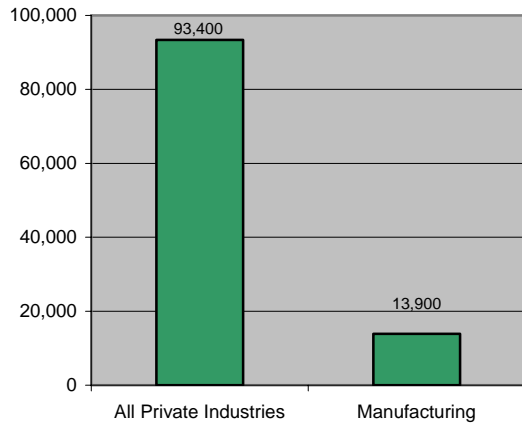
Manufacturing

- 11.5% of all MA employees worked in the manufacturing industry in 2004
- 14.9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the manufacturing industry



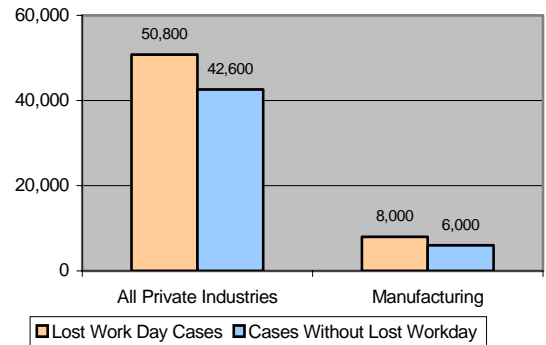
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illness, all private industries vs. manufacturing in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 13,900 occurred in the manufacturing industry
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by 25%

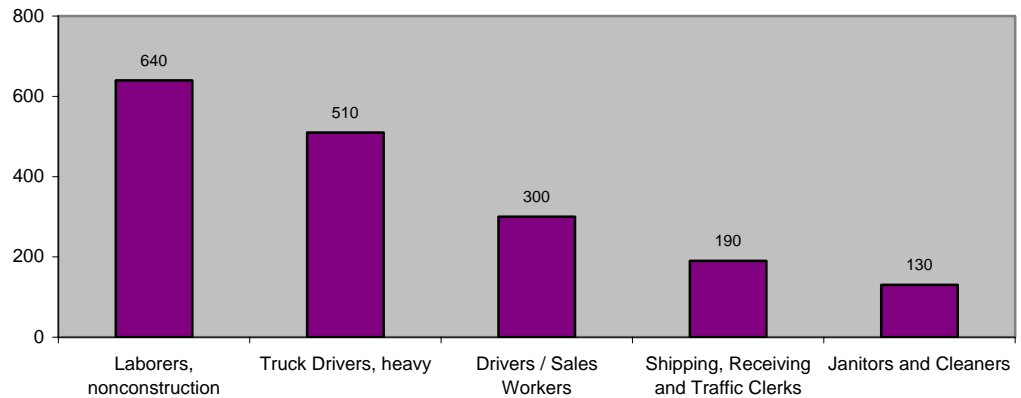
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. manufacturing in MA, 2004



Occupational Data

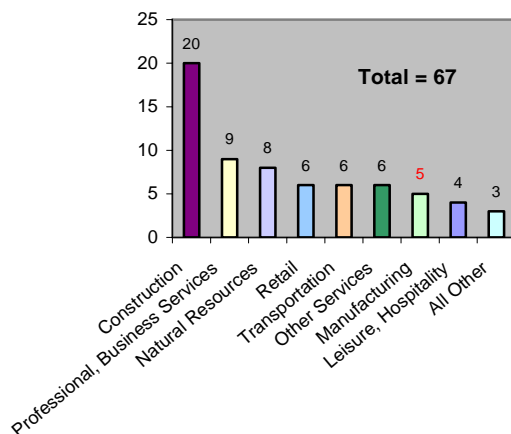
Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, manufacturing, 2004

- Laborers (non-construction) had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the manufacturing industry in MA during 2004, followed by truck drivers



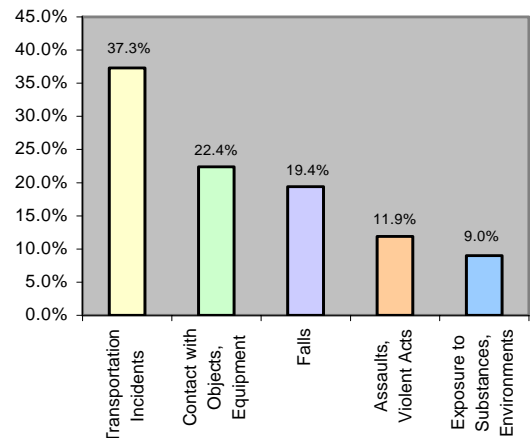
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

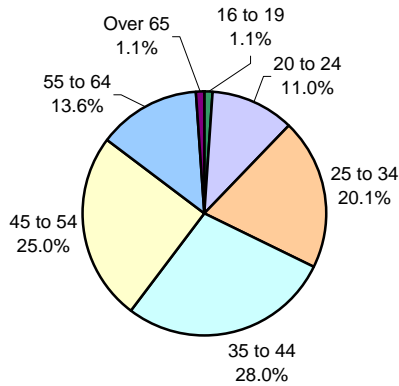


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Manufacturing Industry Case & Demographic Data

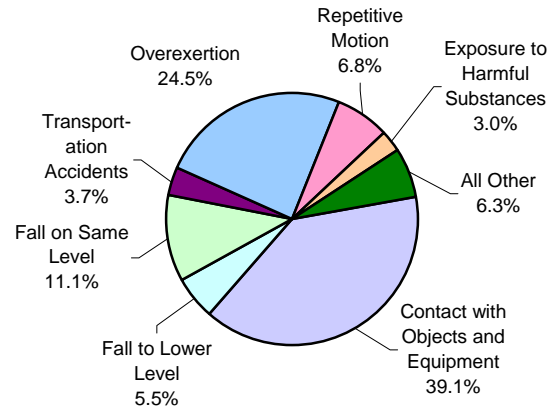
Age

Chart 8: Percent Distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2004



Event or Exposure

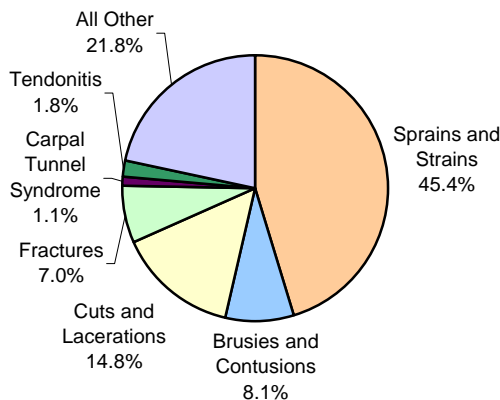
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 made up more than half of all injured workers in 2004**
- **Most injuries and illnesses in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the manufacturing industry in 2004**
- **The upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) was the most common part of body to be injured or affected by illness in 2004.**

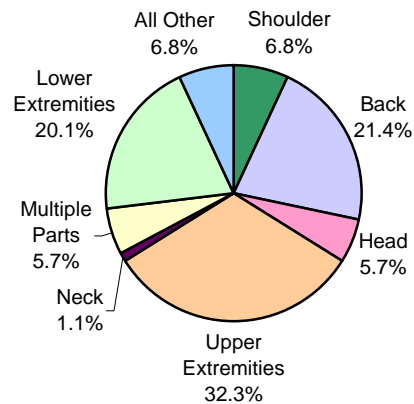
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, manufacturing, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, manufacturing, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Manufacturing

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 .

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Natural Resources and Mining Industries: 2004 Report

Natural Resources and Mining Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Forestry Workers
- ◆ Agricultural Workers
- ◆ Horticultural Workers
- ◆ Farm Workers
- ◆ Nursery and Greenhouse Workers
- ◆ Loggers
- ◆ Dairy Farmers
- ◆ Egg and Poultry Producers
- ◆ Animal Specialists
- ◆ Commercial Hunters and Trappers
- ◆ Animal Breeders
- ◆ Commercial Fishers
- ◆ Miners and Quarry Workers

Includes NAICS codes 11 and 21

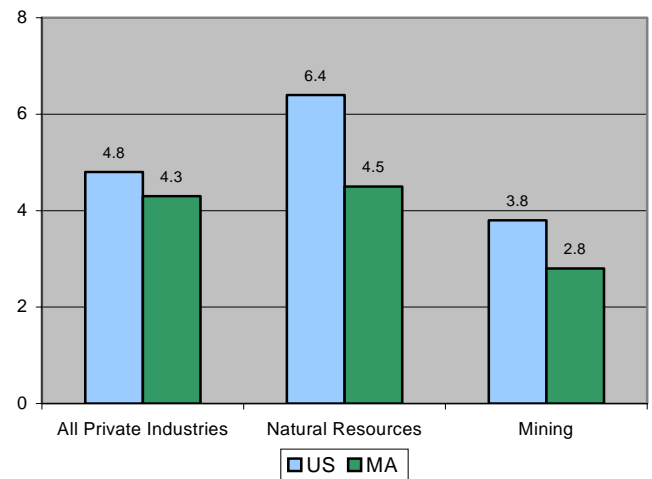
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Natural Resources and Mining Employment.....	7,500 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. natural resources and mining, MA & US, 2004⁴

- Massachusetts' incidence rates in natural resources and mining were lower than the national rates
- The natural resources industry rates were much lower in MA than the US

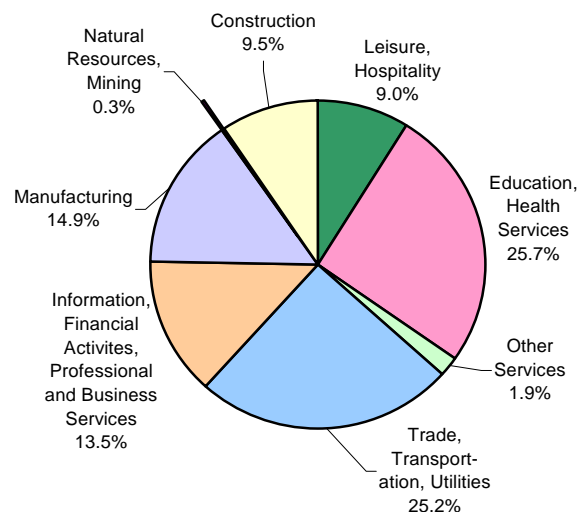


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

Natural Resources and Mining

- Less than 1% of all MA employees worked in the natural resources and mining industries
- 0.3% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the natural resources and mining industries



Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. natural resources and mining in MA, 2004

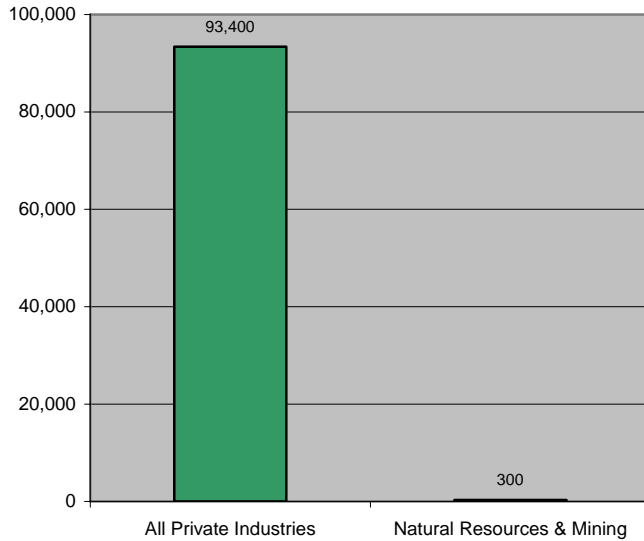
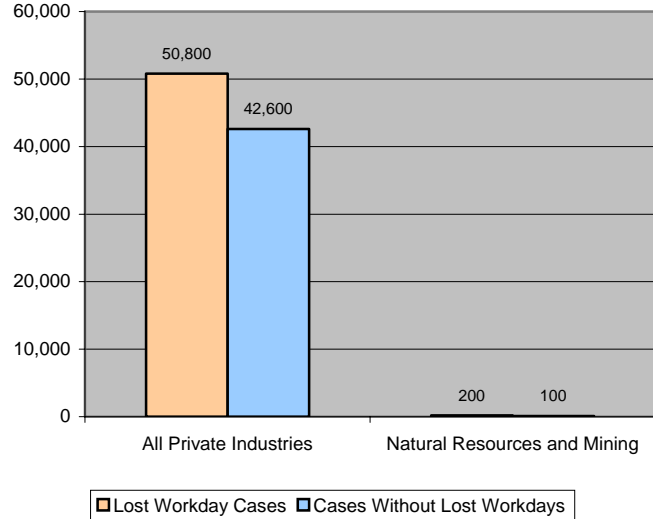


Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. natural resources and mining in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 300 occurred in the natural resources and mining industries
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday case

Summary of Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 5: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004

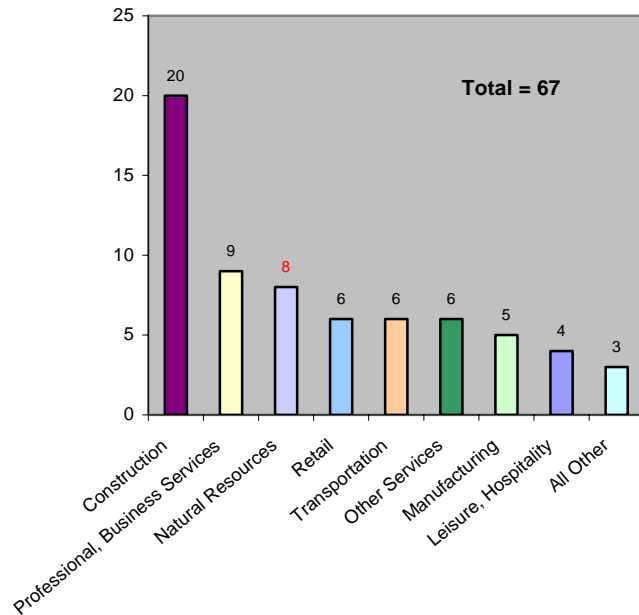
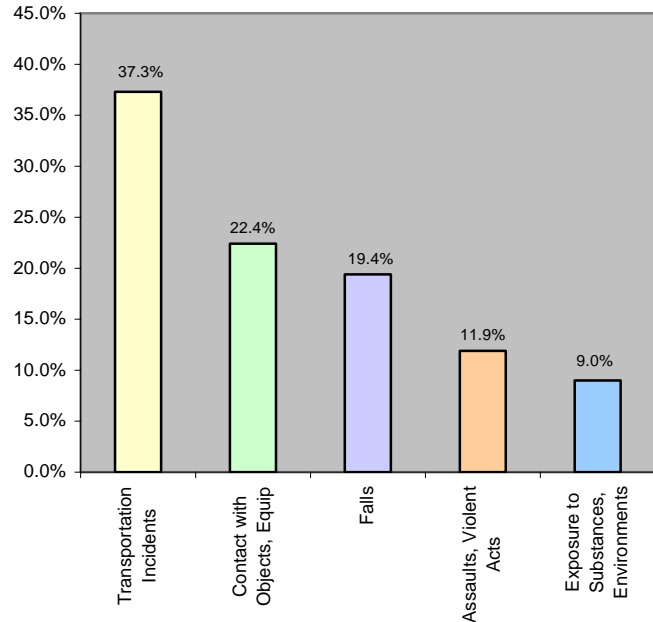


Chart 6: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004



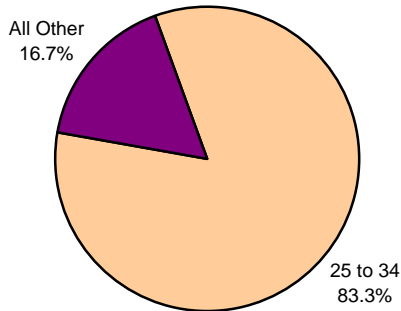
- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

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.

Natural Resources and Mining Industries Case & Demographic Data

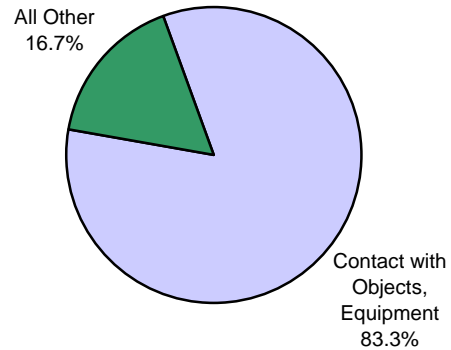
Age

Chart 7: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, natural resources and mining, 2004



Event or Exposure

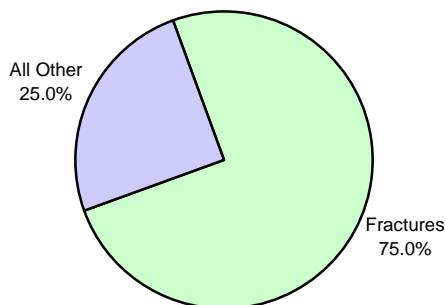
Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, natural resources and mining, 2004



- **Workers aged 25 to 34 were most commonly injured in the natural resources and mining industries**
- **Most injuries in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment**
- **Fractures were the most common nature of injury or illness in the natural resources and mining industries**
- **Injuries or illnesses to the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up 83.3% of the total injuries and illnesses in 2004**

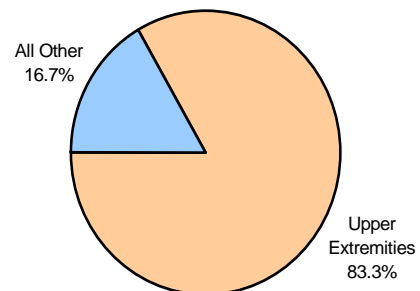
Nature of Injury

Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, natural resources and mining, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, natural resources and mining, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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

2004 Report: Natural Resources and Mining

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Other Services Industries: 2004 Report

Other Services Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Auto Mechanics
- ◆ Car Wash Attendants
- ◆ Hair Stylists and Barbers
- ◆ Funeral Home Directors
- ◆ Parking Lot Attendants
- ◆ Drycleaners
- ◆ Pet Groomers
- ◆ Human Rights Advocates
- ◆ Conservationists
- ◆ Clergymen/women
- ◆ Electronic and Household Repairers

Includes NAICS codes 81

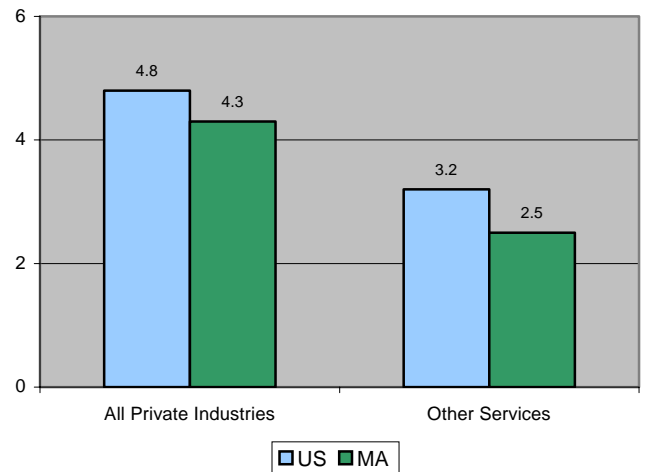
MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Other Services Employment.....	96,900 ²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. other services, MA & US, 2004⁴

- **Massachusetts' incidence rate was lower than the national rate in the other services industries**

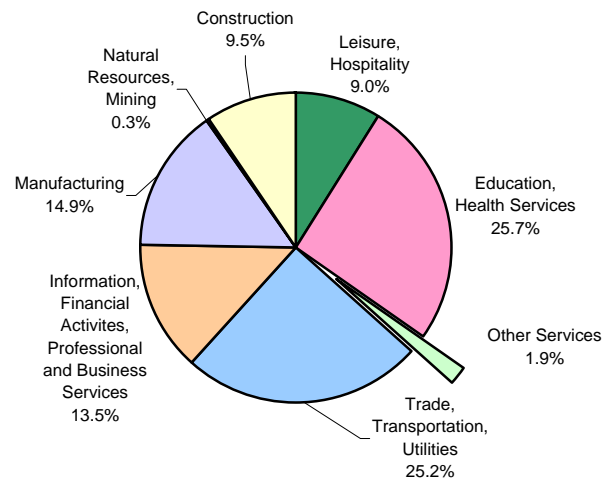


Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

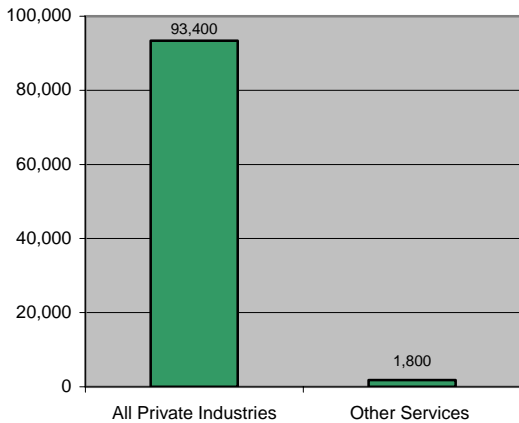
- **3.6% of all MA employees worked in the other services industries in 2004**

- **1.9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA occurred in the other services industries**



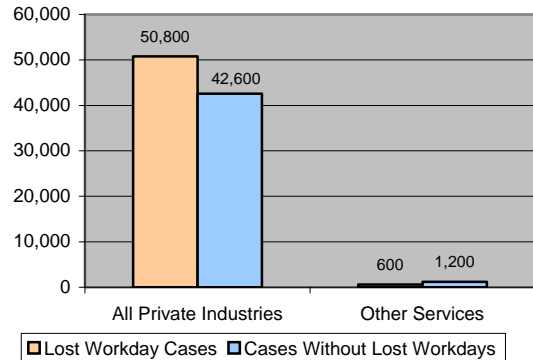
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. other services in MA, 2004



- Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 1,800 occurred in the other services industries
- Non-lost workday cases exceeded lost workday cases

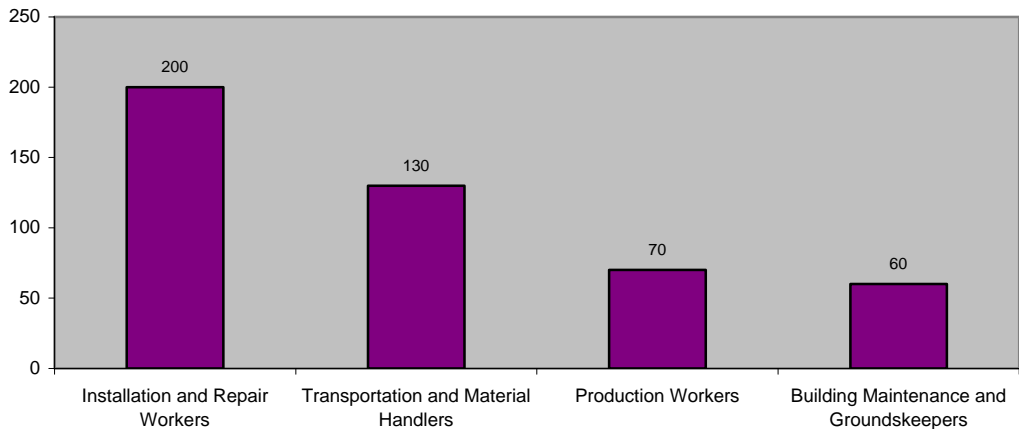
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. other services in MA, 2004



Occupational Data

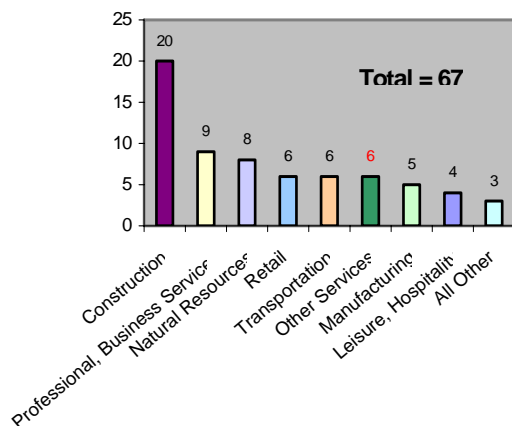
- Installation and repair workers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in MA in the other services industries during 2004

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, other services, 2004



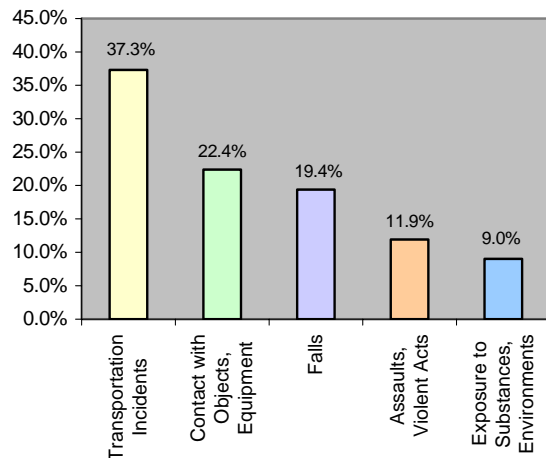
Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

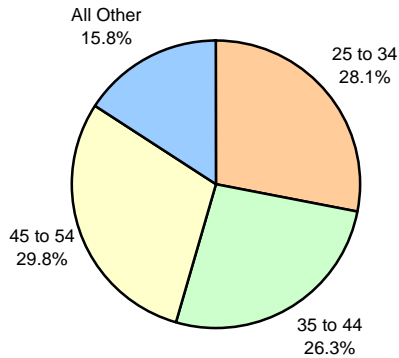


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Other Services Industries Case & Demographic Data

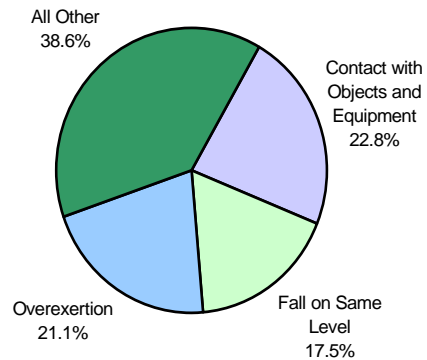
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, other services, 2004



Event or Exposure

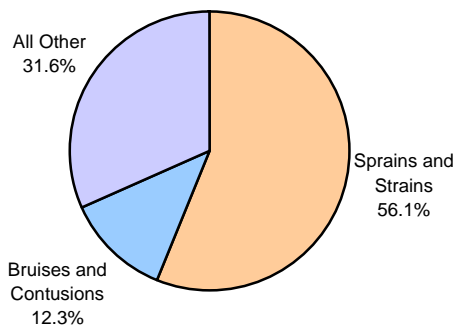
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, other service, 2004



- **Workers aged 45 to 54 were the most commonly injured**
- **Most injuries in 2004 with days away from work were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed by overexertion**
- **Sprains and strains made up more than half of the nature of injury and illnesses in the other services industries**
- **The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot and/or toe) made up nearly half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004**

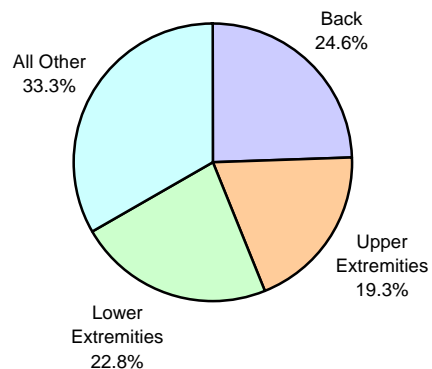
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, other services, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, other services, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Other Services

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108



Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries: 2004 Report

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Industries Category Occupational Examples:

- ◆ Merchant Wholesalers
- ◆ Automobile Dealers
- ◆ Couriers and Messengers
- ◆ Bus and Taxi Drivers
- ◆ Truck Drivers
- ◆ Cashiers
- ◆ Retail Sales Associates
- ◆ Warehouse Workers
- ◆ Gas Station Attendants
- ◆ Air Traffic Controllers
- ◆ Flight Attendants
- ◆ Ticket and Reservation Agents
- ◆ Baggage Handlers
- ◆ Oil and Gas Distributors
- ◆ Electrical Power Installers and Repairers
- ◆ Water and Sewage Workers

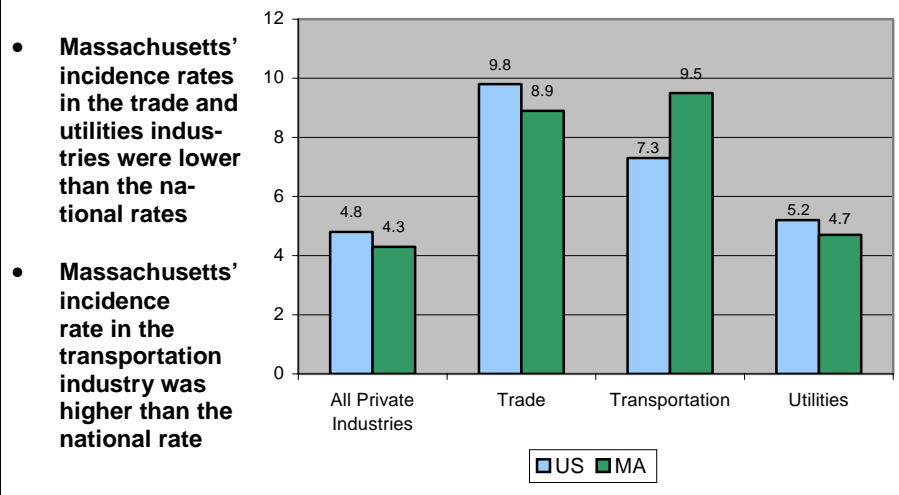
Includes NAICS codes 42, 44-45, 48-49 and 22

MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

Population.....	6,416,505 ¹
Private Sector	
Employment.....	2,718,600 ²
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment.....	570,700 ²

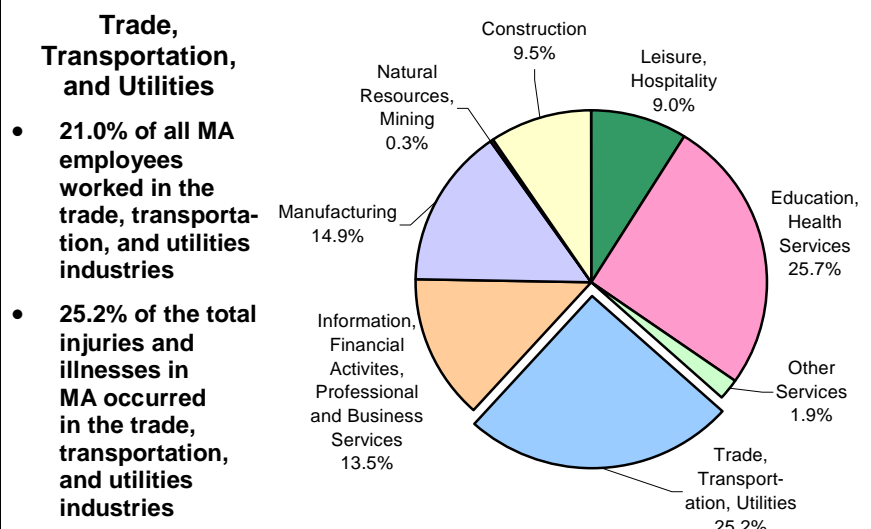
Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates³ of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004⁴



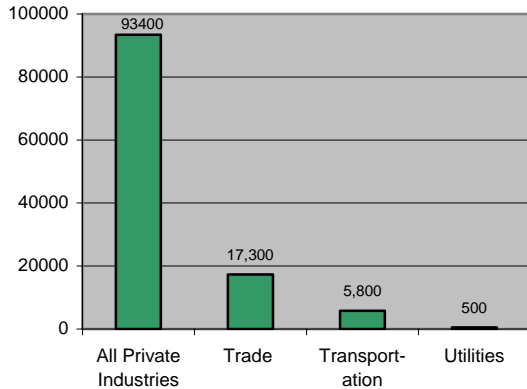
Injury and Illness Numbers

Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004



Injury & Illness Data

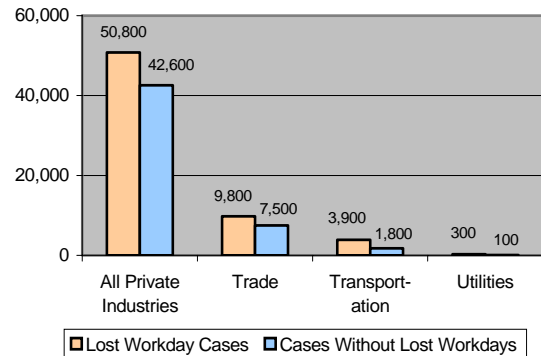
Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities in MA, 2004



- **Of the 93,400 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA, 23,600 occurred in these industries**

- **Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases in 2004**

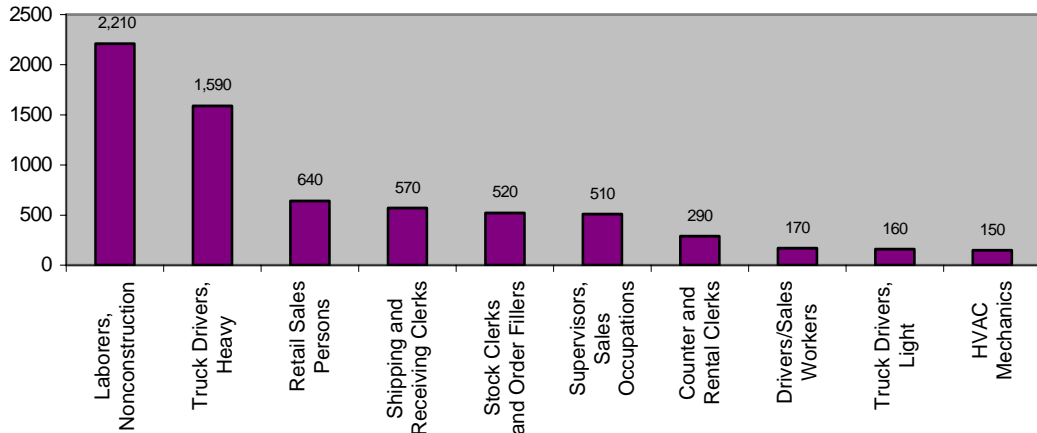
Chart 4: Number of lost workday⁵ cases vs. non lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries vs. trade, transportation, and utilities in MA, 2004



Occupational Data

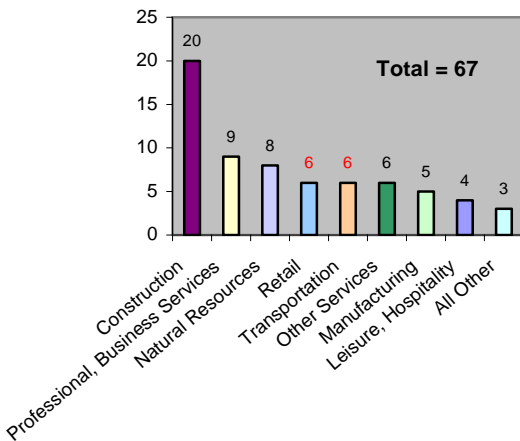
- **Laborers, non-construction, had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in MA during 2004, followed by truck drivers, heavy**

Chart 5: Occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

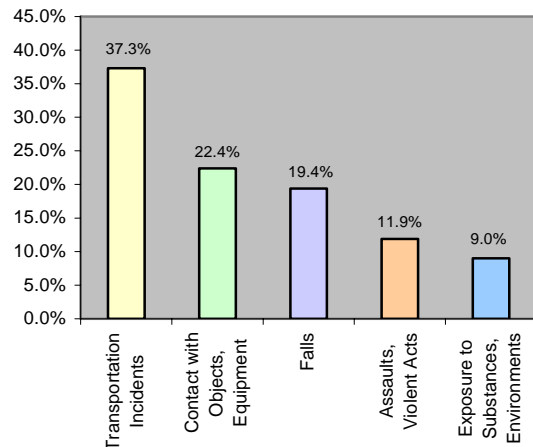
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- **Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004**

- **Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004**

Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004

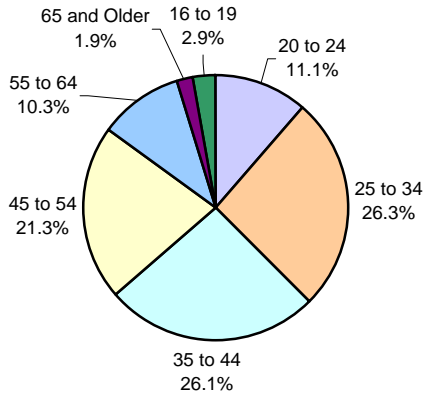


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Case & Demographic Data

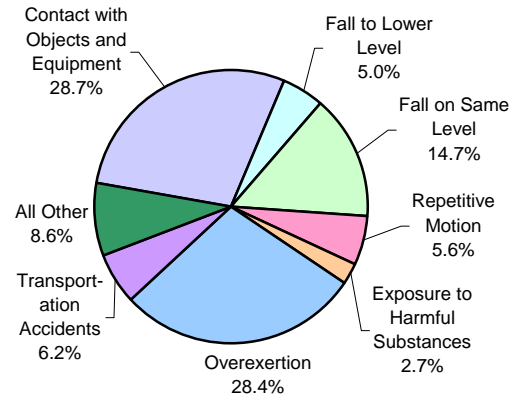
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



Event or Exposure

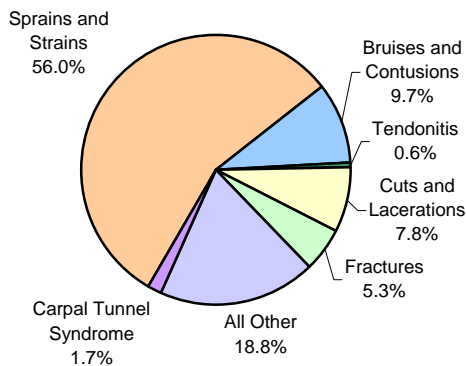
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



- Workers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries in 2004
- Most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2004 were caused by contact with objects or equipment, followed closely by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury or illness in 2004
- The back and lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe) made up more than half of all injuries and illnesses in 2004 within the trade, transportation, and utilities industries

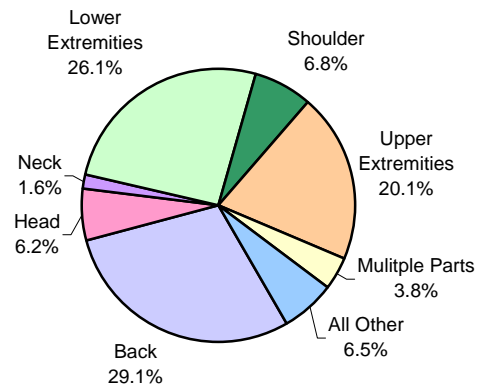
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004



¹ Source: United States Census Bureau

² Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

³ 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)

⁴ Massachusetts did not publish estimates for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years.

⁵ 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, 2005.



MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

2004 Report: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

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.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

Safety and Health reports for other states and the U.S. are available at: www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm

Safety and Health resources are available at:
www.mass.gov/dos
www.osha.gov

VIEW AND PRINT ALL AVAILABLE
REPORTS AT:

www.mass.gov/dos/stats

- All Industries
- Natural Resources and Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- Education and Health Services
- Leisure and Hospitality Services
- Other Services



Governor Mitt Romney

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108